HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*Wednesday, February 27, 1991*

The House met at 2 p.m.

The Reverend Herbert Daniel Daughtry, the House of the Lord Pentecostal Church, Brooklyn, NY, offered the following prayer:

"O God, our help in ages past
Our hope for years to come
Our shelter from the stormy blast
And our eternal home."

We enter Thy presence with humility, and gratitude.

Humility because we are aware of our frailties, our limitations, our faults and our failures; and gratitude for the knowledge that in spite of ourselves You stand ready to interact with us.

As we press on with this madness, we euphemistically call war, keep ever before us the uncomfortable truth that no nation has a monopoly on truth and no nation has a monopoly on falsehood. Keep us mindful of the fact that one day all nations must appear in your court to give account of the decisions and deeds done in their day.

With the prophets of old we raise the question, how long, O Lord, how long, will the insanity of war be the option for settling disputes.

How long, O Lord, how Long? Before humankind will beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks and study war no more.

We are grateful for the news that we are nearing the end of the war.

We are grateful O Lord, for those who will come home from the fields of battle. But our gratitude is mingled with sorrow as we remember all of the families whose loved ones will never come home again.

As we have been ready to meet the demands of war, compel us, O Lord, to invest the same zeal, perseverance, genius, resources and technology to meet the needs of those who shall return what we have invested in the pursuit of war.

Constrain us to meet, with equal readiness the challenges of human need, disease, hunger, homelessness, ignorance, deteriorating communities, and bankrupt cities.

And in this month which has been set aside to reflect on the magnificent history of people of African ancestry, let us not forget the disproportionate representation of African Americans in this war, and the patriotism and gallantry that have characterized African Americans in every war in which this country has been engaged.

So may the leaders who sent them off to war do those things that will take into account a history of wrongs, and existing bigotry and denials. And in that context, at last, guarantee unto them and their kindred the opportunities and resources that will provide them a fair chance to achieve their place in the Sun.

Finally, O Lord, we pray for those who deliberate in this hallowed place and the leaders of this Nation, upon whose shoulders rests the awesome responsibility to make the weighty decisions which will affect the lives of people around the world.

Grant unto them clarity of vision, sharpness of mind, courage of heart, tenderness of spirit and fair and balanced judgment that what they say and do will always be consistent with your will.

This we pray in the name of the Alpha and the Omega; the beginning and the end; the first and the last; the God of all nations. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentlewoman from Nevada [Mrs. VUCANOVICH] please come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mrs. VUCANOVICH 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 had passed the following resolution.

S. RES. 64

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable John Sherman Cooper, formerly a Senator from the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

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 Senator.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed a joint resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S.J. Res. 64. Joint resolution to authorize the President to proclaim the last Friday of April 1991, as "National Arbor Day."

REV. HERBERT DAUGHTRY—A LIVING AFRICAN-AMERICAN HERO

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

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to have the pastor of the House of the Lord Pentecostal Church of Brooklyn, NY, in the Chambers. As we approach the culmination of Black History Month. I rise to extol the virtues of this unique constituent of the 11th Congressional District of Brooklyn, NY, the Reverend Herbert Daniel Daughtry, a tireless servant of the Lord.

Reverend Daughtry has always been a voice for change and has been at the forefront for creating opportunities for young African Americans in the New York metropolitan area. He made the decision a long time ago to let his light shine so others could see his good work.

Reverend Daughtry dedication, integrity and unselfishness, are the cornerstones of his greatness. These qualities have enabled him to be a respected voice for sound moral values and fairness. Reverend Daughtry believes in not only preaching the gospel, but living the gospel.

Today I am proud and honored to herald the achievements of a man the world is fortunate to have in its midst. Reverend Daughtry is indeed a true African-American hero.

FUNDING FOR THE RESOLUTION TRUST CORPORATION

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

Mr. WYLIE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Republicans on the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs of the House voted against the RTC funding bill that the Democrats wanted. The Republicans are willing to bite the bullet and vote for $30 billion to fund the Resolution Trust Corporation because it will save money in the long run. The Republicans did vote for a clean S&L funding bill as contained in my substitute, which is similar to a bill reported out by the Senate Banking Committee, and we were joined by three Democrats.

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

What we on the Republican side could not support was a bill to violate last year's budget agreement, to impose a possible unconstitutional tax on the States, to possibly impair least cost resolutions for the RTC, to require the RTC to hold certain properties off the market for as long as 6 months, to set numerical quotas for minority contracting, and to increase costs of the affordable housing provisions of the RTC. All of these provisions will increase the resolution costs of the S&L crisis. We cannot support that.

Mr. Speaker, may I suggest that the leadership force us to come back with a clean funding bill so we can get on with the process of cleaning up the S&L debacle.

THANKS TO THE TROOPS OF DESERT STORM FROM A GRATEFUL NATION

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

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Speaker, today as it appears that victory may be very near in the Middle East, I think it is altogether fitting and proper that we take just a moment to express the gratitude and the thanks of a grateful nation to the young men and women who have fought so well for us and our allies in the Middle East.

Only America could have taken this role. As the only true surviving superpower today, we have been able to come this far and we should not come this far in this new world order and not finish the job. It is because of the dedication, the bravery, the work, and the fight of young Americans 8,000 miles from home that we stand on the brink today of a tremendous victory.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say to our troops in the Middle East, thank you for a job well done. Thanks from a grateful Congress and a grateful nation. Keep it up, finish the job, Godspeed to you, and hurry home.

FUNDING FOR THE RESOLUTION TRUST CORPORATION

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

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member urges the majority leadership to push the Congress toward its expeditious adoption of a clean bill to fund the Resolution Trust Corporation, known as the RTC.

The administration has requested that Congress pass a short RTC funding bill to provide $30 billion to close down insovlent institutions. However, Banking Committee members added controversial provisions that resulted in a 9-hour Banking Committee markup involving roughly 40 amendments. The final legislation was so bogged down with extraneous provisions, that most Members, including this Member, could not support the measure.

While some of the provisions may have had merit, they had major policy implications for how the RTC operates and required further review by all the members of the committee. Questions such as how the RTC should identify and dispose of environmentally sensitive lands, how to ensure that minority groups have equal access to RTC's services, and whether modifications need to be made to the RTC's existing affordable housing program are all significant policy issues that deserve more discussion than at a last minute markup to provide immediate funding for RTC.

The failure of Congress to authorize funding for the RTC last fall resulted in millions of dollars of losses to the taxpayers. Recently, the General Accounting Office and the Treasury Department have informed the Congress that the situations of over 90 institutions have not been resolved because of the funding delays.

The budget already includes the RTC funding request. Mr. Speaker, the House must not further delay. It must pass straightforward, stripped-down legislation to provide the needed $30 billion for the RTC—with requirements for such reports and contact as necessary for the Congress to conduct more effective oversight of the RTC.

A SPECIAL NOTE OF APPRECIATION TO OUR TROOPS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

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

Mr. LANCASTER. Mr. Speaker, all of us share fully in the pride that we all have for our men and women in uniform who are serving so magnificently in the Persian Gulf. I have special pride since 18 percent of the men and women in the gulf come from North Carolina bases and North Carolina Guard and Reserve units. Most of those are from my district.

We are not just proud, however, of their presence but of their outstanding performance. The years of investment in personnel, weapons systems, and readiness training have paid off handsomely in the fine way they have operated in Desert Storm. It really is an incredible performance. Everything seems to be going very well, with minimal casualties.

The F-15E's and the KC-10's which fly from Seymour Johnson, one of our bases, the marines from Camp Lejeune, the 82d Airbone from Fort Bragg, and the Marine Air Wing from Cherry Point all have played an important role in this incredible defeat of Saddam Hussein and his forces.

Mr. Speaker, our prayers are with these men and women in uniform and also especially with their families who have served so courageously and bravely back home, keeping up the morale of their fellow dependents and family members.

THE NEXT STEP IN THE FUNDING OF THE RTC

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

Mr. McCANDLESS. Mr. Speaker, the Federal Government has made a commitment to the people of the United States.

That commitment is that the Federal Government will stand behind those who work and save their money.

However, as with all acts of the Government, the ultimate cost of that protection rests with the taxpayers.

With the passage of FIRREA, Congress took the first step in funding the Resolution Trust Corporation, which is repaying the funds of innocent depositors.

Now it is time for the next step.

Instead of providing a clean, straightforward authorization of additional funding for the RTC, a majority of the Democrats in the Banking Committee sought to have a picnic at the expense of depositors and the American taxpayer.

Specifically, I would point at the Kennedy-Slattery amendment.

Portions of last year's budget summit agreement were designed to insure that insolvent S&L's could be closed, and the depositors money be protected.

The Kennedy-Slattery amendment—passed with overwhelming Democratic support—completely abrogated that agreement.

The amendment would delay the resolution of insolvent S&L's, which would increase the ultimate cost to the taxpayers.

Furthermore, the amendment would greatly jeopardize the ability of the RTC to repay the deposits of innocent Americans.

Some viewed the amendment as an opportunity to call for yet another tax increase.

The Government has an obligation to the American people to close insolvent S&L's and to protect deposits.

I call upon the Democrats not to play politics with that obligation, and urge all my colleagues to support the administration's request for a clean funding bill for the RTC.

VICTORY OVER SADDAM HUSSEIN SHOULD BE DECISIVE

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

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, all Americans remain immensely proud of our men and women in uniform for what they have been able to accomplish with such decisiveness in the Persian Gulf region over these past weeks. I commend President Bush, Secretary Cheney, and Gen. Colin Powell on their handling of the effort to this point.

But having come this far with a military approach to the conflicts in the gulf, it is essential that a war which began on Saddam Hussein's terms ends on terms dictated by the allied forces. We cannot permit Saddam Hussein to unilaterally determine the conditions for termination of this war without taking great risk that he and his government will remain a significant danger to the world community in the years ahead.

A strategic and possibly temporary retreat on the part of the Iraqi military is not enough—I support President Bush's efforts to force a surrender and disarmament of the Iraqi forces, including the Republican Guard. The conclusion of this war should leave no ambiguity as to the victors and the losers. Saddam Hussein should not be permitted the possibility of claiming a political victory out of a military defeat.

With the conclusion of this military conflict, will come still more difficult days ahead—not in terms of combat, but in some ways, even more difficult task of helping to create an environment where political stability and eventually democracy and social and economic justice can prevail. We hope and pray that our military personnel will be home soon—but we acknowledge that the diplomatic efforts needed to protect the cause for which our troops have sacrificed so much, will likely be with us for generations to come.

BANKING COMMITTEE VOTES DOWN FIRST RTC FUNDING BILL

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

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, after almost 9 hours of discussion and debate, an extraordinary thing happened in the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs of the House. A bill loaded down with extraneous amendments was voted down and not approved by a bipartisan vote.

□ 1410

This bill had to do with $30 billion of urgently needed funds for the Resolution Trust Corporation which Members know we need in order to clean up the savings and loan mess and to save the taxpayers money. There was no need for this failure to vote urgently needed funds. Most of the provisions added to the funding bill were dilatory in nature and would have slowed the resolution process and added to its cost. It was clearly a political decision.

This delay on this request, Mr. Speaker, will only result in an increase in the total number of the cost to the taxpayers. I can only call upon the majority leadership to insist that the Banking Committee on a bipartisan basis report out a clean funding bill now. The solution to the savings and loan cleanup for the American taxpayer cannot wait.

GRATITUDE AND SUPPORT FOR OUR TROOPS IN THE PERSIAN GULF

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

Mr. STALLINGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my gratitude and admiration for the men and women of our Armed Forces and the job they have done in the Persian Gulf. What we have seen is a testament to the dedication, skill, and commitment of these men and women. They have responded loyally and effectively to the task we set before them, and we are grateful and proud.

The prayers that have gone up from southern and eastern Idaho in the past weeks have been too numerous to count. They have expressed our hopes that we be spared, to the extent possible, the loss of life. I believe those prayers are being answered, and we are grateful for that as well.

Sadly, some have fallen, and they include Capt. Douglas Bradt and Capt. Paul Eichenlaub. On behalf of their friends and colleagues at the Mountain Home Air Force Base in Idaho I want to express to this Nation our admiration and gratitude for the devotion to duty and country these men and their families have shown. I hope that their families will understand how deeply we share their grief, and how deeply we are indebted to them for their sacrifice.

Our gratitude and support extend to all our troops in the gulf. The fighting seems to be moving toward a swift conclusion, and we welcome that. But we must continue to make our expressions of support tangible. We must go beyond words.

There are ways to demonstrate that we will remember the sacrifices they are making. One of the best is to pay attention to the needs of veterans generally. Those who have served our Nation—both past and present—must never be taken for granted. Our response to them is perhaps the truest guage of our pride and support, and I encourage my colleagues here in Congress to remember that during the next weeks and months.

BANKING COMMITTEE SHOULD REPORT OUT CLEAN RESOLUTION TRUST CORPORATION FUNDING LEGISLATION

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

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday we spent 10 hours in the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs debating what should have been a clean $30 billion emergency funding bill for the RTC. The time was divided between complaining that the RTC is not doing its job and adding strings to the funding that would make it even less capable of doing its job in the future.

The strings were designed to make political points and to turn the RTC into an instrument for income redistribution rather than what it was intended to be, an instrument to secure the safety of the savings of American citizens.

In the final analysis, after 10 hours of debate we ended up with so many strings we tied our own hands, passed nothing out of the committee and left this important work sitting on the table and left the Nation in need of additional funding as quickly as possible.

I call on the House leadership to instruct the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs to get clean funding out on the floor in the interest of the savers of America as quickly as possible.

TREATING OUR RETURNING MILITARY WITH DIGNITY AND HONOR

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

Mr. SARPALIUS. Mr. Speaker, in most of the wars known to mankind they were made up armies who were mandated to fight for a cause, whether they believed in that cause or not. The unique thing about this battle in the Persian Gulf is that it was made up of volunteers. Regardless of the color of their skin, their sex, creed, their nationality, they all had red blood that flowed through their body that they were willing to pour onto the sands of the desert for a cause and for a purpose. They believed in freedom for the people of Kuwait and for freedom around the world.

They are brave young men and women, and I challenge the American people that as these brave young men and women come home, even those who demonstrated against that cause in the streets throughout this country, that we treat them with honor and with dignity and with respect and as heroes for that cause that they so rightly believed in.

IT'S TIME THE WHOLE WORLD KNEW HUSSEIN

(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, for too long, a large part of the Arab world has been cloaked in the darkness of the countless lies and half-truths told by Saddam Hussein. Now that the war in the gulf is hopefully in its final stage, Saddam must be put under the glaring spotlight of truth so that world opinion, and most especially Arab world opinion, can see the depth and vileness of his deceptions.

Yesterday, I stood here and said that we should send the bill to Saddam for the costs of the war. Reparations, however, should not be limited to the financial costs of this conflict. We cannot forget Saddam's brutal mistreatment of allied POW's or his systematic torture of innocent Kuwaiti citizens. These atrocities demand more than just reparations—they demand justice.

Mr. Speaker, the time has come to pull Saddam out of his bunker and make him face the consequences of his actions in full public view. We should call for an international tribunal to hold him accountable for barbaric acts against man and nature—to show how he has shamefully sold out his people and the Arab world he seeks to inflame.

We must take this opportunity to demonstrate to all the Arab people that this is not the man on which to pin their hopes for a peaceful and prosperous future.

SALUTING OUR TROOPS IN THE PERSIAN GULF

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

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to join my colleagues to salute the patriotism, the gallantry and the courage of our men and women in the Persian Gulf.

I read over the weekend letters from a soldier who said he may be the very first person to cross the border in a tank to Kuwait. He wrote his mother and father about his commitment, his concern, and his worries.

We are proud. We are also thankful. This is a time for Americans who have come together in a hope for victory to stay together in thanking our troops and stay together on the home front. We are proud to see our efforts at home succeed, succeed in my particular district in making the Hummer, which has been exemplary in the Persian Gulf, and succeed in our efforts and our commitment as a community to support the families here at home in our efforts to improve education and improve our commitment to these families and friends with loved ones in the Persian Gulf.

HEARTFELT THANKS TO GENERAL SCHWARZKOPF AND AMERICA'S HIGH-TECH WEAPONRY

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

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, General Schwarzkopf is presently briefing the world about the war effort in the Persian Gulf. He deserves our heartfelt thanks for the leadership he has provided over the last several months. He and the rest of our soldiers have performed magnificently.

But we should not forget the policies that made his leadership and our victory possible. There were tough votes to approve the high-tech weapons that people in this House sought to keep from being built. Yet that high-tech arsenal saved lives and ensured victories. Had we not gone high-tech, we most assuredly would have lost more lives in trying to get the battlefield battle won.

There were the tough votes giving the President and the military the authority to act when action was demanded. Some in this House would have preferred to wait. Had we waited, our troops would still be in the desert and would not be celebrating a victory and would not be coming home in a matter of a few weeks.

Victory in the Persian Gulf demonstrates that this country is capable of leading. Hopefully this Congress will become more supportive of the policies that must back up that leadership.

A COMPREHENSIVE RECYCLING PROGRAM FOR THE HOUSE

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

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, I will be introducing a resolution that would mandate the Architect of the Capitol to institute a recycling program in all House offices.

Last year, the Architect of the Capitol instituted a pilot recycling program in the Rayburn House Office Building. This program consisted of placing separate bins to collect paper, plastics, aluminum, and bottles in selected Rayburn offices and the Cannon and Longworth carryout stands. The program attempted to increase recycling by making it readily available and easily disposed.

Now, due to the success of this program, the Architect of the Capitol has received an additional appropriation for fiscal year 1991 to expand this program. My resolution would require that this pilot recycling program be extended to all House offices in order to increase not only the recycling efforts of the Congress but the effectiveness of these efforts as well.

Extending this program will demonstrate Congress' commitment to recycling as well as making recycling more accessible to all House offices. Funds have already been appropriated to extend this program. However, this resolution is necessary to put these funds to use. I will be introducing this resolution tomorrow, and I urge all of you to join me in making Congress a leader in the recycling movement.

SUPPORT FOR RESOLUTIONS ON PLIGHT OF CUBAN PEOPLE UNDER FIDEL CASTRO'S DICTATORSHIP

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

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, today we will vote on a resolution on the plight of the Cuban people under Fidel Castro's dictatorship, which continues to be a matter of great concern to the human rights community throughout the world. A few days ago I received a Freedom House report written by Robert Cox, who visited Cuba as a representative of the International League of Human Rights. After Mr. Cox's visit to Cuba, he wrote a series of articles, which now have been made available in booklet form by Freedom House. He tells of his conversations with Cuban dissidents and expresses it well when he states:

> Twelve days in Havana is long enough to lose your heart to the beauty of the old city, and the strong spirit of those who have maintained their individuality. It is more than enough time to see the cruelty of the regime.

Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues this excellent publication by Freedom House, now celebrating its 50th year advocating human rights and civil liberties throughout the world, and I hope that today we unanimously pass the Cuban human rights resolution.

OPEC TICKLED GREEN OVER VICTORY IN GULF

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, allied troops have liberated Kuwait and OPEC nations are actually tickled green. That is right, green, green for money, because right now OPEC nations are meeting, and they are conjuring up ways to raise the prices of oil. How is that for a peace dividend, America?

While America is putting out the fires in the gulf, the Persian Gulf is picking our pockets. Think about that.

If that is not enough to haul our ashes, where is the money from Japan and Germany? Did they send it over in the Stealth bomber?

I think it is time, Mr. Speaker, that Congress ensure that Japan and Germany and everyone who has pledged money comes up with their fair share.

In addition, it is time to remind these OPEC nations who their friends are, and for them to roll out the barrel and stop the price increases of oil.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTION CALLING FOR WAR CRIMES TRIALS FOR SADDAM AND HIS COMMANDERS

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

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, unless Saddam Hussein goes the way of Hitler or Ceausescu, he must be brought to justice by the allied forces for his brutal war crimes.

This week I am introducing a resolution calling on the United Nations to carry out war crime trials for Saddam and his commanders for their wartime atrocities.

Well-established principles of international law hold that Saddam and his commanders should be prosecuted for crimes of invading Kuwait, brutally abusing allied prisoners of war, torturing and murdering Kuwait citizens, launching Scud attacks on innocent Israeli civilians, and using scorched earth tactics to destroy the resources and environment of Kuwait.

Saddam must be held both legally and financially accountable for the atrocities he has committed. Anything short of Saddam's prosecution for war crimes would only enable him to fight another day and commit future atrocities.

TRIBUTE TO GARRETT A. MORGAN

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

Mr. JONES of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the military coalition in the Persian Gulf, and the citizens of that region, in Saudia Arabia and Israel, all of us in fact, owe a debt of gratitude to a man named Garrett A. Morgan.

Mr. Morgan is perhaps best known as the investor of the traffic light. He was born in Paris, TN, in 1875 and passed away in 1963.

We should be especially grateful to him now because he was the inventor of the gas mask. His creation has given safety and security to millions and saved countless lives.

Garrett Morgan's accomplishments were hard earned in his day, for he was a black American, the son of a slave, and as we celebrate Black History Month, it is particularly fitting that we give thanks for his contributions to peace and freedom.

□ 1430

HEROES AND ROLE MODELS

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

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I rise today. Last weekend, a 12-alarm fire gutted a highrise building in center city Philadelphia.

Three firefighters from station 11 died fighting that fire. Capt. David Holcombe, Phil McAllister, and James Chappell were trapped on the 28th floor. They embodied the true spirit of this great Nation. They gave their lives protecting the lives and property of people they never met. The city and people of Philadelphia will never be able to repay our debt to them.

The building, One Meridian Plaza, will be rebuilt. Destroyed offices will be replaced. But nothing can make whole the loss of the three dedicated men who drew their last breaths trapped in a burning building. Accounts of the blaze ring of the horror of the oppressive heat, of the blindingly bright fire, and of the disorienting smoke that filled the building. We can only imagine the force which felled these brave men.

The most alarming aspect of this loss is the realization that it did not have to happen. Standard fire sprinklers would have contained and possibly extinguished the blaze before it spread. Unfortunately, One Meridian Plaza was not properly protected.

The tragedy in Philadelphia is stark testimony of the need for Congress to step up its efforts to promote fire and life safety. This year, I plan to offer amendments to spending bills which will prohibit Federal construction dollars from being used on facilities which do not employ balanced design in overall fire protection and life safety strategy. I urge all of my colleagues to reflect on this tragic and needless loss in Philadelphia and to commit ourselves to the full support of our brave firefighters—America's domestic defenders.

PRAISE FOR HOUSE COMMITTEE ON BANKING FINANCE AND URBAN AFFAIRS

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

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the House Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs distinguished itself in a 10-hour session which took up the request by the administration to provide additional funds for the $50 billion, originally given 18 months ago to this administration on the word of the President that never again would this disaster face the American people and need a bailout. Less than 18 months ago this administration requested first a blank check from the Congress of the United States, without limitation; and finally, in concession, nearly a blank check for an additional $30 billion to carry them for 9 more months, and a recognition that they would need an additional $50 billion in the next 12 months. Then, at that point, they did not know what it would cost.

Some members on the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs felt that the activities, the RTC and this administration, in handling the S&L bailout, have been less than most responsible. As a result, many important amendments were offered, one of which had very broad bipartisan majority support on the House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee of a vote of 28 to 16 for burdensharing of those States responsible for the cost of the disaster, should share a portion of the responsibility for paying for the disaster.

Mr. Speaker, if a bill is to be passed, authorizing additional funding for the RTC, this bipartisan amendment must be part of that bill, if this Congress is to act responsibly. Otherwise, there is no reason for this Congress to be in session.

IMPATIENCE WITH MR. GORBACHEV

(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, President Gorbachev warned yesterday that United States-Soviet relations were fragile and would suffer if the United States did not accept a cease-fire with Saddam Hussein. Gorbachev has indicated that he is growing impatient with President Bush.

Why are Gorbachev and hardliners in the Soviet Union so interested in saving the skin of the murderous Saddam.

It is clear that Gorbachev's attempt to save Saddam is not simply to promote peace, since clearly peace would best be served by preventing Saddam Hussein from ever being able to fight again.

Gorbachev's interest in saving Saddam Hussein's regime are economic, political and military—to further the domestic and foreign policy objectives of the Old Guard that Gorbachev is now allied with. They are Saddam's friends and suppliers.

Why, because of money and power. The Soviet Union traded massive quantities of Soviet military hardware for Iraqi oil, then sold that oil for billions in hard currency and products. It was a

trade triangle of death—especially for Kurds, the Kuwaiti people, the American servicemen killed by the Soviet Scud that hit their barracks in Riyadh and not least, the Iraqi people themselves. Saddam supplied Moscow with over 13 billion hard dollars for arms during the 1980's.

Also on hold for the Soviet military-industrial complex is a $5 billion railway project in Iraq and billions of dollars more in contracts for the construction of a gigantic hydro-power plant complex on the Euphrates river and development of oil fields in Iraq.

Soviet hardline officials like Col. Viktor Alksnis are openly calling for an end to the embargo and resumption of trade and arms sales with their client, Saddam's Iraq.

But the Soviet people do not support this, and they do not support the criminal Saddam any more than they supported Stalin. The people of the Baltics, Ukraine, Russia, and the other Soviet republics—the common man and woman in the U.S.S.R. support the United States in the gulf.

I was just over in the Soviet Union as a part of a Helsinki commission congressional delegation, and I can tell you that what we are hearing about Iraq from the Soviet Union is Gorbachev delivering, wrapped in sheep's clothing, the wolf's objectives—the objectives of hard-line Communists—the KGB, and the military.

Mr. Gorbachev, you cannot broker a cease-fire with Saddam Hussein until, and not before, he unconditionally accepts all the United Nations resolutions. Indeed, now that the war is on, until he lays down his weapons.

Mr. Gorbachev, the American people, some of your staunchest supporters, are growing impatient with you.

ON THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

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

Mrs. UNSOELD. Mr. Speaker, we are a caring nation and we place a high priority on our families and our children. However, when the President vetoed the Family and Medical Leave Act last year, he sent a clear message that he is not willing to reinforce those values by signing meaningful legislation to protect families.

GAO statistics show that the legislation we proposed would not be a great burden on employers. In fact, it would cost only $5.30 per eligible employee. Lawrence Perlman, CEO of Control Data, in support of this legislation said, "Employer support of the family is as important as safety and a minimum wage."

Mr. Speaker, 12 weeks of unpaid leave is the least this great Nation can do to support employees who are balancing work with caring for a newborn or a seriously ill family member. Tomorrow we will again begin hearings on the Family and Medical Leave Act. This time, I hope the President joins Members in support of the American family.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS' STIPULATION

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

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, the mother of all surrenders is about to occur in the Persian Gulf, and that will lead inexorably to talk of exchange of prisoners.

It is my contention, and I urge the President, to adopt the position that we cannot and should not in any way end the hostilities or end any conflict without a guarantee of exchange of prisoners to occur simultaneously with the signing of any article that will end this conflict.

We have had, as an American people, a frantic experience with the Korean conflict and the prisoners of war and missing in action in that arena, and later in Vietnam, to the sadness of the American public. We cannot let a situation like that recur no matter how few of our prisoners of war are in their hands, no matter how many of theirs are in ours. I ask the President, as he has already indicated he would do, to make the prisoners of war a high item on the agenda to accompany the surrenders and cease-fire.

PRAISE FOR MAYOR DALEY AND THE CITY OF CHICAGO

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

Mr. RUSSO. Mr. Speaker, thousands of Chicagoans and other Americans have left jobs and careers behind to respond to the emergency situation in the Persian Gulf. Given these extraordinary circumstances and the need for each of us to ban together, Mayor Daley and the city of Chicago have enacted a resolution to protect the employee benefits of those city employees serving in the Persian Gulf as part of Operation Desert Storm.

I wish to commend Mayor Daley and the city of Chicago for taking the lead in helping those reservists and their families whose lives have been dramatically altered by Operation Desert Storm. As the chief executive officer for the city of Chicago, Mayor Daley has created a policy to deal with the financial hardships faced by Chicago reservists and other military personnel during their leave. Mayor Daley's resolution authorizes the extension of paid leave and benefits for city employees who are members of the Reserves and who have been called to military action in connection with Operation Desert Storm. In addition to ensuring that those city employees called to active military service receive the difference between their military and civilian salary, Mayor Daley's resolution calls on all employers, both in the public and private sectors, to follow the city of Chicago's lead in protecting the salaries and benefits of those employees called to active military duty.

Mayor Daley has made a commitment to the city of Chicago and city employees and, hopefully, has set a labor-management example for other employers to follow. A man of vision, Mayor Daley has recognized the importance of creating a good-faith environment in which people can grow and prosper, and one that protects its employees in a time of need.

Today I am introducing a resolution which recognizes the city of Chicago for its altruistic policy on reservists pay and calls on the rest of the United States to follow Mayor Daley's effective management style and sense of responsibility as an employer. This resolution recognizes the selfless example of the city of Chicago and encourages other employers to act for the good of the country and provide support for those employees and their families called to active service.

□ 1440

DOMESTIC OIL PRODUCTION

(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, the United States is the world's largest consumer of oil. If that demand continues, and we expect that it will, we will continue to rely on vulnerable foreign imports, or we can adopt policies that increase domestic oil production. For several years we have relied on the former.

From 1985 to 1989, imports grew by over 60 percent, and during that same period of time domestic production fell by over 2 million barrels a day.

Mr. Speaker, we have an opportunity, it seems to me, to follow the courageous lead of the Congress back in the early 1970's when we freed up the north slope of Alaska which now produces 25 percent of the oil that we use.

Now, I ask the Members of the House to consider where we would be today vis-a-vis Saddam Hussein and our reliance on foreign oil if we had not made that courageous decision. We have an opportunity to follow up on that decision by freeing ANWR, a little farther east from that region, that can potentially supply as much as three times the oil that we have gotten from Prudhoe Bay.

Let us make the tough but reasonable decision that we can look for oil

and that we can find oil and that we can do it in an environmentally sound manner in ANWR. That should be a particularly important segment of our national energy policy, and I ask the House to consider that decision.

NO MORE VIETNAMS

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

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, we are on the verge of winning two wars: One, which is ongoing in the Persian Gulf, looks like it is within days or even hours of being ended. We also are on the verge of winning another war and that is the war in Vietnam, even though it, of course, ended many years ago.

We went into this venture in the Persian Gulf saying "no more Vietnams." We meant that really in two ways, Mr. Speaker; first, tactically, and we have seen on the battlefield that this war has been run by the generals in the field. That is why, in part, it has been so remarkably successful with so little bloodshed on the part of the United States and coalition forces.

We also said, "No more Vietnams" because we wanted not to have a repeat of the terrible disrespect which was displayed toward the soldiers of the Vietnam era when they came back home.

As recently as several days ago, I was at the Naval Ordnance Station in Louisville. We had a ceremony on the steps of the administration building to call attention to our responsibility to the men and women of Desert Storm.

So I believe, Mr. Speaker, we not only will win our battle in the gulf, but I think we are going to, finally and once and for all, shed the Vietnam syndrome by winning that war as well.

THE TERRORISM OF SADDAM HUSSEIN

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

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you with particular sorrow in the wake of the abominable act of terrorism committed by Saddam Hussein on Monday.

The whole world—even Saddam Hussein himself—knew clearly by Monday that his utter, complete military defeat was unavoidable. Nevertheless, Saddam has continued to hurl Scud missiles indiscriminately in the direction of populated areas.

On Monday one of those Scuds killed more Americans in an instant, than Saddam's whole military contingent could kill in 2 days of ground fighting. Though this act of pure terrorism horrifies all of us, my outrage is intensified by the fact that many of those killed and wounded in this Scud assault come from western Pennsylvania.

My heart goes out to the families who lost loved ones in this shameless attack. Beyond offering our condolences, I hope we will make sure that their lives were not given in vain.

Specifically, these 28 deaths remind us that, despite the substantial damage we have inflicted on Saddam's military potential, this madman is still able to launch Scud missiles and is still willing to use them in the most inhumane ways imaginable.

It should be clear to all the world that there can certainly be no stable peace in the Middle East as long as Saddam Hussein is in power. Only when he is removed from power can we truly tell the survivors of our servicemen that the just cause for which they died has been achieved.

THE RTC FUNDING BILL

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

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, the House Banking Committee failed to report out a critically needed RTC funding bill.

The RTC needs more money—and they need it now. Currently, 95 insolvent institutions are still open that should be closed. Already the delay has cost us between $250 and $300 million. Further delay could cost the taxpayers upwards of a billion dollars. Treasury Secretary Brady has said that RTC will shut down operations by tomorrow without more funding.

Apparently, my Democratic committee colleagues think the RTC bill is a legislative Christmas tree. But all the ornaments brought the tree crashing down. Yesterday, the Democrats decided to have a legislative party, and yet they wanted the Republicans, the Treasury Secretary, and the RTC to clean up their mess.

Well we all refuse.

I urge the Banking Committee to support a clean bill. Let's do the job we need to do. Let's live up to our responsibility and commitment to the depositors, and make good on the full faith and guarantee of the U.S. Government while we put an end, at last, to the S&L "black hole."

A VIETNAM VETERAN WRITES THE PRESIDENT

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

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I was sent a copy of a letter that was sent to the President by a Mr. Al Houghton of Placentia, CA, and I was so moved by the letter that I would like to share it with my colleagues:

AL HOUGHTON MINISTRIES,
Placentia, CA, February 15, 1991.

Hon. GEORGE HERBERT WALKER BUSH,
President of the United States,
The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am writing to thank you primarily, and secondarily the Congress, for taking a stand that is bringing healing to the hearts of this and many other wounded Viet Nam Veterans.

The greatest wounds of Viet Nam were not inflicted in the rice patties of Southeast Asia, but were scars seared in our hearts from our own government who sent us off to war but refused to let us win. Every soldier knew the military could have won the Viet Nam war in six months if our elected leaders would have only turned us loose. Going to war and coming home with a victory is something to be proud of, but facing death and coming home with nothing is a shame.

For nearly two decades, I have felt the Viet Nam years of my life were a worthless waste until you stood before this nation and declared, "We will not fight this war, with one arm tied behind us." The three times I have seen you make that statement on television has healed my heart by redeeming my Viet Nam experience.

For the first time, value and worth have risen from the ashes of what twenty years ago seemed like a fiery furnace. The value of Viet Nam I saw demonstrated through your lips, and approved by the Congress was: a generation of political leaders *learned how not* to conduct a war. My experience now has great value because the President of the United States and a majority of Congress learned something through it and are conducting Foreign Policy accordingly.

Those of us who experienced Viet Nam have lived with the truth of Proverbs 18:14, "The spirit of a man will sustain him in sickness, but who can bear a broken spirit." All one hundred and sixty-one combat missions I flew as a Navy Reconnaissance pilot are now much more than entries in a log book. Thank you Mr. President for helping heal this wounded warrior.

You will soon have a great opportunity to publicly heal the wounds of hundreds of thousands of Viet Nam Veterans and their families by extending to them two major missing ingredients unavailable when their war ended.

A simple acknowledgment of the value of Viet Nam in shaping your determination to let the military do whatever necessary to win will bless families and heal hurts, because the soldiers twenty years ago did not have that backing and commitment.

Secondly, helping those who experienced Viet Nam see that they had a major role in winning this war, by shaping American leadership thinking about what to, and not to do, will give them the victory they never had.

May God bless you and God bless America.

Respectfully yours,

AL HOUGHTON.

□ 1450

MILITARY STRENGTH WORKS, AMERICAN STRENGTH SAVES AMERICAN LIVES

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

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, we all just watched General Schwarzkopf give

an amazing briefing about an extraordinarily successful campaign.

A few Americans have been killed, and for each of those families it is a tragedy. Yet to have achieved what we have already achieved at this cost is one of the most miraculous campaigns in the history of military campaigning.

But our colleagues here in the House have to reflect what that means. The Reagan buildup worked. Military strength works. American strength saves American lives.

Conversely, weakness kills; a weaker America means in the future we either cannot do things or will risk our young men and women being killed in greater numbers when we try to do things.

So in the next few months, when there are efforts to cut the defense budget, when there are efforts to kill new technologies, when there are efforts to lead to a weaker America, I hope this Congress will remember these briefings and this achievement and will recognize that military strength saves American lives and that a strong America is safer not only for us here at home but it is far safer for our young men and women in uniform.

OUR BRAVE MEN AND WOMEN IN THE ARMED FORCES

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

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I have just returned from an 11-day trip to NATO bases throughout Europe. As my trip progressed I got closer and closer to Operation Desert Storm. I finally ended up at a forward operating base in a part of the operation called Proven Force. There I visited with the Air Force component assisting the magnificent effort to free this tiny little country that has been raped, violated, and torn apart.

The stories coming across television now are heartrending. The gruesome reports of atrocities answer once and for all the argument made by some in this Congress, thoughtful though it may be, that sanctions might have worked against this serial killer, Saddam Hussein.

Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to note the professionalism of our men and women now engaged in battle. From the young privates I met at a Patriot battery, to all of the people in transportation and security, and all of the service personnel in various levels of intelligence, right up to the fighter pilots. They were all a credit to their country. I stood on a runway 5 days ago with a young captain who had just flown a night mission. He should have been in bed, but instead was up waving an American flag and watching tankers move out—using the buddy system—followed by four F-15's, four F-4's, four F-16's, on their own night mission. We went out to wave goodbye to them, and prayed they would return safely.

The professionalism of our Army, our Navy, and our Air Force is truly impressive, from the lowest private right up to our Commander in Chief, George Bush, who is pictured on the page of one of our newspapers as Superman. And every word of the letter that HENRY HYDE just read is true. That reconnaissance pilot he spoke of was probably flying RA-5 Vigilantes and his product, the photographs, would go to the basement of the White House, where an American President playing general would pick air targets. Defense Secretary McNamara would usually sign off on these targets as being footbridges.

We are doing it totally different now. That specter of Vietnam, which has been the uninvited guest at every single defense and intelligence briefing on this Capitol Hill for over 17 years, that specter is gone. The ghost is buried; we have put dirt on it. We have shown how this Nation can truly respond to 911—as some of my colleagues on the other side have sarcastically said we should not do. When the rescue call goes out over 911, those young men and women are proud to respond, and I think it is truly a new day for America. I hope everybody here and in the other chamber has gotten the message.

Thank you, President George Bush, for your incredible leadership.

LET US MAKE SURE WE DO NOT GIVE THE SOVIETS THE TECHNOLOGY THAT IS WINNING THE GULF WAR

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

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I could not believe my eyes when I read that we might be in the process of selling of all things our Patriot technology to of all places Moscow.

That's why I am asking every one of you to sign a letter I am sending to President Bush, asking him to make sure we do not give the Soviets the technology that is winning the war in the Persian Gulf.

I would also ask that when the House considers the Export Facilitation Act, it absolutely must be under an open role.

Much has changed in the world since this bill passed the House last year.

The Soviets have shown their renewed capacity for diplomatic mischief in recent weeks.

They have also shown the true face of perestroika and glasnost with their oppression in the Baltic nations.

So if we regret the arms we sold to the Iraqis, we certainly will regret selling Partiot technology to a potentially much stronger foe.

Mr. Speaker, the reactionary military is on the rise in the Soviet Union. You had better believe they'd like to get their hands on our technology.

But if the gulf war has taught us anything, it is that we should safeguard, and not share, our critical technologies with people who still call themselves Communists.

WHEN HEROES ARE MADE

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

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, I was just standing in the back of the Chamber talking with one of my colleagues about this magnificent development that has taken place in recent months relative to America's leadership in the world.

All of us have been concerned about the crisis in the Middle East. Indeed, as we watched this display, this magnificent display of our technology and what it can do from the air, many of us were proud once again for the votes we cast to build toward a strong America again.

All of us joined with America worried about a ground war. We in the House had the privilege to experience time and time again briefings from our experts, our new-found heroes.

I will never forget that one day where Members were almost haranguing Colin Powell relative to a ground war. General Powell said this:

> Ladies and gentlemen, it may be to finally accomplish our mission here, we will get to a ground war, but there is many a way to fight a ground war. There is the smart way to fight one, and perhaps there is a dumb way. We intend to fight the smart way.

Heroes have been found in this magnificent display. They begin with the likes of Colin Powell and General Schwarzkopf; indeed Dick Cheney; indeed the President of the United States, George Bush.

IRAQ WAR: "MOTHER OF ALL ROUTS"

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

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, the Orlando Sentinel recently printed a perfect headline.

It said, "Mother of all Routs!"

Now that more than 50,000 of Saddam's army have given themselves up, and his armor is being destroyed, and his air force is nonexistent Saddam is awfully quiet. Where is the bluster from the man that challenged the allies to enter "the mother of all battles?" He is cowering behind the skirts of Iraqi women and children.

Operation Desert Storm turned Saddam's "mother of all battles" into one of the greatest routs in modern military history.

I can't begin to express my pride for our troops in Operation Desert Storm. What a magnificent job they did.

In early January, I had the privilege of traveling to the Middle East and met with our troops. I saw honor, enthusiasm, courage, intellect, and a strong willingness to get the job done.

Those qualities were also present last Friday when the A Company, 3d Battalion, 20th Special Forces Group Airborne left my hometown of Ocala, FL, for Saudi Arabia. They left just hours before the ground war was to begin.

It is this attitude, this willingness to get the job done, that has led to "the mother of all routs."

Congress can be proud of itself for contributing to that go forward attitude when, on January 12, 1991, it approved a resolution permitting the use of force after January 15. That was the most difficult vote we've had to make in this body in years, but we did it because, like our troops, we knew we had to get the job done.

Thank God we acted.

Now Saddam must pay personally for his ruthlessness. I support putting him on trial in international court and make him explain his actions to the world. I also support forcing Iraq to pay for the reconstruction of tiny Kuwait.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1991

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 555) 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, with a Senate amendment thereto and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Senate amendment: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act Amendments of 1991".

SEC. 2. EVICTION AND DISTRESS DURING MILITARY SERVICE.

(a) INCREASED MAXIMUM RENTAL AMOUNT FOR APPLICABILITY OF STAY.—Section 300 of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 (50 U.S.C. App. 530) is amended by striking out "$150" in subsection (1) and inserting in lieu thereof "$1,200".

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—Such section is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (1), (2), (3), and (4) as subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d), respectively; and

(2) in subsection (c), as so redesignated, by striking out "subsection (1) hereof" and inserting in lieu thereof "subsection (a)".

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to actions for eviction or distress that are commenced after July 31, 1990.

SEC. 3. EXTENSION OF POWER OF ATTORNEY PROTECTION.

Subsection (c) of section 701 of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 (50 U.S.C. App. 591) is amended to read as follows:

"(c) This section applies to the following powers of attorney executed by a person in military service or under a call or order to report for military service (or who has been advised by an official of the Department of Defense that such person may receive such a call or order):

"(1) A power of attorney that is executed during the Vietnam era (as defined in section 101(29) of title 38, United States Code).

"(2) A power of attorney that expires by its terms after July 31, 1990.".

SEC. 4. PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY PROTECTION FOR CERTAIN PERSONS ORDERED TO ACTIVE DUTY IN THE ARMED FORCES.

Article VII of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 702. (a) This section applies to a person who—

"(1) after July 31, 1990, is ordered to active duty (other than for training) pursuant to section 672 (a) or (g), 673, 673b, 674, 675, or 688 of title 10, United States Code, or who is ordered to active duty under section 672(d) of such title during a period when members are on active duty pursuant to any of the preceding sections; and

"(2) immediately before receiving the order to active duty—

"(A) was engaged in the furnishing of healthcare services or other services determined by the Secretary of Defense to be professional services; and

"(B) had in effect a professional liability insurance policy that does not continue to cover claims filed with respect to such person during the period of the person's active duty unless the premiums are paid for such coverage for such period.

"(b)(1) Coverage of a person referred to in subsection (a) by a professional liability insurance policy shall be suspended in accordance with this subsection upon receipt of the written request of such person by the insurance carrier.

"(2) A professional liability insurance carrier—

"(A) may not require that premiums be paid by or on behalf of a person for any professional liability insurance coverage suspended pursuant to paragraph (1); and

"(B) shall refund any amount paid for coverage for the period of such suspension or, upon the election of such person, apply such amount for the payment of any premium becoming due upon the reinstatement of such coverage.

"(3) A professional liability insurance carrier shall not be liable with respect to any claim that is based on professional conduct (including any failure to take any action in a professional capacity) of a person that occurs during a period of suspension of that person's professional liability insurance under this subsection. For the purposes of the preceding sentence, a claim based upon the failure of a professional to make adequate provision for patients to be cared for during the period of the professional's active duty service shall be considered to be based on an action or failure to take action before the beginning of the period of suspension of professional liability insurance under this subsection, except in a case in which professional services were provided after the date of the beginning of such period.

"(c)(1) Professional liability insurance coverage suspended in the case of any person pursuant to subsection (b) shall be reinstated by the insurance carrier on the date on which that person transmits to the insurance carrier a written request for reinstatement.

"(2) The request of a person for reinstatement shall be effective only if the person transmits the request to the insurance carrier within 30 days after the date on which the person is released from active duty. The insurance carrier shall notify the person of the due date for payment of the premium of such insurance. Such premium shall be paid by the person within 30 days after the receipt of that notice.

"(3) The period for which professional liability insurance coverage shall be reinstated for a person under this subsection may not be less than the balance of the period for which coverage would have continued under the insurance policy if the coverage had not been suspended.

"(d) An insurance carrier may not increase the amount of the premium charged for professional liability insurance coverage of any person for the minimum period of the reinstatement of such coverage required under subsection (c)(3) to an amount greater than the amount chargeable for such coverage for such period before the suspension, except to the extent of any general increase in the premium amounts charged by that carrier for the same professional liability coverage for persons similarly covered by such insurance during the period of the suspension.

"(e) This section does not—

"(1) require a suspension of professional liability insurance coverage for any person who is not a person referred to in subsection (a) and who is covered by the same professional liability insurance as a person referred to in such subsection; or

"(2) relieve any person of the obligation to pay premiums for the coverage not required to be suspended.

"(f)(1) A civil or administrative action for damages on the basis of the alleged professional negligence or other professional liability of a person whose professional liability insurance coverage has been suspended under subsection (b) shall be stayed until the end of the period of the suspension if—

"(A) the action was commenced during that period;

"(B) the action is based on an act or omission that occurred before the date on which the suspension became effective; and

"(C) the suspended professional liability insurance would, except for the suspension, on its face cover the alleged professional negligence or other professional liability negligence or other professional liability of the person.

"(2) Whenever a civil or administrative action for damages is stayed under paragraph (1) in the case of any person, the action shall be deemed to have been filed on the date on which the professional liability insurance coverage of such person is reinstated under subsection (c).

"(g) In the case of a civil or administrative action for which a stay could have been granted under subsection (f) by reason of the suspension of professional liability insurance coverage of the defendant under this section, the period of the suspension of the coverage shall be excluded from the computation of any statutory period of limitation on the commencement of such action.

"(h) If a person whose professional liability insurance coverage is suspended under subsection (b) dies during the period of the suspension—

"(1) the requirement for the grant or continuance of a stay in any civil or administrative action against such person under subsection (f)(1) shall terminate on the date of the death of such person; and

"(2) the carrier of the professional liability insurance so suspended shall be liable for any claim for damages for professional negligence or

other professional liability of the deceased person in the same manner and to the same extent as such carrier would be liable if the person had died while covered by such insurance but before the claim was filed.

"(i) In this section:

"(1) The term 'active duty' has the meaning given that term in section 101 of title 10, United States Code.

"(2) The term 'profession' includes occupation.

"(3) The term 'professional' includes occupational.".

SEC. 5. HEALTH INSURANCE REINSTATEMENT UPON REEMPLOYMENT.

(a) AMENDMENT TO TITLE 38.—Paragraph (1) of section 2021(b) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting "(A)" after "(b)(1)"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(B) In the case of employer-offered health insurance, an exclusion or waiting period may not be imposed in connection with coverage of a health or physical condition of a person entitled to participate in that insurance under subparagraph (A), or a health or physical condition of any other person who is covered by the insurance by reason of the coverage of such person, if—

"(i) the condition arose before or during that person's period of training or service in the Armed Forces;

"(ii) an exclusion or waiting period would not have been imposed for the condition during a period of coverage resulting from participation by such person in the insurance; and

"(iii) the condition of such person has not been determined by the Secretary to be service-connected.".

(b) AMENDMENT TO SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF ACT OF 1940.—Article VII of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 is amended by adding after section 702, as added by section 4, the following new section:

"SEC. 703. (a) A person who, by reason of military service described in section 702(a)(1), is entitled to the rights and benefits of this Act shall also be entitled upon release from such military service to reinstatement of any health insurance which (1) was in effect on the day before such service commenced, and (2) was terminated effective on a date during the period of such service.

"(b) An exclusion or a waiting period may not be imposed in connection with reinstatement of health insurance coverage of a health or physical condition of a person under subsection (a), or a health or physical condition of any other person who is covered by the insurance by reason of the coverage of such person, if—

"(1) the condition arose before or during that person's period of training or service in the Armed Forces;

"(2) an exclusion or waiting period would not have been imposed for the condition during a period of coverage resulting from participation by such person in the insurance; and

"(3) the condition of such person has not been determined by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to be a disability incurred or aggravated in the line of duty (within the meaning of section 105 of title 38, United States Code).

"(c) Subsection (a) does not apply in the case of employer-offered insurance benefits in which a person referred to in such subsection is entitled to participate pursuant to the provisions of chapter 43 of title 38, United States Code.".

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as of August 1, 1990.

SEC. 6. STAY OF JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

(a) STAY OF ACTION OR PROCEEDING.—In any judicial action or proceeding (other than a criminal proceeding) in which a member of the Armed Forces described in subsection (b) is involved (either as plaintiff or defendant), the court shall, upon application by such member (or some other person on the member's behalf) at any stage before final judgment is entered, stay the action or proceeding until a date after June 30, 1991.

(b) MEMBERS COVERED.—A member of the Armed Forces is covered by subsection (a) if at the time of application for the stay of a judicial action or proceeding the member—

(1) is on active duty; and

(2) is serving outside the State in which the court having jurisdiction over the action or proceeding is located.

(c) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term "State" includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam.

SEC. 7. EXERCISE OF RIGHTS UNDER ACT NOT TO AFFECT CERTAIN FUTURE FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

Article I of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 (50 U.S.C. App. 510 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 108. Application by a person in military service for, or receipt by a person in military service of, a stay, postponement, or suspension pursuant to the provisions of this Act in the payment of any tax, fine, penalty, insurance premium, or other civil obligation or liability of that person shall not itself (without regard to other considerations) provide the basis for any of the following:

"(1) A determination by any lender or other person that such person in military service is unable to pay such civil obligation or liability in accordance with its terms.

"(2) With respect to a credit transaction between a creditor and such person in military service—

"(A) a denial or revocation of credit by the creditor;

"(B) a change by the creditor in the terms of an existing credit arrangement; or

"(C) a refusal by the creditor to grant credit to such person in substantially the amount or on substantially the terms requested.

"(3) An adverse report relating to the creditworthiness of such person in military service by or to any person or entity engaged in the practice of assembling or evaluating consumer credit information.

"(4) A refusal by an insurer to insure such person.".

SEC. 8. CLARIFICATION OF TITLE 38 REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS COVERAGE FOR RESERVISTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) Subsection (g) of section 2024 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking out "active duty for not more than 90 days" and inserting in lieu thereof "active duty (other than for training)"; and

(B) by inserting ", including any period of extension of active duty under section 673b of title 10" before the period at the end.

(2) The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall apply to any member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces who is ordered to active duty (other than for training) under section 673b of title 10, United States Code, after July 31, 1990.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—(1) Subsection (a) of such section is amended by striking out "provided for by this section" and inserting in lieu thereof "provided for by this chapter".

(2) The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect as of December 3, 1974.

SEC. 9. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF ACT OF 1940.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 is amended as follows:

(1) Section 101 (50 U.S.C. App. 511) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting "the Air Force," after "the Marine Corps,"; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking out "shall include" and all that follows through "discharge" and inserting in lieu thereof "means, in the case of any person, the period beginning on the date on which the person enters active service and ending on the date of the person's release".

(2) Section 102 (50 U.S.C. App. 512) is amended by striking out ", including the Philippine Islands while under the sovereignty of the United States,".

(3) Section 103(4) (50 U.S.C. App. 513(4)) is amended by striking out "after the date of the enactment of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act Amendments of 1942".

(4) Section 105 (50 U.S.C. App. 515) is amended—

(A) by striking out "The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy" and all that follows through "to insure" in the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Transportation, with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy, shall ensure"; and

(B) by striking out "the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy" in the second sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Transportation".

(5) Section 106 (50 U.S.C. App. 516) is amended—

(A) by striking out "Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended," and inserting in lieu thereof "Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. App. 451 et seq.)";

(B) by striking out "the Enlisted Reserve Corps" and inserting in lieu thereof "a reserve component of the Armed Forces"; and

(C) by striking out "he reports for such service" and inserting in lieu thereof "such member reports for military service or the date on which the order is revoked, whichever is earlier".

(6) Section 205 (50 U.S.C. App. 525) is amended by striking out "the date of enactment of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act Amendments of 1942" and inserting in lieu thereof "October 6, 1942".

(7) Section 206 (50 U.S.C. App. 526) is amended—

(A) by striking out "per centum per annum" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "percent per year"; and

(B) by striking out "prior to his entry" and all that follows through "bear interest" and inserting in lieu thereof "before that person's entry into that service shall, during any part of the period of military service, bear interest".

(8) Section 300 (50 U.S.C. App. 530) is amended—

(A) in subsection (c), as redesignated by section 2(b), by striking out "shall be guilty" and all that follows through "$1,000," and inserting in lieu thereof "shall be fined as provided in title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned for not to exceed one year,"; and

(B) in subsection (d), as redesignated by section 2(b), by striking out "Secretary of War," and all that follows through "as the case may be," and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary of Defense or Secretary of Transportation, with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy,".

(9) Sections 301(2), 302(4), 304(3), and 305(3) (50 U.S.C. App. 531(2), 532(4), 534(3), 535(3)) are amended by striking out "shall be guilty" and all that follows through "$1,000," and inserting in lieu thereof "shall be fined as provided in title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned for not to exceed one year,".

(10) Section 302(3) (50 U.S.C. App. 532(3)) is amended by striking out "after the date of en-

actment of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act Amendments of 1942 and".

(11) Section 400(a) (50 U.S.C. App. 540(a)) is amended by striking out "before the date of enactment of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act Amendments of 1942 or not less than one hundred and eighty days before" in clause (2) and inserting in lieu thereof "not less than 180 days before".

(12) Section 401 (50 U.S.C. App. 541) is amended—

(A) by striking out "Administrator of Veterans' Affairs" in the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary of Veterans Affairs";

(B) by striking out "Veterans' Administration" both places it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary"; and

(C) by striking out "Administrator" in the last sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary".

(13) Section 402 (50 U.S.C. App. 542) is amended—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking out "Veterans' Administration" and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary of Veterans Affairs"; and

(B) in the second sentence, by striking out "Veterans' Administration" and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary".

(14) Section 403 (50 U.S.C. App. 543) is amended—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking out "Administrator of Veterans' Affairs" and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary of Veterans Affairs"; and

(B) in the second sentence, by striking out "Administrator of Veterans' Affairs" and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary".

(15) Section 404 (50 U.S.C. App. 544) is amended by striking out "Veterans' Administration" both places it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary of Veterans Affairs".

(16) Section 405 (50 U.S.C. App. 545) is amended by striking out "Administrator of Veterans' Affairs" and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary of Veterans Affairs".

(17) Section 407 (50 U.S.C. App. 547) is amended—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking out "The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized and directed to" and inserting in lieu thereof "The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall"; and

(B) in the second sentence, by striking out "Administrator of Veterans' Affairs" and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary".

(18) Section 408 (50 U.S.C. App. 548) is repealed.

(19) Section 504(3) (50 U.S.C. App. 564(3)) is amended by striking out "within six months after the effective date of this Act or".

(20) Section 505(1) (50 U.S.C. App. 565(1)) is amended by inserting "(30 U.S.C. 28)" after "section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States".

(21) Section 506(2) (50 U.S.C. App. 566(2)) is amended—

(A) by striking out "six months after the effective date of this Act or"; and

(B) by striking out "General Land Office" and inserting in lieu thereof "Bureau of Land Management".

(22) Section 507 (50 U.S.C. App. 567) is amended—

(A) by striking out "General Land Office" in the second sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "Bureau of Land Management";

(B) by striking out "a register of a United States land office" in the third sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "an officer designated by the Secretary of the Interior"; and

(C) by striking out ", inclusive" in the last sentence.

(23) Section 510(2) (50 U.S.C. App. 570(2)) is amended by striking out "prior to the effective date of this Act" and inserting in lieu thereof "before October 17, 1940".

(24) Section 514 (50 U.S.C. App. 574) is amended—

(A) by striking out "orders: Provided, That nothing" in paragraph (1) and inserting in lieu thereof "orders. Nothing"; and

(B) by striking out "the use thereof:" in paragraph (2) and all that follows through "has been paid" and inserting in lieu thereof "the use thereof, but only if a license, fee, or excise required by the State or territory, possession, or District of Columbia of which the person is a resident or in which the person is domiciled has been paid".

(25) Section 600 (50 U.S.C. App. 580) is amended by striking out "the date of the approval of this Act" and inserting in lieu thereof "October 17, 1940,".

(26) Section 601 (50 U.S.C. App. 581) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking out "Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department" and inserting in lieu thereof "Chief of Naval Personnel"; and

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking out "Department of War or the Navy" and inserting in lieu thereof "Department of Defense"; and

(ii) by striking out "jurisdiction: Provided, That no" and inserting in lieu thereof "jurisdiction. No".

(27) Section 604 (50 U.S.C. App. 584) is amended—

(A) by striking out "1945: Provided, That" and inserting in lieu thereof "1945, except that"; and

(B) by striking out "thereafter: Provided further, That whenever" and inserting in lieu thereof "thereafter. Whenever".

Mr. MONTGOMERY (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi to explain his request.

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

Mr. Speaker, our colleagues will recall that H.R. 555 passed the House on January 29. The bill would amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act and the veterans reemployment rights law. The Senate clarified that section 6 of the bill, which allows service members to delay court proceedings involving them until July 1, 1991, does not apply to criminal proceedings. The Senate also made minor technical amendments to the bill last Thursday and today we are concurring in those amendments in order to get the bill to the President without further delay.

Mr. Speaker, we are proud of these bills we have passed the last several weeks to help our returning veterans and to show that our country and the Congress are so proud of what they have done in Operation Desert Storm.

We are also working with the leadership on both sides of the aisle to come up with an appropriate readjustment package for our returning service personnel, which will include educational benefits, small business help, home loan improvement, increases in life insurance and other matters.

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, I support the amendments offered by the chairman of my committee, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY], and I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I will, of course, not object. I simply want to take this opportunity to commend the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] and his committee for the tremendous work they have done not only on this legislation but over the years in advancing and advocating veterans' rights. I just think we really ought to express our full appreciation by voting unanimously and giving our unanimous support to this legislation.

The 102d Congress has already approved several veterans' measures that I support, including bills to compensate Vietnam veterans who have been exposed to agent orange and a cost-of-living increase for disabled veterans. It is especially important at this time when our young soldiers are on the battlefield, that veterans know the Congress will address their needs.

As chairman of the Human Resources and Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee, which oversees the Department of Veterans Affairs, I intend to continue monitoring Federal veterans' programs to ensure that they are operating effectively and are responsive to America's veterans. I look forward to working with the Veterans' Affairs Committee as we do all we can to help veterans who have served their country well.

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

Mr. WEISS. I yield to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate very much the comments of the gentleman from New York [Mr. WEISS]. Over the years the gentleman has been totally supportive of veterans' programs, and I thank him for his support.

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR VETERANS ADMINISTRATION GRANTS TO ASSIST MEDICAL SCHOOLS IN ESTABLISHING NEW RESEARCH CENTERS

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 111) to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense to carry out a joint program to make grants for the establishment of research centers at qualifying medical schools, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 111

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

SECTION 1. GRANTS TO ESTABLISH RESEARCH CENTERS AT MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 73 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SUBCHAPTER VII—RESEARCH GRANTS

"§ 4171. Purpose of subchapter

"The purpose of this subchapter is to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense to carry out a joint program to assist medical schools in the establishment of new research centers to carry out medical research in particular fields or specialties.

"§ 4172. Grant program

"(a) The Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense may jointly make grants under this subchapter to qualifying medical schools to assist such medical schools in the establishment of new medical research centers. Any such grant may only be made if the two Secretaries and the medical school enter into an agreement under section 4173 of this title.

"(b) A qualifying medical school for purposes of this subchapter is a medical school of a university that is located in a State and that—

"(1) does not have an established research center in the particular field or specialty with respect to which an application under section 4175 is submitted;

"(2) is located in proximity to, and is affiliated with, a medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs which itself has an affiliation with a medical facility of the Department of Defense; and

"(3) has demonstrable potential for successful development of such a new research center with the assistance of a grant under this subchapter.

"(c) Funds provided to a medical school by a grant under this subchapter may be used for—

"(1) the acquisition, construction, alteration, and renovation of facilities for the research center;

"(2) the acquisition of equipment of the research center; and

"(3) the operation of the research center during its first three years of operation.

"(d) In awarding grants under this subchapter, the two Secretaries shall ensure that the centers for which the grants are made are located in geographically dispersed areas of the United States.

"§ 4173. Activities of research centers for which grants made

"(a) Whenever a grant is made under this subchapter, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense shall establish an advisory committee to advise the medical school concerned with respect to the activities of the research center for which the grant is made. The advisory committee shall include representatives of the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Defense, and the medical school and shall remain in existence until terminated by the two Secretaries.

"(b) A medical school to which a grant is made under this subchapter shall administer the research center for which the grant is made as a separate administrative entity with its own director (or other appropriate chief official).

"(c)(1) The Secretaries may not enter into an agreement to make a grant under this subchapter unless the Secretaries find, and the agreement includes satisfactory assurances, that the school to which the grant is made will maintain such arrangements with the Department of Veterans Affairs medical facility with which it is affiliated (including such arrangements as may be made under subchapter IV of chapter 81 of this title) as will be mutually beneficial in carrying out the mission of the respective medical facilities and the school. Such arrangements shall include provisions ensuring that research personnel of the Department of Veterans Affairs medical facility, and of the Department of Defense medical facility with which it is associated, may carry out research activities at the research center on an ongoing basis.

"(2) The agreement shall require that, to the extent not inconsistent with paragraph (1), facilities of the research center shall be made available for research activities on a competitive basis.

"(d) The Secretaries shall ensure that an agreement under this section includes appropriate provisions to ensure that the Federal funding for the research center, and any Federal research activities carried out at the research center, are acknowledged in the activities and publications of the center.

"(e) An agreement under this section shall contain such additional terms and conditions (in addition to those imposed pursuant to section 5070(e) of this title and this section) as the Secretaries consider appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

"§ 4174. Funding

"(a) The amount of a grant under this subchapter, when added to any other Federal funds to be used for the project for which the grant is made, may not exceed one-half of the cost of the project.

"(b)(1) One half of the amount of a grant under this subchapter shall be provided by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and one-half shall be provided by the Secretary of Defense.

"(2) Funds for a grant under this subchapter to be provided by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs may only be provided from funds appropriated for grants under this subchapter. Funds for a grant under this subchapter to be provided by the Secretary of Defense shall be provided from funds appropriated for research, development, test, and evaluation.

"(c) The two Secretaries may not enter into an agreement for a grant under this subchapter unless the Secretaries find, and the agreement includes satisfactory assurances, that—

"(1) the amount of support for the proposed medical research center from non-Federal sources will be at least as great as the amount of such support from Federal sources;

"(2) the amount of such support from non-Federal sources, when combined with the amount of the proposed grant, is sufficient for the project to proceed upon award of the grant; and

"(3) upon approval of the grant, no further action by non-Federal entities is required to make the necessary funds available for the project.

"(d)(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretaries may increase the amount of any grant awarded to any applicant for a project under this section by an amount by which the Secretaries determine that the estimated cost of the construction, acquisition, or renovations has increased from the estimated cost on which the Secretaries based the determination to award the grant, if the Secretaries determine that the grant was awarded before the applicant entered into a contract for the construction or renovations provided for in such project.

"(2) A grant may not be increased under paragraph (1) by more than 10 percent of the amount of the grant initially awarded for such project, and the amount of such grant (as increased) may not exceed 50 percent of the revised cost of the project.

"§ 4175. Grants: applications and priority

"(a) A medical school desiring to receive a grant under this subchapter shall submit to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs an application that sets forth the following:

"(1) The amount of the grant requested with respect to the project.

"(2) A description of the proposed research center, including a description of the proposed site for the center, a description of the proposed field of research in which the center will specialize, and a statement showing the capability of the medical school to successfully develop such research center.

"(3) Reasonable assurance that, upon completion of the project, the new center will be used to conduct research referred to in section 4101(c)(1) of this title.

"(4) Reasonable assurance that the title to such site will be vested solely in the applicant.

"(5) Reasonable assurance that adequate financial support will be available (A) for the construction of the project (or for facility acquisition or renovation) upon award of the grant, and (B) for maintenance and operation of the facility when complete.

"(6) In the case of a project for the renovation of an existing facility, reasonable assurance that the estimated total cost of any expansion, remodeling, and alteration of the facility will not be greater than the estimated cost of construction of an equivalent new facility.

"(7) A statement of the relationship of activities to be carried out at the research center to programs and activities of the Department of Veterans Affairs, including programs for the care and treatment of veterans and programs for the recruitment and retention of health-care professionals for employment by the Department, and programs and activities of the Department of Defense.

"(b) In considering applications for a grant under subsection (a) of this section, the Secretaries shall give priority to applications for grants for proposed research centers which will emphasize research in one or more of the following areas (over applications for grants for proposed centers which will not emphasize research in such areas):

"Diabetes and metabolic diseases.

"Prosthetics and rehabilitation medicine.

"Mental health, behavioral medicine, and neurological disease.

"Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and immunodeficiency diseases.

"Alzheimer and dementia.

"Degenerative cardiopulmonary disease.

"Cancer.

"Technology assessment.

"Toxicology.

"(c) The Secretaries shall use a merit review process in considering applications and in awarding grants under this subchapter.

"(d) The amount of a grant under this subchapter shall be paid to the applicant. Such amount shall be paid, in advance or by way of reimbursement, and in such installments consistent with the progress of the project, as the Secretary may determine and certify for payment to the Secretary of the Treasury. Funds paid under this section for an approved project shall be used solely for carrying out such project as approved.

"(e) An amendment of an application (whether or not approved) shall be subject to approval in the same manner as the original application.

"§ 4176. Authorization of appropriations

"(a) There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs the sum of $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1992 through 1995 for purposes of grants under this subchapter. Amounts appropriated pursuant to such authorization may not be used for any other purpose.

"(b) Amounts appropriated pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall remain available for obligation until the end of the sixth fiscal year following the fiscal year for which they are appropriated, if so provided in appropriation Acts.

"§ 4177. Recovery of amounts if grant conditions not met

"(a) If the Secretaries determine that a medical school to which a grant is made under this subchapter—

"(1) fails substantially to carry out the terms of the agreement entered into under this subchapter as a condition of the grant; or

"(2) no longer operates the medical research center for which the grant was made in accordance with the purposes of the grant, the Secretaries shall be entitled to recover from the recipient of the grant the amount of the grant.

"(b) The Secretaries shall prescribe regulations for purposes of subsection (a) of this section.".

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SUBCHAPTER VII—RESEARCH GRANTS

"4171. Purpose of subchapter.

"4172. Grant program.

"4173. Activities of research centers for which grants made.

"4174. Funding.

"4175. Grants: applications and priority.

"4176. Authorization of appropriations.

"4177. Recovery of amounts if grant conditions not met.".

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

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

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, research is the key to the quality of care, whether such care is provided by the Veterans' Administration or by the private sector. Without a viable research program, the quality of care will suffer.

H.R. 111 is unique in that it invites the private and public sectors to join with the Veterans' Administration and with the Department of Defense in unique research opportunities.

The House endorsed this legislation when it passed a similar bill, H.R. 4390, on June 12, 1990. Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, the Senate failed to act on that bill, and now H.R. 111 is another effort on the part of the House to enhance the research opportunities through the Veterans' Administration and the Department of Defense.

The chief sponsor of this legislation is one of our new colleagues, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. EDWARDS]. We are very pleased to have him on the committee. He certainly has pitched right in working on veterans' affairs. I will yield time to the gentleman from Texas to explain this legislation, but before doing that, again let me say that I want to thank the Speaker, the Honorable TOM FOLEY, and the minority leader, Mr. MICHEL, for allowing us to bring this bill up so early in order to get it passed by the other body. I also want to thank my good friend, the ranking minority member of the committee, the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. STUMP] for his total cooperation, as always.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. EDWARDS].

Mr. EDWARDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, let me express my personal gratitude for the leadership and the guidance by the Speaker in bringing this important legislation to the floor. Without that support and that leadership, this would not have been possible.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 111, as amended, would authorize a Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) grant program to assist medical schools in creating new research centers.

Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago I toured three veterans medical centers in my district—in Temple, Marlin, and Waco, TX.

Those visits were a stark reminder that the sacrifices of our veterans do not stop with the signing of a cease-fire agreement. Many of our veterans pay a physical and mental price for the rest of their lives for their service to our country in time of war. For these and all veterans we have a special obligation to provide quality health care.

My visits to hospitalized veterans also reminded me that our Nation's resources are stretched thin—that we must effectively and efficiently utilize taxpayers' dollars. Mr. Speaker, the very purpose of H.R. 111, as amended, is to improve health care for our veterans in a cost efficient manner.

This legislation builds on the invaluable cooperative alliances involving health manpower education between the VA and academia. It also builds on the exemplary cooperative ventures between the VA and the Department of Defense [DOD]. The successes of these cooperative arrangements are impressive and have gained the support of academics, public servants, beneficiaries, and the public.

Among the examples of successful cooperation on which this legislation was founded is Public Law 92-541. That law authorized the VA to implement a pilot program providing assistance for the establishment of new State medical schools. That law also authorized a program of grants to provide assistance in the establishment of cooperative arrangements among universities, colleges, junior colleges, community colleges, schools of allied health professions, State and local systems of education, hospitals, and other nonprofit health manpower institutions affiliated with veterans medical facilities or programs. This grant program helped improve and expand the training of professional and technical allied health and paramedical personnel.

Public Law 97-174 authorized VA and DOD medical facilities to enter into agreements to provide one another services, supplies, equipment, and other resources—including personnel—to carry out respective medical missions. The current number of shared services under these agreements has reached 2,960. In fiscal year 1989, the value of the services provided under such agreements reached $23.4 million. In addition to these service agreements, there are six joint venture hospital construction projects currently in various phases of development. The VA and the Air Force are now collocated in a new medical facility in Albuquerque, NM. At least three other joint construction ventures are planned with the Air Force in Las Vegas, NV, Tucson, AZ, and Anchorage, AK. Joint ventures with the Army have been initiated for outpatient clinics at El Paso, TX, and at Lawton, OK. In addition, the VA will share responsibility for caring for any casualties of Operation Desert Storm.

Perhaps the most far-reaching arena of cooperation is that between the VA and academia. Since 1946, VA medical

facilities have been affiliated with schools of medicine, dentistry, nursing, and other health professions at colleges and universities around the Nation. Currently, over 1,000 such affiliations exist. Testimony at the committee hearings in 1989 echoes previous testimony about the mutual benefits to both the VA and the schools and, most important, to veteran patients and the public, who are very real beneficiaries of the fruits of VA's role in the education of health manpower.

However, with the exception of the recent VA–DOD cooperative research program begun in 1985, little has been done to build on the successes of the relationships between VA–DOD, the VA and medical schools, and VA and community providers in the area of research. Section 4101 of title 38 of the United States Code certainly invites such efforts, however. It calls on the Department of Veterans Affairs to conduct a program of research in order to carry out more effectively the delivery of hospital and medical services and to contribute to the Nation's knowledge about disease and disability. The code further requires that the research program be carried out in connection with the provision of medical care and treatment to veterans.

There is abundant evidence that VA research programs provide new knowledge which in turn improves the quality of patient care both in veterans' medical facilities and at the cutting edges of medical practice outside the VA as well. VA research has proven invaluable to assuring high quality care and that is why the committee and the Congress have long supported the veterans' research programs.

The complexity and costs of cutting edge medical research present a unique opportunity for settings where medical facilities and research-oriented medical schools are participants. Medical schools which are partners with the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense are well positioned to perform research, and an ideal situation presents itself where the VA medical center is closely linked to a military medical facility through a strong sharing agreement. In addition, these institutions are configured to apply research in seeking better ways to treat the health problems which afflict the Nation's veterans and to provide new knowledge which can be applied to the population as a whole.

H.R. 111, as amended, would authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense to make grants for the establishment of new medical research centers that would conduct research in areas of interest of the DVA as well as the Nation's health care delivery community.

The purpose of the bill before us is to take advantage of the proven benefits of cooperation in the areas of education and training of health professionals and health care delivery among the DVA, medical schools, and the DOD by means of a grant program which would assist certain medical schools in establishing new research centers.

A medical school may apply for such a grant provided that it first, is located in proximity to, and is affiliated with a medical facility of the DVA which itself has an affiliation with a medical facility of the Department of Defense; second, does not have an established research center in the particular field or specialty with respect to which an application is submitted; and third, has demonstrable potential for successful development of such a new research center.

Thus, it is our aim to have VA, DOD, and medical schools extend existing cooperative relationships into research activities.

The process for awarding grants would be a competitive one. The bill reflects an expectation that the Secretaries will use a process similar to the merit review concept used by the VA to consider research applications and grants. Merit review would entail an objective assessment of the proposed projects and would result in an award of grants for those projects which best meet the criteria set forth in the bill.

A successful applicant for a grant under this program might well have ongoing, successful research programs in areas other than medical, prosthetic, or health services research. Those successes might be among the considerations used to demonstrate potential for successful development of a new research center for purposes of applying for this grant program. While the bill does not define the term "research center," grants under this program would be available only to assist in developing new capacity to conduct research to include an expansion of research space. Such space must be sufficient to assure that VA and DOD researchers may carry out research activities at the research center on an ongoing basis.

In approving grants, priority is to be given to those applications from schools that do not have an established research center in the particular field or specialty with respect to which an application under section 4145 of H.R. 111, as amended, is submitted.

The Secretaries are to give priority to qualified applications for centers which will emphasize research in one or more areas specified in the bill. These identified priority areas include diabetes and metabolic diseases, prosthetics and rehabilitative medicine, Alzheimer's mental health, and cancer. Mr. Speaker, in this time of constrained resources, I believe there is merit in considering the target of new research dollars. Setting such priorities need not restrict the creativity and initiatives of individual researchers.

Funds obtained by successful applicants under the proposed grant program would be available for several possible uses. Funds could be used for acquisition, construction, alteration, or renovations of facilities for use as a new medical research center. Funds would also be available for use in the operation of the research center for the first 3 years and for the purchase of needed equipment. This is consistent with the use of funds that were made available for the establishment of the new State medical schools.

Funding for these projects would come from three sources: The Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Defense, and non-Federal sources. In the case of DVA funds, moneys for these projects would come from new appropriations. The intent of this bill is that in no case would funds from the Department's existing research budget be allocated to fund projects under this bill. It should be clear that the intent is to ensure that current research programs are not sacrificed to fund these new medical research centers, and also that overall research appropriations are not to be diminished to make new moneys available for this grant program. Funding for DOD grants would come from funds appropriated for research, development, test, and evaluation.

In the case of a project that will receive funding, non-Federal sources must furnish at least 50 percent of needed funding. H.R. 111, as amended, would authorize the DVA and the DOD to each fund 25 percent of the total cost. The applicant must provide satisfactory assurances that at the time the grant is awarded, no further non-Federal action will be necessary to provide the non-Federal portion of the necessary funding. This particular provision is to ensure that those projects that receive Federal funding will be able to proceed with the project upon award of the grant. Like other provisions of the bill, this financing requirement looks to the State home construction program as a model.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, this bill authorizes the appropriation of $50 million for each of fiscal years 1992 through 1995. These funds may be used only for the purposes of establishing new medical research centers as set forth in H.R. 111, as amended.

We have discussed this bill with the Armed Services Committee. The chairman of that committee, the Honorable LES ASPIN, has advised me that he has no objection to bringing the bill up under a suspension of the rules. At this point in the RECORD, I would like to include Chairman ASPIN's letter of February 14, 1991, regarding H.R. 111.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, February 14, 1991.

Hon. G.V. MONTGOMERY,
Chairman, Committee on Veterans Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR SONNY: It is my understanding that you and Chet Edwards would like to have considered on the floor next week H.R. 111, a bill to amend Title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense to carry out a joint program to make grants for the establishment of research centers at qualifying medical schools.

Although the Armed Services Committee, to which the bill was referreed jointly, has not had an opportunity to hold hearings on this bill or report it, because the text is identical to the bill Congress passed last year, I have no objection to your bringing the bill up under a suspension of the rules. I would appreciate, however, your including a copy of this letter in any report you intend to file, or, if no report will be filed, in the Congressional Record during consideration of the bill.

As always, I am pleased we were able to work out a solution that protects the interests of both of our committees.

Sincerely,

LES ASPIN,
Chairman.

I want to thank the chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, SONNY MONTGOMERY, for all his guidance and assistance in bringing this bill to the floor so early in the session. I would also like to thank the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas, the ranking minority member on our Subcommittee on Hospitals and Health Care, JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT, and the ranking minority member of the full committee, the distinguished gentleman from Arizona, BOB STUMP, for their help in getting this bill to the floor.

I am also grateful to the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, Mr. ASPIN, and the ranking minority member of the committee, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. DICKINSON], for their cooperation in this matter.

Mr. Speaker, as I stated previously, this measure will encourage the investment of non-Federal funds for research for the benefit of veterans. It seems to me that this is a good idea.

Mr. Speaker, many Members of this House remember well my political mentor, Congressman Olin E. "Tiger" Teague. As a decorated veteran, Mr. Teague wore for three decades a 17-pound shoe on a leg shortened in the forests of Germany in World War II. To me, he is a constant reminder of the life-long sacrifices made by our veterans. One of Mr. Teague's last major acts as chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs authorized the establishment of eight new State medical schools to be affiliated with VA medical centers. I could think of no greater honor for me as a new Member of this House than to have my first bill move one small step further in enhancing the lasting legacy of Tiger Teague's commitment to our Nation's veterans.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 111, as amended.

□ 1510

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 111, as amended, to provide for VA grants to assist medical schools in establishing new research centers.

This bill is similar to H.R. 4390, which this body passed on June 12, 1990, during the last session. It was not acted upon by the other body, so we are advancing it again.

My distinguished colleague, Chairman SONNY MONTGOMERY, has explained the bill, and it needs no further explanation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT], the ranking member on the Subcommittee on Hospitals and Health Care.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 111, as amended, a bill to provide for Department of Veterans Affairs [DVA] grants to assist medical schools in establishing new research centers. This bill is almost identical to H.R. 4390 which was passed by the House on June 12, 1990, but did not receive Senate consideration.

I congratulate Mr. EDWARDS for his initiative in this Congress and I thank Chairman MONTGOMERY and ranking member STUMP for bringing this bill to the floor.

Research is a critical component of high quality health care, and yet the DVA research program has been drastically slashed over past years. The DVA's medical and prosthetic research program received a zero funding increase in the administration's proposed budget for fiscal year 1992.

In fact, the budget straightlines the program and envisions a decrease in research for fiscal year 1992 of $18 million, despite a DVA Commission's recommended $63 million increase for the program.

H.R. 111 maximizes DVA research opportunities by establishing a cost-sharing program between the DVA, the Department of Defense and medical schools; $50 million would be authorized each fiscal year through 1995 for grants to medical schools to set up research centers with a special emphasis on areas of interest to the DVA.

Over the past 10 years, the research budget for the National Institutes of Health [NIH] has increased 127 percent, while funding for DVA research has increased only 54 percent. It is unwise to concentrate research in one institution, especially since the DVA is the most appropriate body to engage in research projects germane to the veterans' population.

We have been fortunate that casualties in the Persian Gulf war have been remarkably light. Nonetheless we have had a number of killed and wounded. Thus, at a time when our Nation's Armed Forces are engaged in battle, it is most timely that we should commit ourselves to placing a greater emphasis on DVA research so as to better provide our Nation's veterans with the quality health care they so rightly deserve. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 111 as amended.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from South Carolina [Mrs. PATTERSON], originally a cosponsor of this bill.

Mrs. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 111, legislation to provide VA grants to eligible medical schools to establish new research centers. As a member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of this measure. H.R. 111 is similar to legislation that was passed by the House in the 101st Congress.

H.R. 111 authorizes grants to medical centers for the establishment of medical research centers specializing in areas of interest to the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense. These areas of research include: Diabetes and metabolic diseases, prosthetics and rehabilitative medicine, mental health, acquired immune deficiency syndrome [AIDS], Alzheimer's and dementia, and cancer. These grants will improve medical care and treatment of veterans, as well as enhance the ability of the Department of Veterans Affairs to retain and recruit qualified medical professionals.

Mr. Speaker, if passed, this legislation will offer the opportunity for two outstanding facilities located in my State, the University of South Carolina and Richland County Memorial Hospital, to compete for Federal research funds. Now more than ever, ensuring the integrity of the veterans' health care system must remain an important concern to this body. For this reason, I strongly support H.R. 111, and urge my colleagues to vote in favor of it.

□ 1520

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Nevada [Mrs. VUCANOVICH].

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 111, a bill which would authorize the Veterans' Administration to establish a grant program to help qualified State medical schools set up new research centers to improve the medical care of veterans.

The authorization of such a grant program would provide top medical schools with the resources to be on the cutting edge in research related to rehabilitation medicine, Alzheimer's disease, cancer, diabetes, and other areas of special interest to the Department of Veterans Affairs.

In my own district, the veterans medical center located in Reno, NV, currently serves as the primary teaching hospital for the University of Nevada School of Medicine. As such, the hospital has attracted highly skilled physicians, nurses, and support staff resulting in a high quality of patient care. In addition, the Reno VA medical center has one of the fastest growing research programs in the entire Veterans' Administration.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation before us would be extremely beneficial to medical schools, such as the university of Nevada, which have the expertise and capability for clinical research, but are often restricted due to the lack of facilities, equipment, and operating funds needed to conduct vital research.

Last, Mr. Speaker, we cannot forget our veterans who deserve the best care possible. We owe it to our veterans to establish research programs which address the current health problems of those who have served our country so bravely.

For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 111 and congratulate the gentleman from Texas [Mr. EDWARDS] for bringing this bill to the floor in such an expeditious manner.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California [Ms. WATERS], another member of our committee.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend my colleague and new Member, the gentleman from Texas, Mr. CHET EDWARDS, for bringing this bill to the floor. I would like to also commend Chairman SONNY MONTGOMERY for his leadership in assisting a new Member and allowing him to have the opportunity to bring such an important measure before us.

I am delighted that both the gentleman from Texas, Mr. CHET EDWARDS, and Chairman MONTGOMERY amended this bill to accommodate private universities that may have been excluded if the bill had been taken up as originally drafted. I asked their assistance in this and they bent over backward to ensure that the opportunity was spread between both private and public institutions, and I am delighted.

I rise in strong support of the bill. It is time that we recognize that our veterans' affairs institutions cannot continue to operate without the assistance that could be given with a bill such as this one, and I am delighted to be a part of it.

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

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAZZOLI], our good friend who has been very supportive of our legislation over the years.

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend from Mississippi, Chairman MONTGOMERY, for yielding the time, and to commend him and my friend from Arizona, Mr. BOB STUMP, on the continuing great work they have done since the start of this Congress.

I said earlier today, for example, that in going into the situation in the gulf that there would be "no more Vietnams." That was our motto, "No more Vietnams."

As I said, part of it is tactical, not to have the war run by the armchair generals, as was the case during Vietnam, and not to have the punches pulled, as they were politically pulled during the Vietnam war.

But there is another aspect to "no more Vietnams," and that is to welcome back our veterans with the open arms, the generosity, and the respect that they deserve. Our men and women of Desert Storm would be greeted back home differently from the men of the Vietnam era and the women of the Vietnam era.

The work that has been done by the Veterans' Affairs Committee has been exemplary in that effort. I think there must be 9 or 10 different measures which already have been reported out in the early stages of the 102d Congress from the Veteran's Affairs Committee, and of course one of them being the bill before us today. But each of these measures in its own way will help pave the way for our veterans to return to their situations here at home better from an educational standpoint, small business standpoint, and medical standpoint, which of course is dealt with in today's bill.

So I really want to thank my two friends and the new Member, the gentleman from Texas, Mr. CHET EDWARDS, who introduced this bill, for his leadership in this effort as well.

Let me say that as one who is very proud to represent the Third Congressional District of Kentucky, which happens to have a leading medical school, the University of Louisville Medical School, and a leading VA medical center out on Zorn Avenue and which is nearby Fort Knox or which is Ireland Army Hospital, I am interested in the kind of bill before us today from a more local perspective.

It could be that the Third District has the proper mix of medical and veteran and military facilities and that it might qualify for possible inclusion in the program. But suffice it to say again: The gentleman from Mississippi and the gentleman from Arizona have done yeoman work in bringing before this House, in the early part of this session, major bills which will guarantee that the men and women who return back from the Persian Gulf after doing their jobs so remarkably well, with such dignity, with such courage and effectiveness, will be received back in the United States from every perspective and from every standpoint with the respect and the honor that they deserve.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Kentucky for his kind remarks and say that when the House considered most of these nine bills we passed in the past month, the gentleman from Kentucky presided in the chair. He certainly has been helpful to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. STUMP] and myself. I would also like to commend the gentleman from New York [Mr. MCNULTY] who is presiding today for his help. The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT], is the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Hospitals and Health Care, and I want to thank him for his help on this legislation we are now considering. I also thank the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ASPIN] and the ranking member of that committee, the gentleman from Alabama, Mr. BILL DICKINSON, for their cooperation in letting us bring this legislation forward.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. (Mr. MCNULTY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 111, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMEMORATING 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF UNITED STATES–PORTUGUESE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the Senate joint resolution, Senate Joint Resolution 55.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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, Senate Joint Resolution 55, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 411, nays 0, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 25]

YEAS—411

Abercrombie	Andrews (NJ)	Armey
Ackerman	Andrews (TX)	Aspin
Alexander	Annunzio	Atkins
Allard	Anthony	AuCoin
Anderson	Applegate	Bacchus
Andrews (ME)	Archer	Baker

Ballenger
Barnard
Barrett
Barton
Bateman
Bellenson
Bennett
Bentley
Bereuter
Bevill
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bliley
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Boxer
Brooks
Broomfield
Browder
Brown
Bruce
Bryant
Bunning
Burton
Bustamante
Byron
Callahan
Camp
Campbell (CO)
Cardin
Carper
Carr
Chandler
Chapman
Clay
Clement
Clinger
Coble
Coleman (MO)
Coleman (TX)
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Coughlin
Cox (CA)
Cox (IL)
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Cunningham
Dannemeyer
Darden
Davis
de la Garza
DeFazio
DeLauro
DeLay
Dellums
Derrick
Dickinson
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Dooley
Doolittle
Dorgan (ND)
Dornan (CA)
Downey
Dreier
Duncan
Durbin
Dwyer
Dymally
Early
Edwards (CA)
Edwards (OK)
Edwards (TX)
Emerson
Engel
English
Erdreich
Espy
Evans
Fascell
Fawell
Fazio
Feighan
Fields
Fish
Foglietta
Ford (MI)
Frank (MA)
Franks (CT)
Frost
Gallegly
Gallo
Gaydos
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Geren
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gingrich
Glickman
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Gradison
Grandy
Gray
Green
Guarini
Gunderson
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hammerschmidt
Hancock
Hansen
Harris
Hastert
Hatcher
Hayes (IL)
Hayes (LA)
Hefley
Hefner
Henry
Herger
Hertel
Hoagland
Hobson
Hochbrueckner
Holloway
Hopkins
Horn
Horton
Houghton
Hoyer
Hubbard
Huckaby
Hughes
Hunter
Hutto
Hyde
Inhofe
Ireland
Jacobs
James
Jefferson
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (SD)
Johnston
Jones (GA)
Jones (NC)
Jontz
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kennedy
Kennelly
Kildee
Kleczka
Klug
Kolbe
Kolter
Kopetski
Kostmayer
Kyl
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Lancaster
Lantos
LaRocco
Laughlin
Lehman (CA)
Lehman (FL)
Lent
Levin (MI)
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (FL)
Lewis (GA)
Lightfoot
Lipinski
Livingston
Lloyd
Long
Lowey (NY)
Luken
Machtley
Madigan
Manton
Markey
Marlenee
Martinez
Matsui
Mavroules
Mazzoli
McCandless
McCloskey
McCollum
McCrery
McCurdy
McDade
McDermott
McEwen
McGrath
McHugh
McMillan (NC)
McMillen (MD)
McNulty
Meyers
Mfume
Michel
Miller (CA)
Miller (WA)
Mineta
Mink
Moakley
Molinari
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moody
Moorhead
Moran
Morella
Morrison
Mrazek
Murphy
Murtha
Myers
Nagle
Natcher
Neal (MA)
Neal (NC)
Nichols
Nowak
Nussle
Oakar
Oberstar
Obey
Olin
Ortiz
Orton
Owens (NY)
Owens (UT)
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Panetta
Parker
Patterson
Paxon
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pease
Pelosi
Penny
Perkins
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Pickett
Pickle
Porter
Poshard
Price
Pursell
Quillen
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Ravenel
Reed
Regula
Richardson
Ridge
Riggs
Rinaldo
Ritter
Roberts
Roe
Roemer
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rose
Roth
Roukema
Rowland
Roybal
Russo
Sabo
Sanders
Sangmeister
Santorum
Sarpalius
Savage
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaefer
Scheuer
Schiff
Schroeder
Schulze
Schumer
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Shaw
Shays
Shuster
Sikorski
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Slattery
Slaughter (NY)
Slaughter (VA)
Smith (IA)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Snowe
Solarz
Solomon
Spence
Spratt
Staggers
Stallings
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Stokes
Studds
Stump
Sundquist
Swett
Swift
Synar
Tallon
Tanner
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Thomas (CA)
Thomas (GA)
Thomas (WY)
Thornton
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Traficant
Traxler
Unsoeld
Upton
Valentine
Vander Jagt
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Vucanovich
Walker
Walsh
Washington
Waters
Waxman
Weber
Weiss
Weldon
Wheat
Whitten
Williams
Wise
Wolf
Wolpe
Wyden
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—22

Bartlett
Berman
Brewster
Campbell (CA)
Donnelly
Eckart
Flake
Ford (TN)
Gilman
Leach
Levine (CA)
Lowery (CA)
Martin
Miller (OH)
Ray
Rhodes
Rostenkowski
Sharp
Smith (FL)
Tauzin
Udall
Wilson

□ 1556

Mr. ZIMMER and Mr. GOODLING changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate joint resolution was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE TO HAVE UNTIL 6 P.M., FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1991, TO FILE REPORT ON H.R. 707, THE COMMODITY FUTURES IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 1991

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture may have until 6 p.m., Friday, March 1, 1991, to file a report on H.R. 707, the Commodity Futures Improvements Act of 1991.

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

There was no objection.

CONDEMNING CUBA'S HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AND COMMENDING UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from further consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 88) condemning Cuba's human rights violations, and commending the U.N. Human Rights Commission for its attention to the human rights situation in Cuba, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire of our chairman, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL], as to how the time would be allocated, as well as whether or not a recorded vote would be happening tonight.

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

Mr. BROOMFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I will say under the rules when the bill is considered, we will have 1 hour of time under which I will yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan for his side and retain 30 minutes for debate on this side.

As far as a vote is concerned, my understanding is that the vote will be put over until tomorrow, and it is my understanding that it will be the first order of business tomorrow. That may be subject to change depending on the leadership, but as of right now, it is my understanding there will be no further votes tonight and that this vote on this resolution will occur as the first order of business tomorrow.

□ 1600

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

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 88

Whereas according to the Department of State Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1990, the Government of Cuba "sharply restricts virtually all basic human rights, including freedoms of expression, association, assembly, and movement, as well as the right to privacy, the right of citizens to change their own government, and workers rights";

Whereas the Government of Cuba imprisons persons solely for the nonviolent expression of their political views, including the world's longest held political prisoner, Mario Chanes de Armas, who has been imprisoned for 30 years, and Ernesto Diaz, who has served 21 years in prison;

Whereas in March 1988, the United Nations Human Rights Commission undertook a review of Cuban human rights practices, and a working group of the Commission visited Cuba in September 1988;

Whereas in March 1990, the United Nations Human Rights Commission approved a resolution citing its continued concerns regarding the human rights situation in Cuba;

Whereas since the September 1988 visit of the United Nations Human Rights Commission working group, the Government of Cuba has arrested, harrassed, and intimidated scores of human rights monitors and independent activists, many of whom cooperated with the United Nations Human Rights Commission investigation;

Whereas at least 31 human rights monitors and independent activists are currently serving prison sentences, another two are under house arrest, and many others are awaiting trial; and

Whereas the International Committee of the Red Cross was denied access to Cuban prisons and inmates in 1990: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) condemns the Government of Cuba for its gross violations of internationally recognized human rights of the Cuban people, including its systematic harassment and intimidation of Cuban human rights monitors and independent activists;

(2) calls upon the Government of Cuba—

(A) to release from prison and house arrest all human rights monitors, independent activists, and other political prisoners,

(B) to respect internationally recognized human rights, and

(C) to allow the International Committee of the Red Cross access to Cuban prisons;

(3) commends the United Nations Human Rights Commission for its attention to the human rights situation in Cuba;

(4) urges all member states of the United Nations Human Rights Commission to support the continued investigation of Cuban human rights violations by the appointment of special rapporteur or working group on Cuba; and

(5) commends the United States delegation to the United Nations Human Rights Commission for its diligence in pursuing this important issue.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield 30 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD], the ranking Republican on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, pending which I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. YATRON], chairman of the Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations.

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I will keep my remarks very brief. I want to commend Chairman FASCELL, Chairman TORRICELLI, and Congressmen BROOMFIELD, LAGOMARSINO, and BEREUTER for keeping the pressure on Cuba for that country's dismal human rights record.

It is entirely appropriate that the first resolution concerning human rights in Latin America focus on Cuba. After all, Cuba is the only Spanish-speaking dictatorship remaining in the Western Hemisphere. Moreover, the U.N. Human Rights Commission is currently meeting in Geneva and this resolution will support the United States delegation's efforts to keep attention focused on Cuba's deplorable human rights record.

I think all of us here would like to see the end of Castro's dictatorship but it is equally important that we see his regime replaced with a democratic government. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to also thank the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. YATRON], the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER], as well as the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. TORRICELLI], and the gentleman from California [Mr. LAGOMARSINO] of the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs, for reporting this resolution out.

Mr. Speaker, as an original cosponsor of House Resolution 88, I want to express my strong support for this resolution, and commend the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, DANTE FASCELL, for his leadership on this issue.

House Resolution 88 was reported unanimously by the Foreign Affairs Committee this morning. The resolution sends a clear message to the Castro regime that the United States condemns his repression and strongly supports all U.N. efforts to investigate human rights violations in Cuba.

Under Communist rule, Cuba is not a worker's paradise but a prisoner's nightmare. Individual freedom, political expression, and creativity are suppressed. In a time of democratic change, Cuba stands out as the least free country in the hemisphere.

House Resolution 88 correctly points out these violations. And it highlights the tragic fact that a Cuban prison holds the longest serving political prisoner in the world—Mario Chanes de Armas, who has been imprisoned for 30 years.

I am pleased that the United Nations has focused its attention on the deplorable human rights situation in Cuba. Unfortunately, Castro has deliberately frustrated the U.N. attempts to learn the truth—including repression directed at those Cubans brave enough to talk to U.N. investigators.

Castro's reprehensible actions taken against human rights monitors show his utter disregard for the international community. In response to a U.N. Human Rights Commission resolution condemning Cuban violations, Castro said, "Do not even dream that we will follow one word of that resolution."

We cannot allow Castro's outrages to go unanswered. Passing this resolution will again put Castro on notice that the world holds his government responsible for its human rights violations.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that 1991 will be the year when the democratic revolutin comes to Cuba. We hope Castro's dictatorship will not last forever. The Cuban people deserve the freedom so many have recently won. But until Castro's tyranny is replaced, until there is a rule of law rather than the rule of the Communist Party, the Cuba Government deserves our strongest condemnation. This resolution puts the spotlight on the wages of Cuban communism.

I urge my colleagues to support House Resolution 88.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. TORRICELLI], the chairman of the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs.

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I thank our distinguished chairman for yielding.

At the outset I want to congratulate the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL], for his leadership in the committee in bringing this resolution forward; the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. YATRON], subcommittee chairman; the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD]; and the gentleman from California [Mr. LAGOMARSINO]; indeed the entire Committee on Foreign Affairs, which has taken a principled and unanimous stand in favor of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution urges all member states of the U.S. Human Rights Commission to support the continued investigation of Cuban human rights violations by the appointment of a special repertoire or working group on Cuba. It is a position the U.N. Commission has taken before. It is a commission that we urge to take that position again.

It does not single out Cuba. Cuba indeed has singled itself out. At a time when human rights are being respected throughout the hemisphere, Cuba remains as the exception. At a time when democracy is becoming the common coin of government throughout Latin America, Cuba remains the exception.

Indeed Cuba remains as a violator of the most basic human rights known to man, an island prison, refusing to change in the midst of a world that is changing day by day.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution reminds us that while the world is focused on human rights violations halfway around the globe, in Iraq, Americans need look only 90 miles from our shores where the most basic of all human rights are being violated.

Mr. Speaker, the United Nations has taken this strong stand in Iraq. Today we can begin the process of taking a strong stand for Cuba. Mr. Speaker, her people are no less important, and those rights that are being violated are nonetheless, either.

Mr. Speaker, support this resolution, help the United Nations to take this strong stand once again.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. LAGO-

MARSINO], the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs.

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend both Chairman FASCELL and Mr. BROOMFIELD, as well as Mr. YATRON, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. GOSS, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. SMITH, and the other original cosponsors for their leadership in bringing this resolution on Cuba's human rights violations before the House. I am proud to have joined them as an original cosponsor of this measure.

There are few issues affecting this hemisphere that cause greater concern than the continuing orchestrated campaign of outrageous violations of human rights and civil liberties perpetrated by the Castro regime in Cuba.

For more than 30 years, Castro has summarily repressed, brutalized, and eliminated virtually any element of dissent or any attempt to preserve basic human rights and civil liberties for the Cuban people.

The list of those harassed, tortured, or killed by Castro's regime over the past three decades is an incredible indictment against the maniacal power of one individual.

Of the innumerable gross violations of human rights committed in the name of the Castro regime, there stands out the incredible actions of the Castro government to punish and brutalize those who cooperated with the U.N. Human Rights Commission review of Cuba in 1988. Many of those are still suffering. Mario Chanes de Armas, the longest suffering political prisoner, still languishes in a Castro prison.

The resolution before us today calls attention to the Castro regime's unrelenting campaign of terror and repression. We must continue to keep the focus of the world on the criminal that Castro is for his crushing of human rights and civil liberties of the Cuban people.

This resolution is a timely and pertinent reminder to Castro and to the world that gross violations of human rights by the Castro regime cannot and will not go on without the vigorous condemnation of all of us who value life, liberty, and justice. It appropriately encourages the United Nations to keep the pressure on Castro's regime.

I urge my colleagues to give their unanimous approval to this resolution.

□ 1610

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER].

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member is pleased to rise in strong support of House Resolution 88, and join with the distinguished chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mr. FASCELL and Mr. BROOMFIELD and the chairman of the Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations, Mr. YATRON, as an original cosponsor of this important legislation as well as the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. TORRICELLI], the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD], the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], the gentlewoman from Florida [Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN], and others who have been active in proposing and being original cosponsors on this resolution. This resolution is particularly important because, while human rights conditions have improved throughout the hemisphere, conditions are still appalling in Fidel Castro's Cuba.

The situation is particularly egregious because of Castro's response to the U.N. Human Rigths Commission visit to Cuba. Since the UNHRC visit, human rights activists have been harassed, intimidated, imprisoned, and threatened. As the House Resolution 88 correctly notes, no fewer than 31 human rights monitors are serving prison sentences. Their crime is simply—they asked to be treated like human beings. And when the UNHRC, disgusted with Cuba's activity, passed a resolution condemning its abuses, Fidel Castro responded with utter contempt. Castro told the UNHRC,

> Do not even dream that we will follow one word of that resolution.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations held hearings on the recently released State Department Human Rights Country Reports. The report on Cuba was not surprising; it showed human rights abuses to be among the worst in the world. It found specifically that Cuba sharply restricts virtualy all basic human rights, including freedoms of expression, association, assembly, and movement, as well as the right to privacy, the right of citizens to change their own government, and workers rights. I would also note that Cuba recently ended the International Red Cross' access to prisons, and that visits to political prisoners are no longer permitted.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 88 makes the important statement that this body will not forget nor accept Fidel Castro's contempt for human rights, and that the United States of America will not rest until all of our Cuban neighbors at least enjoy the most basic of human rights.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, Members may recall that last year the House of Representatives passed a resolution that I, along with many others, introduced condemning Castro's deplorable record on human rights. That resolution, like the excellent resolution of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL], the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, focused particular attention on the Castro regime's abuse of Cubans who bravely came forward to testify before the U.N. Human Rights Working Group in September 1988. Members may recall that following the September 1988 working group visit to Cuba many of the human rights activists and monitors were arrested. Some were harassed, and there were several forms of intimidation employed against them.

Last March, subsequent to passage of yet another U.N. Commission resolution on Cuba, at least 12 human rights activists were arrested. Eight were held for 6 months without access to legal counsel and later were sentenced to terms as long as 1 year of limited liberty. Another activist was held in detention for 11 months, tried and was sentenced to 3 years of limited liberty for what they called rebellion.

Underscoring his scorn for human rights and the U.N. Commission itself, Fidel Castro said, and I quote, "Don't even dream that we're going to comply with even one single rule of that resolution."

Mr. Speaker, as in previous years, Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1990 paints a very depressing, a very dismal, picture of human rights in Cuba. Significantly that view is in no way unique. Virtally every legitimate human rights watchdog group gives Castro failing grades in the realm of human rights. According to the latest report on Cuba published by Americas Watch on February 25, "the Government of Cuba has increasingly flaunted its suppression of internal dissent." The report goes on to point out that Castro's government has initiated a running series of arrests, and has handed down increasingly lengthy prison terms and, according to the report, "has decimated substantial portions of the small human rights community that had begun to emerge in Cuba."

Mr. Speaker, although its record on exposing human rights abuse has been checkered, and largely ineffective in the past, the U.N. Human Rights Commission is to be commended at least for focusing on Cuba. Followup by the United Nation, I am sad to say, has been inadequate, but at least there is now a focus. Nevertheless, I think it should be noted that the focus on Cuba is largely attributable to the tenacity and skill of former Ambassador Armando Valladares. Ambassador Valladares knows firsthand the brutality and the savagery of the Fidel Castro regime having spent some 22 years in Cuban gulags. Anyone who knows Ambassador Valladares, who reads his book, as I have, "Against All Hope," cannot help but be awed by his courage and indomitable will to overcome.

Mr. Speaker, I said there was some disappointment with the United Na-

tion, and I would like to elaborate briefly on that. It is in the area of followup. For months we have been trying to get the United Nations, particularly Secretary General de Cuellar, to follow up with a report on the human rights situation in Cuba. Six days ago, on February 21, that report was made. It is inadequate, and it is disappointing. I was disappointed that the Secretary General failed to address a number of issues which has been mandated in the earlier Commission's resolution, and merely reported the sequence of discussions with Cuban authorities. The report simply accepted Cuba's explanations about the cases of human rights activists. Little independent reporting or analysis was given, and in fact, the Secretary General refused to discuss the hundreds of private cases which have been presented to him for investigation. Hopefully, in this current session of the Human Rights Commission in Geneva there will be an attempt made to be more thorough and hopefully to use or to have the kind of followup that will help make the situation on human rights better in Cuba. I strongly support the efforts to appoint a special rapporteur for human rights in Cuba.

Mr. Speaker, again I want to commend the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL], the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD] and the rest of the leadership for sponsoring this legislation. It is a good one and deserves unanimous passage by this House.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON].

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GOSS] for yielding, and I would just like to, first of all, congratulate the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL], for introducing this resolution. I think it is very timely and extremely important.

Mr. Speaker, last year I had the opportunity to fly to Geneva to meet with leaders from around the world to talk about the problems of the atrocities that have been perpetrated upon the people of Cuba by Fidel Castro, and for the first time that body voted overwhelmingly in favor of condemning Fidel Castro for the human rights violations and had a human rights report published and circulated throughout the world. But that has not stopped the atrocities in that country.

Mr. Speaker, if my colleagues talk to our good friend, Armando Valladores, who wrote the book, "Against All Hope," they know the kinds of torture and atrocities that have been taking place on a daily basis in the gulags in that country, and this type of inhuman behavior cannot be tolerated by anyone in this world, particularly so-called leaders like Fidel Castro.

We have seen atrocities perpetrated on the people of Kuwait by Saddam Hussein, and that has been highly publicized and visible. The problem with Cuba is the atrocities that have been taking place down there are not readily accessible to the people of this world, and so for that reason we need to keep the pressure on so the world knows exactly what is happening in Cuba.

Mr. Speaker, I am very hopeful that the people of Cuba one day will be liberated from the chains of bondage that they have been experiencing, not unlike the chains of bondage that the people of Kuwait have been experiencing.

□ 1620

I hope before too long we will be able to say that Cuba is free, that the people there are free, and that there are no longer these acts of savagery which have been perpetrated on those people like those they have been experiencing.

So, Mr. Speaker, I would end up by saying, here's to the freedom of Cuba, and here's to the end of Fidel Castro.

Once again, let me thank the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL] for his very timely resolution.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida [Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN].

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, now more than ever we need to pass this important resolution on the human rights abuses in my native homeland, the island of Cuba. For over 30 years, Fidel Castro has brutally oppressed the people of Cuba and has blatantly violated human rights to achieve his objective. His objective, as always, is the complete and total subjugation of the Cuban people to his personal will.

The U.N. Human Rights Commission should be commended for its efforts to address the horrible human rights record in Cuba and should be urged to continue their worthwhile work and House Resolution 88 does exactly that.

In the spring of 1990, most of Cuba's well-known human rights activist were rounded up in the wake of the passage of last year's U.N. Human Rights Commission resolution, which condemned human rights violation in Cuba. The resolution also called on the Cuban Government not to retaliate against those who had testified before the U.N. commission in 1988. Fidel Castro responded to the U.N. resolution by stating, "do not even dream that we will follow one word of the resolution."

Fidel Castro's blatantly disregarded the U.N. resolution. This illustrates his determination to control Cuba with an iron fist. All of his statements which deny the existence of political prisoners are lies and deception to placate the liberal media and those who dare to even question his regime.

For example, in 1987, the government of Fidel Castro officially announced the liberty of all historic political prisoners still in jail. How ironic! Were it only so. But now, 4 years later, the number of political prisoners has not decreased, but increased.

We are aware that today there are still political prisoners known as plantados languishing in Cuban jails. The plantados are long-term political prisoners who have refused to cooperate with their captors. For this, the plantados are separated from the other prisoners, and are treated in a far more harsh manner and are routinely harassed by their jailers.

Of the plantados, Ernesto Diaz Rodriguez has been in jail for 23 years and Mario Chanes de Armas has been jailed for an incredible 30 years. All this simply because they disagreed with one man, one brutal dictator, Fidel Castro.

I join with Mr. Alfredo Mustelier, an ex-plantado of 20 years, who just returned from Geneva where he is supporting a U.N. declaration that Mario Chanes is the longest held political prisoner in the world.

I ask all my colleagues to support House Resolution 88 which condemns these obscene human rights violations in Cuba. How long must these prisoners suffer in jail? How long can we risk ignoring their plight?

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. ENGEL].

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL] for yielding this time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the resolution. In the change that has gone on in the past 2 years around the world, Fidel Castro almost seems like an anachronism, and one really wonders how much longer he can hold on. I think it will not be very much longer.

I think the Cuban people are fed up, that they are tired, and they yearn for the kinds of freedoms that people in Eastern Europe and all over the world, the Kuwaitis and others, have yearned for.

It is amazing to hear the Cuban Ambassador to the United Nations lecturing to us about morality or what the United Nations ought to do about what is right when in his own country Cuba has the worst track record of probably any country in the world during the past years of Fidel Castro's reign of terror.

Let us look at what Cubans have or, shall I say, do not have in Cuba. There are no human rights, there is no freedom of expression, there is no right of association, there is no right of assembly, and there is no right to privacy. Prisoners are kept in prison year after year, not only political prisoners but activists, human rights monitors, and others who only want to ensure that

the Cuban people have the same types of freedoms that are breaking out all over the world.

We talk about Saddam Hussein not allowing the Red Cross to visit our prisoners of war. The International Red Cross has been barred by Fidel Castro from visiting Cuban prisoners, and only twice in the brutal 30-year history of that regime have they allowed the International Red Cross to come in and visit those prisoners. Now, once again they are barring them. What does Fidel Castro have to hide? If there is nothing to hide in his so-called workers' paradise, why does he not allow the International Red Cross to come in and monitor it?

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the resolution. I am delighted that Congress and the House of Representatives are speaking out forcefully and strongly, and I hope and pray, along with millions of the Cuban people, that Fidel Castro's days are numbered. It is only a matter of time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I stand here today to commend the efforts of Chairman FASCELL, ranking member BROOMFIELD, and my colleagues on the Foreign Affairs Committee for their leadership on bringing forward House Resolution 88. This timely measure condemns Cuba's human rights violations and commends the U.N. Human Rights Commission for its attention to the human rights situation in Cuba.

With world events turning our attention to the Middle East we must not forget human rights abuses occurring elsewhere in the world. Right in our own backyard one of the most egregious violator of human rights, Fidel Castro, is imprisoning Cuba's citizens for the nonviolent expression of their political views, and holding them for decades without reprieve. We now have reports that catalog outrage—and we likely are only seeing the fin of the shark.

The most obvious common denominator between Saddam Hussein and Fidel Castro is the gross violation of human rights inflicted upon innocent people in their respective regions of the world. Mr. Speaker, as we turn our attention to the human rights abuses in Kuwait we must also remember the human rights abuses occurring on our island neighbor. Every year on July 26, Castro climbs up on his soap box to celebrate his rise to power and champion the Communist State while condemning the United States as the evil imperialist. We need to remember not just on this day, but every day, that this ruthless dictator rhetoric cannot hide the horrible facts. He does not care about the Cuban people; he does not care about the basic freedoms that all people inherently deserve.

House Resolution 88 sends a clear message to Fidel Castro that his human rights violations are now known to the world and should not and will not be tolerated. I know that Members of Congress will join me in supporting this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, having no further requests for time, I yield back the balance of my time on this side.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in strong support of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, let me thank my colleagues, particularly the ranking member, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD], as well as the two chairman of the subcommittees who previously addressed the House, Mr. YATRON and Mr. TORRICELLI, and the two ranking members of those subcommittees, Mr. BEREUTER and Mr. LAGOMARSINO, who all worked very diligently to put this resolution together, to get it through the subcommittees, and to bring it to the floor of the House in a timely fashion prior to the vote that will be taking place in Geneva next week.

□ 1630

My main purpose in rising is to remind Members that resolutions expressing the sense, the voice of the Congress, the voice of the American people, are important resolutions. I know that in the past some have suggested that if it is not a legislative matter, that perhaps there is less importance attached to resolutions which simply express the sense of the American people as reflected by the elected Members of the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say on the record and for those Americans who are listening and watching, and for Members, that nothing could be further from the truth. The voice of the American people is heard and well-respected around the world. We may not have unanimous agreement in the world about our policies, but I can tell Members that we have almost universal respect for the values that we espouse.

While we ourselves may have difficulty in living totally, 100 percent, up to all the values we espouse, I think almost everyone understands that we strive mightily to make an improvement in the world, not only for ourselves, but for other people. It is a value that other people understand and is devoid of any ideology because it expresses the most fundamental and most basic human feelings and aspirations. We are talking about freedom of the individual, in his mind, in his heart, in his soul, in his religion, in his politics, and all of the other attributes that go with what we term a free society.

It is human dignity that is the key to this. I do not care where one goes, I would be willing to wager that there are people all over the world, no matter what their political system is, that understand these values and want to strive to achieve those values. It may take a long time, but, nevertheless, the expression of the American people in support of human rights is valued beyond our recognition here.

So we should never take what we do by way of resolution lightly. We ought to understand that it is a beacon of hope, it is a light for many people in many places.

Now, who would have thought that, without firing a shot, the Berlin Wall would come down? Who would have ever thought that after all of the years of power politics in a system called communism, that ultimately it would fall by its own weight, and that its people would strive in every which way to express their individuality and their determinations with respect to religion, politics, and their own well-being? Who would have thought that the whole Eastern part of Europe would become sovereign, independent, democratic nations?

That is true across the world, not just there. This is true all across the world. The one throwback, the one holdout that we have in the Communist system, is the Castro government. When you examine that, it is more than just ideology. It is more than that. We have seen that in other places, where the desire to retain power and control is dominant over every other consideration.

This has nothing to do with the well-being of the people. That is what the situation is in Cuba. Otherwise, why would there be such a stranglehold on the people? No dissent is tolerated. No intervention of any kind by the normal international organizations, which have nothing but the benefit of mankind as their credo, are even permitted to come in and see for themselves.

So we have the unusual situation where people inside of Cuba who want to express themselves in one way or another with regard to human rights or other matters are throttled, jailed, harassed, and stomped. All of the other things that happen of in other Communist societies—the reforms inside the Soviet Union and Eastern European—are not happening there. We are not all the way there.

The only point that I make is with determination, with conviction, with constancy, the message has gotten through to peoples all over. While we do not claim all the credit in the world for bringing that change about, I can say that the American people deserve a large part of the credit, because the values that we hold dear are values that people treasure and understand.

People in other countries do not come and grab you by the arm and say, "American, American." They cannot speak English, but they can say "American, human rights. Human rights." They know what that means.

So it is true all over. One day the courageous Cubans, not only those who are in this country still fighting for freedom for their own people in Cuba, but those Cubans inside Cuba who time and again have put their lives on the line, trying to bring about a change in Cuba, to get a recognition of the dignity of the individual, in the value of human life, the value of freedom will ultimately succeed. They are the ones we are supporting with this resolution. They need to hear what we are saying. They need to hear us say that we have not forgotten.

In every human rights case the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe had with the Soviets, involving those people who are being harassed, were not able to travel or emigrate and were in jail or the Soviet gulags, every time one of those people came before our Commission we asked the same question: "Are we doing any good? We cannot legislate. We have no enforcement machinery. We can pass resolutions. We make speeches, we write articles, we tell the world about you." And, without exception, every one of them said, "Keep doing what you are doing. It is our only hope. We are willing to put our lives on the line. We need to know that those of you who are out there and who enjoy all these great freedoms are still with us, that you have not forgotten us, that there will be a day sometime when we will be free and have the opportunity to join you."

That is what this resolution does. It says we have not forgotten you. We are supporting the effort at the United Nations, at the Human Rights Commission. We are saying that this vote will demand that the events in Cuba be subjected to the spotlight of international security and humanity.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to adopt this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 88, condemning Cuba's human rights violations, and commending the U.N. Human Rights Commission for its attention to the human rights situation in Cuba.

This resolution was reported favorably by the Committee on Foreign Affairs on February 27. I would like to thank the chairmen of the Subcommittees on Human Rights and International Organizations and on Western Hemisphere Affairs, Mr. YATRON and Mr. TORRICELLI, and their ranking minority members, Mr. BEREUTER and Mr. LAGOMARSINO, for their support and leadership on this issue. I would also like to thank the ranking minority member of the full committee, Mr. BROOMFIELD, for his cooperation and support.

Next week, members of the U.N. Human Rights Commission now meeting in Geneva will vote on a resolution to reinstate a special rapporteur or working group to investigate violations of human rights in Cuba. This measure supports that initiative and calls upon all member states of the Human Rights Commission to vote for the resolution, which I understand currently has 16 cosponsors. It further commends the United Nations for attention that body has paid to this important issue to date and also commends the U.S. delegation to the U.N. Human Rights Commission for its efforts to bring the issue before the Commission.

House Resolution 88 also condemns ongoing human rights violations in Cuba, including the systematic harassment, intimidation, and detention of those who cooperated with the 1988 working group of the United Nations Human Rights Commission. Despite Cuban assurances that those who met with the United Nations team in 1988 would not suffer recriminations, hundreds of Cuban citizens were arrested in the aftermath of the September 1988 visit of the United Nations team and the subsequent United Nations votes on Cuba. Today, at least 31 human rights monitors and independent activists, many of whom helped the U.N. group gather information, are currently serving prison sentences, another two are under house arrest and many others are awaiting trial.

This measure calls upon the Cuban Government to release them and all those held in Cuban jails for the nonviolent expression of their political views. Independent human rights organizations such as the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights put the number of political prisoners held in Cuban jails in July 1990 at about 300, although the precise number is difficult to ascertain because there is no international access to prisoners and because the Cuban Government often charges political opponents with common crimes to mask the true nature of their imprisonment. Among that group is Mario Chanes de Armas, believed to be the world's longest held political prisoner, who has been imprisoned for 30 years and Ernesto Diaz, who has served 21 years in jail. House Resolution 88 further calls upon the Cuban Government to allow the International Committee of the Red Cross access to Cuban prisons and inmates.

Mr. Speaker, I urge our colleagues to support this important measure which I know will bolster the United States delegation's efforts and which I expect will result in the appointment of a special rapporteur or working group on Cuba. For despite the Cuban Government's attempts to deter attention from its abysmal human rights record, it cannot escape the glare of the international spotlight.

Castro's response to last year's U.N. resolution urging the Cubans to improve their human rights record was an arrogant "Do not even dream that we will follow one word of that resolution." His flagrant refusal to respond to calls for improvements in the deplorable human rights situation in Cuba coupled with the crackdown on human rights monitors and independent activists that followed last year's United Nations vote on Cuba have resulted in the recognition among the majority of the United Nations Human Rights Commission member states that Cuba must be a focal point of their future deliberations.

Mr. Speaker, the courageous Cuban men and women who, at great personal risk, have defied the Cuban Government and spoken out against the systematic denial of civil and political rights that characterizes Cuban life, deserve our deepest admiration. Together with members of the international human rights community such as Amnesty International, Americas Watch, the Lawyers Committee, and Freedom House, they have brought the horrors of Cuban prisons and the repression of Cuban life to the attention of the world. That they should suffer recriminations for merely attempting to exercise their basic human rights—and to protect the rights of others—is deplorable. Passage of this resolution, and a U.N. investigation into their plight, is the least we, who enjoy the luxury of freedom, can do.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important and timely resolution.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCNULTY). The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5, rule I, further proceedings on this resolution will be postponed until tomorrow.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FASCELL. 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 House Resolution 88.

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

There was no objection.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES RECOGNITION WEEK

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service be discharged from further consideration of the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 51) to designate the week beginning March 4, 1991, as Federal Employees Recognition Week, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

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

Mr. RIDGE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do so simply to acknowledge the good work of the gentlewoman from Ohio [Ms. OAKAR], who is the chief sponsor of this joint resolution.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, today I am privileged to join in tribute to a very distinguished group of Americans for whom I have great respect. I refer to the more than 3 million persons employed by the Federal Government.

These Federal civilian employees, who have lost their right to participate voluntarily, as private citizens, in the political processes of the

Nation, continue to perform valuable services that contribute to the efficient operation of our Government. We are proud of and grateful to our Federal employees.

I am pleased to join with my colleagues as a supporter of House Joint Resolution 97, "Federal Employees Recognition Day."

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank all of my colleagues who are today supporting passage of this legislation, that I just recently reintroduced, which would declare the week beginning March 4, 1991, Federal Employees Recognition Week. It's important that we set aside a week to recognize the work of over 3 million Federal employees across our country. This recognition is certainly appropriate and well deserved. As always, I appreciate the support of the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Census and Population, my friend from my home State of Ohio, Mr. SAWYER and his ranking minority member, Mr. RIDGE, for their support of this important resolution. I would also like to thank Senator SARBANES who pushed this bill through the other body last week.

Mr. Speaker, during the last several years, Federal employees have faced repeated attempts to cut their pay, while staffing cutbacks have increased their workload. While I and my colleagues have fought to ensure decent treatment for Federal workers, we have not always been successful. Three years ago Federal employees had their pay frozen and Federal retirees received no cost-of-living adjustments in their pension checks. On average, the salaries of Federal employees have fallen behind the private sector by 27 percent. Despite all this, Federal workers have continued to perform duties vital to our Nation's well-being.

I believe it would be extremely valuable for the public and Congress to be reminded of how much we ask of our public servants. Declaring March 4–10 as Federal Employees Recognition Week will focus our attention, however briefly, on the efforts and achievements of the U.S. Government work force. I thank all of my colleagues who cosponsored this bill and I urge its immediate passage.

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

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

S.J. RES. 51

Whereas Federal employees serve the people of the United States by enabling the Federal Government to carry out its duties in an efficient manner;

Whereas more than three million individuals are employed by the Federal Government;

Whereas many valuable services performed by Federal employees are often inadequately recognized by Federal officials and by the people of the United States; and

Whereas Federal employees should be recognized for the contributions that they make to the efficient operation of the Federal Government: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the week beginning March 4, 1991, is designated "Federal Employees Recognition Week", and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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.

□ 1640

VERMONT BICENTENNIAL DAY

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service be discharged from further consideration of the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 58) to designate March 4, 1991, as Vermont Bicentennial Day, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

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

Mr. RIDGE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. SANDERS], who is the chief sponsor of this joint resolution to designate March 4, 1991, as Vermont Bicentennial Day.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and thank the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service for their strong support and their effective and rapid effort to get this bill through.

March 4, 1991, is in fact Vermont Bicentennial Day. It marks the 200th anniversary of our State.

Our State is proud of its independence, the role we have played in American history, and our allegiance to the United States, and we thank this body for its support for this day.

Mr. RIDGE. The Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

S.J. RES. 58

Whereas 1991 marks the bicentennial of the end of the proud fourteen-year history of the Republic of Vermont;

Whereas the Republic of Vermont gave unstintingly to the cause of independence of the original thirteen colonies;

Whereas the Republic of Vermont became the State of Vermont on March 4, 1791, the first Republic to become a State and the fourteenth State to join the Union;

Whereas the State of Vermont has continued to contribute to the Union over the past two hundred years, first in agriculture, then in manufacturing, and always in education and political thought;

Whereas Vermont has been a leader in the preservation and use of its natural resources for the benefit of its own citizens, citizens of other States, and for generations of all citizens to come; and

Whereas on March 4, 1991, Vermont will begin its third century of statehood: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That March 4, 1991, is designated as "Vermont Bicentennial Day", and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation acknowledging the contributions of the people of the State of Vermont during the past two hundred years.

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.

NATIONAL SCHOOL BREAKFAST WEEK

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 98) designating March 4 through 10, 1991, as National School Breakfast Week, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

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

Mr. RIDGE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do so simply to acknowledge the good work of my friend and colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. BOEHLERT], who is the chief sponsor of this joint resolution.

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, a daily breakfast is vital to the health and well-being of growing children. Studies have shown that children who eat breakfast score higher on tests and have better attendance records. The School Breakfast Program provides a healthful morning meal to 3.8 million children a day in school.

Now, more than ever, our children need the School Breakfast Program. This one step toward better nourished children will not solve all the problems of childhood, but it will help to give children the energy and health to take advantage of the opportunities and avoid the pitfalls they encounter.

The School Breakfast Program was established under the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, as a 2-year pilot project. In 1975, amendments to the law made it a permanent program. In 1989, it operated in approximately 40,000 schools and served a daily average of 3.6 million children.

Today, the program provides assistance to States to initiate, maintain, or expand charity programs in eligible schools and residential child care institutions. Any public or nonprofit elementary, middle school or high school, or licensed residential child care facility is eligible for the program. Those serving in the program must agree to serve breakfasts that meet Federal nutrition standards, and to provide free

and reduced price breakfasts to children who cannot pay the full price.

Each year a week is set aside as "National School Breakfast Week" to increase public awareness of this important nutritional program. This year I am proud to be the author of a resolution to designate March 3-9, 1991 as "National School Breakfast Week."

Many schools still do not offer the program, and not all children participate in schools where it is offered. More communities must become aware of the benefits of the School Breakfast Program so that breakfast is served to every child who needs it. Let's assure that this vital program receives the recognition it deserves and designate March 3-9, 1991 as "National School Breakfast Week."

Mr. RIDGE. Mr. Speaker, having identified the gentleman from New York as the chief sponsor and acknowledged his good effort, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

H.J. RES. 98

Whereas participating in a school breakfast program is an important way children can improve their nutrition, and good nutrition is integrally related to learning;

Whereas, in 1988, an estimated 4,000,000 children participated in their school breakfast programs in 38,000 schools across the country;

Whereas studies have shown that participating in school breakfast programs improve students' academic performance and decreases their rates of tardiness and absenteeism;

Whereas the chief responsibility of the school food service is to assure that children will not suffer academically because they are hungry: Now therefore, be

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That March 4 through 10, 1991, is designated as "National School Breakfast Week", and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the several joint resolutions just passed.

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

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 26, 1991.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit one sealed envelope received from the White House at 5:20 p.m. on Tuesday, February 26, 1991, and said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits a legislative proposal entitled the "Enterprise for the Americas Initiative Act of 1991" and a section by section analysis.

With great respect, I am,
Sincerely yours,
DONNALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

ENTERPRISE FOR THE AMERICAS INITIATIVE ACT OF 1991—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 102-49)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Agriculture, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and ordered to be printed:

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of Tuesday, February 26, 1991, at page S2305.)

INTRODUCTION OF THE GLOBAL EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES ACT OF 1991

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

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce the introduction of my legislation to address the quiet crisis of global competence. As the 20th century draws to a close, we are faced with global complexities and challenges never before encountered in the history of mankind. What do we know about these complexities and challenges? Are we prepared to address them or even to understand them? We know that nations will continue to become more interdependent; that our fragile world will face crisis in resources, the environment, and overcrowding; and that technological advances will contribute to even greater global shrinkage. Finally, we know that we must be able to comprehend these changes and develop the skills to cope with them.

Support for foreign language training and international education is particularly critical at this time due to the political and economic climate on our planet. At no time in history have events in one country or on one continent had more pervasive and lasting impact on the rest of the world. Isolation and parochialism are no longer options, for countries or individuals, as events increasingly have broad and lasting impact far beyond their immediate sphere of influence. These changing world conditions are focusing the attention of America on the inescapable reality of linguistic and cultural diversity—diversity working harmoniously with other nations day to day and moment by moment, and doing so in their language rather than demanding that they do it in ours.

Recent events have riveted our attention to these realities:

The opening of Eastern Europe as a result of swift and dramatic changes in governments;

The consolidation of Western Europe through the efforts of the European Economic Community;

The global response to Iraq's aggression in the Middle East and the threat this poses to the precarious balance in the region;

The democratization, balkanization, and devastating economic problems of the Soviet Union;

The reunification of the two Germanies;

The debt crisis in Latin American and its effect on global financial institutions;

The influence and pervasiveness of international drug cartels;

The potential problems posed by our national and international reliance on oil; and

The replacement of the United States as a leader in world trade and our status as a debtor nation.

Events abroad seem more relevant because they are immediate and constantly in flux, brought to our attention through instantaneous communication. Peoples and languages which were once remote are no longer, for in many of our communities the strange sounds of unrecognizable languages and the sometimes misunderstood ways of another culture are those of our neighbors.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that we need knowledge and proficiency in other languages and cultures to cope on an everyday basis:

Small and large businesses are competing in an international marketplace;

Science and technology have been thrown into turmoil by rapid growth and discovery—and the need to keep in touch with developments worldwide which may have impact on a specific project or area of study;

Service industries, both here and abroad, demand knowledge and understanding of and by the client in order to perform competently;

The best medical treatment cannot be administered without knowledge of the patients' ills, information which often comes through verbal communication; and

Government, at all levels, depends on communication with citizens, for interaction is as crucial in law enforcement as in public education.

In recent years, beginning with my service on President Carter's Commission on Foreign Language and International Studies, I have had specific interest in helping to redress the lack of American competence in language and culture proficiency. During the last few Congresses, together with colleagues such as PAUL SIMON, CHRISTOPHER DODD, BILL BRADLEY, and GEORGE SANGMEISTER, I have introduced the National Security Through Foreign Language Assistance Act, the National Bureau of Language Services Act, the Foreign Language Assistance Act, the International Education for a Competitive America Act, and National Geography Awareness Week. Today, in this Congress, I am introducing the Global Education Opportunities Act, including portions of the Foreign Language Competence for the Future Act, the Global Elementary Education Act, and the access to international education opportunities abroad amendments.

The Foreign Language Assistance Act became law 3 years ago. Parts of the other bills were incorporated into the Education for Economic Security Act, the Higher Education Act, and the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act. As cochairman, with Senator DODD, of the House/Senate International Education Study Group, I have attempted—through "Dear Colleague" letters, congressional briefings, and an annual Foreign Language Week program—to keep my congressional colleagues informed of the vital needs and dynamic changes in foreign languages and international education within our nation.

Perhaps of greatest significance, last year Congress finally recognized the need to provide funding for these nationally important foreign language programs. The funding is small, but it is very important seed money. For example, the Foreign Language Assistance Act supports model and innovative programs in elementary and secondary schools. This particular type of funding is crucial because it helps focus attention on outstanding programs and draws attention to an area of urgent need—if America hopes to improve its competitive edge in the global marketplace.

I was pleased that Congress approved increases in funding for the programs which provide ongoing support for a broad category of foreign fellowships, research, study abroad, language and area studies centers, and centers abroad for intensive study of critical languages and cultures. Without Federal support, these programs would have ceased to exist decades ago, and they are programs which provide the foundation for foreign language and international studies education in U.S. higher education.

In addition to model elementary and secondary programs, new and increased Federal funding also will support the purchase of foreign language materials by libraries, research on the acquisition of critical language skills, and international business centers concentrating on foreign languages and area studies.

These legislative initiatives have come about because Americans have shown greater interest in language and culture study. Enrollments are increasing at dramatic rates in educational programs at all levels. States are creating international programs ranging from required foreign language study in elementary schools and incentive funds for foreign languages programs to support for study abroad programs for teachers, and institutes to assist small businesses in acquiring international expertise. Major improvements are being made—but we are unable to keep pace with the rate of change in the world. Programs must be designed which will enable many in education, the professions, business, and all areas of public and professional life to take quantum leaps forward in developing the skills and understanding which are required if America is to keep up.

The situation now is no longer scandalous as it was described by the President's Commission on Foreign Languages and International Studies in 1979. Our current national situation with regard to international skills and understanding is merely appalling.

Thirty-five States report current or projected foreign language teacher shortages;

Fewer than 20 percent of our elementary schools offer any form of language instruction;

Fewer than 10 percent of our high school graduates have taken 4 years of a foreign language;

Fewer than 1 percent of our students study Japanese, Chinese, Arabic, or Russian, the languages of three-fourths of the world's population;

It remains possible to acquire a postgraduate degree in the United States without ever encountering a foreign language, geography, or world history;

We continue to squander a valuable resource—the 28 million Americans for whom English is not the first language;

One of the military service academies is actually contemplating cutting back its foreign language offerings;

The U.S. diplomatic service does not require knowledge of a foreign language for entry into the foreign service.

The problem is urgent. We cannot continue at the snail's pace of the last 10 years when there is a host of international problems whose solutions demand improved communication and understanding.

We are embroiled in a conflict in the Middle East where we neither understand the culture nor speak the language of our allies or our enemies. Prior to the outbreak of hostilities, a majority of Americans could not find Iraq, not to mention Kuwait, on a map.

By the end of next year, the European Community will become the world's dominant economic unit and its most lucrative market. Yet we have largely ignored this economic and political integration, making no inroads to this market.

U.S. policy toward global environment degradation and resource depletion has been on hold for the past 10 years. We have tried to ignore acid rain, global warming and the need for energy alternatives in hopes that they will go away.

In a world of plenty, hunger and famine continue to wrack Africa and threaten the rest of the Third World. While we provide some limited humanitarian assistance, our lack of knowledge and understanding contributes to our inability to find long-term solutions.

Third World debt seriously threatens overextended U.S. financial institutions. Combined with the current recession and the savings and loan fiasco, the very fabric of our economy is in danger.

The problem is immediate and real. It contributes to our daily international crises and threatens our economy, security, and quality of life. It is for this reason that I am also urging the establishment of a long-term program which will enable us to close the gap by the year 2020—the Globally Aware America Program [GAAP].

By the year 2020, in order for the United States to be properly educated, globally literate, internationally competitive, and nationally secure:

Every school system should offer sequential foreign language courses from grades K through 12;

Every student should have studied the language, culture, and literature of another country or region, achieving working levels of competency;

Institutions of higher education and professional schools should indorporate international knowledge and language usage into their degree programs;

Language study should be make available in areas of special concern such as law enforcement, social services and health care;

Research on language acquisition should be advanced and resources for

language learning identified and properly used;

Additional attention and support should be provided to assist programs in the difficult languages such as Arabic, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Russian;

Language teachers and international educators should be provided periodic opportunities to study abroad in order to enhance their skills and knowledge;

Opportunities for American students to study abroad beginning in high school should be increased tenfold;

All teachers should be proficient in another language and knowledgeable about other cultures, geography, literature, and history;

The multiculture nature of our country should be encouraged and capitalized upon through the use of such initiatives as two-way developmental language programs;

Small, medium, and even large businesses must be provided assistance in developing the international expertise necessary to become competitive;

The Federal Government must provide the necessary seed moneys to encourage the development of basic international and language skills necessary in order to achieve high levels of expertise;

The Federal Government must identify the need for and develop superior expertise in translation, cryptolinguistics, language, and international skills in areas of national concern.

To achieve these goals by the year 2020, we must begin now. To help us enhance current education programs, create alternative education programs, assist small and medium businesses, encourage qualified teachers, and provide the necessary high level government expertise, I am proposing the Global Education Opportunities Act. Title I of this bill would provide in-service programs for foreign language teachers, training for elementary foreign language teachers, distance learning programs, the creation of State and municipal institutes to assist business and professions in gaining international competence, grants for developing materials in elementary foreign language, culture, geography, and international studies, and support for consortia in critical languages and area studies. Title II encourages undergraduate study abroad, and adds a study abroad dimension to other international programs.

Such initiatives would provide a good start toward closing the gap between the rest of the world and the United States in international expertise and second language competency by the beginning of the 21st century. However, they must be part of a larger set of initiatives adopted over the next decade if the United States is to be truly globally competitive and competent by the year 2020.

Other problems and needs will undoubtedly present themselves as we pursue the Global Education Opportunity Act and the longer term GAAP. Because of the incremental nature of decisionmaking in public policy, problems are addressed only when they become immediate, and then the solutions are usually short term. In dealing with the issue of America's competence and competitiveness, as well as our national security, we cannot afford short-term, stopgap answers.

Today we face a time in human existence that is truly a historical crossroads. We inhabit a globe characterized by terrorism, revolution, overpopulation, environmental degradation, widespread hunger, and regional warfare. We can seize the moment and begin now to develop the knowledge and understanding necessary to cope with these current global complexities and shape a better future. More than any other contemporary crisis, the greatest danger we face is the quiet crisis of global incompetence and lack of international understanding. We cannot delay, we cannot postpone, we cannot tarry. Our vision for the world of the year 2020 and how we respond to it must begin now. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important measure.

The text of the legislation is as follows:

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Global Education Opportunities Act of 1991".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

Sec. 1. Short titles; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Findings and purpose.
Sec. 3. Definitions.

TITLE I—FOREIGN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION

Sec. 101. Demonstration grants for critical language and area studies.
Sec. 102. Demonstration grants for distance learning.
Sec. 103. Training of elementary and secondary school teachers.
Sec. 104. Development of foreign language and culture instructional material.
Sec. 105. Foreign language foundations.

TITLE II—HIGHER EDUCATION AMENDMENTS

Sec. 201. Clarification regarding the availability of student assistance for those engaged in study abroad.
Sec. 202. Disbursement issues.
Sec. 203. Determination of amount of aid.
Sec. 204. Incentive grants for enrollment in special programs abroad.
Sec. 205. Work study.
Sec. 206. Discretionary authority for campus financial aid adminstrators.
Sec. 207. Loan deferral during study abroad.
Sec. 208. Modification of title VI.

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) students in the United States have demonstrated deficiencies in knowledge of foreign languages;

(2) the Federal Government has a vested interest in ensuring that all students learn about the diverse cultural heritage of the Nation and the world community so that the Nation's ability to compete in the global marketplace is preserved;

(3) the future economic welfare and national security of the United States will substantially depend upon our ability to educate our citizens to communicate in other languages and know other cultures and business practices;

(4) only 17 percent of public elementary schools offer any form of language instruction;

(5) more than 35 States are experiencing or projecting shortages of foreign language teachers;

(6) fewer than 1 percent of American undergraduate students study abroad;

(7) far too few American students study abroad outside of traditional Western European nations, even though such other nations and regions are increasingly important to the United States;

(8) far too few American students in the sciences, engineering, business, and other disciplines crucial to our economic well-being study a foreign language or study abroad; and

(9) many American students, particularly those from minority backgrounds, do not enjoy equal access to the important learning opportunities study abroad provides because of the lack of financial assistance, including that provided from Federal financial assistance programs.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act—

(1) the term "critical language" means each of the languages contained in the list of critical foreign languages designated by the Secretary pursuant to section 212(d) of the Education for Economic Security Act (50 Fed. Reg. 149, 31413), and Greek and Latin;

(2) the term "institution of higher education" has the meaning provided by section 1201 of the Higher Education Act of 1965;

(3) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Education; and

(4) the term "State educational agency" has the meaning provided by section 1201 of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

TITLE I—FOREIGN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION

SEC. 101. DEMONSTRATION GRANTS FOR CRITICAL LANGUAGE AND AREA STUDIES.

(a) PROGRAM AUTHORITY.—The Secretary is authorized to make demonstration grants to eligible consortia to enable such eligible consortia to—

(1) operate critical languages and area studies programs;

(2) develop and acquire educational equipment and materials; and

(3) develop teacher training programs, texts, curriculum, and other activities designed to improve and expand the instruction of foreign languages at elementary and secondary schools across the Nation.

(b) GRANT LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall not award a grant to an eligible consortium under this section in any fiscal year which exceeds $2,000,000, but shall award grants of sufficient size, scope and quality for a program of comprehensive instruction of foreign langauges.

(c) SPECIAL RULES.—

(1) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to eligible consortia with demonstrated, proven effectiveness in the field of critical language and area studies and which have been in existence for 1 year prior to applying for a grant under this section.

(2) EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION.—In awarding grants under this section, the Secretary shall take into consideration providing an equitable geographic distribution of such grants among the regions of the United States.

(3) PROGRAM REQUIREMENT.—Each eligible consortium receiving a grant under this section shall include in the activities assisted pursuant to such grant, a study abroad or cultural exchange program.

(d) ELIGIBLE CONSORTIUM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purposes of this section, the term "eligible consortium" means a cooperative effort between entities in one or more States that must include at least 4 schools, of which—

(A) one shall be an institution of higher education;

(B) one shall be a secondary school with experience in teaching critical languages;

(C) one shall be a secondary school with experience in teaching critical languages and in which at least 25 percent of the students are eligible to be counted under chapter 1 of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; and

(D) one shall be a secondary school in which at least 25 percent of the students are eligible to be counted under chapter 1 of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

(2) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS.—Each eligible consortium described in paragraph (1) may include a nonprofit organization to provide services not otherwise available from the entities described in paragraph (1).

(e) ADMINISTRATION.—Each eligible consortium receiving a grant under this section may use not more than 10 percent of such grant for administrative expenses.

(f) APPLICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), each eligible consortium desiring a grant under this section shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner and accompanied by such information as the Secretary may reasonably require.

(2) SPECIAL RULE.—The State educational agency or State higher education agency responsible for the supervision of any one school participating in an eligible consortium may submit the application described in paragraph (1) on behalf of such eligible consortium.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated $15,000,000 for fiscal year 1992 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1993, 1994, and 1995 to carry out the provisions of this section.

SEC. 102. DEMONSTRATION GRANTS FOR DISTANCE LEARNING.

(a) PROGRAM AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Education is authorized to make demonstration grants to State education agencies, institutions of higher education, and nonprofit education and professional associations to provide technology for distance learning in cooperation with foreign language teachers and specialists to serve small and rural school districts, small colleges, community colleges, and adult business education classes through video tapes, cassettes, satellite linkages, cable programs, teleclasses, and computer-assisted-instruction.

(b) GRANT LIMITATION.—No grants under this section shall exceed $200,000 in any fiscal year.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $10,000,000 for fiscal year 1992 and for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years.

SEC. 103. TRAINING OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

(a) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary is authorized to provide grants to institutions of higher education or nonprofit organizations of demonstrated effectiveness to develop innovative and model programs that integrate foreign language and culture, democracy and civic education, geography, and international studies into practicing and preservice elementary school teacher education and, after the needs of elementary school teachers have been met, into practicing and preservice secondary school teacher education.

(b) PROPOSALS.—To receive a grant under this section, an institution of higher education, on behalf of its school or department of education, and in cooperation with a liberal arts department, shall—

(1) submit a proposal to the Secretary at such time and containing such information as the Secretary shall require; and

(2) submit a copy of the proposal for review to the appropriate State educational agency or agencies that administer elementary, secondary, and postsecondary education programs.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated $8,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1992, 1993, and 1994 to carry out the provisions of this section.

SEC. 104. DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS.

(a) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of Education is authorized to provide grants on a competitive basis to qualified State and local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, private nonprofit foreign language organizations, nonprofit education associations, or a consortium thereof, to enable such entity or entities to act as a resource center for—

(1) coordinating the development of and disseminating foreign language and culture instructional material, including children's literature in foreign languages, videotapes, and computer software, and teacher's instructional kits relating to international study; and

(2) encouraging the expanded use of technology in teaching foreign languages and culture at the elementary school level and, when the needs of elementary schools have been met, at the secondary school level, with a particular emphasis on expanding the use of technology in teaching foreign languages and culture at elementary and secondary schools that have proportionally fewer resources available for teaching foreign languages and cultures, including urban and rural areas.

(b) COORDINATION.—In developing materials and technologies under this section, the Secretary shall, where appropriate, make use of materials and technologies developed under the Star Schools Assistance Program Act.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated $4,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1992, 1993, and 1994 to carry out the provisions of this section.

SEC. 105. FOREIGN LANGUAGE FOUNDATIONS.

(a) PROGRAM AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to pay the Federal share of awarding grants to—

(A) States and major metropolitan areas to establish foreign language foundations; and

(B) units within world trade councils to provide language training, translation services, and information about other cultures and markets for small- and medium-sized businesses seeking to enter export markets.

(2) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of grants awarded under paragraph (1) shall be 50 percent.

(b) GRANT LIMITS.—No grant under this section shall exceed $200,000 for any one State or city.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated $5,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1992, 1993, and 1994 to carry out the provisions of this section.

TITLE II—HIGHER EDUCATION AMENDMENTS

SEC. 201. CLARIFICATION REGARDING THE AVAILABILITY OF STUDENT ASSISTANCE FOR THOSE ENGAGED IN STUDY ABROAD.

(a) PELL GRANTS.—Section 411(c)(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 Act (in this title referred to as the "Act") (20 U.S.C. 1070a(c)(2)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "Nothing in this section shall exclude from eligibility programs of study abroad that are approved for credit by the institution.".

(b) SUPPLEMENTAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GRANTS.—Section 413B(a)(1)(A) of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1070b-1(a)(1)(A)) is amended by inserting "or in a program of study abroad that is approved for credit by the institution" after "at the institution".

(c) GRANTS TO STATES FOR STATE STUDENT INCENTIVES.—Section 415A(a) of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1070c(a)) is amended by—

(1) striking "providing grants" and inserting "providing grants (1)"; and

(2) striking "and grants" and inserting "or participating in programs of study abroad that are approved for credit by the institution of higher education; or (2)".

(d) GUARANTEED STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM.—Section 428(b)(1)(A) of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1078(b)(1)(A)) is amended by inserting ", or in a program of study abroad approved for credit by the eligible institution" and "at an eligible institution".

(e) PERKINS LOANS.—Section 461(a) of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1087aa(a)) is amended by inserting "or while engaged in programs of study abroad approved for credit by such institutions" after "in such institutions".

(f) COST OF ATTENDANCE.—Section 472(6) of the Act (20 U.S.C. 108711(6)) is amended by striking "in an academic program which normally includes a formal program of study abroad" and inserting "in a program of study abroad approved for credit by the student's home institution".

(g) STUDENT ELIGIBILITY.—Section 484 of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1091) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by inserting "(including a program of study abroad approved for credit by the eligible institution)" after "or other program"; and

(2) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(k) STUDY ABROAD.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit or otherwise prohibit access to approved study abroad programs. Students who are otherwise eligible who are engaged in a program of study abroad approved for academic credit by the student's home institution are eligible for assistance under this title. It is not necessary for such a study abroad program to be required as part of the student's degree program to qualify for such assistance.".

(h) INFORMATION DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES.—Section 485(a)(1) of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1092(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking "and" at the end of subparagraph (K);

(2) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (L) (as added by section 1 of Public Law 101-542) and inserting a semicolon;

(3) by redesignating subparagraph (L) (as added by section 201 of Public Law 101-610) as subparagraph (M);

(4) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (M) (as redesignated in paragraph (3)) and inserting a semicolon and "and"; and

(5) by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

"(N) that enrollment in a program of study abroad approved for credit by the home institution may be considered enrollment in the home institution for purposes of applying for Federal student financial assistance.".

(i) PROGRAM PARTICIPATION AGREEMENTS.—Section 487(a) of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1094) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(13) The institution will not deny any form of Federal financial aid to any student who meets the eligibility requirements of this Act on the grounds that the student is participating in a program of study abroad approved for credit by the institution.".

SEC. 202. DISBURSEMENT ISSUES.

(a) LOAN CHECK ENDORSEMENT.—

(1) INSURED LOANS.—Section 427(a)(3) of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1077(a)(3)) is amended by inserting before the semicolon the following: ", and except further that checks to students who are studying outside the United States in a program of study aboard that is approved for credit by the institution may be endorsed pursuant to an authorized power-of-attorney".

(2) GUARANTEED LOANS.—Section 428(b)(1)(N) of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1078(b)(1)(N)) is amended by inserting before the semicolon the following: "or may be endorsed pursuant to an authorized power-of-attorney".

(b) MULTIPLE DISBURSEMENT.—

(1) INSURED LOANS.—Section 427(b)(2) of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1077(b)(2)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof the following: "or in a program of study abroad approved for credit by an eligible institution".

(2) GUARANTEED LOANS.—Section 428(b)(1)(O) of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1078(b)(1)(O) is amended by inserting before the semicolon at the end thereof the following: "or to cover the cost of attendance in a program of study abroad approved for credit by an eligible institution".

SEC. 203. DETERMINATIONS OF AMOUNT OF AID.

(a) PELL GRANTS.—Section 411(b) of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1070a(b)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(8) The Secretary shall allow the amount of the basic grant to be exceeded for those students participating in a program of study abroad approved for credit by the institution when the reasonable costs of such program are greater than the cost of attendance at the student's home institution. If the preceding sentence applies, the financial aid administrator at the home institution shall use the budget of the study abroad program, rather than the home institution's budget, to determine the eligibility index of the student.".

(b) SUPPLEMENTAL EDUCATION OPPORTUNITY GRANTS.—Section 413B(a) of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1070b-1(a)) is further amended—

(1) in paragraph (1) by striking "From" and inserting "Except as provided in paragraph (3), from"; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

"(3) For students participating in study abroad programs, the institution shall consider all reasonable costs associated with such study abroad when determining student eligibility. The amount of grant to be awarded in such cases may exceed the maximum limit of $4,000 by as much as 10 percent if reasonable study abroad costs exceed on-campus costs by more than 20 percent.".

(c) STATE STUDENT INCENTIVE GRANTS.—Section 415C(b)(2)(A) of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1070c-2(b)(2)(A)) is amended by inserting before the semicolon at the end thereof the following: ", unless reasonable costs of a study abroad program require an exception to this amount, in which case such grants will be in amounts not in excess of $3,500".

(d) FEDERALLY INSURED LOANS.—Section 425(a)(1)(B) of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1075(a)(1)(B)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end of the first sentence the following: "or in programs of study abroad that are approved for credit by the institution".

(e) PERKINS LOANS.—Section 464(a) of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1087dd(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking "The aggregate" and inserting "Except as provided in paragraph (4), the aggregate"; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

"(4) In the case of a program of study abroad that is approved for credit by the home institution and that has reasonable costs in excess of the home institution's budget, the aggregate of loans for all years for the student may exceed the totals listed in subparagraphs (A) through (C) by 20 percent.".

SEC. 204. INCENTIVE GRANTS FOR ENROLLMENT IN SPECIAL PROGRAMS ABROAD.

Part A of title IV of the Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"Subpart 9—Incentive Grants for Enrollment in Special Programs Abroad

"SEC. 420C. INCENTIVE GRANTS FOR ENROLLMENT IN SPECIAL PROGRAMS ABROAD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to make grants to institutions of higher education or other organizations who are recipients of funds under section 604(c) of this Act for the purpose of paying partial incentive stipends to individuals enrolled in study abroad programs described under that section. Such grants are to be awarded on the basis of need, but preference is to be given to students who are underrepresented in study abroad, including students from minority groups and professional and preprofessional studies. Stipends are intended to meet extraordinary travel and other costs associated with enrollment in such programs and shall be for a maximum period of one year.

"(b) SPECIAL RULE.—The Secretary is authorized to award, on the basis of a national competition, incentive stipends to students to enroll in study abroad programs determined by the Secretary to offer opportunities to learn languages and develop international skills not available in countries in which large numbers of United States students study. Such grants are to be awarded on the basis of need, but preference is to be given to students who are underrepresented in study abroad including students from minority groups and professional and preprofessional studies. Stipends are intended to meet extraordinary travel and other costs associated with enrollment in such programs and shall be for a maximum period of one year.

"(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subpart such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1992, 1993, and 1994.".

SEC. 205. WORK STUDY.

Section 443 of the Act (20 U.S.C. 2753) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(d) STUDY ABROAD.—The agreements under this section shall allow an institution of higher education to devise suitable work opportunities for students studying abroad, including work for foreign colleges, universities, and nonprofit or service organizations and shall permit the establishment of internship programs involving work for foreign or multinational organizations that are relevant to the student's course of study, including compensation for eligible students from funds under this part.".

SEC. 206. DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY FOR CAMPUS FINANCIAL AID ADMINISTRATORS.

Section 479A of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1087tt) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking "Nothing" and inserting "(1) Nothing"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(2) Nothing in this title shall be interpreted as limiting the authority of the student financial aid administrator to—

"(A) use the reasonable costs associated with an approved study abroad program to make necessary adjustments to the cost of attendance for a student enrolled in such study; or

"(B) make special arrangements regarding student notification, verification, disbursement, and refunds, for students participating in approved programs of study abroad."; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking "and" at the end of paragraph (2);

(B) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (3) and inserting "; and"; and

(C) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(4) the campus financial aid administrator makes adjustments to the expected student contribution in the case of a course of study abroad in a country in which the student is not allowed to work.".

SEC. 207. LOAN DEFERRAL DURING STUDY ABROAD.

(a) STAFFORD LOANS.—Section 428(b)(5) of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1078(b)(5)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "Requests for deferment of repayment of loans under this part by students engaged in graduate or postgraduate fellowship-supported study (such as pursuant to a Fulbright grant) outside the United States may be approved until completion of the period of the fellowship.".

(b) PERKINS LOANS.—Section 464(c) of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1087dd(c)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(5) Requests for deferment of repayment of loans under this part by students engaged in graduate or postgraduate fellowship-supported study (such as pursuant to a Fulbright grant) outside the United States may be approved until completion of the period of the fellowship.".

SEC. 208. MODIFICATIONS OF TITLE VI.

(a) UNDERGRADUATE INTERNATIONAL STUDIES AND FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROGRAMS.—Section 604 of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1124) is amended)—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking "and" at the end of paragraph (6);

(B) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (7) and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

"(8) the development of undergraduate study abroad programs which provide courses that are closely related to on-campus foreign language and international studies curricula; and

"(9) the integration of new study abroad opportunities for undergraduate students into the curricula of specific degree programs."; and

(2) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(d) GRANTS TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN STUDY ABROAD PROGRAMS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to make grants to institutions of higher education, consortia of such institutions, or nonprofit associations, agencies, and organizations for the purpose of providing support to establish and maintain—

"(A) study abroad programs in locations in which such study opportunities are not othewise available; or

"(B) study abroad opportunities that serve students for which such opportunities are not otherwise available.

"(2) USE OF GRANTS.—Grants awarded pursuant to paragraph (1) may be used to provide for facilities, salaries, and extraordinary costs of student participation in study abroad programs, including costs of travel to and from such programs.

"(e) GRANTS TO ENHANCE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STUDY ABROAD PROGRAMS.—The Secretary is authorized to make grants to institutions of higher education, consortia of such institutions, or to nonprofit associations, agencies, and organizations to enrich or enhance the effectiveness of study abroad programs, including the development of model predeparture and post-return orientation activities, program selection material and advising services, and academic advising.".

(b) CENTERS FOR INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Section 612(c) (1) of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1130-1(c) (1)) is amended—

(1) by striking "and" at the end of subparagraph (E);

(2) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (F) and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

"(G) opportunities for business students to study abroad in locations which are important to the existing and future economic well-being of the United States.".

(c) INTENSIVE SUMMER FOREIGN LANGUAGE INSTITUTES.—Section 605(a) of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1124a(a)) is amended—

(1) by inserting before the period at the end of paragraph (1) the following: "either in the United States or in appropriate countries abroad";

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking "or" at the end of subparagraph (B);

(B) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (C) and inserting "; or"; and

(C) by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

"(D) institutes designed to integrate intensive foreign language training with culture experiences abroad for undergraduate students in a wide range of disciplines."; and

(3) in paragraph (3) (C), by inserting before the period at the end thereof the following: ", including costs of travel to and from institutes in foreign countries.".

PROVIDING U.S. AIR CARRIERS WITH GREATER ACCESS TO FOREIGN CAPITAL

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

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, our airline industry is in deep, deep trouble. During the past few weeks, several ideas have been floated to have the Federal Government help our ailing airline industry. These include selling fuel at below cost, offering Government loans, and providing tax breaks or Federal grants. Just recently, several executives suggested that their threatened airlines should be allowed to hold onto the 10-percent tax on airline tickets for the duration of the current crisis.

There can be no doubt that the financial crisis faced by the airlines is very real. Fuel costs have increased by $8 billion on an annual basis. Domestic air travel has dropped about 15 percent and international air travel has fallen by as much as 50 percent.

As a result, last year, really in the last 6 months, the airlines lost about $2 billion. This was the worst loss in airline history. It was more than double the previous record loss of $733 million in 1982 and a dramatic reversal from the $1.8 billion profit the industry earned in 1989.

The situation does not seem to have improved during the first 2 months of 1991. In fact, some project that the industry will lose another $2 billion in the first quarter of this year alone. If that happens, it will mean that the airline industry will have lost nearly 50 percent of its total net worth since the Persian Gulf crisis began last summer.

That's disastrous for our commercial airlines and the impact on individual airlines has been devastating.

Eastern Airlines is out of business.

Pan Am is operating in chapter 11 bankruptcy and selling routes to stay alive.

Continental has also declared bankruptcy.

TWA has defaulted on its debts and is selling routes as well.

Midway has sold its Philadelphia hub and defaulted on its debts.

USAIR has laid off 20 percent of its work force.

Even the airlines that are supposedly big and strong are cutting back operations and retrenching.

But recognizing the serious problems of the airlines does not mean that we must accept their proposed solutions. Loans and tax breaks seem particularly inappropriate when the Federal deficit is so huge and there are still other sources of capital available in the private sector that could help the industry. I am referring specifically to the availability of foreign capital.

U.S. airlines do have access to a limited amount of foreign capital now. However, under current law, a foreign investor can own no more than 25 percent of the voting stock of a U.S. airline. This has allowed foreign airlines to make small, but important, investments in Delta, Continental, America West, Hawaiian, and Northwest Airlines. These investments have been helpful to these airlines and have not hurt the traveling public or American national interests.

Therefore, I believe it is time to expand our airlines' access to foreign capital. Accordingly, I recently introduced H.R. 782. It is designed to help the airlines by giving them greater access to foreign capital.

This approach to solving the airlines' problems, while controversial, is gaining support. Recently, Secretary of Transportation Sam Skinner suggested that Congress should consider permitting an increased level of foreign investment in U.S. airlines. And the Washington Post, in a February 25 editorial, stated that the foreign investment approach "is far more reasonable and more likely to help matters" than ideas being pushed by the airlines.

It is important to note that my bill would not permit foreign investment in U.S. airlines without significant and necessary restrictions. First of all, it would cap foreign investment at 49 percent of the airline's voting stock. More importantly, it would ensure that there is reciprocity in any investment arrangement.

This means that the foreign country from which the investor comes must permit the same level of U.S. investment in its airlines as its citizen is seeking in our airline. It also means that the foreign investor must come from a country that allows open access by U.S. airlines to its international aviation markets.

My bill imposes additional restrictions as well. It would require that any foreign investment must be consistent with our national security. It would mandate that the key offices of the company be in the hands of U.S. citizens. And it would permit the Secretary of Transportation to block a particular foreign investment if he found that the investment would not be in the public interest.

These restrictions ensure that airlines would have access to foreign capital only when that will be beneficial to the industry and the traveling public. They would prevent restrictive trading nations such as Japan or enemies like Iraq from getting their hands on United States air carriers.

Some may ask why anyone would want to invest in the U.S. airline industry. Given the current state of that industry, that is certainly a valid question at this time. But I would ask why an archaic Federal law should continue to block those who wish to do so.

The war and the recession will end, fuel prices will come down, fear of ter-

rorism will subside, and passenger traffic will increase. When this occurs, the industry will be poised for growth. The FAA projects almost a doubling of domestic air travel in 10 years. The U.S. airline industry could be attractive to an investor with a long-term outlook. Moreover, a U.S. airline can offer code-sharing and other relationships that may be attractive to a foreign airline investor.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 782 can help to preserve and strengthen the U.S. airline industry during these difficult times. It will ensure a level of competition necessary to the continued success of a deregulated, free enterprise American transportation system. I would urge this Congress to seriously consider the merits of this approach and deem it worthy of support.

□ 1650

AMENDING PASSIVE ACTIVITY LOSS LAWS RELATING TO A FEDERALLY DECLARED DISASTER

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

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reintroduce legislation from the 101st Congress that will bring much needed relief for individuals who have incurred passive losses due to the several natural disasters that have struck the country over the past couple of years.

As we all know, these disasters have caused extensive damage to businesses. Unfortunately, many accounting provisions contained in the Internal Revenue Code are inadvertently working against our efforts to rebuild the disaster devastated areas.

Under current law, many individuals who have invested substantial amounts of their savings in area businesses are not allowed to deduct those losses from other passive income if the loss was associated with a natural disaster. There is no justification for this loophole in the Tax Code.

My bill would amend section 469 of the Internal Revenue Code to allow those losses associated with a natural disaster to be applicable under the same laws as other passive losses for deduction purposes. There is precedent for such an amendment to section 469. As you know, Congress exempted the oil and gas industry from having to meet the current criteria for passive loss deductions. This was done in an effort to promote investment in a very important but struggling industry. Therefore, if the Congress is willing to amend the code to help an entire industry, we should certainly help those individuals who have lost their savings due to an act of nature.

I have also been alerted to two additional problems in the Tax Code due to the recent disasters. Under section 473 of the Internal Revenue Code, businesses must determine their tax liability on inventory based on the previous year's inventory. Unfortunately, due to the disaster, many businesses are unable to replace their entire inventory and therefore will have to base those calculations on the first year they opened up for business. My bill would allow a waiver of this law for those businesses affected by a natural disaster. I do not think it is reasonable that a business must replace their entire inventory while at the same time they are having to literally pick up the pieces of their business.

Lastly, my bill would help meet the expenses of demolition costs that many businesses cannot afford. As you know, the Tax Code does not allow for the deduction of demolition costs associated with a natural disaster. As a result, many businesses who are barely able to afford the rebuilding costs are threatened to use up valuable resources to pay for its demolition. This was not the intention of the Federal Government. The bill would simply allow for the full deduction of costs associated with the demolition of a business due to a natural disaster.

It is my hope that the Congress will continue to review accounting provisions of the Tax Code to ensure that those individuals and businesses that have been devastated by natural disasters will have a fighting chance to rebuild their lives and businesses.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. 1152

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

SECTION 1. DEDUCTION OF DEMOLITION COSTS ATTRIBUTABLE TO DISASTER.

Section 280B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to demolition of structures) is amended—

(1) by inserting "IN GENERAL.—" after "(a)", and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(b) SPECIAL RULE FOR DEMOLITION COSTS ATTRIBUTABLE TO DISASTER.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to any demolition required as a result of damage attributable to a federally declared disaster occurring after September 1, 1989.

"(2) FEDERALLY DECLARED DISASTER.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term 'federally declared disaster' means any disaster referred to in section 165(i)."

SEC. 2. TREATMENT OF DISASTER LOSSES UNDER PASSIVE ACTIVITY LOSS RULES.

Subsection (j) of section 469 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to other definitions and special rules) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(13) DISASTER LOSSES.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The passive activity loss of a taxpayer shall be computed without regard to any loss attributable to a federally declared disaster occurring after September 1, 1989.

"(B) FEDERALLY DECLARED DISASTER.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term 'federally declared disaster' means any disaster referred to in section 165(i).

"(C) INCOME IN SUBSEQUENT YEARS.—If any taxpayer has any loss for any taxable year from an interest in property which is, pursuant to subparagraph (A), not treated as a passive activity loss, then any net income from the property (or any other property the basis of which is determined in whole or part by reference to the basis of such property) for any succeeding taxable year shall, to the extent of such loss, be treated as income of the taxpayer which is not from a passive activity."

SEC. 3. ADJUSTMENTS TO GROSS INCOME FOR DELAYED REPLACEMENT OF INVENTORY ATTRIBUTABLE TO DISASTER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Clause (i) of section 473(c)(2)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to qualified liquidations of LIFO inventories) is amended by striking "or" at the end of subclause (I), by inserting "or" at the end of subclause (II), and by inserting after subclause (II) the following new subclause:

"(III) any federally declared disaster occurring after September 1, 1989,".

(b) DEFINITION.—Subsection (d) of section 473 of such Code (relating to other definitions and special rules) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(6) FEDERALLY DECLARED DISASTER.—The term 'federally declared disaster' means any disaster referred to in section 165(i)."

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subparagraph (A) of section 473(c)(2) of such Code (relating to definition of qualified inventory interruption) is amended by striking "or interruption" and inserting ", interruption, or disaster".

SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this Act shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1988.

DUTY DEFINED

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

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, there are many definitions of duty.

However, I do not believe I have ever seen duty defined in a better way than by Spec. Charles W. Embach now serving with the 101st Airborne in Saudi Arabia.

In a letter to his wife, Susan, written on Christmas Day, Specialist Embach admits that there were many things he would rather be doing than preparing for war.

But, his country called.

He answered.

Susan, who lives in Jonesboro, AR, in my district, was kind enough to share this letter with me.

Her husband wrote that he knew—and the soldiers he served with knew—that they had a job to do based on their oath to protect and defend America.

Yes, he speaks of missing his family and all of the special events which take place during the Christmas season, but he says that his family—their safety and freedom—made his service in Operation Desert Storm more meaningful to him.

He also said that his service in the gulf had deepened his love of country.

"When this is over," Specialist Embach writes, "we will swell with pride knowing we did our part."

We in this Nation owe Specialist Embach—all of the men and women serving in the Persian Gulf—a great debt, but Charles Embach wouldn't agree. He would say that he was just doing his job, just doing his duty.

Mr. Speaker, we also owe Susan Embach and all of the thousands of family members of those who serve in the gulf a debt of gratitude.

It has been an anxious time—and, for some, a sad one, as they learn of the loss of family members.

Mr. Speaker, I would like Specialist Embach's letter included in the RECORD to remind us all just what duty, love of country, and love of family means to one U.S. serviceman.

SUSAN: The stars are shining, the dust storms have subsided and now the soldiers here in the desert take time to reflect.

They each turn inward and think about family, friends and Christmas traditions they have all left at home. Each soldier thinks about what he would be doing on Christmas day and Christmas night—a drive to admire all the Christmas lights or maybe a church service with each of the congregation holding a lit candle.

Each soldier wishes he were at home celebrating with his family, but each soldier also realizes that if he were—and this conflict was still active—he would be longing to perform his job, to fulfill the oath he took to protect and defend.

Each soldier knows in his heart that none could do his job as well as he can. Each soldier knows that he is needed. The soldiers love their families intensely, so much so that during the holidays they not only miss their families, but they are also glad they can help defend them. So the soldiers are very proud that they can be a part of America's military heritage.

The soldiers of Operation Desert Shield will be honored to be counted alongside American armies in history dating all the way back to General Washington's ill equipped, sometimes even barefoot army. Although very few here will have to endure the pain and sacrifices of General Washington's army, when this is over we will all swell with pride knowing we did our part.

So what do you think? Those are my feelings as best I can transfer them from my brain to paper. My Christmas present today was being able to talk to you, Kirby, Mom, Bill, Sandy, Dad and Linda. Basically, you guys are why I'm here. I love you and, although I didn't realize it completely, I love our country.

Love,

CHUCK.

COMMEMORATION OF BLACK HISTORY MONTH

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

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I have reserved this special order to commemorate Black History Month. My colleagues and I take pride in this opportunity to highlight and pay tribute to the notable accomplishments of African-Americans who have contributed so much to make America the great Nation she is.

At this time, I want to share with my colleagues a historical perspective of the celebration of Black History Month which we commemorate today, as well as biographical information on an individual hailed as the Father of Black History, the legendary Dr. Carter G. Woodson.

Carter Godwin Woodson was born of ex-slaves on December 19, 1875, in New Canton, VA, the oldest of nine children. His parents, who started life in poverty, could not provide him with the ordinary comforts of life, nor could they afford to send him to the 5-month district school taught by his uncles, John and James Riddle. Thus, Woodson was largely self-taught until the age of 17.

In 1892, drawn by employment opportunities for African-Americans in West Virginia, Carter G. Woodson moved to Huntington, WV, where he worked as a coal miner. Following several years in the mines, Woodson entered the segregated Douglas High School in Huntington, earning his diploma in just 2 years. He continued his education, enrolling in Berea College in Kentucky. He left after 2 years to accept a teaching post in Winona, WV, and later served as principal at his alma mater, Douglas High School. Woodson returned to Berea College and received his bachelor of literature degree in 1903. He also spent summers studying at the University of Chicago, where he received his bachelor of arts degree.

Mr. Speaker, Carter G. Woodson traveled and studied a year in Asia and Europe, spending a semester at the Sorbonne, the University of Paris. In France, he not only completed graduate work in history, but he learned to speak French as fluently as he had already learned to speak Spanish while abroad. Returning to the United States, Woodson resumed his studies at the University of Chicago, where he received his master of arts degree in 1908. He went on to Harvard to continue his graduate work in history. Woodson completed his dissertation in American history while teaching in Washington, DC, and received his Ph.D. from Harvard in 1912.

From 1909 until 1918, Dr. Carter G. Woodson taught French, Spanish, English, and History at what is now Dunbar High School in Washington, DC. After a year as principal of the Armstrong Manual Training School, he was appointed professor of history and dean of the school of liberal arts at the prestigious Howard University. Woodson left Howard in 1920 to accept the position of Dean of West Virginia Collegiate Institute (later State College).

By this time Dr. Carter G. Woodson had become absorbed in the mission to which he was to devote the rest of his life: the study and dissemination of African-American history. Dr. Woodson believed strongly that black children needed to develop pride of race and a sense of their own potential through a knowledge of African-American contributions to history. Thus, on September 9, 1915, he organized the Association for the Study of Negroes History. The purpose of the association was: To collect sociological and historical data; to publish books on Negro life and history; and to promote the study of Negro through clubs and schools. The Association published two important journals; the Journal of Negro History and the Negro History Bulletin. The Journal became the main and for many years the only learned journal where historians, scholars, and selected writers of African ancestry could publish their findings.

Dr. Woodson wrote many of the articles for the journals himself, as well as a number of other books. Aware that African-American scholars faced obstacles when presenting scientific productions for publication, Dr. Carter G. Woodson formed the Associated Publishers in 1920 which became the outlet of the many books written by Woodson, black scholars, and some white authors whose works might have remained unpublished.

By far, the most popular work published by Associated Publishers was "The Negro in our History" which appeared in 1922. It represented the first comprehensive history of the African-American experience written by a trained black scholar. The work was an immediate success, becoming a standard text for college use and the public in general. Other works brought out by Dr. Woodson through the Associated Publishers included: "The Story of the Negro Retold" for high school students; "Negro Makers of History" for elementary school students; "Negro Orators and the Orations" which recorded speeches of outstanding speakers such as the Black Congressmen of Reconstruction; "The Mind of the Negro as Reflected in Letters During the Crisis, 1800–1860"; which reflected the struggle of blacks; "Free Heads of Negro Families in the United States in 1830"; which represented a first definitive statistical account of the subject as was "Free Negro Owners of Slaves in the United States; The African Background Outlined"; or "The Negro Professional Man and the Community"; and "The Negro Earner."

It should be noted that Dr. Woodson published two books prior to the establishment of the Associated Publishers. There were: "The Education of the Negro Prior to 1861"; and "A Century of Negro Migration" in which Woodson used statistics to demonstrate the black population movement during World War I.

Mr. Speaker, as renowned as he is for his publications and writings, it is believed that Dr. Carter G. Woodson's greatest contribution to our Nation was the birth of Negro History Week. Woodson presided over an annual meeting of the Association for the Study for Negro Life and History in 1919 where Mr. Ezra Roberts of Tuskegee described his systematic efforts to teach Negro history at his school. At the same meeting, Dr. James Dillard and Dr. Stanley Durkee urged the studying of the history of Africa as a necessary background for the study of the black experience in America. The session

closed with Mr. John W. Davis addressing the subject, "How To Promote the Study of Negro Life and History."

It was in 1926 that Dr. Carter G. Woodson initiated the observance of Negro History Week. He chose the dates embracing the birthdays of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass in February for the opportunity to bring the achievements of African-Americans to the attention of the public. The success and popularity of Negro History Week was due to Dr. Woodson's careful planning. He issued instructions for the celebration, some of which are followed even today. He urged the involvement of community leaders, businessmen, teachers, ministers and others in organizing appropriate celebrations. He further urged that one day of the week-long observance be set aside as "Book and Picture Fund Day" when groups join to raise funds to buy books bearing on the Negro and pictures of distinguished African-Americans; and that local boards of education be urged to adopt textbooks that fairly represent Negro history. Woodson also utilized Negro History Week to organize branches of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Carter G. Woodson made a special effort to explain the purpose of Negro History Week. He said:

> What then do we aim to do in the celebration of Negro History Week? Do we mean to suggest that the public should forget important facts of history long since established beyond question. We say, hold on to the real facts of history as they are, but complete such knowledge by studying also the history of races of nations which have been purposely ignored.

Dr. Woodson then cited examples, saying:

> We should not study less the achievements of Mesopotamia, Greece, and Rome; but we should give equally as much attention to the internal African kingdoms, the Songhay Empire, and Ethiopia, which, through Egypt, decidedly influenced the civilization of the Mediterranean world. We would not learn less of George Washington, "First in War, First in Peace and First in the Hearts of his Countrymen", but we would learn of the three thousand Negro soldiers of the American Revolution who helped to make this "Father of our Country" possible. We should not cease to pay tribute to Abraham Lincoln as the "Savior of the Country", but, we should ascribe praise also to the 178,000 Negroes who had to be mustered into the service of the Union before it could be preserved, and who, by their heroism, demonstrated that they were entitled to freedom and citizenship.

In 1972, the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History changed the name of Negro History Week to African-American History Week. The celebration was expanded during the 1976 bicentennial celebrations, and President Gerald Ford urged the Nation to join in the first month-long observance of Black History Month. The U.S. Congress also recognized the importance of the observance. In February 1976, our former colleague from Illinois, the late Ralph Metcalfe introduced legislation, House Resolution 1050, which declared that the House of Representatives recognize the month of February as Black History Month.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Carter G. Woodson died on April 3, 1950, at the age of 75. However, his legacy and his many contributions to our Nation will always be remembered. I want to bring to a close our 1991 Black History Month observance by quoting the former president of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, the great educator and founder of Bethune-Cookman College, Mary McLeod Bethune. In remarks reflecting on the legacy of Dr. Carter G. Woodson, she said,

> I shall always believe in Carter G. Woodson. He helped me to maintain my faith in myself. He gave me renewed confidence in the capacity of my race for development, and in the capacity of my country for justice for her own people and for all peoples. With the power of cumulative fact he moved back the barriers and broadened our vision of the world, and the world's vision of us.

Mr. Speaker, African-Americans have a magnificent and rich history; a history which is inextricably woven into the economic, social, and political fabric of this Nation. I am pleased and I thank my colleagues for joining me today in this special celebration of Black History Month.

□ 1700

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, my distinguished friend and colleague, the gentleman from Brooklyn, NY [Mr. TOWNS].

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to first thank the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. STOKES] for taking the time out and giving the information in reference to some of our heroes, and the people who have contributed so much through the years. As I stand and I think about some of the contributions that have been made, and I think about Dr. Carter G. Woodson, who started out, I understand, one day to talk about the accomplishments of blacks, and then somebody said to him, "Dr. Woodson, you cannot do it in a day. You need a week," and after talking for a week, they said, "No, a week is not long enough." Then they said, "Well, what should we do?" Someone said, "Let's have Black History Month," and they made February Black History Month. But I got news for everyone. I appreciate all the work they have done, but black history cannot be conveyed or talked about in the period of a month. We need 365 days a year. If it happens to be a leap year, we need 366 days to talk about black history in terms of the accomplishments that have been made down through the years.

My heart is joyful as I stand and ponder the foresight of Garrett Morgan, the inventor of the traffic light which contributes to safety and order on the streets and highways of our Nation. And who can forget the courage and ingenuity of Matthew Henson, the guide responsible for Admiral Perry's successful arrival at the North Pole.

As I glance at my watch I am reminded of the tremendous achievements of Benjamin Banneker, the master designer for the layout of Washington, DC, who also perfected the internal components used in clocks.

The achievements of black women have also contributed to the development of our Nation. Mary McLeod Bethune served three Presidents and was responsible for establishing Bethune-Cookman College.

Witness the contributions of former Congressional Representatives like Barbara Jordan, and of course many who still serve with the Congress, no question about it, they are making history every day, including the gentlewoman from Illinios [Mrs. COLLINS], the gentlewoman from California [Ms. WATERS], the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia [Ms. NORTON], the gentlewoman from Michigan [Mrs. COLLINS], all who are making history every day here among us.

We are all indebted to the wonderful poet, Phyllis Wheatley, and also to the recently departed songbird, Sarah Vaughn, whose delightful voice thrilled listeners worldwide.

I am inspired by the acts of selfless service exemplified by Mother Hale in New York who is responsible for Hale House and the nurturing and sustenance of drug addicted boarder babies.

Our community and the Nation has been enriched by the contributions of individuals who have excelled in spite of seemingly impossible circumstances. We are a people with indomitable fortitude. Our resilience is only surpassed by our creative genius and sense of compassion for people of all colors.

The pages of history are incomplete unless they reflect the contributions of George Washington Carver who discovered the multidimensional aspects of the soybean, or the contributions of Apollo astronaut Ron McNair, civil rights freedom fighter Fannie Lou Hamer, or that great statesman Ralph Bunche.

I would be remiss if I did not talk about Dr. Warmouth T. Gibbs, who finished Harvard in 1917, went down and finally became the president of North Carolina A&T University, where he has molded so many young minds through the years. At the age of 99 Dr. Gibbs is still inspiring young people. I think I would be remiss if I did not talk about Evelyn Dixson, who resides in the Borough of Brooklyn, senior citizen, has done so much to provide opportunities for young people. I think I would be remiss if I did not talk about Sarah Ruffin, as Janie Glover, who now at age 111 is still inspiring young people.

Mable Bradley, a teacher, has touched the lives of so many young people down through the years. They are real heroes and real sheroes.

As we conclude this month of celebrating the achievements of African-Americans, I must call your attention to a major achievement in our time. We have 26 members of the bipartisan Congressional Black Caucus, and we have quadrupled our female congressional membership to four. We stand poised to ensure that passage of a civil rights bill that will be signed into law, so that future Black History Month events can cite the passage of the civil rights bill, H.R. 1 as one of our single greatest efforts as legislators.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. STOKES] for taking out this special order.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus for his very fine remarks on this occasion.

I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BALLENGER].

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, we should consider ourselves fortunate. Each action by this august body, every word, whether a profoundly reflective statement or a whimsical offhanded remark, is recorded for posterity here. There is little chance that our words or deeds could become forever lost to history, though, I admit, we might all be the better if some did. Today, I would like to take a few moments to enter into the RECORD the exploits of a special group of men—and two in particular—who have been ignored by too many for too long a time. I do this with the hope that in rediscovering the lost treasures of our past, we might paint a more vivid landscape of our present and sketch an outline for a brighter future.

It is the story of George Jordan. It is the story of Henry Ossian Flipper. This is the story of the Buffalo Soldiers. This is a story of America. In the characters of these two courageous individuals is reflected the spirit of a special group of men. Within the group is reflected the burning fire that is our Nation's spirit. E Pluribus Unum is not merely words imprinted on our country's coinage. As America's motto, it is a proud affirmation of the dynamic of our country's human currency: Out of many stories emerges a one common theme. Mr. Speaker, let me introduce you to the "Buffalo Soldier."

Following the Civil War, Congress authorized the formation of, initially, six but then reduced to four, all-black regiments. The 24th and 25th regiments were infantry; the 9th and 10th were cavalry. George Jordan, a native of Williamson County, KY, joined the 9th in 1866. These troops protected white settlers from Indians and outlaws alike; they guarded the mail; and they also helped protect the construction of the railroad.

These men always acquitted themselves nobly despite being given the sickliest horses, the poorest equipment, the fewest supplies and even suffering the derision of the very people they were sent to protect. Despite these conditions, the black man made up 20 percent of all troops stationed out West, and these soldiers had the lowest desertion rate of all Army units. These men knew what it meant to be heroes.

George Jordan proved his heroism on the night of May 13, 1880. Commanding 25 troopers, Jordan rode to the aid of white settlers in New Mexico under danger of imminent attack. Outnumbered 4 to 1 these men drove Indians back not once, but twice. The settlement was never threatened again.

It was not merely from this scene, but also from many more like it sewn into the fabric of the Old West, that led the native American to give these men an unusual name, but one given out of the highest respect; Buffalo Soldier. From where did this name come? Some say, it was from the thick overcoats the black soldier wore; others think the Indians saw similarity between the hair of the African-American soldier and that of the buffalo; many others believe the tribes conveyed to the troops a name of an animal they held in high reverence. Regardless, it was a name the black soldier wore with pride.

Few soldiers of any color or stripe might ever quite hope to match the intelligence, bravery and sacrifice of Henry Ossian Flipper. In 1877, Flipper became the first black to graduate from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. This exemplary cadet was fluent in Spanish and a remarkable engineer. Because of segregation, Flipper's choices of assignment were limited. Flipper ended up in the 10th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Sill in Oklahoma. He distinguished himself there when he designed a ditch to drain cesspools filled with malaria-causing bacteria. Over nearly 4 years, Flipper shone brightly as a scout and messenger. But upon transfer to Fort Davis in Texas, where Flipper was appointed commissary and quartermaster, he fell victim to petty internal Army jealousies. The Army arrested him on a phony charge of embezzlement. At his court-martial, Flipper's attorney told the tribunal that the question before them was merely "is it possible for a colored man to secure and hold a position as an officer of the Army."

The court, examining the flimsy, contradictory evidence in his case, found Flipper innocent of the embezzlement charge but guilty of "conduct unbecoming of an officer."

Flipper, the perfect officer, a model of leadership and courage, was dishonorably discharged.

It was a sad day for the Buffalo Soldier. And a sadder day still for America.

The members of the 9th and 10th Cavalry also fought gloriously during the Spanish-American War. Teddy Roosevelt himself declared: "I don't think any Rough Rider will ever forget the tie that binds us to the 9th and 10th Cavalry." Thus the proud spirit of the Buffalo Soldiers lived on.

George Jordan eventually received the Congressional Medal of Honor for his acts in New Mexico in 1880. He had a distinguished Army career of 30 years. He retired to Crawford, NE, where he became a respected leader of his people. In 1904, he became ill and turned to nearby Fort Robinson where he was last stationed. The army doctor there chose not to treat him, claiming there was no room. George Jordan died a few days later.

While it is sad that the Army would treat one of their own that way, it is sadder still that more people do not know the history and legacy of the Buffalo Soldiers. The worst that we as a country can do is to ask men to put their lives on the line for a principle and then—forget.

Though torn from the career he loved, Lieutenant Flipper lived a lengthy and fulfilling life. He worked as both an engineer and translator of Spanish land documents; he wrote several books, including technical journals; he was the first American black editor of a white newspaper; he was an aide to Senator A.B. Fall; he served at the Interior Department, where his engineering skills helped develop an Alaskan railroad. In 1940, he died successful, yet haunted by the unfair smirch on his name. His soul finally found true peace in 1976 when the Army, urged on by those who believed in Lieutenant Flipper's innocence, reviewed his trial and summary discharge and bequeathed him with an honorable discharge. A year later, a memorial bust and alcove in West Point's cadet library was dedicated to Lt. Henry Ossian Flipper on the 100th anniversary of his graduation.

The Armed Forces was the first part of the federal system to officially desegregate. This ended all-black regiments. The story of the Buffalo Soldiers, however, is, and must always remain, a rich part of our Nation's story. George Jordan is but one man; Henry Flipper is but one man. There are many other such figures of courage, leadership and sacrifice on this particular page of the American tapestry. We must never forget them and the role they played in building a proud country.

Similarly, we also realize that there are many African-Americans serving the United States in the Persian Gulf. They can rest assured that their sacrifices are not taken for granted. They will not be forgotten. Today, we salute

them and we salute the legacy of the Buffalo Soldier.

The January 20 edition of the Washington Post magazine featured an excellent cover story on the Buffalo Soldiers, including the story of Lt. Henry Flipper. I would like it entered into the official RECORD.

BUFFALO SOLDIERS: FORGOTTEN BLACK HEROES OF THE OLD WEST

(By David Maraniss)

Ray MacColl was in the grip of an obsession. An unpretentious schoolteacher known for good intentions and modest results, a white man whose career and training offered little grounding for this endeavor, he was possessed by the story of Henry Ossian Flipper, a black soldier out of the long lost past. For six months he awoke in the morning and retired at night with Lt. Flipper on his mind. Sleep was no escape. When the back bedroom of his old clapboard house turned dark and silent and MacColl was dreaming, Flipper's visage often came to him: uniformed and dignified, appearing in the exact image of photographs from 1877, when Flipper was the first black graduate of West Point. The message was always the same. "What," Flipper would ask, "have you done for me today?"

In a cold sweat, anxious and shaking, MacColl arose with the realization that there was more to accomplish in his unlikely effort to erase the stain on Flipper's military record and restore the old Buffalo Soldier to his rightful place in history. Four years after leaving West Point as the only black among 2,100 officers in the U.S. military, Flipper had fallen victim to a racist plot hatched by jealous white peers at Fort Davis, an isolated outpost in west Texas. He was court-martialed on embezzlement charges. The court found him innocent of theft but guilty of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" and cut short his promising Army career with a dishonorable discharge.

Somehow, Ray MacColl—not a military man, not a civil rights activist, not even a scholar, but simply a public school educator in south Georgia—took it as his self-assigned mission in 1975 to win exoneration for Flipper, nearly a century after the shameful episode, by presenting his case to the Army Board for the Correction of Military Records in Washington. He succeeded in glorious fashion, pushing himself beyond his limitations to cleanse and heal one of his nation's ugly old sores. But that is for later in the story. First it is important to appreciate the context of MacColl's pursuit of historical and racial justice, to see beyond it obvious romantic, quixotic appeal. That context, like so much of black American history, evokes a largely unheralded and overlooked drama: the story of the Buffalo Soldiers.

What are Buffalo Soldiers? Americans, black and white, seem largely unfamiliar with the phrase, beyond the few who recall a hauntingly ironic Bob Marley reggae song by that name or those who might have seen one episode of a television Western that dealt with the subject two decades ago. But history, as Ray MacColl says, "is a big, big thing, full of holes and footnotes." Before "Glory," who knew of the deeds of black soldiers during the Civil War?

Black cavalrymen and foot soldiers in the Old West, chronological and spiritual successors to the Civil War fighters, were adorned with nickname Buffalo Soldiers by the Kiowa, Cheyenne and Apache tribes they encountered. There is uncertainty about the name's derivation. Some say it came from the thick overcoats black soldiers wore on the cold Plains. Others say their hair reminded Indians of a buffalo's. A third and the most accepted theory is that it was a monicker of respect based on Native American reverence for the buffalo. Black soldiers, including Henry Flipper, took it as a compliment, and it is still esteemed by their descendants today.

But Indians apparently regarded the troops, most of whom were ex-slaves from the South, with more respect than historians, Western pamphleteers and Hollywood screenwriters did. For more than 100 years, Buffalo Soldiers have been treated as cultural footnotes, overwhelmed by the white Western fantasy perpetuated by Buffalo Bill Cody, John Ford and John Wayne.

There is scant notice that thousands of Buffalo Soldiers scouted 34,420 miles of Western desert and plain, laid hundreds of miles of new roads and telegraph lines, protected the mail coaches, were instrumental in the military actions against the great Apache chiefs Victorio and Geronimo, fought valiantly at the side of Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders in Cuba during the Spanish-American War and then returned to the West, where they guarded the Mexican border until 1917—all with inferior horses, miserable rations and third-rate equipment discarded by white regiments. Despite adverse physical conditions and a racial climate that spawned the Flipper court-martial and a multitude of similar prejudiced acts, Buffalo Soldiers won 19 medals of honor and had a remarkably low desertion rate: one-third that of their white counterparts. At the end of Western expansion, their regiments—the 9th and 10th cavalries and 24th and 25th infantries—stayed together and fought in both world wars and Korea before being reconfigured in 1952 after the Army desegregated.

The historical neglect of the Buffalo Soldier created a hole of greater dimensions than the simple historical facts. It ripped at the always tender psyche of race relations in this country: allowing whites to delude themsleves with sterotypes and myths, and denying generations of black Americans both a powerful connection to the past and role models for the present.

"When I realize how much those guys had done and not been honored for, I was incredibly angry," said Cmdr. Carlton Philpot, a black Navy officer stationed at the military command school at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where the most prominent of four Buffalo Soldier regiments, Flipper's own 10th Cavalry, was formed in July 1866. "We have to get this story into the schools, not as a part of Black History Month in February but as part of American history. This is a group of heroes—true heroes that you don't have to create. Not football players, not singers, just guys who did a tough job and nobody gave a hoot."

Not quite nobody. Philpot, director of an ambitious plan to build a Buffalo Soldier Monument at Forth Leavenworth, certainly gives a hoot. He is as obsessed with the story in Kansas as MacColl is in Georgia. So is the artistic force behind the monument, Eddie Dixon, a black sculptor from Lubbock, Tex., who sees it as his mission to let black children "know we had role models, that our only purpose in life was not slavery." The Buffalo Soldier passion has also seized Gen. Colin L. Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who thought up the idea for the monument when he was stationed at Forth Leavenworth eight years ago and whose Pentagon office features three paintings of Buffalo Soldiers, including one of Henry Flipper on patrol.

In Hollywood, the Buffalo Soldier drama largely has been ignored, but Len Glasgow pushes forward. Glasgow, an actor and stuntman, for years has led a mock 10th Cavalry drill team comprising black lawyers, teachers, actors and garbage collectors. He knows the life of Henry Flipper so intimately that he says he feels "reincarnated as the lieutenant." In Lawton Okla., Steve Wilson, director of the Museum of the Great Plains, became engrossed with Flipper's long and remarkable career after his court-martial. With pack mules and a four-wheel-drive jeep, Wilson retraced Flipper's arduous travels through the mountains of Mexico as a mining engineer. In Washington, Sarah Dunlap Jackson at the National Archives and former Howard University official H. Minton Francis, a black 1944 graduate of West Point, took up Flipper's cause and provided invaluable assistance to MacColl as he made the case for exoneration and more recently pushed for a commemorative Flipper postage stamp.

And finally, the story of black soldiers in the Old West brought new vigor, hope and inspiration to Bob Burton, Robert Nolan, Tony Zasa and Tony Brown, leaders of a juvenile care agency called Vision Quest that uses the Buffalo Soldiers of yesteryear as role models for some of the toughest kids from America's inner cities. The young men, rejected as too difficult for the normal juvenile justice system, learn the history of the 9th and 10th cavalries and perform Buffalo Soldier drills that translate the dusty past into today's rapping, step-dancing culture with a message aimed against drugs and violence.

This diverse cast is not an overly religious or superstitious lot, yet many of them say that at some point they heard voices from the past or felt the hand of providence in their work. Ray MacColl had no knowledge of black history and little inclination to become absorbed by it when he started his Flipper quest. Carlton Philpot was angry at being shipped to land-locked Kansas, but then his life was recharged by the mission of the monument. Both men say that at points in their struggles when they felt uncertain or overwhelmed, some undefinable spirit drove them forward and help arrived from the most unpredictable of places. Many of the kids in the Vision Quest program came in as hardening criminals—drug dealers, armed robbers, manslaughterers—and came out feeling proud and positive for the first time in their lives, touched somehow, through the generations, by the magic of the old Buffalo Soldiers.

It is hard to bump into the Buffalo Soldiers at any level and not be touched. From the moment I visited Fort Davis last April and read the modest historical marker noting Henry Flipper's court-martial, I too was overtaken by the lieutenant and his Buffalo Soldier comrades. Flipper has not come to me in a dream yet, but he is constantly in my thoughts. He is as alive to me as the troubled but proud young men dressed in Vision Quest's Buffalo Soldier uniforms whom I watched march into the Rayburn House Office Building in Washington one brilliant afternoon this fall to perform for Gen. Powell and the Congressional Black Caucus. "Way down in the valley, I heard a mighty roar," they chanted. "It was a Buffalo Soldier. We are the soldiers. The Buffalo Soldiers."

WALKING THE PATH OF UPRIGHTNESS

On the morning of March 21, 1856, Henry Ossian Flipper was born into slavery in Thomasville, Ga., a rich plantation town near the Florida border. He and his mother,

Isabella, were owned by the Rev. Reuben H. Lucky. His father, Festus Flipper, an expert cobbler and craftsman, belonged to one of the richest slave traders in south Georgia, Ephraim Ponder. When Ponder decided to move to Atlanta after the Civil War, Festus Flipper purchased his wife and son from Lucky so they could make the move with him. In Atlanta, according to documents at the Thomasville Historical Society, Festus was so successful that white craftsmen, resentful of his competition, pushed through a local ordinance imposing a tax on shoes, barrels and other goods constructed by slaves. Henry was the oldest of five sons. He was taught to read and write by a black slave mechanic and later studied at a missionary school and Atlanta University. In 1873, during the Reconstruction era when blacks were breaking barriers one by one, Flipper was nominated to West Point.

A white student from Atlanta tried to buy the nomination by offering Flipper a $5,000 bribe. No deal. Flipper was well aware that the few blacks who had preceded him at the military academy were hounded out before graduation. In a book of his experiences there titled *The Colored Cadet at West Point*, Flipper wrote that he arrived "with my mind full of the horrors of treatment of all former cadets of color, and the dread of inevitable ostracism." His treatment often was horrible and the ostracism intense. Many cadets were friendly to him in private; in public they disparaged him with racist epithets. But Flipper, who loved the military and was an earnest student, stuck it out, becoming the first black West Point graduate in 1877. The graduation picture of the 6-foot-2 Flipper shows a determined, strikingly handsome young man.

Liberia, the country founded by ex-slaves who returned to Africa, immediately offered the second lieutenant a position as commander of the Liberian Army. He turned it down, choosing instead to head west to serve as the only black officer among the black troops known as Buffalo Soldiers. He reported for duty with Troop A 10th Cavalry in Oklahoma on the first day of January 1878. At Fort Sill, young Flipper performed an impressive engineering task that is renowned to this day: He designed a ditch to drain cesspools that were suspected to be breeding grounds for malaria. His white superiors thought the ditch was foolhardy. They said it ran uphill. In fact, Flipper said, that was just an optical illusion. They were looking at the world from the wrong perspective. "It looked that way, but I knew I was right," he said. And he was. The ditch carried the stagnant water away, easing the malaria threat. It is now a national historical landmark known as Flipper's Ditch.

While at Fort Sill, Flipper became friendly with Capt. Nicholas Nolan, an open-minded Irishman who got along well with his black troops and held what was then the unpopular view that the cavalry's job was to control the hostilities between Indians and white settlers, not kill every Indian in sight. Nolan was married to a women from San Antonio whose younger sister, Molly Dwyer, lived with them. Molly Dwyer and Henry Flipper became riding companions. Several white officers were jealous of the relationship, which may have been Flipper's military undoing.

After performing valorous work as a scout and messenger for the 10th Cavalry's leader, Col. Benjamin H. Grierson, during the grueling Victorio campaign in 1880, Flipper was dispatched to Fort Davis, a desolate outpost amid the brown mountains and desert landscape north of Big Bend country in Texas. He was given two jobs: acting commissary and quartermaster. Shortly after Flipper arrived, the fort, which was under infantry rather than cavalry command, got a new commander, Col. William Rufus Shafter, a burly, profane fellow who took an immediate dislike to Flipper and tried to strip him of his duties. Two other white officers seemed to have it in for Flipper as well, one because of Molly Dwyer, the other holding a grudge going back to their days at West Point.

One day in July 1881, Flipper discovered that commissary funds were missing from his trunk. As a black man in a white man's army, he felt an extraordinary pressure to be perfect, knowing that any little slip would do him in. On two previous nights, he had seen shadowy figures moving in the direction of his trunk. He thought he had been set up. But he was afraid to report the missing funds, deciding instead to keep quiet until he had made up the deficit on his own. "Never did a man walk the path of uprightness straighter than I did," Flipper wrote later, "but the trap was cunningly laid and I was sacrificed."

Shafter discovered the financial discrepancy, ordered Flipper's arrest and held him in a cramped cell for four days before his superiors declared that such treatment was unprecedented for an officer and Flipper was released to house arrest. Although the money was repaid within two weeks, Shafter pressed forward with a court-martial. It took two months. Shafter and other prosecution witnessess offered unpersuasive and contradictory testimony. Flipper's attorney, Maj. Merritt Barber, addressed the issue directly. "The question before you," he said, "is whether it is possible for a colored man to secure and hold a position as an officer of the Army."

On December 8, 1881, the court found Flipper innocent of embezzlement charges but guilty of "conduct unbecoming an officer." Flipper was taken to a cot in a holding room where a fierce wave of nausea swept over him. The verdict carried a penalty of dishonorable discharge. Many of Flipper's allies assumed the order would be overturned, according to Bruce J. Dinges, a University of Arizona historian who is the leading expert on Flipper's court-martial. In fact, the Secretary of the Army recommended that Flipper not be discharged, but President Chester A. Arthur ignored his recommendation. Henry Ossian Flipper, a fine soldier who in a better world might have become the first black general, was cashiered at age 25.

Some historians, such as Sarah Dunlap Jackson, maintain that Flipper achieved more outside the military during a life that covered another 58 years then he would have in the Army. Perhaps. In any case, Flipper moved to El Paso, took temporary work in a steam laundry and then embarked on a remarkable career. He was a surveyor and mining engineer in Texas, Arizona and Mexico. He wrote several books, including technical journals explaining Spanish land laws. For a time he was the first American black editor of a white newspaper, the Nogales Sunday Herald. Fluent in Spanish, he was constantly in demand as an intepreter. He became an aide to Sen. A.B. Fall and served in Washington as a high-ranking official in the Interior Department, where his engineering skills were instrumental in the development of the Alaska railway system. And he worked as a troubleshooter for William F. Buckley's Pantepec Oil Co. in Venezuela.

Over the span of those six decades, Flipper thought of himself first as a soldier. He was addressed as "Lieutenant." Nine times he tried to get Congress to clear his name, but every effort failed. In 1931, at age 74, he returned to Atlanta and spent the last nine years of his life at his brother Joseph's house on Bishop's Row, an area that housed most of the city's black clergy. Joseph was a high official in the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Old Lt. Flipper, dressed in a steel-gray suit and wearing thick metal glasses, rarely left his brother's two-story white house. He could often be seen on the porch pacing back and forth, sometimes muttering "left, right, left" to himself. In the mornings he would enter his closet and take out a steamer trunk full of memories, including a bundle of papers marked: "Official Army Court-Martial Records of Second Lt. Henry Ossian Flipper." On the morning of April 26, 1940, Flipper had about finished dressing—he was putting on his left shoe—when he fell upon his bed and suffered a fatal heart attack. He let out a scream, according to relatives. It was a scream that Ray MacColl would hear decades later and describe this way:

"By his scream Flipper wanted to declare that he had lived justly. However, he realized that time had run out. He had finally learned that the last victim of injustice is silence. When nothing else can be accomplished, one must scream."

Flipper was buried in Atlanta in an unmarked grave. Under the category of occupation on his death certificate were three words: Retired Army Officer.

A BURDEN LIFTED FROM MY VERY SOUL

In 1970, Ray MacColl, a transplanted Yankee from Chester, Pa., was taking a black history course at Valdosta State College in Georgia. For his term paper, he decided to write about blacks in the Old West. It was a rather uninspired effort. His professor gave him a C. But if one ever needed proof that grades are not everything, here it is. From that paper, which briefly mentioned the case of Henry Flipper, a native of nearby Thomasville, MacColl found the cause of his life. Over the next few years, as MacColl graduated and began a career as a teacher, he spent his free time gathering information on Flipper, whose story intrigued him. One day he was at the library in Valdosta's black neighborhood, searching for a back issue of Ebony magazine, when the librarian told him that she knew Henry Flipper's niece, Irsle King, and that she lived only a few blocks away. The librarian called King, who immediately invited MacColl over. It was the beginning of a beautiful relationship.

"For some reason, when he walked in the door I wanted to hug him," King, now 84, said during a recent interview. "I don't know why. I had never seen him before, but when I opened the door he actually felt like kin to me. Our spirts agreed as one, as old folks say. We started doing the best we could with each other."

MacColl and King, the daughter of Flipper's youngest brother, Carl, spent hours and days talking about their families, about education and, of course, about the Flipper history. She recounted memories of her uncle when she had visited Atlanta in the 1930s as a college student. "The Lieutenant would talk about the court-martial, but get off the subject quickly," King said. "He didn't have any hatred, but he had so much regret because he felt mistreated. It was painful to him to talk about it." From their discussions, this unusual couple, two teachers, young and old, black and white, struck upon the idea of seeking Flipper's exoneration one last time.

King put MacColl in touch with other relatives who knew parts of the Flipper story and had documents that might help him make the case. Some were skeptical at first about the motives of this white teacher, but their suspicions eased over time. As MacColl extended his research, finding Sarah Dunlap Jackson and H. Minton Francis in Washington and Steve Wilson in Oklahoma, among others, he reached the conclusion that Flipper had been wronged. By 1975, conveniently, West Point was starting to think about the 100th annivesary of Flipper's graduation. Officials there did not know how they could honor a man who had been dishonorably discharged, so they too took a renewed interest in the case and encouraged MacColl's efforts.

For six months in 1975, MacColl prepared his case, pushed on by the nightly vision of the Lieutenant. When he finished, he showed it to Thomasville attorney Roy Lilly, who was impressed with the narrative but informed his teacher friend that the "way the facts were put together as a legal brief was awful." Lilly turned MacColl's story into a legal argument. The key to his case was a fundamental piece of logic. If the court found Flipper innocent of the main charge, embezzlement, they had no standing to find him guilty on the second charge, which was wholly dependent on the first.

On December 13, 1976, the military board of corrections accepted the argument and exonerated Flipper, issuing him an honorable discharge 94 years too late. MacColl, teaching in Thomasville at the time, drove to Valdosta to share the news with Irsle King.

"My only regret is that my uncle wasn't around to know he was cleared," she said. "But sometimes we can have the strangest feelings about things, I have always felt like somehow he knew. Maybe it was the satisfaction in my heart that caused me to feel that way. When they sent me the honorable discharge it felt very, very good, because what happened was such an injustice and it kept, well, you may say a speck of hurt for a long, long time. I don't know if it was a speck or what, but there was just something that made you uneasy. When it was over, it seemed that a burden was lifted from my very soul."

MacColl felt relief as well, but his obsession was far from over. The next year he and Irsle King and many other Flipper relatives flew to West Point to witness the unveiling of a Henry Flipper statue and the inauguration of a new award at the academy given to the cadet who withstood pressure with the most integrity over the course of four years. In 1978, he led an effort to exhume Flipper's remains from the unmarked grave in Atlanta and rebury him, with full military honors, at the Old Magnolia Cemetery in Thomasville. It was the best attended funeral in Thomasville history. From the church to the cemetery, the cortege moved to the beat of muffled drums. At the grave site next to the tombs of Flipper's parents, there was a 21-gun salute and a single bugler sounded taps. H. Minton Francis delivered the eulogy. Flipper, he said, "epitomized every black man of courage."

During the 1980s, MacColl and King kept at it. In 1987 they held another ceremony at the gravesite for the unveiling of a state historical marker. For the past four years they have been pushing hard for the U.S. postmaster general's commemorative stamp committee to approve a special stamp honoring Flipper. That effort has received support from all corners of American life, from the black historian John Hope Franklin at Duke to *Roots* author Alex Haley to Republican strategist Lee Atwater to former president Jimmy Carter.

"I never thought my interest would lead to something like this," MacColl said one afternoon last fall as he stood near Flipper's grave. "Minton Francis once said that from the grace of God came Ray MacColl. I always felt awkward about that kind of statement. But I don't know how things could have been the way they were if divine providence did not play a role here, because I was totally unprepared by background. Henry Flipper had been overlooked all those years. History is such a big, big thing, full of holes and footnotes. I'm sure there are dozens of other incredible people out there who have been overlooked. And folks like me searching for them. That's the only way people who are lost in the pages of history are going to have their stories told."

A SUBTLE SENSE OF PRIDE

Colin Powell was stationed at Fort Leavenworth as a brigadier general in 1982, one of many brief postings along his trail to the top of the military world. As a keen student of black military history, the fort's significance as the birthplace of the Buffalo Soldiers was not lost on him. He knew how the regiments were formed with black ex-slaves and white officers. He knew that among the white officers sought for leadership of the 10th Cavalry was George Armstrong Custer, who rebuffed the offer, disdaining the talents of men of color for an all-white regiment, the 7th Cavalry, formed that same summer. Powell appreciated the hardships and accomplishments of his black predecessors. But he feared that, to use Ray MacColl's phrase, they might be lost in the pages of history.

"I was jogging around the post one day and noticed a couple of gravel alleys that were named 9th and 10th Cavalry streets," Powell recalled years later. "And I thought, 'I wonder if that's all there is. I wonder if here on this most historic Army post in Kansas where the 10th Cavalry spent so much of its garrison life, in the center of the region where both the 9th and 10th Cavalry spent so much of their blood, I wonder if these gravel alleyways are all there is to signify . . . their incredible contribution to the American West. And so I looked around some more. And on the entire post, all I could find to commemorate two of the greatest regiments in the Army were these two alleys. That was a situation that had to be changed."

From that unsettling morning jog, Powell set in motion a project to construct a fitting Buffalo Soldier Monument at the fort in Kansas. His concept at first was to raise a simple statue much like the one of Ulysses S. Grant that stood in a small park across the street from his headquarters near the old parade grounds. But when Powell left Fort Leavenworth for more important missions, the project fell dormant for a time, and when it was picked up again, those who revived it had a larger vision.

The monument, scheduled to open July 28, 1992, the 126th anniversary of the day Congress authorized the Buffalo Soldier regiments, will be situated off the fort's main street, Grant Avenue, on a gentle slope leading down to Smith Lake, on the spot where Buffalo Soldiers pitched their tents in the early 1900s. It will feature a 16-foot bronze statue of a soldier on his horse, rifle in hand, with a pond behind him and a reflecting pool in front. Near a walkway around the statue, markers will honor the 19 Buffalo Soldiers who earned medals of honor: George Burnett, Moses Williams, Thomas Boyne, John Denny, Henry Johnson, Thomas Shaw, Emanuel Stance, Brent Woods, William Wilson, Clinton Greaves, Augustus Walley, Louis Carpenter, Powhattan Clarke, Edward Baker, William McGryar, Dennis Bell, William Thompkins, George Wanton and Fitz Lee.

The inexorable force behind the monument is Carlton Philpot, who grew up on a farm outside Tallahassee, Fla., only a few miles from Henry Flipper's home across the Georgia state line. Philpot knew nothing of Flipper and the Buffalo Soldiers until he arrived at Fort Leavenworth three years ago. He was disappointed and somewhat embittered at the time after being passed over for command of a ship, his life's dream. What was there for a sailor to do in Kansas? Philpot found out. Soon after he arrived, looking around for an outside project, he learned of Powell's dream for a Buffalo Soldier monument. The dream has possessed him ever since.

When he wasn't teaching war theory, Philpot devoted much of his time to learning about the Buffalo Soldiers. He found that some old soldiers from the 10th Cavalry were still alive and remained in the Fort Leavenworth-Kansas City area. There was Chief Warrant Officer Harry Hollowell, a sprightly 76, who joined the Buffalo Soldiers in 1936, when Fort Leavenworth was segregated: Blacks had a separate theater, lived in separate barracks and had their own band, of which Hollowell was the leader. And there was 96-year-old Elisha "Sarge" Kearse, perhaps the oldest living Buffalo Soldier, whose days with the 10th Cavalry began when they were stationed out in Arizona before World War I.

Philpot could not get enough of the oldtimers' stories. They told him about the female companions who followed the Buffalo Soldiers and were called Washtub Women. They recalled how the path from their tents to town was called Shackpappy Lane. Kearse told him how it felt to ride wild mustangs and wield the 10th's heavy saber. Often, Philpot said, he would burn with rage when he thought about how these noble soldiers were mistreated. "Imagine the patriotism it takes to serve your country when your country is treating you unfairly," he said. "These were true patriots. But what strikes me most is that they never seem angry. I would get angry but they are always positive. I get recharged every time I talk to them."

The groundbreaking ceremonies for the monument were held last July 28. Harry Hollowell and Sarge Kearse, called "Old Double Jaw" by his troops, were among the special guests seated near the main speaker, Powell. The slope down to Smith Lake was packed with more than 2,000 people. In a speech that moved many old soldiers to tears, Powell told the audience about three paintings that hang on the wall of his Pentagon office directly across from his desk, paintings, he said, that "remind me of my heritage and of the thousands of African Americans who went before me and who shed their blood and made their sacrifices so that I could sit in that office today." One is of Col. Grierson and Lt. Flipper on patrol, another portrays a Buffalo Soldier scout on the Western plains, and the third depicts the charge up San Juan Hill in Cuba. Most paintings of that event show only white Rough Riders making the charge, but Buffalo Soldiers were there too, and Powell's painting, he said, "shows San Juan Hill as it should be shown."

Finally Powell read from Grierson's last statement to his black troops in 1888, when he relinquished command. "The officers and

enlisted men have cheerfully endured many hardships and privations, and in the midst of great dangers steadfastly maintained a most gallant and zealous devotion to duty," Grierson wrote. "And they may well be proud of the record made, and rest assured that the hard work undergone in the accomplishment of such . . . valuable service to their country cannot fail, sooner or later, to meet with due recognition and reward."

When Americans journey to Fort Leavenworth in future years to give the Buffalo Soldiers their due recognition and reward, they will see the past through the artistic perspective of Eddie Dixon, the black sculptor from Lubbock who was commissioned to make the monument. Since 1982, after abandoning a career as a grain futures trader in Chicago, Dixon has emerged as one of the preeminent sculptors of black historical figures in America. His specialty is blacks in the West, especially Buffalo Soldiers. Many parks and museums in the Southwest are graced by his Buffalo Soldier renditions, including Fort Davis, the place where Henry Flipper was court-martialed.

Dixon is working on the Buffalo Soldier Monument in the same fashion that he prepared the Fort Davis sculpture. His skill is not just artistic; he deals with history, texture, emotion. He visits the isolated posts where Buffalo Soldiers were stationed and sits quietly for hours, taking himself back in time until he can almost hear the marshaling of arms. "When I do a Buffalo Soldier," Dixon said, "I think about the position they were in, without decent horses or guns. I express that condition in the face, the forlornment, the rejection, yet determination to complete a mission. And also a subtle sense of pride. Buffalo Soldier in the vanguard: A black man in a new world."

His hope, Dixon said, is that his work will help black youngsters in the future view American history from a different perspective than he did as a child. "In the movies, it was always the white cavalry," Dixon said. "So when we were kids, and we wanted to be the cowboys charging over the horizon, we were white and our heroes were John Wayne and other whites. Blacks were not recognized as having any part in it. There were no role models for us. Every time I think about that, I get more motivation to do what I'm doing."

A WHOLE SHOW ABOUT BLACK SOLDIERS?

The Old West that many Americans think they know came to them mostly in films and TV shows, a cultural milieu based largely on the myths of white culture. Indians, for the most part, were rendered subhuman. Blacks were virtually ignored. The story of one episode of one TV show provides the exception to the rule that proves the point. It was the November 22, 1968, episode of "The High Chaparral," a Tucson-based Western starring Leif Erickson as John Cannon, Cameron Mitchell as Buck, Linda Cristal as Victoria, Henry Darrow as Manolito and Mark Slade as Billy Blue. The episode was titled "The Buffalo Soldiers." The guest star was a young Yaphet Kotto as Sgt. Maj. Creason.

In the archives of TV Westerns, "The High Chaparral's" episode on the Buffalo Soldiers stands alone: the only show devoted singularly to that subject. The show elicited much praise and high awards, yet a certain bitterness lingers concerning what might have been. As much as the episode broke new ground, it also represented an opportunity lost.

While various executives take credit for the episode, the true inspiration for it was Len Glasgow, a black stuntman who organized a diverse group of 50 African-American men in the Los Angeles area into the 10th Cavalry riding team. Glasgow formed the outfit in 1965, when he thought that Buffalo Soldiers would be needed for a film starring Woody Strode about the campaigns involving the 10th Cavalry and the Apache chief Victorio. That film fell through, but the band of mock horse soldiers held together. They spent their spare time at a stable near Burbank practicing the formations of the old 10th Cavalry. When a local television news show featured Glasgow's Buffalo Soldiers, "The High Chaparral's" producer, William F. Claxton, and executive producer, David Dortort, happened to see it and decided that the Buffalo Soldiers would make an interesting episode.

Men and horses were transported to Tucson for the seven-day shoot, where the glory and ignorance of past and present converged. Local wranglers watched in amazement as these black actor-soldiers performed precise riding maneuvers in the brutal desert heat. All except Yaphet Kotto, that is; the episode's guest star was afraid of horses and needed intense remedial help from Glasgow. The script needed remedial work as well: The original version seemed to perpetuate more stereotypes than it broke. Claxton and Kotto and director Joseph Pevney worked late every night trying to fix the scenes.

The plot is simple: Tucson citizens are dumbfounded when their petition for troops to break the grip of an evil town boss brings an all-black cavalry unit. But Sgt. Maj. Creason restores law and order without a shot being fired, so impressive are the equestrian skills of his Buffalo Soldiers. As the cavalry portrayed by Glasgow and his buddies fades into the sunset, a narrator proclaims: "The Buffalo Soldiers of yesterday were the stuff of which legends are made and hope rekindled . . . so that all of us can recall and cherish the historic and continuing contribution of the black American to the life and progress of our nation."

Months after the show aired, word arrived that it had won the Western Heritage Award from the National Cowboy Hall of Fame. Dortort and a contingent of Glasgow's 10th Cavalry journeyed to Oklahoma City for the awards banquet. When Dortort took the stage to receive the award, he said; "Gentlemen, this award does not belong to me, it belongs to the 10th Cavalry." At that moment, on cue from the back of the ballroom, an honor guard of Buffalo Soldiers appeared at the doorway and marched in. "I still get goose bumps thinking about it," Dortort said. "I've never felt that way before or since."

Glasgow, delighted by the episode's reception, thought it would be the start of something bigger. His 10th Cavalry unit stayed together and constantly sought out more authentic Buffalo Soldier material. He obtained the original marching manuals and a few old uniforms. He started studying the life and times of Henry Flipper, wrote a script about the most famous of the Buffalo Soldiers and even started to take on aspects of the old lieutenant's personality. "I just absolutely know him," Glasgow said. "He was the quietest person. A scholar, athlete, gentleman. Spoke Spanish so well. I've tried to model myself after him. He is quite a role model for all of us." Yes, Glasgow even dreamed of Flipper.

Surely, he thought, one of the networks or production studios in Hollywood would see the potential here for a series or miniseries. In his effort to take the Buffalo Soldier story to a wider TV audience, Glasgow found that David Dortort was among his strongest supporters. The esteemed executive producer of "The High Chaparral" and "Bonanza," one of the most popular Western series in history, went to New York in an effort to persuade NBC executives to consider a series. No luck.

"NBC would not go for it," Dortort recalled. "They said: You want to do a whole show about black soldiers? Who would sponsor a show entirely about blacks? They also said that Westerns were becoming passe. They were more interested in cops and crime shows. It was a depressing ending to a glorious episode. The feelings blacks have of being excluded from American history is enormous. That's why 'Glory' was so important. I think the neglect began in the writing of history, and Hollywood people read the so-called conventional wisdom and never realized there was a glaring omission. If they would have dealt with it based on the facts of history, instead of the exclusions, we would have had role models for kids in the inner cities today: now they have so little from the past to relate to. There is nothing that has the strength of a successful TV series week after week to reinforce in the hearts and minds of young people an image that is respectful, that they can respond to, that they can say, yeah, we had a great role in helping build this country."

IT'S GREAT TO BE A BUFFALO SOLDIER

As the old blue and white bus rumbled through the Pennsylvania countryside from Reading to Philadelphia, rap music pounded from the sound system and 35 black youths aged 14 to 19, dressed in cavalry uniforms modeled after those of the old Buffalo Soldiers, were getting a little rowdy.

"Information!" yelled Tony Brown and Tony Zasa in unison.

"Information!" responded the kids. The tomfoolery stopped.

Brown and Zasa—black and white, both in their thirties, one a former cop, the other a onetime hockey goalie, both ram tough—were the staff leaders for this monthlong Buffalo Soldier Quest. They were officially designated as generals. Other staff members at Vision Quest, a private juvenile care agency, were colonels, majors and lieutenants. The highest-ranking juvenile was a sergeant major. The kids called Brown and Zasa "Gents," as in, "Hey, Gents Brown," or "Thanks, Gents." It was short for general; the "t" on the end gave it a nice twist of linguistic irony.

There were "no jaywalkers in this group," as Gents Zasa said of his troops. These were tough young men who had been arrested for armed robbery, drug dealing, manslaughter and assault. On average they had been through the justice system 3.8 times. Most were considered so wayward that local authorities wanted nothing more to do with them. Their sentencing judges viewed Vision Quest as a final alternative to adult jails and prisons and had placed them in the agency's care for terms ranging from one to three years.

Since the early 1970s, Vision Quest has taken about 800 troubled youths per year and tried to teach them the importance of self-discipline, pride, control and cooperation through old-fashioned missions. One mission, or quest, is a yearlong wagon-train trek across the country. The most popular mission these days is the Buffalo Soldier Quest, where boys are taught the lore of black soldiers from the Old West. They dress in cavalry uniforms, learn how to ride and march at a two-week boot camp, then visit schools spreading a message against drugs and violence. Not all social workers approve of Vi-

sion Quest's hands-on approach. Some juvenile experts once raised questions about the agency's effectiveness in rehabilitating youths. They said the recidivism rate in the program was higher than that of youngsters who had been locked up. But recent studies of Vision Quest over a 10-year period indicate just the opposite, that its recidivism rate of less than 50 percent is far better than most other juvenile detention programs. And the Buffalo Soldier Quest, to those familiar with it, is regarded as especially imaginative, effective and emotionally powerful.

"Most inner-city kids are desperately looking for something to be loyal to," said Bob Burton, Vision Quest's founder. "That search usually leads to the negative loyalty of a gang. Being a Buffalo Soldier is a positive alternative." Another Vision Quest leader, Robert Nolan, put it this way: "The kids start seeing it and living it. It's really magical. There is a definite connection between the old guys and us. The perspective I have is that a lot of these kids that get in trouble, 100 years ago might not have. They'd have been cavalry scouts, stagecoach riders, found some way to fit. Society has changed, and they don't belong, they're outside the bubble and having a hard time trying to find a way back in. This is a way to give them that sense of self worth."

The 23rd Buffalo Soldier Quest over the past decade was in its final week on this bright fall morning as the bus rolled toward west Philadelphia. For the past two weeks the young men had been practicing their drills, a series of intricate maneuvers that spanned the decades, combining old Buffalo Soldier marches and chants with modern black raps and stepdances. Their first performance would be at the West Philadelphia Community Center in a gymnasium teeming with awestruck 4-year-olds. Their last, two days later, would be inside the Rayburn House Office Building in Washington before an audience that featured Colin Powell, distinguished black war veterans and members of the Black Congressional Caucus.

Gents Brown viewed the trip to Washington as the culmination not only of this month of training but of years of developing the Buffalo Soldier program. One by one, he called boys to the front of the bus to discuss the week's mission. He and Gents Zasa were especially concerned about the tuneups in Philadelphia so close to the neighborhoods where many of these kids found trouble. The night before they had been warned by one boy that another might try to make a run for it. "The street is a strong pull," Brown said. "Loyalty to the Buffalo Soldiers competes with loyalty to the street."

Near the front of the bus sat Ron Roberts, oldest of the group at 19, an ex-gang member from Philly who had committed more felonies than he cared to remember. Becoming a Buffalo Soldier, he said, changed his life. In school he had learned about the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., but nothing about black soldiers. Never before had he encountered men who cared about him or been around horses and other animals. "This is my family now," he said.

Behind Roberts was 18-year-old Dormen Lisby, tall, sensitive and bespectacled, a high school graduate serving time in Vision Quest for vehicular manslaughter. Being a Buffalo Soldier meant so much to Lisby that when his sentence expired a week earlier he asked the judge for permission to stay another six months. Lisby, a talented artist, said the judge thought he was crazy, but granted his request. "Being a Buffalo Soldier gives me a pride I can't really explain," he said. "When the Gents talk to us about what the old guys did and what we can do to stop drugs and violence, it brings tears to my eyes. It's great to be a Buffalo Soldier. I live my race. It means a lot to me, finding out about my people and my ancestors. This should be for everyone, not just those of us who get in trouble. It changed me."

When the bus reached the community center in Philadelphia, Lisby stepped off to find his mother waiting at the sidewalk. She hugged him and gave him a silver angel pin and three African arm bracelets. The gym was lined with bright-eyed preschoolers who screamed with delight when the sharply outfitted Buffalo Soldiers doubled-timed their way in. Gents Brown told the toddlers that their message was to say no to drugs and violence. Gents Zasa told them about the 9th and 10th cavalries, how they had done so much under difficult conditions and yet had the lowest desertion rates in the military.

For the next 30 minutes, the young Buffalo Soldiers performed their precision drills. Then they spread out across the gym in pairs, each pair taking a group of six or eight tots and teaching them how to march and chant: "Are we saying no to drugs? Yes, we are! Yes, we are! Yes, we are! Say no, chu-chu. No, chu-chu."

The room resounded with syncopated joy, though an enormous teardrop rolled down the cheek of one little boy who felt left out of the proceedings. "I want to be a Buffalo Soldier," he sobbed. A 14-year-old Buffalo Soldier, Dominick from Lancaster (juvenile offenders under 18 can be identified only by first name), found the boy and took him into his group. Dominick said the scene made him feel "happy in my heart." From his 13th birthday to the time a few months ago when he arrived at Vision Quest, Dominick, whose parents had been killed in separate violent incidents, spent most of his nights out on the town looking to beat up people and fight with cops. He said he had more anger than he could release. When he appeared before little kids and told them to say no to drugs and violence, he said, it sent chills up his spine with contradictory sensations: a sense of pride at being a positive role model and a sense of concern that he was really talking to himself.

When it was over, as the Buffalo Soldiers double-timed back to their bus, Kareem, a 17-year-old Philadelphian, saw his chance to triple-time it right on out of the program. He flew down the street with three Vision Quest staffers in pursuit. They caught him in back of the American Family Market. "I'm not going back on that bus," he shouted. The police came and took him to the precinct station. The other boys were stunned and subdued. Dormen Lisby said Kareem had told him he was going to run. "I thought he was kidding. It was such a stupid thing. We're free and doing something useful," Lisby said. "He couldn't take that pressure. He would have rather been locked up."

Lisby's mother got on the bus for a few minutes. "Don't worry about it," she told her son. "Just do what you've got to do."

"I love you, Mom," he said.

Two mornings later, the Buffalo Soldiers awoke on the hard floor of the Greenbelt Armory gymnasium on the northern rim of the nation's capital and quietly went about preparing for the biggest day in their lives. In one corner they were shining boots and spats. At another end Gents Zasa passed out new shirts and suspenders. Col. Dorothy Lamb, a social worker who served as a second mother for many of the boys, sewed stray buttons and did some hemwork on the pants. The peer leader of the group, 18-year-old Sgt. Maj. Steve Bryant, showed up. He'd been scheduled to leave the program a day earlier, but like Dormen Lisby, he had gone to court and asked to stay. Most of the drills these guys had learned—the M.C. Hammer and Wizard of Oz, the Tipatap March, Stop the Violence—he had taught them. His rap name back in Philadelphia was Silky. Bryant was incorrigible, it seemed, when he arrived in the program two years ago. Now he was a leader, determined to stay off the streets and attend Temple University.

At 12:39 p.m. they marched out to the bus, with Sgt. Maj. Bryant barking out the orders; "Heeeere we go again! Buffalo Soldiers back again!" When they arrived at the Rayburn Building for the Congressional Black Caucus ceremonies honoring black veterans, the boys still had a few hours to kill. So they performed outside on Independence Avenue. Suddenly they seemed almost out of place, naive, touching, a quaint curiosity in this hardened world of political power. There are so many layers of cynicism, self-absorption and suspicion in Washington. The professionals of Capitol Hill eyed them with puzzlement. Who are these kids? How do they fit in? Are they being used? Washington seemed tougher in that hour than the meanest streets from which the Buffalo Soldier juveniles came.

But soon they were inside, standing proud as honor guards as Powell spoke to the caucus and the black veterans. Their generals, Brown and Zasa, were right up there at the speaker's rostrum below Powell. The kids carried the flags and watched the doorways as Powell declared that "no group of Americans ever served this nation with greater devotion, greater loyalty, greater sacrifice than African Americans." When he mentioned the Buffalo Soldiers in his speech, Dormen Lisby felt an overwhelming sense of pride. When the address ended, the Buffalo Soldiers marched down to the foyer, where Sgt. Maj. Bryant introduced them to Powell and said they wanted to be soldiers of peace. Then Bryant lined up his troops and got rolling, 20 minutes of step-dance drills.

They were dazzling, moving in flawless unison from one step to another. Bob Burton, the Vision Quest founder, stood to the side and smiled. "And the psychologists say they can't do this," he said softly. As the late afternoon shadows darkened the foyer, the Buffalo Soldiers, performed an encore step. They finished frozen in place, heads down, fists triumphant in the air.

Henry Ossian Flipper was not there, as far as anyone could tell. Carlton Philpot, director of the Fort Leavenworth Buffalo Soldier Monument project, had planned to attend, but at the last minute headed off to southern Virginia in search of a 108-year-old man who claimed to have served in the 10th Cavalry. Ray MacColl, the Georgia schoolteacher, had never heard of Vision Quest at the time of the Washington performance in late September. But the world works in mysterious ways. No long ago, MacColl was driving along a road outside Atlanta when he encountered a wagon train of young men heading in the other direction. They were from Vision Quest. They said they were Buffalo Soldiers.

□ 1710

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I thank my distinguished friend for his excellent remarks on this occasion.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased now to yield to the distinguished gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. COLLINS].

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

This year's Black History Month theme is Educating America: Black Colleges and Universities. Our historically black colleges and universities have done a superb job of educating those who have passed through their doors. Among them are graduates of their school of communications. These men and women constitute another institution that has served to educate an even broader spectrum of African-Americans and the Nation as a whole: Our black-owned media.

For over 160 years, the newspapers, magazines, journals, and more recently the radio and television stations owned by African-Americans, have reported on issues that are important to us, the people we know, the places we've been, the things we feel as minorities in America. The black media has and continues to bring black perspectives to the world's events, perspectives largely missing from the general media. They have long served to report on matters that the general media has no interest in, or to give more extensive coverage to matters of importance to our community.

Sometimes the black media has served to tell the whole story. The book, "Split Image: African Americans in the Mass Media," edited by Dr. Jannette Dates and Dr. William Barrow, contains a reference to an incident in Baltimore from the early 1960's. In the midst of much white protest, young black children attempted to integrate a community swimming pool. Returning to their homes, they were met with racial slurs and threats of violence by a crowd of white youths who had followed them. Instead of turning the force on the threatening crowd, the Baltimore police used attack dogs to rush the blacks into their homes. According to Dr. Dates, the only newspaper to report the story in full, including the use of the dogs, was the Baltimore Afro-American.

Not only does our black-owned media cover issues of importance to us, in a way that is meaningful to us, they also give us a set of role models that is rare in the majority-owned media. We are aware that the owners and generally the subjects are black like us, but the journalists, reporters, photographers and on-air personalities are, too.

Perhaps the two most important roles for the black media are to provide a balance of the images of blacks as most commonly portrayed, and to add to the diversity of opinion and ideas circulated in the general media. Since the black-owned media covers the broad range of the African-American experience, it serves to balance the overwhelmingly negative depictions of blacks in the white media. The black media endeavors to portray African-Americans not as stereotypes or caricatures, but rather as real people, with good and bad qualities, hopes, dreams, values, fears, rights and opinions, just like everyone else. The entertainment programs offered by black-owned broadcast media generally reflects our preferences, our culture, and our people.

A function of both blacks who are associated with white media outlets and those associated with historically black media, is to provide another view of the world's events, a different perspective, particularly on matters that shape our lives in the United States. Our national telecommunications system is charged with offering a diversity of programming, ideas and opinions reflective of the varied peoples, cultures and experiences that make up the mosaic of American life. Far too often, however, the voices of minority groups and women are muted at best and nonexistent at worst. The black media has served as an outlet, a way of sharing our views with each other and getting our message to the rest of our fellow countrymen and the world.

There is something very special about picking up a newspaper or magazine and feeling a connection, a certain familiarity with the people and events covered. I'll bet nearly every one of us has read a social note in Jet magazine at one time or another and known a person being written about. Ebony magazine is criticized because it often shows the palatial mansions of the black rich and famous. Well, why not? Why should not we know that some of us have worked hard, in whatever field of endeavor, and earned the resources to build a dream house? Someone needed to do an indepth article on AIDS in the black community, addressing the issue from the perspective of the black family and traditional black family values. Someone has, and very well, I might add: Emerge magazine.

From humble beginnings, with the first black newspaper which began publishing in March 1827, our black media has grown to include every medium of communications: the very popular black papers like the Chicago Defender and the Afro-American; widely circulated magazines like Ebony, Emerge, and Essence; Black Entertainment Television [BET]; the NAACP's Crisis magazine; approximately 200 radio and television stations nationwide and, numerous special interest magazines, academic journals, weekly newspapers, and newspaper supplements. They have come and they have gone, but the good news is that the black media lives on.

For all that our media has done for going on two centuries, we must not forget that there is still an enormous job to be done. The traditional purposes that the black-owned media has served are alive and well today, and maybe, as we face a retreat from battles already won, their role is even more important today in getting our messages across, keeping each other informed and mobilizing our efforts to continue the struggle for equality and justice.

□ 1720

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

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield to the gentleman from New Orleans [Mr. JEFFERSON] and we are happy to have him participate in his first special order on black history.

Mr. JEFFERSON. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to participate in this special order on Black History Month, which has been reserved by my esteemed and distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. STOKES].

I commend Representative STOKES for his annual efforts on behalf of this noteworthy event in our Nation. Through his efforts to educate the citizens of this country about the contributions of Americans of African descent, he has furthered the understanding of our Nation's history, which is inextricably bound to the presence, the plight, the joys, the sorrows, the struggles, and the successes of black Americans.

As a native son of the South, I believe this year's theme for Black History Month, "Educating America: Black Universities and Colleges—Strengths and Crises," is a particularly relevant one for the 11 States of the Old South. Most of the black universities and colleges of this country can be found in the South. From Fisk University which was founded in 1865, to Mississippi Valley State University, which was established in 1950, these institutions have played a major role in educating blacks nationwide, as well as educating scholars from Africa, South America, the Middle East, and the Caribbean.

In no other region of the country has the impact of historically black colleges and universities been felt more directly than in the South. Mired as it has been in the depravity of its past injustices toward its black citizens, the South today shows strong signs of changed cultural and political landscapes and an increasingly enlightened appreciation for its rich diversity. This would not have been possible without black colleges and universities.

Ironically, these schools were established, in great part, to ensure that the races were, in Booker T. Washington's words, kept "as separate as fingers in a glove." No one could have perceived the role these institutions would play in emboldening and furthering black political empowerment. No one could have imagined that these schools would become instruments for assimilating blacks in the political process, specifically, and of integrating society in other areas as well.

It is no accident then that the South has the greatest number of black elected officials of any region in the country. According to the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, among our numbers are a Governor; 4 U.S. Representatives; 187 State legislators; 671 county officials; 2,219 municipal officials; 270 judicial and law enforcement officials; and 876 elected officials serving in varied education functions. All 4,227 are active and vital participants in the southern political process.

Without fanfare and with meager resources, black colleges and universities prepared the overwhelming number of these officials to assume the roles they occupy today. As W.E. DuBois described them, these colleges were "practical enough to nurture [black Americans] in the enterprise of learning on the earth, yet able to point us to new horizons in the skies whither we aspire."

In the 11 States of the Old South, black academicians, especially during the early years following passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 a number of African-Americans met the requirements for running for a wide range of local and State offices. Upon the election of these brave and talented men and women, these scholars helped prepare these elected officials for the discharge of their duties and responsibilities. Educators from Atlanta University, Clark College, Southern University, Arkansas A&M, Texas Southern, Jackson State University, South Carolina State College, and North Carolina Central, to name just a few schools, viewed their work with black elected officials as an extension of their pedagogical pursuits in the classroom. These educators knew that the special role of historically black colleges, called upon them not just to be centers of knowledge, but centers of applied knowledge and a guide to political action and empowerment. Names such as Bacote, Henderson, Dent, Cook, Clark, Prestage, Reed, Ransburg, Francis, and countless others gave of their time so that the potentials of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, could be realized. This was not easy work, and little, if any, recognition came to them.

But their good deeds are evident throughout the South. The lives of many, including this Member, Mr. Speaker, have been laid with infinite and eternal gratitude because black colleges and universities viewed the educational enterprise as more than an intellectual pursuit devoid of real life experiences.

During this Black History Month, Mr. Speaker, I salute the black colleges and universities of the South for their stellar contributions toward the evolution of the black elected official. As the Congress prepares to reauthorize the Higher Education Assistance Act, let us be reminded that these colleges and universities must be preserved, they must be strengthened, they must be enhanced. For without them, Mr. Speaker, democracy would have few effective laboratories to test the viability of its ideals.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. STOKES. I thank the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. Speaker, I am now pleased to yield to the gentleman from the Virgin Islands [Mr. DE LUGO].

Mr. DE LUGO. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join my distinguished colleague from Ohio, and the members of the Congressional Black Caucus in this special order in honor of Black History Month. I want to commend Mr. STOKES for calling this special order and Mr. TOWNS, the chairman of the Black Caucus, for their many years of bold leadership on issues of concern to African-Americans and all minorities in the United States.

We in the U.S. Virgin Islands join enthusiastically in observing Black History Month. For us it is a major opportunity to celebrate the primary culture of our islands, where the vast majority of our people are black West Indians. We are proud of our distinctive heritage as West Indians and Americans. And we are determined to create for ourselves a distinctive future, which will build upon our unique position as a West Indian and American territory under the U.S. flag.

I want to take special note of an institution in our islands that, perhaps more than any other, symbolizes the dreams and aspirations of Virgin Islanders, and provides one of the most important vehicles our people have to realize the full potential of their destiny: The University of the Virgin Islands.

The University of the Virgin Islands, one of the Nation's historically black colleges and universities, is the only institution of higher education in the territory. A relatively young institution—29 years of age—UVI has carved an indelible place, not only in the history of the Virgin Islands but in the Caribbean region as well.

Two-thirds of the student population attend on a part-time basis. They are working men and women who are able to further their education and further the horizons of their lives through the learning they obtain at the university.

In its short history, it has produced two Rhodes scholars and students from UVI have excelled in graduate schools all over the United States.

UVI graduates hold positions of prominence in government in the territory, in many Caribbean island states, and in the U.S. Federal Government.

UVI's new president, Dr. Orville Kean, who officially begins his leadership of the university next month, in many ways personifies the African-American Virgin Islander of the 20th and 21st centuries. He is a man of the arts and sciences, a man of strength and leadership, and a man of humility. His vision will serve as an example of the limitless opportunities that blacks and, indeed, all Virgin Islanders can achieve when built on the foundation of a sound education.

The new administration under Dr. Kean plans to increase the student population, expand the programs and activities to increase the university's competitiveness as a HBCU. In addition, UVI can effectively serve as the center for leadership training in the Caribbean region. The university can collaborate with institutions from abroad to expand and improve its services.

To do this, the University of the Virgin Islands and, indeed, all HBCU's need continued support. During Black History Month and during every month and every year, we must realize the importance of education and higher education to blacks and to all peoples. For institutions like UVI truly epitomize and symbolize the greatness to which we all can aspire, and the unlimited opportunities that can be ours.

Mr. Speaker, let me say that the U.S. Virgin Islands, her people, and university are proud to share in this celebration of Black History Month.

□ 1730

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from the Virgin Islands [Mr. DE LUGO].

At this time I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BACCHUS], our distinguished colleague.

Mr. BACCHUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of America's early civil rights leaders. If I were to be asked, who was the greatest American ever to live in the 11th Congressional District of Florida, my answer would be Harry T. Moore. Thirty years before Birmingham, there was Harry T. Moore, born in Florida, Mr. Moore lived in difficult times. He was a quiet, peaceful man who preached nonviolent protest. He died at the hands of violence, ignorance, and hate. His legacy is the thousands he taught, the voters he registered, the movement he served, and the cause for which he gave his life.

In the late 1920's, Harry T. Moore came to Brevard County in central Florida as a schoolteacher. Later he became principal of Mims Elementary School. In 1934, he established the first Brevard County chapter of the NAACP. His frustration with the lack of equal pay for black educators in the public school system drove Mr. Moore, along with the NAACP, to file a successful lawsuit calling for equal wages. Just 1 week after the decision, he and his wife Harriet, also a teacher, were fired from their jobs.

Yet Harry continued to teach—as the executive secretary of the Florida

NAACP. He traveled the State at a time when violence against blacks was often overlooked, and sometimes encouraged. He sought fairness and freedom. He led statewide voter registration drives and fought for the right of blacks to vote in primaries. He filed suit against the University of Florida so that all students would be allowed to enroll.

Like too many others of his day, Harry T. Moore became a martyr of the civil rights movement. On Christmas night 1951, his 25th wedding anniversary, Harry T. Moore and his wife Harriet, were brutally murdered when a bomb exploded under their bed. Mr. Moore died before reaching the hospital. Mrs. Moore was buried 2 days after her husband's funeral. Upon hearing the news, the U.S. delegate to the United Nations, Eleanor Roosevelt, said, "That kind of violent incident will spread all over every country in the world and the harm it will do us among the people of the world is untold." No one was indicted. No one was tried. The murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore was never solved.

Gone now 40 years, what would Harry Moore think of America in the 1990's? He would be proud that a black American leads our Armed Forces at a time of war, but sad to learn that there are more young black men in prison than in college. He would be proud that blacks are increasingly represented in the ranks of our attorneys, doctors, and other professionals but sad to see the poverty of inner city life that so often prevents our black children from seeing these examples. And he would know that the movement he served so well continues today as we work for minority scholarships and new civil rights protections.

Harry T. Moore believed in the American dream. He hoped to make that dream a reality for all Americans. Another great central Floridian, Zora Neale Hurston, once said: "ships at a distance have every man's wish on board" but for some "they sail forever on the horizon, never out of sight, never landing until the watcher turns his eye away in resignation, his dreams mocked to death by time."

Harry Moore's dream is not yet a reality. But the life of Harry T. Moore did make a real difference—and will continue to inspire others, black and white, to overcome all that divides us, and to find strength in all that unites us.

Let the price he paid inspire us all to continue his struggle for equally, not just as we celebrate Black History Month, but as we celebrate too our endless quest for the American dream, and let us always remember, the call for a renewal of that quest has always been heard first, not in the promises of the powerful, but in the passions and in the protests of the people, people such as Harry T. Moore.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BACCHUS] for his contribution to this special order.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased now to yield to the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. DYMALLY].

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Cleveland [Mr. STOKES] for giving me this time to make a few observations on Black History Month.

Mr. Speaker, as I join my colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus who are participating in this special order on Black History Month, thousands of American men and women are in the Persian Gulf. Perhaps the most feared weapon in the Iraqi arsenal is poisonous gas. If this weapon were used, our troops will count on the invention of Garrett A. Morgan to save their lives. Mr. Speaker, Garrett A. Morgan, an African-American was the inventor of the gas mask.

Born in 1875 in Paris, TN, Mr. Morgan's first invention was a belt fastener for sewing machines. He eventually sold the invention for $150. In 1914, Morgan won the first grand prize gold medal at the Second International Exposition of Sanitation and Safety for his breathing helmet and smoke protector. This forerunner to the modern day gas mask got its first practical test in 1916, following an explosion in a tunnel at the Cleveland Water Works, where many men were trapped below Lake Erie. Morgan, who at the time lived in Cleveland, his brother, and two other volunteers, all wearing inhalators, were the only people able to go into the tunnel and save several of the workers from asphyxiation.

As you might expect, the Morgan Inhaler was requested by fire companies all over the Nation. Unfortunately, once it was known that Morgan was an African-American, the orders were quickly canceled. In the Southern region of the country, Morgan had to hire a white man to demonstrate his invention.

Mr. Speaker, all of the troops are counting on the invention of an African-American to potentially save their lives.

When we are rushing from the House floor on our way to a speaking engagement or to catch a plane, Garrett A. Morgan keeps us under control. In 1923, Morgan developed an automatic stop sign to aid the movement of traffic.

Mr. Speaker, as I take this moment to recognize the achievements of Garrett A. Morgan, I also pay tribute to the scores of African-American inventors whose contributions helped to make America the great country that it is today.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California [Mr. DYMALLY].

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased now to yield to the distinguished gentlewoman from the District of Columbia [Ms. NORTON].

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. STOKES] for yielding to me and for his effort in leading this commemoration of Black History Month and the opportunity it provides for Members to come forward to celebrate this observance. I also want to thank the gentleman from New York [Mr. TOWNS], the chairman of the Black Caucus, for his leadership in this effort as well, and I want to publicly thank the Congressional Black Caucus for its historic work that has had such an extraordinary effect on the lives of African-Americans and Americans of all backgrounds.

As a new Member, I regard my membership in the Congressional Black Caucus as one of my most important associations in the Congress. Black History Month is not one more parochial observance. It offers an opportunity our country has heretofore denied itself, the chance to fill in an important part of the American story, a part too often missing, ignored, even deleted.

We have paid a price for our neglect of African-American history. It goes beyond the inevitable denial or ignorance of a shaping part of our American heritage. If we do not know our own history, we are apt to repeat parts of it that should be closed. College students do not know our history when they commit racial harassment and racial incidents on campus, an astonishing development throughout the country in what was thought to be our most enlightened places.

Mr. Speaker, the President does not understand our history when he vetoes the historic Civil Rights Act of 1990 despite a large majority vote in Congress reflecting a new American consensus for equality, and some Americans do not grasp our history when, despite a fighting force in the Persian Gulf that is nearly one-third black, a recent poll shows that whites question the patriotism of blacks.

How do we close the racial divide of misunderstanding and mistrust among people born and raised in the same country, under the same flag, struggling toward the same goals? We have not created enough devices for bridging divisions that have been created by centuries of history. One way surely is to come to grips with history. Black History Month provides such an occasion.

Despite the demoralization in the black community about both actions and inaction by government, black history and traditions, heroes and heroines continue to inspire us and other Americans. Fannie Lou Homer, a sharecropper and civil rights worker who, though lacking formal education, became a brilliant leader of the civil rights movement is such a heroine for me. The gentleman from New York

[Mr. RANGEL] has suggested a man who qualifies as a hero, Malcolm X.

□ 1740

Congressman RANGEL has suggested that Malcolm X was a man who qualified as a hero. Malcolm's life was a metaphor of change, hope, determination, and transformation of a kind that our country must seek. Hardened by the racism and jail he had experienced, Malcolm began his brilliant career as an agitator full of venom against white people. His journey to Mecca converted him to a nonracial view of our common humanity.

Malcolm X has become a special hero in the District of Columbia, where 70 percent of the people are African-Americans. Every May, the month of his birth, we celebrate his birthday, and District leaders, such as Dr. Calvin Rolark, galvanize the community in Malcolm's name for Malcolm X Day. Malcolm has become for District residents the embodiment of our desire for transformation, for equality, for greater democracy, and for statehood.

Malcolm's life is a textbook study of self-wrought change. Black history is replete with such models. Their lives inform America of its history and must inspire us to move both with history and beyond it.

Black history is the special pride of African-Americans, but the burden of history made in America lies with all our people. We must not only accept the verdict of history, we must respond to its lessons.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentlewoman from the District of Columbia [Ms. NORTON].

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

Mr. STOKES. I am pleased to yield to my distinguished friend and colleague, the gentleman from New York.

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

Mr. Speaker, let me first thank the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. STOKES] for consistently affording us the opportunity to express ourselves in the Halls of Congress on the contribution that black folks have made to this great country, and certainly the chairman of his committee, the gentleman from Ohio, with the contributions he has made from Cleveland to Washington, DC, can be included among our heroes, as well as his brother Carl, who, while he sits on the Judiciary in Cleveland and in the State of Ohio, became the first black American to become the mayor of a major city.

The irony and the tragedy is that we should never have this in our country. We should never have a day or a week or a month set aside for black Americans because we should be able to say that we are all Americans. But certainly the contributions that have been made have not been made to black history but to American history, and whether we start with Crispus Attucks and bring it up to Gen. Colin Powell, whether we start with the Revolutionary War and bring it up to the Persian Gulf, certainly American blood has been spilled on every battlefield and every cotton field to make this country what it is today.

Where do we start in talking about the contributions that we have made, with our parents, with our grandparents, with those who never went to school, with those who worked to make life better for each and every generation that followed? We can start with my predecessor, the late and indeed the great Adam Clayton Powell, where history could not distort the great contributions he made in terms of legislation to this country, and certainly with the prince of peace, the late Martin Luther King.

But so often what we find is that we wait for someone to die, and at that time we find that we can make a martyr out of that person. That is why I feel so proud to say that the late Malcolm X made such great contributions, not only to Harlem but indeed to the world. Twenty-six years ago he was assassinated in my congressional district in the Audubon Ballroom, and now Columbia University in the city of New York is going to make that a shrine where people can go and get a piece of their history. Columbia is going to be able to give scholarships in his name for those who want to study and cannot afford higher education. And we find people from throughout our community willing to join together to make certain that we never forget the great contributions Malcolm X has made. He was a man who rehabilitated himself in prison, and still he was able to educate himself so that other young people would be able to see someone they could idolize and someone they could follow.

So it is with a great deal of pleasure that I as a member of the Black Caucus have the opportunity to enter into the RECORD something about Malcolm X so that our colleagues and people who follow what we are trying to do today will know there are many faceless heroes who are black who made their contributions. And certainly high on that list would be Malcolm X.

Mr. Speaker, let us now, 1 week after the 26th anniversary of his assassination in the Audubon ballroom in Harlem, take this opportunity to revisit the life and legacy of Malcolm X. I dedicate my comments to the children of Malcolm X, Attallah, Qubilah, Ilyasah, Gamilah Lamumbah, Malikah, Saban, and Malaak Saban, and to his wife, Betty Shabazz.

Why speak now about Malcolm X? Because to the great misfortune of both blacks and whites he was dismissed and distorted by the mainstream press and public while he was alive. Because the circumstances which shaped his life—racism and oppression—are still very much in force today. And, Mr. Speaker, because 26 years without a proper recognition by this body is, in my estimation, far too long.

I feel very close to Malcolm X, Mr. Speaker. He is one of Harlem's greatest citizens. New York City has named one of its grandest avenues in his honor, just as it did for Frederick Douglass and Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., and Percy Sutton, a leading Harlem businessman and former Manhattan Borough president as well as a good friend of mine, I was proud to be his lawyer. And his funeral, which attracted over 30,000 people, was the largest funeral in Harlem's history.

Malcolm lives on in Harlem today, 26 years after his funeral. Columbia University, the State, and city are cooperating with the people of Harlem to memorialize the Audubon ballroom, the site of many of his lectures and, ultimately, his death. Columbia has also established a medical scholarship fund for minority students in Malcom's memory. Already, five Malcolm X scholars have been named; three are already doctors.

Malcolm X remains an inspiration to people everywhere as a figure of strength, of self-reliance in the face of oppression. Particularly today's youth, many struggling to beat back poverty and despair, look to the man whom they never knew as an inspiring figure of strength and determination, who was one of them. He had been where they are, knew their hurts, nursed their dreams.

Today, people play and replay the records of his speeches, study his autobiography, refuse to attend school or go to work on the anniversaries of his birth and death. He is immortalized in the minds of African-Americans today—in song and poetry, in the hopes and pains of yet another generation of people who yearn, like he did, to realize their potential.

Listen to his words of December 1964: "Look at yourselves. Some of you teenagers, students. How do you think I feel—and I belong to a generation ahead of you—that you have to be born into a society where you must fight for basic human rights. What did we do, we who preceded you? Nothing. And don't you make the same mistake we did." People today listen to these words, and they understand, and they will not make the same mistake.

Malcolm X did not preach black supremacy. But he did preach, in no uncertain terms, black pride and black redemption, black affirmation, and black unity. He presented to America the image of a black person that one could—that one had to—respect.

As Ossie Davis said, "Malcolm said get up off your knees and fight your own battles. He would make you angry, but he would also make you proud. It was impossible to remain defensive and apologetic about being a Negro in his presence. He would not let you."

Born Malcolm Little on May 19, 1925, in Michigan, Malcolm X was molded by the racism of the United States. Racist episodes checkered his early life, like those of so many blacks born in America. When he was 4 years old, his house was burned to the ground as white police and firefighters looked on. Two years later, his father was killed in what Malcolm always believed to be a lynching. In school, his teachers crushed Malcolm's aspira-

tions to be an attorney and instead advised the gifted student to become a carpenter; he dropped out after the eighth grade.

Malcolm moved east, where he found first jobs, then crime. When he was not yet 21, Malcolm was finally arrested for burglary and sentenced to 10 years in prison.

In prison, he educated himself through correspondence courses and by reading the dictionary from A to Z in the glow of a light in the hallway. Although his schooling stopped at the eighth grade, his speeches—and you can hear them on records and read them in books—were more articulate and forceful than many I have heard on this very floor.

His struggle in prison to rehabilitate himself on his own is not only a tribute to his self-reliance, but it also suggests the enormous untapped talent—even genius—in today's black youth who now struggle in the inner cities or languish in prison.

After his release from prison, he made his way to Chicago where he entered the Black Muslim movement and changed his last name to X, signifying the African name, long erased from his family, that he would never know.

After organizing a mosque in Philadelphia, Malcolm X was sent to New York City to lead Muslim Mosque No. 7 in Harlem. In just a few years he was able to transform the movement into a national organization. As its most prominent public spokesperson, he literally put the movement on the map.

In Harlem, Malcolm X initially argued that we had to separate from society, that blacks could not hope to succeed in a society that was defying their peaceful overtures with dogs and firehoses and bombings, in the night.

In 1963, after continuing disagreements with the Nation of Islam leadership, Malcolm X left the Nation of Islam and started two new organizations in Harlem: the Muslim Mosque and the Organization of Afro-American Unity.

As he said then, "I believe the best solution is still separation, with our people going back home to their own African homeland. But this is a long-range program and while it is still yet to materialize, 22 million of our people who are still here in America need better food, clothing, housing, education, and jobs right now."

He began a broad campaign for black America's human rights and brought it to the international level. Malcolm realized that blacks in America were a minority, but only in a narrow sense. Indeed, there are over 100 million blacks in the Americas and over 300 million others on the African Continent. When joined, these millions could indeed become a mighty force. And so Malcolm urged unity.

He patterned his organization, the OAAU, after the OAU and united the concerns of African-Americans with those of Africans throughout the world. He took his grievances to the United Nations and sought the counsel and advice of world leaders in several trips to Asia and Africa, including pilgrimage to Mecca.

Malcolm returned from abroad with his thinking again revolutionized. He no longer opposed whites joining the black liberation movement. During his pilgrimage he realized for the first time that brotherhood could exist among all colors, where no one felt segregated, where there was no superiority and inferiority complexes.

Malcolm X aroused so much controversy—and let's admit it, fear and even hatred—because he was unreservedly committed to the liberation of our people in America. He demanded that America keep its promise of democracy to all people and never let anyone, black or white, forget it.

Malcolm X was a remarkably gifted and talented leader whose righteous indignation symbolized the oppression that formed his life. His spirit will rise again, because he is worthy of being remembered and because the racism that shaped him will not let us forget.

Malcolm was a black man who lived and died in leadership to our people. He was one of us. He cried out for our needs, sustained our aspirations, insisted that we were strong when all the world had told us we were weak.

He was a black man who managed to realize a large degree of his abilities in spite of the oppressive pressures he encountered throughout his life. He was a man who acknowledged his own errors as readily as he did those of society and who tried, to his dying day, to correct them all. A man who learned to recognize the humanity of all people, even those who strove to put him and our people down.

Above all, he was a man of courage who would not—could not—wait to save our people.

As the noted African-American scholar John Henrik Clarke said, "His dream of a world where his people will walk in freedom and dignity was temporarily deferred by his assassination. The assassin killed the dreamer but not the dream. The dream is the legacy that he left us."

Mr. Speaker, I close by offering the following lines by Harlem poet Langston Hughes:

What happens to a dream deferred?
Does it dry up
Like a raisin in the sun?
Or fester like a sore—
And then run?
Does it stink like rotten meat?
Or crust and sugar over—
Like a syrupy sweet?

Maybe it just sags
Like a heavy load.

Or does it explode?

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

Mr. STOKES. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

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

Mr. Speaker, I certainly want to commend the gentleman in the well from Cleveland, OH, for taking this special order out to commemorate Dr. Carter Woodson's celebration of Negro history, of black history, and also to commemorate this month that we have set aside for pointing out the kinds of contributions that blacks have made to the development of this great Nation.

In addition, I want to commend the gentleman from New York [Mr. RANGEL] for citing the accomplishments of Malcolm X. Malcolm lived through those turbulent years of the late fifties and early sixties. He was not understood by everybody and certainly was not appreciated by everybody, including many black leaders at the time. What Malcolm did was what had to be done. Malcolm was a great leader, in my opinion, and Malcolm was a great educator. He taught black people to have pride in themselves. He taught black people to be proud of their heritage and proud of their contributions. I think it is very noble for the Black Caucus to now cite him as many other individuals throughout the Nation are now citing him and recognizing his contributions.

Mr. Speaker, I welcome this opportunity to contribute remarks at this special order featuring a tribute to Malcolm X.

It is very important that we continue to point out the character and contributions of Malcolm X so that his place in history will never be diminished or distorted. His achievements must be documented continuously to ensure that his accomplishments are placed in their proper perspective.

It is our duty to see that this happens. We cannot be assured that he will hold an honorable place in American history books if past experience is any indication. Note for example, that a black Harvard honors student's sorry response when asked to identify Malcolm X, replied that he was unable to find any historical reference to "King Malcolm the Tenth."

So let us honor Malcolm X today. From "Detroit Red," street hustler to the dynamic leader of a movement to instill racial pride in his people.

His was the voice that radically articulated the frustrations of an oppressed black people during the turbulent 1960's. His was the voice that openly defied America's denigration of black history and culture. His advocacy for racial pride and self-empowerment impacted directly on the way many black Americans came to view themselves.

And what a voice it was. The sheer power and articulation of his words literally mesmerized black audiences throughout the Nation.

Malcolm was a man with a mission, on a great crusade to uplift his race. He was an advocate for self-love, self-worth, and yes, even self-defense which he preached to his followers. He spoke out on many issues when established black organizations and institutions failed to do so. He would say what the white establishment wanted hushed.

At the time of his death his influence was only beginning to be felt. His legacy, however, must continue to live on because in honoring Malcolm we honor the best in ourselves.

□ 1750

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I certainly thank both of these distinguished chairmen for their contribution here this afternoon, and particularly the gentleman from New York [Mr. RANGEL], for having brought to our attention the significant contributions of Malcolm X.

I am pleased at this time to yield to my friend, the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ESPY].

Mr. ESPY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. STOKES] for once again allowing me to

participate in this special order, and for allowing me some time in recognition once again of Black History Month.

Mr. Speaker, it is well known that recognition of black achievements in the Nation's history cannot be restricted to 1 month or 1 day or 1 year. In fact, the achievements of African-Americans in the Nation's history defies restriction.

I want to associate myself also with my colleagues concerning the role of historically black colleges and universities. Mississippi has five HBCU's. Alcorn State University and Mississippi Valley State University are both in the Second Congressional District that I am proud to represent, but also Tougaloo College, Rust College, and Jack State University as well, all fine institutions.

These institutions have a history of overcoming adversity. Each year, they provide quality education to students who otherwise would have to do without. They take many young people from disadvantaged backgrounds and give them an advantage for the future. They have to do more with less. They lift up those who have the farthest to climb. In the process, HBCU's have produced many outstanding African-American leaders who have returned to the community to pave the way for others.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to mention one great African-American leader, and that is the gentleman by the name of Medgar Wylie Evers, who was one of those leaders who attended HBCU, which at that time was known as Alcorn A&M College, in 1946. He attended it with the backing of the GI bill. Unfortunately, the name Medgar Wylie Evers is not known to most Americans, but he is, of course, very well known to the people of Mississippi.

A few weeks ago, many of you may have read that Mississippi agreed to reopen the trial of the man accused of killing Medgar Evers. Medgar was shot in the back in front of his home in Jackson, MS, on June 12, 1963. But no one has ever served a day in jail for his murder.

The fact that Mississippi would reopen this case, almost 30 years after Medgar's death, is a sign that times are truly different from the days of Medgar. It is a sign that Mississippi is putting behind the pain of the past and looking forward to the promise of the future. Medgar Evers gave his life for justice. It is only right that Mississippians should seek justice in his death.

When most Americans think of the civil rights movement, they automatically think of Dr. Martin Luther King, and they should.

But even before Dr. King led the Montgomery bus boycott in 1955 and brought the civil rights movement to the consciousness of the world, Medgar Evers was leading the fight against racism and segregation in Mississippi. Medgar Evers was the first field secretary of the Mississippi NAACP. He served from 1954 until his death 9 years later. He led the movement in Mississippi before the civil rights movement was on the evening news.

He was a man of tremendous courage. At a time when a black could be beaten, jailed, or fired for going against the tradition of the South, Medgar Evers led campaigns to desegregate higher education. When blacks, who stepped too far out of line could wind up floating in a river, Medgar Evers led the struggle for the right to vote and the struggle to desegregate public accommodations and led campaigns against racist violence.

Born in 1925 in Decatur, MS, Medgar followed his brother Charles into the Army during World War II when many did not believe black soldiers were capable of fighting a war. But his experiences in the Army inspired Medgar to come back and fight for freedom at home. In 1946, he came back from France determined to register and vote. But he was stopped by a racist mob.

He decided to go to Alcorn College with the backing of the GI bill. Alcorn College, like so many other historically black colleges, played a critical role in nurturing Medgar Evers. He excelled in school where he joined the debate team, played several sports, and was listed in "Who's Who Among College Students." While at Alcorn, Medgar met his future wife, Myrlie Beasley, whom he married in 1951.

Medgar and Myrlie Evers became the proud parents of three children. Medgar was devoted to his family. Yet, he became deeply involved in the civil rights movement and Myrlie assisted, gradually learning to share her husband with the movement. Medgar joined the NAACP in 1952, and he worked to build chapters in the towns of the Mississippi Delta where cotton was king and black sharecroppers worked in the fields creating wealth they would never know while being denied the rights that all Americans deserve. But Medgar Evers refused to accept Mississippi as it was. He devoted his life, and finally gave his life, to make Mississippi, and America, what it should be.

Mr. Speaker, it's hard to believe that Medgar Evers was ambushed almost 30 years ago. Yet, during that 30 years, the movement he set in motion has produced a new Mississippi and a new South. His is a legacy of struggle and sacrifice. Today, he is a symbol for all Mississippians and for all freedom-loving people around the world.

As we recognize the contributions of historically black colleges during this Black History Month, it is appropriate that we remember Medgar Evers. He was a product of Alcorn College in Mississippi. Today, he is a symbol of the very best of what black people, what Mississippi, and what the United States can produce.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. STOKES] that we are proud of you for taking the time, for recognizing Black History Month, and for allowing those of us time to make this contribution. I did want to bring to the attention of the Nation the contributions of Medgar Evers, and in fact give Mississippi some recognition for agreeing to prosecute his murder some 30 years after his death.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Mississippi. I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PAYNE], our distinguished friend and colleague.

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. STOKES] for taking this special order today.

Mr. Speaker, the war in the Persian Gulf has given an especially profound meaning to Black History Month this year. In military conflicts throughout the history of our Nation, African-Americans have willingly laid down their lives for their fellow citizens and for the cause of freedom throughout the world.

Yet, for too long, there has been little attention focused on the cruel irony that African-American men and women who fought for our country have been routinely denied their own rights and freedoms when they return to American soil.

Let us hope that we have learned a lesson from history. Let us be sure that those who return from his conflict will be given the respect, the dignity, and the economic opportunities that they have earned.

The enormous pride we feel today in the achievements of African-Americans is mingled with deep sorrow over the loss of promising young lives in the Persian Gulf. Yesterday, I attended the funeral of a young African-American man from Newark, 18 years of age, who was killed in action in the Persian Gulf after serving in the Army for just over 2 months. Pvt. Robert Talley grew up in my neighborhood; he attended Barringer High School, where I was educated years earlier.

Robert was described by friends and neighbors as a kind and courteous young man who had hopes for the future; he aspired to become a doctor. Because his family could not afford to send him to college, Robert chose the Army as a path to attain an education so that he could reach his goals in life.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues here in the House of Representatives join me in honoring Pvt. Robert Talley, whose young life was tragically cut short before his dreams could be realized.

Almost 50 years ago, when the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor and set off

World War II, one of the first heros on the American side was a young man from Newark, Archie Callahan. He was 19 years old, a member of Hopewell Baptist Church who had attended Monmouth Street Elementary School, Cleveland Junior High School, and Central High School. After enlisting in the U.S. Navy on August 21, 1940, Archie Callahan became the first Newark resident to die by enemy action in World War II. He was serving on the U.S.S. *Oklahoma* which capsized during the Japanese attack.

In 1942, a monument commemorating Archie Callahan was purchased by the city of Newark and unveiled in Douglas-Harrison Park. On the anniversary of Pearl Harbor, a wreath is laid at the Archie Callahan monument. This event is organized by the Guyton-Callahan Veterans' Post, the oldest predominantly black legion unit in New Jersey. The post is named for Callahan and Emmet Guyton, a black Air Force veteran who died in World War I.

Let us hope that in the future, we will find peaceful solutions to our global problems so that other young people will not have to pay the ultimate and terrible price exacted by war.

As we reflect on today's realities, the message of Malcolm X, which shocked many people during his lifetime, is being reexamined.

While we continue to meet resistance in our efforts to pass the new civil rights bill, we call to mind what Malcolm X told an audience in 1965, "You cannot separate peace from freedom, because no one can be at peace until he has his freedom."

Malcolm X promoted the values of self-reliance and self-determination. He believed that the African-American community should strive for excellence. One of his famous remarks was, "Whether you use ballots or bullets, you've got to aim well."

While Malcolm X challenged the status quo during his lifetime, many of his ideas seem conventional today. He recognized the importance of education, telling young people that "Education is our passport to the future, for tomorrow belongs to the people who prepare for it today."

Mr. Speaker, as we look back at our proud history this month, let us also look ahead to the challenges of tomorrow. Let us fulfill the dreams of those who went before us by working to see that the door of opportunity is open to all Americans.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PAYNE], for his significant contribution to this special order.

Mr. Speaker, it is altogether fitting and proper that the last speaker on this special order today be a Member of this body who has distinguished himself by becoming a legendary figure during the course of the civil rights movement in this country. I am very pleased at this time to yield to my friend, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LEWIS].

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairman STOKES for setting aside this time to recognize the contributions of America's black colleges and universities. It is fitting and proper that at the end of Black History Month that we in Congress pay tribute to history of black Americans. By honoring black colleges and universities, we honor the best of what black America has contributed to the building of this nation.

I take special pride in speaking on this worthy subject. I represent the city of Atlanta and it holds a special significance for America's black colleges and universities. Atlanta is the home of the Atlanta University Center, the single largest complex of black colleges in the world.

Those schools comprising the Atlanta University Center include Morehouse College, Spelman College, Morris Brown College, the Inter Denominational Theological Center, and Clark-Atlanta University. I feel proud to live in a city that has been profoundly shaped by the Atlanta University Center.

The schools each have a rich history and they have graduated thousands of distinguished African-Americans. Notable graduates include Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Atlanta Mayor Maynard Jackson, Julian Bond, our colleague, Congressman MAJOR OWENS, and many others. When historians sit down to write the history of Atlanta during the 20th century, they will recall the impact and influence of the Atlanta University Center. They will write about the civil rights movement and how many of its student leaders attended schools in the A.U. Center. They will write about the development of black political leadership in Atlanta and Georgia, and they will see the hand of Atlanta's black colleges.

I believe you cannot overestimate the influence of the Atlanta University Center in the growth and development of Atlanta. When you consider that Atlanta will host the 1996 Olympic games, you must realize that the leadership that has been provided by Atlanta's black colleges has had a decisive impact on the city's success.

Winning the rights to host the 1996 Olympics grew out of the city's reputation as an international human rights center. Much of that positive reputation has resulted because of the schools in the Atlanta University Center.

Unlike some other cities, Atlanta underwent public desegregation peacefully and in an orderly manner during the 1960's. Atlanta's black leadership had nurtured a social and political dialog with white civic leaders for many years. That tradition of dialog and cooperation played a central role in accommodating the civil rights movement. In the process, Atlanta was spared the bloodshed and violence that marked the movement in other locations across the South.

I believe the Atlanta University Center can take some credit for contributing to Atlanta's social prosperity. On many occasions, the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., spoke highly about the influence that Morehouse College had upon his life. Dr. King like other leaders who emerged from the Atlanta University Center had teachers such as Dr. Benjamin Mays. It was men and women like Dr. Mays who inspired their students to take part in the civil rights movement.

Since the movement, we have had another generation to assume leadership in Atlanta politics, such as Atlanta Mayor Maynard Jackson, Fulton County Commissioner Michael Lomax, and Atlanta City Council President Marvin Arrington. These young men are graduates of the colleges in the Atlanta University Center. That new generation has also moved into the Nation's corporate boardrooms and firmly into the mainstream of American life.

In the process, the city of Atlanta has blossomed into one of the most vibrant and socially diverse cities in the Nation.

I salute the Atlanta University Center. These schools have had a grand history. My city as well as the Nation owes a tremendous debt to these institutions.

□ 1800

Mr. STOKES. I thank my distinguished colleague from Georgia for his contribution to this special order.

Mr. Speaker, I thank all of my colleagues who have joined me here and those who also were unable to be present but who have submitted statements for the RECORD.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in commemorating Black History Month. The month of February provides African-Americans with a chance to reflect upon the past and celebrate our infinite contributions to society. It is also a time to assess our present status and define our goals for the future.

Today, I would like to call your attention to the casualties of our health care system, which far outnumber any casualty reports we are receiving from the Persian Gulf.

Our health care system is failing. Thirty-seven million Americans, most of whom are working, lack health insurance. Women don't receive prenatal care, children go without immunizations, people with AIDS or cancer get dropped from insurance policies. Yet, the United States spends more per capita on health care than any other industrialized nation.

Health care in America is rationed by income, by social status, and yes, by race. Doctors visits, medication for an ailment, surgery for disease, and exposure to health threats are not equally distributed. Just as African-Americans face the pain of discrimination, the

walls of restricted opportunity, and the limits of choice every day, so too do we face the institutional barriers of our health care system.

All too often African-Americans care for the infirm, yet lack health care themselves. All too often blacks identify hospital emergency rooms as their doctor's office, sometimes getting care too late to prevent serious illness. All too often African-Americans live near the toxic waste dump or downwind from the chemical plant, dramatically increasing risk of disease.

What impact do these conditions have on the health of African-Americans? To begin, African-Americans in this country have a shorter life expectancy, just over 69 years, than the overall population, with 75 years. Black men experience a 25 percent higher risk of all cancers than non-black men. Diabetes is 33 percent more common among African-Americans. And, black infants are twice as likely as white infants to die before their first birthday. In my own city of Detroit, an infant is more likely to die than in Jamaica or Costa Rica, two of the poorest countries in the world.

In the 1960's, American apartheid—those decades of legal discrimination which followed slavery—came to an end. Yet too many barriers still exist—such as access to health care. One out of five African-Americans lacks any health insurance. No nation in the world spends as much on health as we do. Yet we are still in the company of the apartheid regime in South Africa; but more fundamentally, our health care system is sick because of the political—and moral—choices our Government makes.

In the mid-1960's, the United States and Canada had similar health care systems. Both were unable to cope with the growing need to care for the elderly and the poor, or to make health care affordable for the middle class.

America responded in 1965 by creating Medicare for the elderly and Medicaid for the poor. But these programs only expanded and complicated an already complex and inefficient health care system. As a result, both failed to live up to their promise. Our senior citizens currently spend 18 percent of their income on health care despite qualifying for Medicare, and only 45 percent of the poor are covered by Medicaid.

On the other hand, Canada created a comprehensive national health insurance program that was fully implemented in 1971. Like in European countries, every citizen receives care no matter what their income or ailment. Costs are contained by eliminating unnecessary beds, requiring hospitals to share technology, and limiting excessive fees. Canada's health indicators now equal and in many cases surpass our own.

Their system, because it is centrally coordinated by the public sector, increased efficiency and dramatically reduced the cost of health care. In the 1960's the United States and Canada each devoted about 6 percent of their gross national product [GNP] to health care. Since that time, the percentage of GNP devoted to health care in the United States has doubled to 12 percent; Canada has held health care spending to about 9 percent of GNP. Translation: we spend $2,425 per person each year on health care; Canadians spend only $1,746 per person.

There are shortcomings in Canadian health care that cannot be overlooked, such as waiting lists for some procedures. However, we are shortsighted if we fail to learn from the success of our neighbor up north.

That is why I have commissioned a major congressional study comparing the United States and Canadian health systems. I believe this report, to be released in June, may find that large savings and much lower inflation can be achieved from a Canadian-style system—enough to provide health care to those who don't currently have it, and to reduce costs for those who increasingly can't afford it.

In his most recent State of the Union Address, the President acknowledged that health care is a basic right for all Americans. This was a step forward, but soothing words are not enough to end the economic rationing of our current system. We need a plan, so that we no longer are in the company of South Africa when it comes to how we treat our citizens.

The Social Security Program was created to provide much-needed income security for the elderly. It is now time to develop a national health insurance program to provide health security to all Americans regardless of income, social status, or race. It is the moral, and the efficient, thing to do. The critical condition of our health care system, and of the health of African-Americans, requires such major surgery and intensive care. Without it the patient doesn't have a chance.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, like many of my colleagues, I rise today to pay tribute to America's black colleges and universities. The historical accomplishments of African-Americans could not have been achieved without the existence of black colleges and universities. Publishing newspapers, designing capital cities, scoring operatic productions, inventing traffic signals, building financial institutions and developing life-saving blood plasma all resulted from the education and nurturing provided by black colleges and universities.

With the beginning of Cheyney State College in Pennsylvania in 1837, higher education became a reality for African-Americans and the foundation for academic excellence for a race of people once denied the right to read.

Black institutions of higher learning and the educators who supported them, gave this Nation the very thing it needed, when it needed it—an intelligent, productive work force, able to significantly contribute to the industrial revolution in America.

The brilliance and discipline of Tuskegee's first lady principal, Olivia Davidson; the poise and integrity of W.E.B. du Bois and the focus and determination of Mary McLeod-Bethune were but a sampling of the seeds planted in the fields of academic potential for African-Americans. These compassionate educators had the vision to see the long-term effect of what a college education from a black institution could bring to their people and this Nation. They understood that the contributions made by them and others like them would, give African-American people a foundation that no amount of racial discrimination could erase.

There are approximately 107 historical black colleges and universities in this country. Every year, 300,000 students enroll in historical black colleges and universities. Every year 30,000 students graduate from these colleges and universities. Since 1966 alone, these very institutions graduated over a half million African-Americans. Black colleges heard the cry of a people saying, "I want to learn, I have something to give, I am somebody." The commitment invested in these academic institutions has given America some of the best scientists, doctors, architects, engineers, educators, lawyers, and statesmen any nation could even have.

As we focus our attention on the current educational needs of our children; as we attempt to give form and structure to the academic agenda of our children's future, let us rededicate ourselves to black colleges and universities. We have not moved as quickly as we would have liked. But, we cannot stop—we cannot hesitate—we, must quicken our pace, to do whatever is necessary to strengthen the very institutions that nurture and challenge our children, our culture, and our country.

And so today I ask my fellow colleagues to recognize the achievements of America's black colleges and universities, to remember what these institutions of higher learning have given to our society and to pledge to support. I want us to remember what black colleges and universities have given this country when we talk about cutting financial aid programs. I want us to remember that dedicated educators like Booker T. Washington have inspired modern-day educators like Johnetta Cole. Most importantly, we must acknowledge that our society is richer because of black colleges and universities.

Do not forget the struggles and successes of our black college history. It is forged on a vision of freedom, equality, and opportunity that we must preserve for our children.

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to focus attention on and to commemorate National Black History Month. February is the month set aside to recognize the many many contributions black Americans have made to our Nation's history and their significant accomplishments in building this great Nation.

In February 1926, the renowned historian Dr. Carter G. Woodson, recognized as the father of black history, inaugurated what was then known as "Negro History Week." He chose February because it was the month in which two men, both who fought for equality, were born: Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass. In 1976, Congress passed a resolution designating February as "Black History Month." Since then, we have paused every February to honor the invaluable achievements of black Americans in pursuit of the American dream and in furthering the economic and physical health and well-being of all Americans.

As we all pray for a swift and speedy resolution of the gulf war, with the minimum of casualties, it would be worthwhile to call to mind the contributions black Americans made in previous conflicts.

Black Americans participated in the Revolutionary War, in order to exchange slavery for freedom. The name Crispus Attucks is well known—he was the first person, a slave, who perished in the Boston Massacre of 1750. While it is common knowledge that many black Americans fought with the Union Army

during the War Between the States, it is also a fact that a black American woman, Dorothea Lynde Dix, was appointed to serve by Secretary of War Simon Cameron in 1861 as the Supervisor of Women Nurses. She organized hospitals for the care of the sick and wounded soldiers, appointed nurses, and dispersed special supplies to the troops.

There were all-black units accompanying Teddy Roosevelt in his courageous charge up San Juan Hill. In the First World War, the 369th Infantry Regiment, an all-black unit, distinguished itself in battle. Among its notable accomplishments were the eleven citations for bravery, the entire unit receiving the French Legion of Honor, and never losing a man to capture. The 369th also distinguished itself in World War II and in Korea. Today, the 369th attention focuses on helping children to achieve their dreams, by supporting Boy Scouts and little league teams, by running a program of tennis instruction, and by teaching black American children the history of the blacks in the military.

Mr. Speaker, black Americans participated in disproportionate numbers in the Vietnam war, and suffered the same problems that other GI's returning from Vietnam did. Nevertheless, they served their country admirably in that long and bitter conflict. Today, as we speak, they are serving their country proudly in the gulf war, and a black American, Colin Powell, is now the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Black American achievements have not, by all means, been limited to the military. Education, arts, medicine, academia, agriculture, athletics, science, industry, politics, and entertainment have all beeen enriched because of the participation of American blacks. Most recently, the Congress passed H.R. 996, the Excellence in Mathematics, Science, and Engineering Act of 1990, which was signed into law as Public Law 101–589. This legislation, which originated in the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology during my tenure as chairman of that committee, establishes special visiting professorships for minorities in the sciences, and calls for collaborative efforts between research universities and institutions with large minority enrollments. These efforts will help attract more minority students to careers in science and engineering. H.R. 996 also expands the NSF graduate fellowship program and sets up a new graduate traineeship program. Both of these programs are designed to increase support for minority students preparing for careers in science and engineering research.

It was Dr. Woodson's dream of setting aside a special time when the Nation would focus on the important part that black Americans have played from our Nation's earliest history, and, as you can see from above, no facet of society has not benefited from the contributions and leadership of black Americans. As we observe Black History Month, we are continuing to fulfill the mandate of Dr. Woodson.

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to participate in today's colloquy concerning historically black colleges and universities, their strengths and crises, which was organized in observance of Black History Month by my esteemed colleague, Representative LOUIS STOKES of Ohio. It is indeed a timely subject. As a senior member of the House Committee on Education and Labor and a graduate of two historically black colleges and universities—Morehouse College and Atlanta University—I am well aware of the significant role the 107 HBCUs have played, and continue to play, in the education of African-Americans, and in higher education overall. The Bush administration, however, fails to grasp their significance, and prefers lip service to real service when it comes to providing HBCUs with the Federal funding they urgently need in order to give their more than 248,000 students a quality education. In its fiscal year 1992 budget, the Bush administration is requesting only $99,542,000 for the HBCUs. $87,831,000 of that money would be under the part B formula grant of title III—the Aid for Institutional Development Programs—and $11,711,000 would go to the HBGIs, the historically black graduate institutions under part B. These amounts are identical to those in its fiscal year 1991 budget, and fail to take into account the rising costs of higher education. The fiscal year 1992 proposed budget request also includes $7,462,000 for the Endowment Challenge Grant Program, which is designed to help developing institutions move toward financial stability by building endowments and developing their fundraising capabilities. The problem with this is that the Challenge Grant Program is available to both HBCUs and non-HBCUs. In addition, the proposed amount for fiscal year 1992 is much less than what was appropriated in the fiscal year 1991 budget: $17,462,000.

The Bush administration, meanwhile, is considering a controversial plan that would change the way Federal agencies support black colleges. The HBCUs would be divided into several categories based on their missions and programs. Federal agencies planning to work with HBCUs would then focus attention and money on the category of college appropriate to the agency's needs. For instance, a Federal agency wanting to support research could hold a competition that would be open only to those HBCUs designated as research institutions. Most HBCU presidents oppose the idea, saying the Federal Government and private foundations would shift money to a small group of HBCUs—those that have more money—and abandon other HBCUs. As the president of the University of Maryland, Eastern Shore, William Hytch noted, it would set up another caste system, under which the rich HBCUs would become richer, and the poor HBCUs would become poorer.

Although the last 10 years has seen a dwindling Federal commitment to civil rights, particularly to equality in education, the HBCUs have remained true to their time honored mission to educate African-American young people, and give them access to higher education, regardless of their financial and academic standing. Their hard working administrators and professors have nurtured and encouraged African-American youth, refusing to let go, pushing all students toward the goals of educational excellence and achievement. And they do this on shoestring budgets and with ever-shrinking resources.

HBCUs have been as critical to the development and advancement of African-Americans in this country as Brigham Young has been to Mormons, Yeshiva has been to Jewish people, and Notre Dame has been to Catholics. Since their inception, HBCUs have produced more than 70 percent of all African-American college graduates. The most recent statistics available show that two HBCUs account for 40 percent of all African-Americans earning dentistry degrees; two account for 22 percent of all African-American medical students; four account for 16 percent of all African-Americans in the legal profession; one accounts for 82 percent of all African-Americans earning degrees in veterinary medicine. HBCUs constitute only 3 percent of all higher education institutions, but they enroll 16 percent of all African-American students in higher education. Three-fourths of all African-Americans holding doctorate degrees, three-fourths of all African-American officers in the Armed Forces, and four-fifths of all Federal judges, attended HBCUs. However, there are a number of crises that hamper the ability of HBCUs to carry out their higher education mission effectively.

A persistent and critical issue for HBCUs is rising costs. Students attending HBCUs need sufficient grant and work-study funds if they are to continue to meet those costs. During the years 1979–80 to 1985–86, HBCUs struggled with rising costs, while at the same time the Federal share of HBCU's revenues fell by 29.8 percent. The share for all other colleges fell by only 17.1 percent. The level of funding for individual students through Pell grants has not kept pace with increasing demands for tuition and fees; as a result, Government guaranteed loans have become a major source of payment, which places a serious financial burden on low-income students and their families.

Another critical need for HBCUs is the upgrading of their physical plants. An American Council on Education survey of higher education leaders issued near the end of the 1980's showed that upgraded facilities ranked as the number two challenge facing college administrators. HBCUs are often forced to defer physical plant development and maintenance in order to be able to meet competitive faculty salaries and to fund the development of programs.

A major issue for HBCUs is the underrepresentation of doctoral candidates of color in most areas of black colleges and universities. From 1977 to 1986 the number of African-American doctoral recipients fell from 1,116 to 820. The number of African-Americans attaining doctorates continues to decline, and shows no sign of recovery. The number of African-American males earning doctorates in that period dropped from 684 in 1977 to 321 in 1986. African-American women showed an average increase of only six Ph.D. recipients during that 9-year span. The reduction of African-American doctorate degree recipients has serious implications for the development of African-American faculty at HBCUs and on predominantly white campuses. Many senior faculty at HBCUs are retiring or close to retirement age; at the same time, the pool of African-American Ph.D. recipients who could replace them is decreasing. Many African-American faculty members of predominantly white colleges and universities earned their doctorates at HBCUs; where will the role models for African-American students on white campuses come from if the decline in African-American

Ph.D. recipients continues? Education experts attribute the drop in African-American doctorate degree recipients to a number of factors, among them: Deficiencies in early education; Federal cutbacks in financial aid for graduate education; decline in affirmative action; market trends and career attractions outside of the academic arena; and lack of incentives in the public and private sectors. Clearly an effort must be made to reverse these trends, with the Federal Government leading the way by providing more Federal funding for Pell Grants; more Federal funding for Head Start and other innovative early education programs; increasing Federal funding for graduate education; and renewing its commitment to educational equality and affirmative action.

The Federal Government must also step up its research into the problems of inner-city, at-risk youth, many of whom are African-Americans, to enable them to have access to higher education.

We not only need HBCUs to educate and develop African-Americans; the Nation needs them. A major role in winning the allegiance of the Third World nations could be played by HBCUs. Foreign students who have difficulty adjusting to life in this country have found greater receptivity on HBCUs' campuses. With more funding in research and development, HBCUs could contribute to the drive to make the United States more competitive with Japan, Germany, the Soviet Union, and other highly industrialized nations, by producing more scientists, engineers, and technicians of all kinds.

The survival of HBCUs is inextricably linked with the survival of African-American communities and of the Nation as a whole. We must maintain the tradition of HBCUs as the fountainheads, the sources of intellectual orientation, stimulation, and inspiration for the African-American community. We need HBCUs to help uplift the African-American "underclass", to show them that involuntary membership in this "underclass" is not a permanent fate. The presence, the totality of activities in our HBCUs can provide a vital, continuing education for us all. In my capacity as a member of the House Education and Labor Committee, and as the chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus higher education braintrust, I will continue to fight for the survival, and the growth, of HBCUs.

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, Frederick Douglass said:

> Measure not the colored man from the heights you have attained, but rather the depths from which he has come.

Mr. Speaker, in February 1926, Carter G. Woodson inaugurated Negro History Week, in an attempt to address the many inaccuracies and untruths told about the history and culture of people of African descent. The purpose of today's special order is to recognize Black History Month and continue to build upon Dr. Woodson's dream.

As Members of Congress, thousands of Americans both black and white, Jew and gentile, look upon us to provide leadership and direction for the betterment of our society. Having said that, I commend the gentleman from Ohio, Chairman LOUIS STOKES, for once again spearheading today's special order and also commend our colleagues for taking the time to honor the history and culture of African-Americans.

Mr. Speaker, the African in American history is as old as the advent of the New World itself. Yet, to all too many Americans, the popular conception exists that the history of the African in America began with slavery and that their ancestors in their homelands willfully sold their people for personal gain or other reasons. This distortion, which persisted for centuries, practically ignores the vicious slave trade and the journey through the middle passage by thousands of African men, women, and children. Moreover, it does not acknowledge unseen forces and personalities who labored collectively to oppose and expose the horrors and atrocities of the peculiar institution of slavery.

Since early colonial America, the African-American has been portrayed as either a docile, carefree servant, or a rebellious fugitive lying in wait to strike at his oppressor. It is no small wonder, therefore, that the history of African-Americans in this country has been a never ending struggle for equality and against invisibility.

Mr. Speaker, one vehicle that African-Americans have used to further their ambitions in the United States is to join the armed services and defend their country. Just as today, in Operation Desert Storm, African-American men and women bravely risk their lives to defend the ideals of liberty and justice for all. Crispus Attucks, a black seaman, was the first to die in the Boston Massacre, a precursor to America's War for Independence.

In 1775, an African-American clergyman, Lemuel Haynes awoke to Paul Revere's summons to arms against the British. Haynes was joined by other black militiamen including Samuel Craft, Pomp Blackman, Caesar Ferritt, and Cato Wood. During the British siege of Newport, RI, in 1778, a black regiment repelled several hellacious assaults by German mercenary troops. This same unit fought courageously in 1781, at the Battle of Points Bridge, NY. After their commander was killed, the regiment fought against a massive British offensive to the last man.

In the War of 1812, African-American soldiers fought along side Beale's Rifles, pirates, Stonewall Jackson and the Choctaw Indians to drive the last foreign invaders from North American soil for nearly 200 years. Sadly, these same valiant fighting men were barred from participating in the annual parade commemorating the battle because of the color of their skin. And so, this was the state of African-America for many years to come.

During America's Civil War, more than 38,000 African-American soldiers lost their lives before war's end in 1865. The black soldier's mortality rate was nearly 40 percent higher than that of their white counterparts. This is attributed to poor health care, violent battlefield massacres carried out mostly by Confederate troops, or because they were used to advance Union troops against an onslaught of Confederate cannons. After the war, black soldiers thought that their valor and service more than warranted their freedom; unfortunately, with the advent of reconstruction and later Jim Crow, African-American's dreams of true equality and justice were deferred.

Reconstruction did not offer blacks much chance for equality. African-Americans were not allowed to share in the reconstruction of America nor given the opportunity to build their plantations and manor houses the way descendants of Western Europeans had been allowed to do. Governmental agencies such as the Freedmen's Bureau were established to assist African-Americans in their efforts to rebuild the south and their lives. However, this bureau did not actually enable African-Americans to realize their hopes for success, social, economic or political participation. In short, the Freedmen's Bureau did little for blacks. According to W.E.B. DuBois, the bureau should have been a medium of social change and not just an agent of reconciliation between former slaves and their former masters.

During Reconstruction, the aspirations of African-Americans were exploited by politicians from both the North and the South. African-American active participation in America's public life was clearly not in the cards of governmental policymakers. Participation in public life was motivated by African ancestered Americans' desire to develop their intellect, cultivate their initiative, improve their environment, and exercise their rights of citizenship.

No group in African-American history has a more consistent record of striving for this public participation than the black soldier. The black soldier participated in the Spanish-American war, which ironically thrust the United States into the world as a colonial power. African-American soldiers fought to put down a Philippine rebellion and liberate subjugated peoples of African descent in Cuba. Paradoxically, in the quest for equality and justice at home, African-American soldiers often were forced to stare down the irony of introducing imperialism to other lands.

In World War I, New York's 369th Infantry were the first black soldiers under fire. After 191 consecutive grueling days of battle the regiment suffered approximately 900 casualties and was decorated with France's most distinguished combat medal, the Croix de Guerre. Two African-American soldiers, Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts, were the first American soldiers to receive this distinction.

Sadly, again, these same valiant soldiers returned home only to learn that their condition was identical to the one in which they left. The long hot red summer riots of 1919 only reinforced Dr. DuBois's characterization of the 20th century: "The problem of the 20th century, is the problem of the color line—the relation of the darker to the lighter races and men in Asia, Africa, in America and the islands of the sea." DuBois was right. It was a segment of this conflict that caused the Civil War, invented Jim Crow and contributed to the volatile state of race relations during the period immediately following World War I and the 1920's.

During World War II segregated black units fought admirably against the Germans and were among the first to liberate the Nazi concentration camps. Black units were involved in every major battle of World War II, the Battle of the Bulge, the Coral Sea, the invasion of Normandy, North Africa and Sicily. Units were only desegregated at times of necessity.

Asa Phillip Randolph threatened the Roosevelt administration with a march on Wash-

ington, DC in 1942 to protest segregation in the armed forces. Roosevelt conceded minimally and the march was called off. Armed forces units were not integrated until 1950 during the Korean War. Although World War II was the last declared war, African-Americans have fought in Korea, Lebanon, the Belgian Congo, Vietnam, Grenada, Panama and most recently the Persian Gulf.

Mr. Speaker, I wanted to give a brief summation of African-Americans quest for equality through the military service as a tribute to all African-Americans, but especially to the black veterans of all wars, their families, and to those persons involved in Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm.

Additionally, because many of these brave men and women were denied their proper accolades at the time of their heroic deeds, it is vitally important to me that the facts and commentaries on these soldiers are reported as accurately as possible. My desire is not to create a new black mythology about our historical past. Rather, my purpose is to expose the invention of old western ones and newer synthetic creations adapted for contemporary research historians.

Mr. Speaker, I again thank Chairman STOKES for his initiative and all those who have joined in to make this year's Black History Month one of the most memorable in my life time.

Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate the accomplishments and rich history of black Americans, we can take particular pride in the work of the historically black colleges and universities.

Black Americans, as well as all Americans, can only achieve the fruits of success when they build their dreams on a solid education.

Historically black colleges and universities have shouldered a tremendous load and we should commit ourselves to preserving and enhancing their place, as a primary outlet for black Americans to further their academic credentials.

It is an especially important time for HBCU's. While these institutions represent only 3 percent of the total number of colleges and universities nationwide, almost a quarter of black college students attend those schools.

In order to support and enhance the performance of the HBCU's, the public and private sector must continue an active partnership to coordinate a higher education with real economic opportunities once students graduate.

By getting both parties involved in the classroom, the transition to the working world will give black people greater chances at employment and career enhancement.

The Federal Government must implement its objectives of coordinating their departments with HBCU's with an active outreach effort.

Any Federal initiative sounds good on paper, but it is the implementation which will foster meaningful long-term opportunities for black Americans.

The Federal Government cannot do it alone given the resources available. That is why we must encourage more private initiative, in concert with Federal action.

Why? Because it is in everyone's interest to do so for the economic future of our country. While two-thirds of the HBCU's are privately funded, more funding is needed, particularly from corporations and small companies eager to replenish their ranks with competent workers.

By the end of this century, almost a third of those at precollege age will be from minority groups. Those numbers would normally parallel the type of work force that will be running our economy.

They will require higher educational opportunities to not only enter the work force with a level of competence, but climb to areas of management responsibility.

If we follow market trends, the number of minority consumers will also be growing. It seems a natural fit to accelerate the viability of HBCU's to meet these new marketing requirements.

These goals, if fulfilled with some aggressive implementation, will not favor one group over another.

They will increase competition and thus, provide economic opportunities for all Americans, and our black youth will not be left behind.

Once we begin to achieve these goals, and send more qualified, college educated blacks into the workplace, they in turn, will be role models for future generations eager to fulfil the American dream.

I have seen this work in my own office. My executive assistant is a graduate of a HBCU. He has, for the last 10 years, been teaching part-time at a HBCU, offering his experience and insights to black students.

This is the type of long-term solution black Americans need and deserve.

The Federal Government can do its part by setting a proper example through its goals and objectives.

The private sector must respond, in kind, if they are to remain competitive and grow into the next century.

The history of the black colleges and universities are full of success stories.

We should work together to make educational opportunities flourish for those who seek to strengthen their minds and achieve their dreams.

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate Black History Month by paying tribute to the Massachusetts 54th Infantry, the most well-known black regiment in the Civil War.

At the beginning of the Civil War, Frederick Douglas called upon President Lincoln to allow slaves and freed blacks into the Union Army, to form what he called the "sable arm" of the military. As one who understood that the Civil War would first and foremost become a war over slavery, he argued that if the military were to allow the black man into its ranks, "there is no power on earth which can deny that he has earned that right to citizenship." But it was not until 1863 that Massachusetts Gov. John Albion Andrews, an enthusiastic abolitionist, was able to receive permission from the Federal Government to raise a black regiment. That permission was the beginning of the Massachusetts 54th Infantry. Although there were earlier, more surreptitious attempts to allow blacks into the army, including Colonel Higginson's use of black troops for Union raids in South Carolina, the 54th quickly became the most well-known black unit in the Union Army.

Most of us have probably seen the brave work of the Massachusetts 54th portrayed in the recent popular movie, "Glory," which ends with that regiment's proudest moment and first significant test on the battlefield. For soldiers, the real test of a regiment's capability is its performance and bravery in battle. The men of the Massachusetts 54th knew that their performance would be a test of not only their regiment, but of all blacks in the Nation. Therefore, after 2 days without rest or rations, the commander of the 54th, Col. Robert Gould Shaw, didn't hesitate to volunteer his unit to lead an assault on Fort Wagner, A Confederate earthwork defending Charlestown harbor. Although historians argue that the assault was badly-timed by Union strategists, the Massachusetts 54th was able to successfully gain Fort Wagner's parapet and held it for an hour before retreating. The bravery displayed at Fort Wagner by the Massachusetts 54th has been repeated by black soldiers in the U.S. military on countless occasions since the Civil War, and includes those men and women who are presently serving in the Persian Gulf.

While the assault on Fort Wagner was a minor skirmish in the history of the Civil War, it was a turning point for the role of black soldiers in the war. Throughout the North, the press praised the valor of the black soldiers, and many skeptical whites in the military became quickly convinced that recruiting blacks was a wise decision. The Atlantic Monthly declared that "The manhood of the colored races shines before many eyes that would not see," and by the end of the year the number of black regiments in the Union Army had doubled. In 1864, when President Lincoln's advisers suggested his pro-abolition stand may cost him the election, Lincoln pointed out that if black soldiers were willing to "* * * stake their lives for us they must be prompted by the strongest motive—even the promise of freedom. And the promise being made, must be kept."

While recruiting volunteers throughout the North for the Massachusetts 54th, Frederick Douglass once declared that Massachusetts "* * * was first in the War of Independence; first to break the chains of her slaves; first to make the black man equal before the law; first to admit colored children to her common schools. She was the first to answer with her blood the alarm-cry of the nation when its capital was menaced by the Rebels * * * Massachusetts now welcomes you as her soldiers." Massachusetts' strong abolitionist tradition is certainly something of which Bay Staters can be proud. But it is the black soldiers themselves who fought for and won their own freedom.

Barbara J. Fields, a historian most Americans would recognize by her appearance in the Ken Burns' film recently aired by PBS, "The Civil War," has written that "freedom did not come to the slaves from words on paper, either the words of Congress or those of the President." Rather, says Fields, "It was they who taught the nation that it must place the abolition of slavery at the head of its agenda." By volunteering to fight and die for freedom, the brave men of the Massachusetts 54th Infantry helped to teach this lesson, and it is in

part because of their actions that black soldiers of later generations were able to continue the battle for racial equality in the United States.

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to join my colleagues in celebrating Black History Month. I would also like to thank Congressman LOUIS STOKES and the members of the Congressional Black Caucus for their initiative in providing members of the House this opportunity to note the significant contributions of African-Americans to our country's cultural, business, educational, scientific, and political life.

Since 1976, the United States has officially commemorated Black History Month. In every aspect, this recognition of the contributions made by African-Americans to the history of the United States was long overdue. From the very beginning of our Nation's founding, African-Americans have played a major role in making our country a better place in which to live and work.

It is appropriate that the theme for this year's observance of Black History Month is "Education America: Black Universities and Colleges—Strengths and Crises," since the man given credit for the celebration of Black History Month was Carter G. Woodson, a prominent educator, historian, and author. A pioneer in the study of black history, Dr. Woodson inaugurated Negro History Week in February 1926, and this achievement laid the foundation for the national recognition of Black History Month.

America's black universities and colleges deserve our support. Historically black institutions of higher learning have played a central role in advancing the cause of civil rights and promoting access to quality education for black men and women.

During times in our Nation's history when the color of a student's skin often represented an obstacle to obtaining an education, black universities and colleges proved to the world that intellectual achievements were not subject to a color barrier.

Prominent black educators like Booker T. Washington, of the Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, of Morehouse College, Dr. Frederick Patterson, founder of the United Negro College Fund, Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Mary McLeon Bethune, founder of Bethune-Cookman College, set oustanding examples for Americans of every color. These educational leaders recognized the value of education, both for the development of individual human potential and for the expansion of understanding among men and women.

While legal barriers to educational attainment have been removed, historically black universities and colleges continue to play a significant role in promoting educational achievement among African-Americans. Such schools often set the standard for efforts at expanding educational opportunities for minorities. These institutions have never forgotten their traditions of serving black communities and helping black men and women to realize their dreams of higher education.

As we celebrate Black History Month, I believe that we should all rededicate ourselves to the expansion of educational opportunities for African-Americans. Such efforts can go beyond the laudatory words we speak here today. In addition, let us express our support for historically black universities and colleges by supporting legislation that ensures appropriate financial support for these institutions and measures which provide educational assistance to all Americans who seek a quality education.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and privilege to join my colleagues today to pay tribute to the accomplishments and contributions that black Americans have made to our Nation. The contributions that blacks have made to our great country have long been ignored and often forgotten by many.

Before joining this distinguished body I had the privilege to be president of the Rochester Red Wings, the triple A farm team of the Baltimore Orioles. During my tenure with the Red Wings, I had the pleasure of meeting players that later became Major League stars. However, none of the players were as close to me as the great Luscious "Luke" Easter.

Luke was one of the first blacks to gain entry into major league baseball, following the great Jackie Robinson by only 2 years. Luke had little professional training before the Cleveland Indians signed him out of the Negro American League. His lack of training was overshadowed by his friendliness, warmth, generosity of spirit, and of course his baseball prowess.

Luke joined the Indians at the age of 33. Although plagued by chronic knee injuries that limited his career to 491 games with Cleveland, his long home runs made him a fan favorite. Luke's 477-foot home run is regarded as the longest home run ever hit in Cleveland Municipal Stadium. One can only imagine what Luke could have accomplished had major league baseball not waited until 1947 to welcome the great athletes that played in the Negro leagues.

My relationship with Luke began after Luke's successful career with the Cleveland Indians and the Triple A Buffalo Bisons. Luke joined the Rochester Red Wings in 1959. At that time I was president of the Red Wings. Luke spent 6 seasons as a player and a coach in Rochester, where he became a legend. Even now, Luke is regarded in Rochester, NY, as the most popular player in the history of the Red Wings. After my departure from the Red Wings organization, Luke and I remained in close contact.

Tragically, on March 29, 1979 Luke was fatally shot in the heart during an attempted robbery when he refused to relinquish the cash he had in a shopping bag. The money in the bag was not his, it was from checks he had cashed for fellow workers at the Aircraft Workers Alliance at TRW, Inc.

Luke's 6-foot-4, 240-pound frame could never measure up to his amazingly large heart. Luke is a man we will not forget not only for his baseball ability, but, for the way he gave of himself to his fans and each community where he played. The many contributions and the timeless effort that this man gave cannot be detailed in this short speech. He was truly bigger than life.

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, for more than a century, African-Americans have played a key role in the growth and development of Hudson County, NJ, my congressional district. A number of African-Americans have gained prominent places in the history of our county and deserve to be honored as part of Black History Month.

I am especially reminded, during this time of war in the Persian Gulf, of two of the many black Hudson County residents who distinguished themselves fighting for our Nation.

Decatur Dorsey earned the Congressional Medal of Honor, our Nation's highest award for valor, during the Civil War. A former slave, Dorsey was 1st Sgt. of Company B, 39th Regiment, U.S. colored troop.

On the morning of July 30, 1864, Dorsey led his company at the Battle of Petersburg, VA. Carrying the Union colors, he moved forward during the battle and mounted his flag on Confederate soil ahead of his regiment. When Union troops retreated, Dorsey held the colors. He then rallied the troops for another charge. His advance was the only successful Union foray of the day.

After the war, Dorsey and his wife moved to Hoboken, NJ, where he lived until his death on July 11, 1891. For years, his grave lay forgotten in Flower Hill Cemetery in North Bergen, until it was discovered in 1984. I had the great privilege of taking part in the rededication ceremony during which a Medal of Honor marker was placed on Dorsey's grave.

The second resident I want to bring to the attention of my distinguished colleagues fought during World War II. Dr. William Garfield Wilkerson of Jersey City showed the same mettle as Dorsey. Wilkerson, born June 16, 1916 in Newman, GA, was one of the first four black test pilots recruited by the U.S. Army Air Force.

Wilkerson served from 1942 to 1946 as a fighter pilot with the 99th Fighter Squadron of the 332d Army Air Force Fighter Group. He was shot down over Rome in 1944, but was returned to the allies by the Italian resistance movement.

During the war, he received the Air Force Air Medal with clusters, the distinguished Flying Cross and the Purple Heart.

After leaving the Army, Wilkerson went to medical school in Geneva on a fellowship from the Institute of International Education and opened a practice in Jersey City in 1958. He was an obstetrician/gynecologist.

While tending to his community's medical needs, Wilkerson also became involved in politics. He served as a New Jersey assemblyman from 1972 to 1974. He was also a board of mental health vice chairman, Jersey City Housing Authority, chairman, a police surgeon, a member of the Jersey City Health Commission, and president of the Hudson County Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In 1982, Wilkerson received a master of divinity degree from Drew Theological Seminary. He was ordained a minister at the Monumental Baptist Chuch in Jersey City.

Wilkerson died September 21, 1984, at the Walter Reed Medical Center in Washington, DC.

The life of another noted African-American showed that Hudson County's black community displayed compassion as well as bravery and civil leadership. I can think of no better

example of this sensitivity to the needs of the less fortunate than Dr. Lena Frances Edwards.

A native of Washington, DC, Edwards set up a medical practice in Jersey City after graduating from Howard University Medical School in 1924. An obstetrician/gynecologist, she tended to the needs of the European immigrants in the city's Lafayette section. Edwards also founded the People's Charitable League, which opened a day nursery in Jersey City.

Edwards was an early promoter of natural childbirth and was appointed a resident at the Margaret Hague Maternity Hospital in 1944. She practiced in Jersey City until 1960 when she traveled to St. Joseph's Mission at Hereford, TX, to work with Mexican migrant workers, who were badly in need of prenatal care.

Using her own money, Edwards established a modern maternity hospital for the labor camp.

In 1964, President Lyndon Johnson awarded her the Presidential Medal of Freedom for her work in Texas.

Edwards returned to Jersey City in 1966 and worked there for the rest of her life. She was the medical coordinator for the Jersey City Preschool Antipoverty Program and taught at the St. Peter's college institute of industrial relations. I had the pleasure of serving with her on the St. Peter's college board of regents.

While Edwards received numerous awards, as a devout Catholic she most cherished the Poverello Medal. This is a religious award bestowed on individuals whose life exemplifies that of St. Francis of Assisi.

One of Edwards' last efforts before her death on December 3, 1986, at the age of 86 was to establish a scholarship trust at Howard University Medical School

I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that you and my distinguished colleagues agree these three individuals set an example to be followed not just by the black community in Hudson County, but by all peoples throughout our Nation.

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today in observance of Black History Month.

We should look at Black History Month not only as a time for celebration, but as a time for renewal and implementation. We must begin to incorporate solutions to the crises our young men and women are faced with on a daily basis.

By celebrating Black History Month we take a look back at the great leaders of our past and present. These men and women had great dreams for their people and would be proud to see them become realities. The realization of their aspirations can no longer be simple statements, they must exist as fact for our young people.

We must begin to ensure the success of future generations to come. We have to stop the madness of drugs, violence, crime, mental and physical abuse, social decay, and general apathy toward changing a system which is destroying our youth. What do we as Americans have to look forward to if the leaders of tomorrow can't make it over the obstacles of today?

In an effort to overcome obstacles one of our greatest leaders, Malcolm X, displayed to the world what the power of self-knowledge and determination could do. Malcolm's life was a true testimony to strength, courage, and dedication. He was a man faced with many of the same obstacles our young men and women find themselves faced with today. Poverty, racism, violence, substance abuse, and a sense of hopelessness are leading our future generations down a pathway of destruction. Yet Malcolm was uncompromising; he refused to allow the direction of his life to be dictated by others.

Malcolm began his process of self-discovery and education while incarcerated in prison. He read everything he could get his hands on. He was not afraid to open up his mind and explored the regions of life which had been foreign to him before. He challenged the system which held his people in bondage and was not afraid to give his life if it meant others might be free of he chains which kept them oppressed.

We must follow Malcolm's lead of self-determination and education. Time, understanding, direction, and concern must be given to our young people, for they have no one else but us to turn to. So let us begin to realize the importance of not only Black History Month but every month as a chance to renew and implement changes into our social structure that will be celebrated for years to come.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, February is Black History Month. While it is appropriate to set a special month aside to honor African-Americans for the contributions we have made to our country, the lessons that are taught during Black History Month should be recognized throughout the year. Black history is not only for African-Americans, but it enriches and enhances the lives of all Americans. The accomplishments and contributions of African-Americans to our society should be incorporated into our history texts and become an integral part of each State's educational curriculum. It is imperative that all students benefit from African-American history in order to achieve true harmony. Toward that end we must learn tollerance, respect and appreciation for each other.

We must strive to attain our goal of accurately incorporating African-American history into our Nation's history books. From the invention of the traffic light, subways, and elevators, to rock and roll, jazz, and gospel music, we, as African-Americans, have played an important role in America's history and cultural development. Unfortunately, many of our children believe the misconception that African-Americans have contributed little, if anything at all, to America's rich heritage.

African-American children are constantly under a barrage of negative images via the media. There are so many positive role models that our children need to be aware of, from Crispus Attucks to Gen. Colin Powell, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff. More than pride is at stake here. Children need to feel self-worth and realize a positive sense of being. Without self-esteem, goals seem unattainable and dreams and aspirations become limited. Let us work toward insuring that all children accurately learn about America's past, so they can relate to the present and adequately prepare for the future.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague, the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, for reserving this time to observe Black History Month.

Today, we honor black Americans who have made significant accomplishments and contributions to our society, especially in the field of education. I am pleased to bring to my colleagues' attention, the contributions of a dear friend of mine, the late Earl Muse.

Earl grew up in the small town of Genoa, WV, and obtained his undergraduate degree from West Virginia's historical black college, Bluefield State, which is also located in my congressional district. Earl served as assistant director of the Mercer County Vocational Technical Center and was appointed by the Governor, to serve as a member of the State's Council on Vocational Education. His contributions in the field of education were recently acknowledged with a posthumous induction into the Mercer County Academic Hall of Fame. Earl was not only known in the education field, but he became the first black mayor of Princeton, WV, and the first black State commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

It is an honor for me to stand here today, before my colleagues, to recognize the contributions of Earl Muse, a black American from the great State of West Virginia.

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, as our Nation celebrates Black History Month, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the vast accomplishments and contributions of black Americans for this country.

Throughout our Nation's history, black Americans have had the determination to face great obstacles and stand up for the principles that are the foundation of the United States of America. Their work has made our country stronger as a result.

We have all reaped the benefits of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., who so courageously fought to bring understanding and equality for all Americans. Today, it is a black American, Gen. Colin Powell, who is so successfully leading the fight for freedom of the men and women of Kuwait, as another great leader, Dr. Louis Sullivan, guides our Nation's health care system.

As we look to our next generation of leaders, they are most likely attending colleges and universities across this country. The 1991 theme for Black History Month is "Educating America: Black Universities and Colleges—Strengths and Crises." I am proud to have two of the finest of these institutions, Wilberforce University and Central State University, located in my Seventh Congressional District in Ohio.

Founded in 1847, Wilberforce University was the first college for the education of black Americans in this country. Throughout its history, Wilberforce has educated thousands of students with the help of a quality faculty and the strong foundation of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Central State University, which began as a department of Wilberforce in 1887, became Ohio's only historically African-American public institution of higher education in 1947.

As a former trustee of Central State and current board member of Wilberforce, I know both of these universities have distinguished themselves as two of the finest institutions in the State of Ohio. They have maintained a strong tradition of academic excellence and

have successfully prepared our young men and women for a variety of fields and careers.

In today's world, higher education is essential to the strength of our country and the social well-being of our young people. Central State and Wilberforce Universities have prepared young men and women not only from Ohio, but throughout the country, for tomorrow's challenges—and have laid the foundation for tomorrow's leaders.

I would like to ask the 102d Congress to join me in paying tribute to Wilberforce and Central State Universities. I congratulate them for their praiseworthy accomplishments and record of achievements.

Mr. DWYER of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, each year, Members of Congress observe Black History Month, a month when we celebrate and acknowledge the many contributions of African-Americans. Today, I would like to pay tribute to an adopted son of New Jersey and one of Rutgers University's most distinguished alumni, Paul Robeson.

The grandson of slaves, Benjamin and Saba, and the son of a minister who escaped slavery, Paul Robeson could be described today as a scholar-athlete, but he was much more than that. Paul Robeson was a scholar, an athlete, a man of letters, an artist, and a controversial political leader.

Paul Robeson graduated from Rutgers University in 1919 after attaining a brilliant academic and athletic career. As the first African-American football player at Rutgers, he attained All-American status in 1918 and 1919. His prowess on the football field was recognized and lauded by many sports writers of the time, who fully credited Robeson with Rutgers combined record of 22–6–3. In fact, Harry J. Rockafeller, director of athletics emeritus at Rutgers and the man behind whom Robeson played as a freshman, once called him "the greatest living All-American football player." Robeson's athletic ability was not limited to the football field, however, he collected 13 varsity letters during his undergraduate career.

Academically, Paul Robeson also excelled. His distinction in the classroom earned him membership in Phi Beta Kappa and Cap and Skull, the senior honorary society. He was an accomplished debater and public speaker. Indeed, he graduated from Rutgers College as class valedictorian and delivered the commencement address. After Rutgers, Robeson attended Columbia University Law School where he received a bachelor of law degree in 1923. Subsequently, Paul Robeson received an honorary master of arts degree from Rutgers as well as honorary doctorates from Rutgers, Hamilton College, Morehouse College, and Howard University.

Paul Robeson's brilliant career as an actor and a concert singer spanned four decades. While at Columbia, Robeson was seen by Eugene O'Neill in an amateur play at the YMCA in Harlem. After making his professional acting debut in "Taboo," Robeson appeared in O'Neill's "All God's Chillun Got Wings," and later in "Emperor Jones." In addition, his 1943 interpretation of "Othello" was considered a triumph and remains the longest Shakespearean run in Broadway history.

Robeson made his concert debut in 1925 with a concert of negro spirituals in Greenwich Village. Robeson's reputation as a singer and actor spread beyond our shores. Robeson's travels took him to Europe, Asia, and Africa where he learned nearly 20 languages including the African languages of Yoruba and Efik. Indeed, his voice was described by Alexander Woollcott as "the finest musical instrument in our time."

As a political figure, Robeson is a man of controversy. During the 1950's, he was accused of being a Communist, a claim which he rejected. In 1963, he was quoted: "I am disillusioned because I find in Russia a different form of oppression which is all the more dangerous because it operates in the name of a bogus liberation." Today, Robeson is acclaimed for being a voice of his people, a man who spoke and lived black pride long before it became politically acceptable in the white community.

The campus center at the Rutgers University-Newark bears his name. At its dedication, then President Bloustein said: "We are here to pay homage to a great American; a man who through his world-wide acclaim brought esteem to our Nation and our university." I share these sentiments and urge my colleagues to reflect on the rich life of Paul Robeson during Black History Month.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, February is Black History Month—a fitting time to reflect on the significant contributions blacks have made to American culture. Those contributions are innumerable, and America is a better place because of them. While it is important that we reflect on the vital contributions of black Americans to our Nation's past, it is more important that we look at the present—that we take this opportunity to contemplate the current state of affairs for blacks in America.

Mr. Speaker, right now over 100,000 black American soldiers, sailors, airman, and marines are key players in the effort to end the illegal occupation of Kuwait by Saddam Hussein. These men and women are making a critical contribution to preserving and defending our democratic system.

At the same time, however, there is a bitter irony in the fact that our Nation, which depends on these fine black Americans, has not provided the opportunities which they should have to share fully in the promise of our Nation.

It is imperative that we in the Congress not simply commemorate the past but act decisively to create an environment for opportunity in America's workplaces and communities. To that end, we must work to reverse the recent Supreme Court decisions hostile to the legacy of hard fought civil rights legislation.

I am delighted to be an original sponsor of legislation that would do just that. The Civil Rights Act of 1991, identical to the bill passed in both Houses of Congress and vetoed by the President last year, would reverse a series of Supreme Court rulings which have seriously undercut standing equal employment law.

This legislation, although worthy and eminently fair, is no panacea and will not, in and of itself, right all wrongs. Rather, it would reopen a window of opportunity closed by the Supreme Court rulings. More importantly, it would demonstrate this Government's commitment to advancing minority opportunity in this country at a time when many question the extent of our willingness to do so. I ask my colleagues to support its passage and urge our President to sign it into law.

Mr. Speaker, as we fight an enemy abroad, it is easy to overlook our enemies at home—enemies that are striking disproportionately at black Americans. But those adversaries demand our attention. As we plot our strategies for the battlefields in the Persian Gulf, we must also plot our strategies on the battlefields in our own country.

We need not look too far to find these battlefields, Mr. Speaker. We are in the middle of one. Last year, the war on our shores—innercity violence and drug wars—claimed 703 men, women, and children in Washington, DC alone. Deaths and injuries have been recorded in my congressional district in San Mateo County, CA., and, unfortunately, throughout our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, the measure of commitment we apply to the war in our own streets should match our commitment abroad. The problems that we face in our cities are just as serious and deserving of our attention as the threat we are confronting in the Persian Gulf.

Our efforts to improve the quality of life in urban America, to create an environment of opportunity and strengthen the civil rights of minorities in this country is a fitting tribute to the heroes of the black community, past and present.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join our colleagues in commemorating Black History Month. Every February, our Nation pays tribute to the contributions which African-Americans have made to our country. Americans of African heritage have contributed to all phases of our society and will continue to do so, but it is important to take the time to remember and reflect on those achievements.

Perhaps no other institutions have played as prominent a role in the achievements of African-Americans than black universities and colleges. The State of Florida is blessed with two such schools, Bethune-Cookman University and Florida A&M University.

These institutions are not just producing prominent leaders in the African-American community; they are producing the people who work at all levels of government, in all areas of business, in all areas of science, and in all areas of the arts. They work not just to improve the lives of fellow African-Americans; they work to improve the lives of all Americans by making this a more just and more equal society. These prominent leaders are evidence to all of our youth that dreams are reachable.

Many of these people have studied at predominantly black colleges and universities, and many of those they influence will study there as well. These institutions serve an important cultural and historic role because for many years they were the primary place where African-Americans could receive a college education. While access to other educational institutions has widened, they continue to serve as a valuable and useful purpose for those who choose them because of the cultural focus and historic perspective these institutions provide.

African-American men and women are excelling in virtually every field in our society. When I first entered the U.S. House of Rep-

resentatives in 1955, few would have envisioned that an African-American could run for President, serve on the Supreme Court, or serve as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. These are but three of many areas of what the access to quality education has meant to African-Americans. As we move toward a new century, we must continue to expand the educational opportunities for our young people and work to keep historically black institutions of higher education in a position to help us meet the challenges which lie ahead.

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I am proud today to join my colleagues in the House in celebrating and commemorating February as Black History Month.

In 1926, Dr. Carter G. Woodson, known as the father of black history, established Negro History Week—in 1976 extended to a month—because he recognized the need for all to recognize the history and culture of black Americans.

It is fitting that a month be set aside to honor the significant achievements of black Americans, many of whom have lived in Louisville and Jefferson County, KY, the district I am honored to represent in Congress.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues during this special order my recent experiences with the Louisville Black Achievers Program, one of the oldest such programs in the country. The mission of the Black Achievers Program is to provide young black persons with positive role models who can encourage them to complete school and to enter rewarding careers.

The Louisville Black Achievers Program is under the able direction of Michael Harreld and Beverly Brown and I commend them on their great work here.

On February 16, I had the pleasure of addressing a separate group of some 25 high school students who have career interests in government, public service, and communications. I emphasized the personal satisfaction that accompanies public service as well as the need to stay in school and pursue college level studies.

Mr. Speaker, much still needs to be done in providing affordable, quality education to the black youths of today and tomorrow. Along with quality education, jobs must be available so that their dreams may be fulfilled. But, given what I saw on Saturday on the face of the students I had the pleasure of addressing, the Black Achievers Program is moving things in the right direction.

Before I end my comments on Black History Month, I salute all black Americans who are part of Operation Desert Storm. Black Americans have always served with honor and distinction in our country's Armed Forces. The Persian Gulf war is no exception.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank the Congressional Black Caucus for taking out this special order. I also commend the great accomplishments of the Louisville Black Achievers Program.

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I participate in the commemoration of Black History Month. I want to thank my distinguished colleague, Mr. STOKES, for once again organizing this special order, providing us with the opportunity to share our thoughts and hopes during this momentous American celebration.

The history of black America is rooted in its struggle for freedom and equality. African-Americans' perseverance to overcome immeasurable racism and oppression has fueled their numerous accomplishments—accomplishments which, to the discredit of this Nation, have been greatly overlooked. Today, we hope to amend that wrong by displaying the remarkable contributions of African-Americans for all to celebrate, admire, respect, and remember.

The foundation for today's awareness of African-American history was laid diligently and brilliantly by Dr. Carter Goodwin Woodson. This pillar of black education garnered the title "Father of Black History" as he paved the way for bright and promising black scholars of the future. Dr. Woodson created the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and the prestigious Journal of Negro History in 1915. He discovered, researched, and organized the authoritative body of knowledge on African-Americans. In addition, he developed its bibliography, methodology, and philosophy. Most importantly, he produced the support system that perpetuated and popularized the field to make it a valuable source of self-awareness and pride for African-Americans everywhere.

Many other blacks also contributed significantly to expanding educational opportunities for African-Americans. Dr. Frederick Patterson's notable work as founder of the United Negro College Fund provided the means for black colleges and universities to survive and grow independently. Also, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays motivated young blacks to reach new heights with his brilliance in the classroom and later became the first black president of the Atlanta Board of Education.

In discussing African-Americans' achievements, we cannot ignore blacks' milestones in athletics which helped shatter many color barriers. Jesse Owens made Olympic history winning four gold medals in track and field at the 1936 Olympic Games. Baseball's Jackie Robinson forged the path for future black athletes like champion boxers Muhammad Ali and Joe Louis, who used the sports arena to inspire the world. Today, African-American athletes continue to proudly represent their country's pursuit of excellence on playing fields around the world.

Especially pertinent to my congressional district, are the performances and achievements of past and present black artists. The Harlem Renaissance of the 1920's saw a blossoming of talented black writers such as Langston Hughes. African-American musicians' prominence in the entertainment business can be traced to a black bandleader named W.C. Handy who is identified as the father of the blues. Two later African-American musicians, Duke Ellington and Louis Armstrong, eventually became the country's leading jazz musicians. The black founder of Detroit's Motown Records, Berry Gordy, gave the music industry some of its biggest black stars, including the Supremes, Marvin Gaye, the Jackson Five, the Temptations, and Stevie Wonder. Today's black entertainers continue the exceptional work initiated by their predecessors and now constitute a dominant force in the music industry.

Sadly, many of African-Americans' rich contributions to our country remain unacknowledged. I anxiously await the day our Nation fully appreciates the significance of this history and the values that inhere in the black tradition. By thoroughly recognizing black history, our Nation can redress the omissions of the past and enrich our national heritage with the brilliance, dignity, and unshakable commitment to freedom of black America.

Mr. RAY. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month I cohosted the 4th annual Third District of Georgia Black History Month observance. My good friend and distinguished colleague—Congressman LOUIS STOKES—was the featured speaker in Columbus, GA, and at the historically black institution Fort Valley State College.

He delivered a stirring and impressive message, and emphasized that black history is often left out of the history books. He particularly made a favorable impression on the students at Fort Valley State College by describing his rise, along with his brother Carl, from a ghetto in Cleveland, OH.

Carl Stokes went on to become the first black to be elected mayor of a major city, and LOUIS STOKES has been a Member of Congress for 23 years.

Congressman STOKES emphasized that you can be what you want if you strive to do so. He pointed out several black Americans who have done great things and have been overlooked by the authors of history books. He stated: "until we commit ourselves to acknowledge the historical fact that black men and women have made great contributions to our Nation's progress, just as white men and women have, our Nation will never be able to realize the basic benefit of our democracy that all men and women are created equal."

Black History Month has been set aside throughout America to recognize those individuals, organizations, and communities who have played key roles in our history. The annual event held in the Third District of Georgia pays sincere tribute to those individuals and institutions who have contributed their efforts and dedicated their existence to the improvement of America.

While we pay tribute to black history during this month, we should also recognize people and projects that are helping present and future generations. The proceeds of the events in the third district went this year to the House of Mercy in Columbus and the Cleveland W. Pettigrew Endowment Fund at Fort Valley State College.

The House of Mercy was founded in Columbus by Mrs. Ocie Harris in 1976; and offers a loving home to less fortunate people by providing them with meals, clothing, shelter, medical services, aid in finding employment, and drug and alcohol recovery programs. The Cleveland W. Pettigrew Endowment Fund at Fort Valley State College exists to raise funds needed for scholarships, faculty development, research, and academic activities at the college.

Recognition of those who have helped better race relations, or who have dedicated their lives to the betterment of America, or who have worked to help the less fortunate, knows no racial boundaries.

Congressman JOHN LEWIS, John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King, Jr., Benjamin Mays, Eleanor Roosevelt, Douglas Wilder, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Colin Powell. Each of these people and many others—some black, some white—some rich, some poor—some living and some departed—each tried or are currently trying in their own special way to work for a better America. This spirit continues to flow through many of us and our young people, and will continue to bolster our free and democratic society.

It was a pleasure to have Congressman STOKES with us at the observances in the Third District of Georgia.

He has played an integral role in this development, and he continues to be a moving force in helping others. Congressman STOKES served honorably in the U.S. Army, and then began a successful career as an attorney. In his first attempt at public office, Mr. STOKES was elected to the congressional seat in 1968 he still represents. This made him the first black Member of Congress from the State of Ohio.

Congressman STOKES currently serves on the House Committee on Appropriations, and ranks seventh on that prestigious committee of 57 members.

He served as chairman of the select committee which conducted the investigation and study of the circumstances surrounding the death of President John F. Kennedy and the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; and he has been the chairman of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

Congressman STOKES is a former chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus: he currently chairs the Congressional Black Caucus Health Brain Trust; he has been named as one of the 100 most influential black Americans by Ebony magazine in every year since 1971; he has been presented the Martin Luther King, Jr., Award by Ebony magazine; and was awarded the William L. Dawson Award by his colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus.

He has received 18 honorary doctorate degrees from distinguished institutions.

I would like to publicly applaud the Speaker of the House, TOM FOLEY for recently appointing Congressman STOKES as chairman of the House Ethics Committee. It is a chairmanship he previously held from 1981 to 1985, and one in which he will do an excellent job.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to participate today in the celebration and recognition of Black History Month. I am also delighted to pay tribute to a living, breathing example of black history and black history in the making: my colleague, my friend, LOUIS STOKES.

Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York. Mr. Speaker, as America celebrates Black History Month this February, we are provided an opportunity to measure the great contributions of African-Americans throughout the history of our Nation. More than 200 years after our Constitution asserted that "all men are created equal," we live in a world where all people are not treated equally.

Blacks are twice as likely as whites to be unemployed in this country, and they are three times as likely to be poor. The infant mortality rate is two times higher among black babies than white babies. Racial disparity in judicial sentencing is also strikingly clear: More than half of those executed in the United States were blacks or other minorities. Employment discrimination continues at all levels of the corporate ladder.

In Congress this year the fight against discrimination continues to be a major priority as we once again take up legislation that would reinstate antidiscrimination law weakened by a series of Supreme Court decisions in 1989. Last year Congress passed this legislation but was unable to override the President's veto. This year, we are determined to see the Civil Rights Act of 1991 become law. There is reason to be optimistic. Twice in the past 10 years, Congress has overturned Supreme Court decisions that narrowed civil liberties.

Although this country still has far to go in the struggle for equality, it is useful to reflect on the progress we have made and on the leaders who have brought us here. In Rochester, we can claim one of the great leaders of the civil rights struggle, Frederick Douglass. Rochester is where he chose to make his home, publish his abolitionist newspaper, the "North Star," and help lead the fight against slavery. Indeed, it is highly appropriate for us to recall his contribution to our history in February since this is the month we commemorate both his birth and his death.

Born in 1817 as a slave in Maryland, Frederick Douglass worked hard to educate himself and his fellow slaves, all the time struggling to free himself from bondage. In 1838, he escaped to Massachusetts and became involved in the abolition movement that was just beginning to have a voice in the north.

He moved to Rochester in 1848 and there founded his newspaper, which served as the first pulpit for his political views and as a forum for essays of black writers who could not be published elsewhere. In Rochester he formulated his philosophy that:

> The Constitution knows all the human inhabitants of this country as "the people." It makes, as I have said before, no discrimination in favor of, or against, any class of the people, but is fitted to protect and preserve the rights of all, without reference to color, size, or any physical peculiarities.

Unlike many other abolitionists, he felt that the Constitution called upon us to abolish slavery. He became an international hero in the fight against repression, first for slaves, then for women, and then for freed blacks.

Frederick Douglass utimately had confidence that our Constitution, and inherent human nature, would cause society to rebel against the unnatural bondage of one race to another. He helped clarify the debate against slavery in an Independence Day speech to the Rochester Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society in 1852:

> Americans! your republican politics, not less than your republican religion, are flagrantly inconsistent. You boast of your love of liberty, your superior civilization, and your pure Christianity, while the whole political power of the nation . . . is solemnly pledged to support and perpetuate the enslavement of three millions of your countrymen.

He expressed his hope for the future in a phrase that still has meaning for the race problems afflicting countries around the world today.

> * * * my spirit is also cheered by the obvious tendencies of the age. Nations do not now stand in the same relation to each other that they did ages ago. No nation can now shut itself up from the surrounding world and trot round in the same old path of its fathers without interference * * * Walled cities and empires have become unfashionable * * * Intelligence is penetrating the darkest corners of the globe.

Frederick Douglass was more than just a brilliant orator. He was a powerful political force who met and influenced five American presidents. He saw the Civil War as a crusade to freedom and urged President Lincoln to allow blacks to fight. He led a delegation to meet with President Johnson to discuss the condition of freed slaves. President Hayes appointed him as U.S. Marshal for the District of Columbia. President Garfield later named him Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. In 1891, President Harrison appointed him as Minister-Resident and Consul-General to the Republic of Haiti.

Freedom for all was his credo. At a time when blacks were slaves, he fought to abolish slavery. At a time when women and blacks could not vote, he fought for their suffrage. The first issue of his newspaper headlined "Right is of no sex," and he was the only man who played a pivotal role at the first women's rights movement conference in Seneca Falls, NY, convincing delegates to include the right to vote as part of their political platform. Both of these movements have had a profound effect on the politics and policies of our country since then. Frederick Douglass and the first women's movement began fights for equality that have not been won yet today. There are still no African-Americans in the U.S. Senate. There has never been a black or a woman President. While all can vote, women and blacks are underrepresented in most electoral bodies.

Frederick Douglass believed that education and learning to support yourself were the most important things people could do to help themselves prosper. This is still true today, as the fight for jobs, fair wages, and equal opportunity continues, both for African-Americans and for women.

Without the leadership of people like Frederick Douglass, this country would not have a history that is impelling us, through struggles in the courts, Congress, neighborhoods, and the workplace, toward unquestioned civil rights for all. In February, Black History Month, we study our past to inspire and rededicate ourselves to that goal. I hope that by next February, we can look at the enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1991 as a part of that history.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, we are celebrating Black History Month at the same time we are trying, once again, to enact the Civil Rights Act of 1991 into law—a measure to restore important antidiscrimination protections to women, African-Americans and other minorities.

I am saddened that we find ourselves still wrestling with civil rights legislation more than 30 years after President Johnson signed the original civil rights bill into law.

But the fact that the issue of equality and civil rights is still a top priority is grounds for great hope and pride.

I can remember back 30 years when I joined with other civil rights activists in my own hometown of Flint, MI in the fight for open housing. We surmounted enormous obstacles then, thanks, mainly, to the tireless efforts of extraordinary citizens and friends who represented the African-American community eloquently and tenaciously.

I remember, in particular, Floyd McCree, one of the most remarkable people I have known in Flint who in 1975 served with great honor and distinction as our mayor. And Edgar Holt, one of the most marvelous and abiding civil rights leaders in our State. Both of these extraordinary people have passed away, but their efforts, their compassion, their dedication and the respect in which they were held are more than shared by those today who carry on the fight for equality, for fairness, for human dignity.

I think of Ruben Burks, a regional director for the United Auto Workers. And I think of the work of the Concerned Pastors for Social Action, a group of African-American pastors within my community whose efforts for social justice have been unforgettable.

These remarkable individuals, and groups such as the Urban League, the Urban Coalition and the NAACP, have moved mountains of unjust barriers. But as we stand here today celebrating Black History Month, we also know only too well that there remain miles to go before we reach true equal justice.

In recent years, the U.S. Supreme Court—the very body whose Brown decision jumpstarted the civil rights movement—has placed new obstacles in our march toward equality and justice for all.

To overcome those obstacles, I and a number of colleagues introduced the Civil Rights Act of 1990 2 years ago—legislation that would overturn those high court decisions so we could restore valuable, precious and badly needed antidiscrimination protections in the workplace for women, African-Americans and other minorities.

Congress passed that legislation last year, but unhappily, it never made it into law. Parroting the protest raised by businessmen that the bill would impose workplace quotas, which it did not, the President vetoed the measure.

We are back, however, with a new Civil Rights Act of 1991, which earlier today was praised and lauded during an Education and Labor Committee hearing this morning.

I have great hope that we will move this bill not only through the Halls of Congress once again, but through the White House and into law.

We live in a great democracy where the principle of freedom is among the dearest. We are now engaged in a war effort in the Persian Gulf to regain freedom for Kuwait.

True freedom cannot exist without equality, however. A person cannot be free who is still shackled by prejudice, discrimination and unequal protection under law.

At a time when patriotism rings jubilantly, it is worth remembering the words of James Madison back in 1820 that are inscribed in the Madison Memorial Hall in the Library of Congress:

> Equal law protecting equal rights * * * the best guarantee of loyalty and love of country.

Equally worth remembering in our hearts are the words of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., 26 years ago, in a speech on the steps of the State Capitol in Montgomery, AL, March 25, 1965. In urging the continuation of "our triumphal march to the realization of the American dream," Dr. King said:

> The road ahead is not altogether a smooth one. There are no broad highways that lead us easily and inevitably to quick solutions * * * We are still in for the season of suffering * * * How Long? Not long. Because no lie can live forever * * * our God is marching on.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I welcome the opportunity to join my colleagues in observing Black History Month. I want to thank Congressman STOKES for taking out this special order and choosing to highlight the issue of black universities and colleges.

Historic black colleges have played a major role over the last century in educating blacks at the college level. Typically located in the south, where discrimination against blacks has been the most profound, these institutions sought to educate a population that was largely isolated from the rest of society educationally and politically. Segregation was legal and blacks lived under harsh economic and social restrictions. Despite the difficulties, America is home to nearly 100 historically black colleges and universities.

Many of these schools were organized under the direction of some of our country's most distinguished black leaders. Hiram Revels, for instance, the first black elected to the U.S. Senate, left Congress in 1871 to become the first president of Alcorn A&M College in Mississippi. In North Carolina, a black state legislator, Hugh Cale, introduced a bill that eventually established Elizabeth City State University.

In Texas, we have eight historically black colleges or universities spread throughout the State. Most recently, Bishop College in Dallas closed and I am pleased to note that the Paul Quinn College of Waco has relocated to the Bishop campus in the Dallas area.

While the black colleges and universities in our country have contributed immensely to the education of America's black community, many barriers to education still remain. Statistics continue to indicate that financial accessibility to higher education is not a reality for the black community. When Ronald Reagan was successful in cutting aid for education in 1982, blacks were disproportionately affected. For the most part, the situation has not improved over the last decade.

Today, as we pay tribute to the accomplishments of the many distinguished black Americans, let us recognize the responsibility we bear to change the status quo. Let us seriously evaluate our education agenda and consider the possibilities before us that will enable the black community to fully and equally participate in the higher education process in our country.

Mr. FORD of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, this month has been set aside in commemoration of the celebration of Black History Month. A celebration of the outstanding achievements and contributions made by African-Americans.

We celebrate Black History Month to afford all Americans the opportunity to learn, appreciate and most importantly to respect the role of the African-American in the shaping of our Nation.

African-Americans have played a vital part in the building of our Nation. The story of black America is one of valor in the face of hardships, courage in the storm of injustice and faith in the wake of defeat.

The first blacks were brought to this country against their will, castigated, ostracized and even criticized, yet were able to remain a strong people.

Until only a few decades ago, we lived our lives separate and unequal. We were barred from most public facilities and even made to drink at separate water fountains.

In a nation that proclaimed liberty and justice for all—African-Americans were living neither.

These events are significant in our lives and should foster a sense of pride among us—a sense of pride that enables us not to lament on what has been done to us but rather what we have been able to accomplish in the face of adversity.

Let us be mindful of the fact that African-Americans own a major block of stock in this country, this State, and this city. And the stock is beginning to pay dividends as guaranteed by the Constitution on the United States.

African-American students who graduate from Lemoyne-Owen College can expect a job at Buckman Laboratories just as a white student who gradutes from Rhodes College.

Graduates of historically black colleges and universities [HBCU's] can look forward to jobs at companies like Eastman Kodak, Schering Plough, Federal Express, just like graduates from Memphis State.

Students from my alma mater Tennessee State University can gain a seat in the U.S. Congress just like graduates from the University of Tennessee.

For some time, we were of the mindset that in order to succeed in America one had to attend predominantly white institutions.

We found that premise to be untrue. Finally our people are learning what you at Lemoyne-Owen College knew all along. HBCUs do a better job at educating our young people than traditionally white institutions.

HBCU's constitute only about 3 percent of all American colleges and universities, and yet they graduate a full 40 percent of all African-Americans receiving bachelor degrees.

Our students are coming back home and rightfully so. Our colleges and universities are valuable and are teaching our graduates so well that in today's America, they will gain seats on the boards of the first Tennessee and Cabinet positions in the U.S. Government.

Black universities and colleges are the hope for our future. Get all that you can from your institutions, complete your studies, enter into the work force with a vision of unlimited success, go into your communities and assist those who are not able to assist themselves.

As African-Americans we have a responsibility to take care of our own, to help one another, our families, our neighbors, our friends. Direct them to opportunities, encourage them to succeed, and give them the benefit of your learning.

Today's HBCU's graduates understand the need to support their institutions financially. When you do make it in corporate America or whatever field you choose thank your insititution of higher learning with a note from your checkbook.

It is up to the young people of today to take a part in the building of the new world order—for if America is to continue as a great nation, we must take an active role in making it so. This is your opportunity to be included.

I think that as we celebrate Black History Month, it is important that we utilize this period to reflect upon our history.

Utilize this month to learn of the accomplishment of our people, not only in this country but around the world. Study the accomplishments of our people throughout history—for it is our responsibility to learn about our history as a race.

Believe that all things are possible—for all great persons had a dream in which they believed. That reminds me of an adage that goes something like this—what the mind can conceive and believe can be achieved. Despite adversity, one must still believe.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, the theme for Black History Month, 1991, focuses on the importance of education. For my home State of Hawaii, nothing could be more appropriate. Although Hawaii does not have a large Afro-American population, its members have distinguished themselves in the field of education far out of proportion to their numbers.

In fact, one of the very first Afro-Americans to visit our islands could rightfully be considered the founder of public education in Hawaii. In 1823, Betsey Stockton, a former slave, sailed with a company of missionaries from New Haven, CT. She arrived in Lahaina, on the island of Maui, on April 27 of that year.

Others among the missionaries concerned themselves only with the education of the children of chiefs. Betsey Stockton, however, saw another need. She founded a school for the maka'ainana, or commoners. From her own life experience, she had learned that the worth of a human being depended not on social standing, but on the spark of life that resides within all of us. When Betsey Stockton left Hawaii, she left behind a foundation for public education at a time when that concept was still struggling for acceptance in the United States and Europe.

In the years since Betsey Stockton, countless other Afro-American teachers, principals, and educational administrators have left their mark on Hawaii. Notable among them have been Helene Hale, Hawaii's first woman mayor, State Senator Charles Campbell, and State Superintendent of Education Donnis Thompson.

It is a pleasure to salute these dedicated Afro-American educators and public servants. To them and to those who share their work, we acknowledge our debt and extend our gratitude. Thank you.

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, it is with both pleasure and sadness that we honor Black History Month—a pleasure, because there is so much to celebrate in the riches of African-American culture and the great strides that the African-American people have made in this century.

But there is also sadness, because the advancement of blacks and the African-American community have cost so dearly, claiming the lives of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Medgar Evers, and so many others in the long march toward equal rights and equal opportunity.

We are here today to recognize the achievements of our African-American brothers and sisters. We are here to celebrate the opportunities available to American black youth, and to commit ourselves to expanding those opportunities. We are here today to restate the inalienable equal rights of all African-American citizens.

For a start, we must again pass the Civil Rights Act that the President vetoed last year, and challenge him to keep his promises and not stand in the way of this important legislation. We must expand business, employment, education, and government opportunities for African-Americans and for all minorities.

Mr. Speaker, Senator Hiram Revels of Mississippi took his seat as the first black in Congress 121 years ago this week. Blacks have been woefully underrepresented since then. Women are underrepresented. Hispanics are underrepresented. Asian-Americans are underrepresented. Let us use this month of celebration of good things to commit ourselves to a renewed vigor in righting the wrongs.

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in observance of Black History Month. While the theme for Black History Month is "Educating America: Black Universities and Colleges—Strengths and Crises," I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the accomplishments of an individual who has demonstrated a professional and personal commitment to the inner-city youth of Hartford.

Walter "Doc" Hurley grew up in Hartford, CT, and graduated from Weaver High School. After graduating from Virginia State University and teaching in Virginia, Doc Hurley returned to Hartford and to the community in which he had lived. He served as both a teacher and counselor to hundreds of youngsters who passed through the Hartford public school system.

Doc Hurley grew to be a leader within the community. During the riots of the 1960's, he was instrumental in easing the pains of discontent and frustration among Hartford's youth. Through his own experience, Doc Hurley realized the importance of education as an opportunity and devoted himself to the education of others, to the youth of Hartford.

In 1975, while he was assistant vice principal of the very same high school from which he was graduated, he developed the idea of using the basketball as a tool to raise money and encourage educational goals in inner-city youth. He began a fundraising drive for students with the potential and the desire to improve and further their education. The result of his dedicated efforts became known as the "Doc Hurley Scholarship Basketball Classic." After 15 years, this small grassroots drive has resulted in a major scholarship fund supported by local corporate sponsors and in-kind services.

Although he has since retired from his position at Weaver High School, Doc Hurley continues to be involved in all aspects of the scholarship program. His commitment is more than just raising funds for young men and women to attend institutions of higher learning. In addition to his fundraising, he works closely with guidance departments throughout the Greater Hartfofd School System, identifying students with both need and ability.

By helping students and their parents to choose colleges which are both academically and financially within reach, Doc Hurley has enabled high school students to see that a college education is possible. His firm belief in strong parental involvement is best illustrated by the college orientation program he runs strictly for parents. This program assists parents in understanding the application, Federal aid, and scholarship process.

Walter "Doc" Hurley never really left his neighborhood. Yes, he went away to college. He acquainted himself with our great country, but he returned to Hartford. Doc Hurley's dedication and commitment to the young people of Hartford is to be commended, for he has never forgotten what challenges face a youngster. Nor has he forgotten what it takes to help a young man or a young woman make something of themself—faith, determination, and a good education.

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, there's been a lot to the celebration of Black History Month in east central Indiana this year. We've had gospel choir concerts, African craft demonstrations, movie screenings, and lectures about views of African-Americans in film. All these activities plus poetry readings and exhibits by local black artists and other events are to focus on diverse experiences in American history and contributions by African-Americans.

In preparing to celebrate Black History Month I rediscovered a 1976 publication by two constituents of mine entitled, "A History of Negroes in Muncie (Indiana)." Some information on the early history of blacks in our area was of particular interest to me.

As stops on the Underground Railroad, Fountain City, Richmond, and other towns and farms were safe places for runaway slaves. In fact, the tolerant attitude of the Quakers and others in these communities encouraged many blacks to end their journeys in the area. The Federal census of 1850 showed Wayne County with the largest black population of any county in the State.

This tolerance was a result of individual community standards rather than statewide policy. Although, according to the first Indiana Constitution, slavery was not allowed, in 1831 the State legislature passed a law forbidding any African-American from migrating to Indiana. Discrimination worsened. The 1850 constitution denied blacks the right to vote, and by 1852 it was a crime for blacks to settle in our State. It must have been a frustrating atmosphere for blacks who did move here.

Obviously, individuals stood up to these challenges. Black institutions developed, and the black population in Muncie grew from 200 blacks, who were 3.5 percent of the population in 1880, to more than 9 percent of the population in recent years. It is the accomplishments of individual African-American citizens and their triumphs over ongoing struggles that are notable.

Mr. Goodall and Dr. Mitchell, who wrote the paper, reported on Miss Ella Lulu Vivian Keith, who in the 1920's helped edit, publish, and sell a newspaper called the Shining Star. She

used her position at the newspaper to highlight the careers and community activities of prominent blacks in Muncie. I have no doubt she was a great supporter of Black History Week. These activities were particularly remarkable in the context of racial attitudes during the 1920's.

World War II opened more economic opportunities in factories for blacks and women. While problems of discrimination persisted, African-Americans in Muncie were instrumental in organizing labor unions in local heavy manufacturing plants. Blacks organized locals of the newly created CIO and served as union officials, elected by both whites and blacks. Having blacks serve as organizers was an attempt to separate racial issues from unionization.

Churches began as and remained a cornerstone of activities of the black community in our area and across the country. Bethel AME Church in Muncie was built on its current site at Jackson and Beacon Streets in 1872. Rev. James Townsend, for whom the Townsend Center in Richmond is named, was a leader in the church in Richmond and became the second black elected official in the Indiana General Assembly.

It is through this kind of continuing education in American history that each of us can learn a little about others and ourselves. I look forward to the time when the history of all Americans is being told on a regular basis and until then am pleased to participate in celebrating the accomplishments of African-Americans and other Americans.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to pay tribute to several great African-Americans during this Black History Month. Outstanding black Americans like Rosa Parks, Marian Anderson, Thurgood Marshall, and Duke Ellington are well known by us all for their commitment to Martin Luther King, Jr.'s dream of equal access and opportunity for all Americans.

But Mr. Speaker, today I want to honor several outstanding black Americans from Indiana's Third Congressional District, Americans who are perhaps not as well known as Langston Hughes or Jackie Ribonson but who, through hard work, talent, and dedication, have made a difference in our communities.

I am proud to recognize Mr. Charles Martin, director of Urban Youth Services for the Y.M.C.A. Mishawaka. With a dedication to young people that is unparalleled, Charles Martin has enriched the lives of hundreds of children and youth of the communities of South Bend.

Mr. Martin founded and is president of the Black Community Scholarship Fund, Inc. He chairs the outreach committee for the healthy babies project and is a member of the Park View Juvenile Division Advisory Board, the Forums for Youth Self-Sufficiency, the Kiwanis Club, the South Bend Community School Corporation Youth-at-Risk Committee, and the Martin Luther King, Jr., Foundation of St. Joseph's County.

Among the many awards and honors that Mr. Martin has been presented is the Sagamore of the Wabash Award. Although this is the highest honor that can be bestowed upon an Indiana citizen, Mr. Martin has been given this award on two separate occassions. He was recognized by the National Child Labor Committee as one of the top 10 youth workers in the Nation when he received the Louis Hine Award. Mr. Martin is a two-time recipient of the Key to the City of South Bend. An "Outstanding Black, Alumni from Ball State University," Mr. Martin is also in the Indiana Wrestling Hall of Fame.

Next, I want to bring your attention to a dedicated South Bend educator, Mrs. Rosalind Ellison, assistant principal of South Bend LaSalle High School. A counselor and teacher for 16 years, Mrs. Ellison truly reflects the realization of true equality for all Americans.

In 1974, Mrs. Ellison became the first member of her family to graduate from college when she received a bachelor's degree from Mundelein College in Chicago, Mrs. Ellison further distinguished herself by receiving a master's degree in guidance and counseling from Indiana University and by graduating from the Upperward Bound Program at the University of Notre Dame.

Mrs. Ellison now serves on the board of directors for the Y.M.C.A. and for the United Religious Community. Like Mr. Martin, she is a member of the coordinating committee for the healthy babies project.

I would also like to recognize an individual who has selflessly placed his own life on the line in order to save the lives of others, Mr. Jack Reed. A firefighter for more than 30 years, Mr. Reed won the distinction of being selected as the first black battalion chief of the South Bend Fire Department. On more than one occasion, Mr. Reed has been honored for his courage in saving lives.

Mr. Reed currently holds the position of administrative assistant to Mayor Joe Kernan of South Bend. He is a member of the board of directors of the United Way, the Salvation Army, Real Services, and the South Bend Heritage Foundation.

Mr. Franklin Breckenridge is another outstanding Hoosier I would like to recognize today. An attorney with Miles, Inc. in Elkhart, Mr. Breckenridge received a B.S. in education from Indiana University, Bloomington, in 1963 and a J.D. from Indiana University Law School, Indianapolis, in 1968.

In 1982, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People presented Mr. Breckenridge with the William Robert Ming Advocacy Award, the highest award that the association bestows upon attorneys who volunteer legal services. Mr. Breckenridge current president of the Indiana State NAACP, was presented the 1990 award for Outstanding NAACP State President. Mr. Breckenridge is also a member of the national board of directors for the NAACP.

Mr. Breckenridge is a member of the Elkhart City Bar Association, the Indiana State Bar Association, the American Bar Association, the National Bar Association, and the American Corporate Council Association. He is on the board of visitors with the Indiana University Law School, Indianapolis, and is affiliated with the St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church.

It is with great sadness that I pay tribute to the late Mrs. Theodessa Earles, a quiet, unsung hero with an unwavering commitment to her community and family. Although Mrs. Earles relied on public transportation, she was always involved, always present, and always punctual.

A native of Birmingham, AL, Mrs. Earles graduated from Lincoln High School in Milwaukee and from Peters Business College in Chicago. Always active in politics, Mrs. Earles was chosen as delegate to the 1976 Indiana Democratic Convention and was elected to the St. Joseph's County Council in 1986. She founded the Metropolitan Democratic Club and was a member of the Indiana League of Cities, the Indiana National League of Cities and Counties, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the National County Association. Mrs. Earles also served on the board of directors for the Hope Rescue Mission, the League of Women Voters, the Special Olympics, Northeast Housing Services, Water Works, and the Minority Business Council.

Mrs. Earles retired as administrative assistant from the Institute for Urban Studies at the University of Notre Dame, where a scholarship was recently established in her honor. The Indiana Black Assembly awarded her a certificate of distinction as one of 100 Most Outstanding Black Women. She has received certificates of appreciation for her work with Real Services and Nutrition Program, the Northeast Neighborhood Center, and the Notre Dame Legal Aid and Defense Association.

A source of strength to her community and to those who knew her, Theodessa Earles is and will be deeply missed.

I believe Black History Month is not just about famous black Americans in our Nation's past. Black History Month is also about black Americans—like these outstanding citizens from Indiana—who are making our communities better places to live.

The theme for the 1991 Black History Month celebration is "Educating America: Black Universities and Colleges—Strengths and Crises." As a former teacher from a family of educators, I understand how crucial it is for us to promote opportunities for black students everywhere. Education opens doors of opportunity not only for individuals but also for our country.

I will strive through my work in Congress, and as a member of the Committee on Education and Labor, to promote opportunities through education. By providing greater opportunities for our young people who are inspired by the examples of Theodessa Earles, Charles Martin, Rosalind Ellison, Jack Reed, Franklin Breckenridge, and so many others, I believe we are building a stronger, better America.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in proud celebration of Black History Month. Black History Month serves as a time to honor black achievement and as an occasion for renewing our commitment to opening the American dream to the black community and all Americans.

This month and every month, we should look not only to the many accomplishments of black Americans of the past, but also to the many people who are making history by their actions today. I especially commend the black Americans from my district of San Francisco who are making our city a more humane and rewarding place to live.

As we applaud the accomplishments of black Americans in San Francisco and across the Nation, however, we must recommit ourselves to tapping fully the tremendous resources of the black community. By knocking down the barriers of discrimination and racism that deny blacks equal opportunity to participate in American society, we can energize our labor force and brighten our cultural fabric.

Congress must restore civil rights as a national priority. We must fight to erase the blight of racism in American society. We must expand educational and employment opportunities. We must more fully incorporate the disenfranchised into the American political system.

Let us make the 102d Congress a watershed in black history by championing civil rights and by enacting H.R. 1, the Civil Rights Act of 1991.

I would like to end my remarks, Mr. Speaker, by presenting to my colleagues the inspiration offered by the winning essays from the annual Martin Luther King, Jr., essay competition in San Francisco. These young students are an inspiration to their community, to their generation, and to our entire country.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. LIVES

(By Ebony Glenn)

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr's dream is still alive. It is alive because we live it each day. His dream is very important to me, because without his dream we wouldn't be free. His dream was for everybody, not just blacks or whites, but for all races to have peace. His dream helped make this world a better world.

On August 28, 1963, when the March on Washington was held, he delivered a speech. Millions of people attended from different backgrounds. Dr. King spoke about all races of people working together, living together and most of all, loving one another. He spoke of peace, justice and equality for all. His speech was very powerful. It woke up the whole nation and it is still remembered today.

Dr. King taught me to love and respect others. His dream taught us to treat people like you want to be treated. We should not judge people by the color of their skin. I have lots of friends, not just Black friends, but friends of all races. I like being able to play with my friends no matter what color they are. We try to treat each other with respect. We just play and have fun. If we get upset with each other, we get mad, but we try not to fight.

I try to help others when they need help. I try to do my best to be nice and do whats right. Also, his dream helps me to be proud of who I am and that I am black and that I am somebody! No race is better than any other race. Freedom means not under the control of another. Every race is in control, that, why he fought for freedom and justice so we could all have equal rights. Because he gave so much to me in his dream, I'll always remember his dream and I put it in a poem:

Dr. King had a dream
That we shall all be free.
Do what's right
Do not fight
Live in peace and harmony
That's his dream of equality.

Thank God for Dr. King.

FULFILLING THE DREAM

(By Dawn A. Green)

Dr. Martin Luther King had a dream. It was a dream of peace, unity, and harmony. A dream that he lived and died for—A dream that we, working together, can fulfill.

As someone who would very much like to see his dream come true, I think it is very important that we, as individuals, do as much as we can to make this world a better place, where we can happily live, knowing that we are forever free of racism, segregation, and bigotism.

I dream that someday not only Martin Luther King's dream will come true, but others as well. I feel that by keeping the world healthy, and it's inhabitants happy, we can achieve the dreams that seem so impossibly far away.

Having always been opposed to drugs and gang violence, I try to convince friends and neighbors to turn their backs to the growing drug and gang violence problem, and help solve, not expand it. Working together with neighborhood youth groups, we can, and will make a difference.

Not being ashamed of my race, or religion, I am equally opposed to the beliefs of all racists. For although there were generations before me trying to solve this problem, it still lingers. By spreading my own anti-racial beliefs, I hope to convince others to fight against this problem.

Youth, adolescents, grown-ups, and people of all ages, races, and religions must realize that drugs and gang violence can only kill the people we love and care for most, that racism is only drawing us further apart, and that all are equal, and all should be free.

SERVICE: AN ACT OF LOVE

(By Myradin Sabido)

"Every man must decide whether he will walk in the light of creative altruism or the darkness of destruction selfishness. The urgent question is 'What are you doing for others?'" These are moving words from Martin Luther King. He felt that each person should help one another regardless of age, place, time and race. For him, an act of charity shows love. He also said, "Everybody can be great. Because anybody can serve. You only need a heart full of grace. A soul generated by love." Just open up your heart and soul to anybody who needs help.

Martin Luther King showed service to others. He knew that many Blacks needed his help. He stood up for them; leading them on their way to freedom. He willingly started the march going to Washington, D.C. The hardships he had gone through didn't matter. Even though it cost him his life, he never regretted it for his life had a meaning and a purpose; for the benefit of others.

I live the dream by volunteering at Mission YMCA. I felt that serving others meant helping them with an open heart, willingness, and a gift not worthy of waiting for any payment. Since my first day there, everybody showered me with respect and appreciation. Though my job was hard at times, it didn't matter. As long as I knew I was helping somebody for his own good. That's what mattered to me. I helped the children do their homework; played with them on sunny afternoons and taught them little things that helped them grow. Both Martin Luther King and I have helped others, in obvious different ways; still, everything contributes to service for others.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Ohio for having called this special order. I appreciate the opportunity to join my colleagues in honoring the African-Americans that have contributed so much to the history of this great Nation.

In 1926, Dr. Carter G. Woodson, the father of Black history, established Negro History Week, and in 1975 it was extended to a month. I am proud to join my colleagues in the House of Representatives in recognizing the history and culture of all Black Americans.

And while it is important that we remember the work of Frederick Douglass, W.E.B. Dubois, Rosa Parks, A. Philip Randolph, and the thousands of other Black Americans who have made a difference, I feel it is equally important to recognize the Black Americans who are making a difference in their communities today. Black Americans are looking for new solutions for problems which have long plagued the Black community, and foremost among them in my mind is Dorothy White Smith. It is fitting, that with this year's Black History Month focusing on education, that we honor one of San Diego's greatest educators.

Mrs. Smith moved to California in 1967 and first settled in Long Beach, where she earned her master of arts degree from Cal State, Long Beach. She thentaught English at Millikan High School and Long Beach City College. She moved to San Diego in 1973, where for the past 18 years, she has contributed greatly to her profession, to African American culture,and to the city of San Diego.

Dorothy Smith has taught at San Diego City College for 18 years and is currently a visiting professor in the school of teacher education at San Diego State University, where in 1990 she received the Outstanding Faculty Award. But she is best known for her distinguished service as a member of board of education of the San Diego Unified School District from May 1981 to December, 1988. As president of the board in 1984 and 1988, and vice president in 1983 and 1987, she initiated the core curriculum policy and many other innovations to provide students of all cultural group with higher educational quality and greater access to education.

Mrs. Smith has written numerous publications on shcool reform, educational responsibility, parent-student relationships, and the role of Blacks in the educational process. In here doctoral studies at the University of Southern California, her dissertation focuses on teacher characteristics for culturally diverse schools. Mrs. Smith founded the African American Advisory Committee to the Superintendent of Schools and is a member of Women, Inc., Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, the Urban Mathematics of Collaborative and Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Committee, the Allensworth State Historic Park Advisory Committee and the San Diego Dialogue.

For her accomplishments and here community service, Mrs. Smith has received over 70 professional and community awards. Her contributions are certainly deserving of recognition during this year's Black History in Education Month. I am honored to be able to recognize this great educator, San Diegan, and Black American.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, let us now, in memory of the 26th anniversary of his assassination in the Audubon Ballroom in Harlem, take this opportunity to revisit the life and legacy of Malcolm X. I dedicate my comments to

the children of Malcolm X, Attalah, Qubilah, Ilyasah, Gamilah Lamumbah, Malikah Saban and Malaak Saban, and to his wife, Betty Shabazz.

Why speak now about Malcolm X? Because to the great misfortune of both blacks and whites he was dismissed and distorted by the mainstream press and public while he was alive. Because the circumstances which shaped his life—racism and oppression—are still very much in force today. And, Mr. Speaker, because 26 years without a proper recognition by this body is, in my estimation, far too long.

I feel very close to Malcolm X, Mr. Speaker. He is one of Harlem's greatest citizens. New York City has named one of its grandest avenues in his honor, just as it did for Frederick Douglass and Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. Percy Sutton, a leading Harlem businessman and former Manhattan borough president as well as a good friend of mine, was proud to be his lawyer. And his funeral, which attracted over 30,000 people, was the largest funeral in Harlem's history.

Malcolm lives on in Harlem today, 26 years after this funeral. Columbia University, the State and city are cooperating with the people of Harlem to memorialize the Audubon Ballroom, the site of many of his lectures and, ultimately, his death. Columbia has also established a medical scholarship fund for minority students in Malcolm's memory. Already, five Malcolm X scholars have been named; three are already doctors.

Malcolm X remains an inspiration to people everywhere as a figure of strength, self-reliance in the face of oppression. Particularly today's youth, many struggling to beat back poverty and despair, look to the man whom they never knew as an inspiring figure of strength and determination, who was one of them. He had been where they are, knew their hurts, nursed their dreams.

Today, people play and replay the records of his speeches, study his autobiography, refuse to attend school or go to work on the anniversaries of his birth and death. He is immortalized in the minds of African-Americans today—in song and poetry, in the hopes and pains of yet another generation of people who yearn, like he did, to realize their potential.

Listen to his words of December 1964: "Look at yourselves. Some of you teenagers, students. How do you think I feel—and I belong to a generation ahead of you—that you have to be born into a society where you must fight for basic human rights. What did we do, we who proceded you? Nothing. And don't you make the same mistake we did." People today listen to these words, and they understand * * * and they will not make the same mistake.

Malcolm X did not preach black supremacy. But he did preach, in no uncertain terms, black pride and black redemption, black affirmation and black unity. He presented to America the image of a black person that one could—that one had to—respect.

As Ossie Davis said, "Malcolm said get up off your knees and fight your own battles. He would make you angry, but he would also make you proud. It was impossible to remain defensive and apologetic about being a Negro in his presence. He would not let you."

Born Malcolm Little on May 19, 1925 in Michigan, Malcolm X was molded by the racism of the United States. Racist episodes checkered his early life, like those of so many blacks born in America. When he was 4 years old, his house was burned to the ground as white police and firefighters looked on. Two years later, his father was killed in what Malcolm always believed to be a lynching. In school, his teachers crushed Malcolm's aspirations to be an attorney and instead advised the gifted student to become a carpenter; he dropped out after the eighth grade.

Malcolm moved East, where he found first jobs, then crime. When he was not yet 21, Malcolm was finally arrested for burglary and sentenced to 10 years in prison.

In prison, he educated himself through correspondence courses and by reading the dictionary from A to Z in the glow of a light in the hallway. Although his schooling stopped at the eighth grade, his speeches—and you can hear them on records and read them in books—were more articulate and forceful than many I have heard on this very floor.

His struggle in prison to rehabilitate himself on his own is not only a tribute to his self-reliance, but it also suggests the enormous untapped talent—even genius—in today's black youth who now struggle in the inner cities or languish in prison.

After his release from prison, he made his way to Chicago where he entered the Black Muslim movement and changed his last name to X, signifying the African name, long erased from his family, that he would never know.

After organizing a mosque in Philadelphia, Malcolm X was sent to New York City to lead Muslim Mosque No. 7 in Harlem. In just a few years he was able to transform the movement into a national organization. As its most prominent public spokesperson, he literally put the movement on the map.

In Harlem, Malcolm X initially argued that we had to separate from society, that blacks could not hope to succeed in a society that was defying their peaceful overtures with dogs and firehoses and bombings in the night.

In 1963, after continuing disagreements with the Nation of Islam leadership, Malcolm X left the Nation of Islam and started two new organizations in Harlem: The Muslim Mosque and the Organization of Afro-American Unity.

As he said then, "I believe the best solution is still separation, with our people going back home to their own African homeland. But this is a long-range program and while it is still yet to materialize, 22 million of our people who are still here in America need better food, clothing, housing, education and jobs right now."

He began a broad campaign for black America's human rights and brought it to the international level. Malcolm realized that blacks in America were a minority, but only in a narrow sense. Indeed, there are over 100 million blacks in the Americas and over 300 million others on the African continent. When joined, these millions could indeed become a mighty force. And so Malcolm urged unity.

He patterned his organization, the OAAU, after the OAU and united the concerns of African-Americans with those of Africans throughout the world. He took his grievances to the United Nations and sought the counsel and advise of world leaders in several trips to Asia and Africa, including a pilgrimage to Mecca.

Malcolm returned from abroad with his thinking again revolutionized. He no longer opposed whites joining the black liberation movement. During his pilgrimage he realized for the first time that brotherhood could exist among all colors, where no one felt segregated, where there was no superiority and inferiority complexes.

Malcolm X aroused so much controversy—and let's admit it, fear and even hate—because he was unreservedly committed to the liberation of our people in America. He demanded that America keep its promise of democracy to all people and never let anyone, black or white, forget it.

Malcolm X was a remarkably gifted and talented leader whose righteous indignation symbolized the oppression that formed his life. His spirit will rise again, because he is worthy of being remembered and because the racism that shaped him will not let us forget.

Malcolm was a black man who lived and died in leadership to our people. He was one of us. He cried out for our needs, sustained our aspirations, insisted that we were strong when all the world had told us we were weak.

He was a black man who managed to realize a large degree of his abilities in spite of the oppressive pressures he encountered throughout his life. He was a man who acknowledged his own errors as readily as he did those of society and who tried, to his dying day, to correct them all. A man who learned to recognize the humanity of all people, even those who strove to put him and our people down.

Above all, he was a man of courage who would not—could not—wait to save our people.

As the noted African-American scholar John Henrik Clarke said, "His dream of a world where his people will walk in freedom and dignity was temporarily deferred by his assassination. The assassin killed the dreamer but not the dream. The dream is the legacy that he left us."

Mr. Speaker, I close by offering the following lines by Harlem poet Langston Hughes:

What happens to a dream deferred?
Does it dry up
like a raisin in the Sun?
Or fester like a sore-
And then run?
Does it stink like rotten meat?
Or crust and sugar over-
like a syrupy sweet?
Maybe it just sags
like a heavy load.
Or does it explode?

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on this special order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HONORABLE SILVIO O. CONTE

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

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, Mr. JOE MOAKLEY, who is the dean of the Massachusetts delegation, and I have both requested special orders at this time, and I should like to yield at the very outset to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts as we begin the eulogy and special order on behalf of our dear departed colleague, SILVIO CONTE from Massachusetts.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the minority leader for yielding on this matter. I think both of us will be able to yield time back and forth until all of the Members in the Congress who are desirous of speaking on this issue will have an opportunity.

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

Since 1958, SILVIO has to the best of his unlimited abilities, represented the citizens of Massachusetts' First District. He served them diligently and daily in countless ways, pressing numbers of battles on battlefronts the world over. He wore his heart on his sleeve, seeking whatever redress the Federal Government offered to improve the quality of life for his constituents—be they from Pittsfield or Amherst, Northampton or Stockbridge.

SILVIO picked up a lot of information from the people of the First District, in hardware stores, gas stations, and during the exercise of his official responsibilities. He learned firsthand of the tremendous burdens parents face in sending their children to college, of the genuine hardships escalating prices for home heating oil cause Berkshire County elderly and low-income families, and of the horrendous pressures, faced by Massachusetts residents as employment opportunities in the steel, automotive, and textile industries move south.

SIL was never one to let circumstances overwhelm him. An inveterate fighter, SIL was determined to always make the best of any situation, to turn any disadvantage to an opportunity. He created public policy from this window of opportunity perspective, seeking always to remedy short-term hardship, with effective and practical programs, and policy that cure existing deficiencies with long-term solutions.

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

This body has lost an asset of untold value. SIL was a character to be sure. His humor, his sense of theatrics, his inherent comic ability, are all things that lighten our load today. Those same things served him well in this body, allowing him many opportunities to drive a point home, and make sure that its impact was felt. SIL CONTE was a legislative genius, an exceptional strategist, could be partisan as hell on one day, and practically a member of the Democratic Caucus the next. But more than all of this, SIL was one of my dearest friends.

He and Corinne, Speaker O'Neill and Millie, and Evelyn and I, had the occasion to travel together, to play golf, and dine many times, in the course of our many years of friendship. For me personally, his loss will be felt on a daily basis. I'll miss the sound of his laughter bouncing off the walls of the Members' dining room, our Massachusetts delegation breakfasts in SIL'S room in the Capitol, the annual congressional baseball game in the spring, and SIL'S seasonal fashion advice, to all of us offered without charge. I'll miss SIL greatly as will this body. But SIL left us a treasure trove of memories to enjoy, and a legislative body of accomplishment Daniel Webster would envy. For all of this, we are thankful for the gift of SIL'S presence and spirit over the years.

Mr. MICHEL. I thank the distinguished gentleman for his beautiful remarks as we begin this eulogy for our late, departed friend, SILVIO CONTE.

This afternoon we had in Statuary Hall here in the U.S. Congress a formal memorial service for SILVIO. I was privileged to make remarks at that time, as I was at the funeral of SILVIO in his hometown of Pittsfield, and I said at that time that this is a time that I had hoped would never come, for like so many of our colleagues and so many of our dear friends, we all were grieved to lose one of our very dearest friends.

In my case, SILVIO and I did not know one another before he came to the Congress back in 1958, but that evertightening bond of our friendship through the years has been one of the nicest things that has ever happened to me. We had a great deal in common. We were both sons of immigrant parents and we grew up during the Depression, learned early on what work was all about. We both served overseas during World War II.

□ 1810

We both married wives named Corinne over 40 years ago and there are four great kids—as SIL would say—of both marriages.

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

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

Yes, SIL was a politician, but in the finest sense of the word. He looked upon the office as an opportunity to serve his fellow man. He was always out there championing the cause of the little fellow, the disabled, and the destitute, as was so ably pointed out by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts.

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

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

He had no fancy airs. He was not a pretentious man. He really did not bother to spruce himself up all that much either, as has been legendary around here about the mismatches of his clothes. And I hope my friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY] will put in the RECORD the remarks, at the funeral, of the distinguished former Speaker of the House, Tip O'Neill, because he capsuled it so well in his remarks at that time.

He was something like a comfortable old shoe, but we all loved him. And there's no question but that his constituents in Pittsfield and western Massachusetts felt the same way as attested to by the number of times they sent him back here to the Congress, sometimes unopposed, sometimes as the nominee of both parties, and then, too, when we went to the funeral and saw the thousands of people that were in the streets and the businesses practically closed, the schools closed for the day, and as Mrs. Conte reiterated to me afterwards, some 7,000 people who came through the visitation line the night before the funeral. Now, that says something about how a Member of this House was loved and endeared by his home community.

I have some other remarks that I obviously want to include with my extension of remarks, and I will do that at this time, Mr. Speaker, so that they might all flow together, and maybe with only one conclusion or concluding remark to those that I have prepared.

I received a letter from a young lady who knows both Mr. CONTE and knows

me. She wrote me on the date of February 14 and said:

DEAR LEADER: I once read an anonymous quote that said, "Friends are stardust blown from the hand of God." In this great adventure we share on Earth, not many of us are fortunate to find friends whom we truly love and love us.

I know that Sil Conte stole part of your heart and how difficult his passing is for you. Take comfort in knowing that he is now embraced in the Lord's loving arms, and that someday you shall see one another and share a laugh and song again.

Warmest regards,

LINDA LONG.

She is a nice young lady who knows me and knew SIL CONTE, and I think capsuled it so well.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Even though he didn't have a voice for singing, he liked those who did and appreciated good music.

That's why it was so appropriate to have the Navy Sea Chanters sing for the service earlier today.

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

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

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

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

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

He was a great sport fan, and enjoyed chomping a cigar while playing gin rummy or as a bridge partner of another of his old buddies, Speaker Tip O'Neill.

When SIL was managing and I was pitching, we had the winning combination to beat the Democrats at baseball 13 years in a row.

And for the record, SIL would want the Washington Post's beautiful editorial on his passing amended to read that we played "hard ball" not "soft ball."

Finally, SIL was a renowned gardener of both vegetables and flowers. We were always comparing notes and this spring, I will surely be babying those amaryllis bulbs he asked me to try, for each new bloom will remind me of 32 years of friendship with the greatest of them all.

We tried at the funeral and again here today to say in a simple homespun way that all of us and so many others loved SILVIO deeply, as his family did, and we share your sorrow and your profound loss.

But we take heart because we have beautiful memories of having shared our lives with one beautiful person, SILVIO O. CONTE.

Mr. Speaker, at this juncture, I am most happy to yield to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations where SILVIO served for, I think, maybe all of his tenure in the Congress, and eventually as our distinguished ranking member.

Mr. WHITTEN. That is correct. It was wonderful service while he was here.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate my friend yielding to me. I would like to point out some of the record that I know from having served on the Committee on Appropriations with him during that time, as I have with my friend, the gentleman from Illinois.

SILVIO CONTE leaves a tremendous record of service to the people of his district, State, and to the Nation. His effective efforts for many national programs, particularly education and the environment among many others, will be sorely missed.

First elected to the committee in 1959, he became ranking Republican on the Treasury-Postal Service Subcommittee in 1965. In 1970, he became ranking Republican on the Transportation Subcommittee, and in 1981, he became the ranking minority member on the Labor-HHS-Education Subcommittee, a position he retained until his death.

SILVIO was serving his 13th year as ranking Republican on the full Committee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives and with the approval of the committee, he was a member of each of the 13 subcommittees. His wide ranging interests, with the help of his staff, touched each of those subcommittees. He was active and successful in many areas: Transportation, Labor, Health and Human Services, and matters affecting the environment were the chief beneficiaries of his energy and efforts. He also really stuck to his guns in fighting what he considered excessive support of honey producers.

During this same 13-year period I have been chairman of the Appropriations Committee and a member of each subcommittee. We have worked together to have truly a bipartisan committee which, since 1945, has held the total of appropriations bills $180,800,000,000 below the recommendation of the various Presidents. Since 1959, he has been a part of that. We also served together as regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

SILVIO CONTE'S life and his success is truly a shining example of what has occurred in past years. From childhood, a member of a working and close family of fine citizens with a limited income, by reason of determination and application, with the help of the GI bill, SILVIO graduated from law school, was elected State senator, and 17 times to the Congress.

He never forgot his appreciation for the opportunities which our country provided. Truly, he will be missed but the benefits of his service here will long endure.

To his fine family we extend our sincere sympathy. We have lost a dear friend. I shall always remember and cherish our service together.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. EARLY].

Mr. EARLY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL] for yielding.

You know, BOB MICHEL was truly one of SILVIO CONTE'S finest and best friends, and I know how tough it has been for BOB to go through this, but SIL CONTE actually loved you, and you knew it. He had more respect for you; he respected everyone, but he had more respect for you, because he knew what you stood for, and he knew how much you cared about people, and it was just a great admiration.

I rise to pay tribute to my good friend, SILVIO CONTE, dean of the Massachusetts congressional delegation, third most senior Republican in the House of Representatives, ranking minority member on the Appropriations Committee, SILVIO CONTE exhibited a quality of statesmanship which is worthy of the highest praise.

He was an amazing character. He never allowed things to be dull in this House. From the Red Sox to the Republican ball team, he coached us in how to play hard and compete vigorously and win or lose with class. He could exert equal powers of persuasion with a pig snout or with a passionate plea for a needy cause. His clunky car spoke of the fact that SIL CONTE did no give a fig about appearances. He got to the heart of a matter, and he would use the full measure of his conviction and charm to mobilize a majority around his position. I never knew a colleague who fought harder for what he believed.

I will remember SIL CONTE for his active mind, a mind which could cut through the heavy smog of politics to advance a worthy legislative agenda. I will remember his dynamic spirit, a spirit which charged into space avoided by the weak and timid to boldly call this House to do it's duty. Most of all, I will remember his great heart, a heart which drove him to work tirelessly and compassionately in behalf of those in need.

SILVIO CONTE had an enormous impact on this House and on our Nation. We will miss his vitality, his humor, his stubborn devotion to serving the neglected and forgotten among us, his wild and wonderful zest for life.

□ 1820

From a professional standpoint, he was a mighty warrier for justice and peace, a model public servant who will forever command our respect.

From a personal perspective, I know of no one in this House for whom I have deeper appreciation and warmer affection. He was truly one of a kind.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to our ranking member on the Committee on Appropriations, a very good friend of SILVIO for many, many years, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MCDADE].

Mr. MCDADE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my dear friends, the gentleman from Illinois, the Republican leader, Mr. MICHEL, if this Irishman can continue a tradition born in this Chamber several years ago. It is a great privilege for all Members who gather this evening in sadness, as friends of SIL CONTE, with this special order, and indeed we all gather here in a moment of sadness, but also in a moment when there is an opportunity to pay tribute to one of the most effective, one of the most colorful, and one of the most loved Members of this House.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say that if the good Lord's spirit gives me 150 years, I will never forget the day in Pittsfield, MA, when we saw a town stop and come together and pay tribute to the Member of the House, and we heard eulogies by the distinguished former Speaker, Tip O'Neill, a friend of SILVIO, and my dear friend from Illinois Mr. MICHEL, in the church that day that lifted all of the congregation in a moment of great sadness, and made everyone feel a community, and made everyone feel better, even at the very moment of our greatest grief.

With his passing, SIL left a remarkable record of legislative achievement, and all of his colleagues with fond memories. He is a man who obviously loved life and the job and the people of Massachusetts for his district who wisely elected him for the past 32 years. What a job he did. He left his stamp on countless pieces of legislation, and tirelessly promoted Federal programs that benefited the less fortunate members of our society—the poor, the aged, the young people. He worked in a bipartisan fashion as the senior member of the Committee on Appropriations, to draft responsible legislation, and he was never afraid to speak out alone no matter what the issue, no matter what the occasion.

He also left his mark on this House through his colorful personality. When he took to the floor all Members sure listened. Oh, we were treated to lots of times to unforgettable oratory, and we talked about his poetry and even critiqued it, but what we all heard was a man of enormous conviction, speaking out of his heart for what he believed was right. He was a committed warrior when he fought for a cause, and no matter what the issue, everyone always wanted SILVIO CONTE on their side.

SIL was also the kind of man who could brighten a room by entering it. We also experienced that all over the world. He was ready with the joke. He was ready with a good story at a stressful moment in a legislative session. SIL could be counted upon to break the ice with humor, and put partisanship aside, as can be attested to by his many friends on both sides of the aisle. SIL was always a competitor, whether in an appropriations conference or as the revered manager of the Republican baseball team, where our friend from Illinois, Mr. MICHEL, got him 13 and 0 in wins and losses.

Few Members of the House could count as many friends and admirers as SIL has. The people of Massachusetts have lost an effective champion. The people of the Nation have lost a great legislator. Members of the Committee on Appropriations will sorely miss SIL's leadership, and the Members of the Hosue will miss a powerful personality and a respected human being. We have all one thing in common: We will not forget our good friend, SILVIO CONTE, a legend in the history of the House of Representatives.

In reflecting on SIL's life, I close by paraphrasing the words from the Epistle of Paul which comes to my mind:

> You fought the good fight, you finished the course, you have kept the faith.

These magnificient words certainly apply to SIL and the way that he has lived his life every moment of it. Our love and our deep sympathy go out to SIL's wife, Corinne, and their children, John, Gayle, Michelle, and Sylvia.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield to a member of SIL's delegation, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STUDDS].

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, just as the passing of SILVIO CONTE was a great loss to Massachusetts, to this institution, and to our country, so did we all profit from his life.

In this House, SILVIO was a poet among pendants and a nightingale among crows. He could murder the English language while somehow flattering the victim. In debate, there isn't one of us he couldn't out-talk. He had the lungs of Thor, the wit of Lincoln, the chutzpah of Teddy Roosevelt, and the rhyming ability of Shakespeare's evil twin.

We all have televisions in our offices now. We all know to turn the volume down or off as soon as one of our distinguished colleagues is recognized to speak. Masochism has, after all, its limits. But how many times did we look up and see that SILVIO CONTE was about to speak, and—especially if we noticed that little sparkle in his eye, that little reddening in his nose, that twitch of fiendish glee around his mouth—did we turn the volume up? This is no small thing. Punching that little up arrow on the remote may be the greatest tribute we can give to a fellow Member of this institution. It is certainly the rarest.

No one could be funnier than SILVIO CONTE, but few did more serious or productive work. Whether the issue was home heating oil prices or support for the Coast Guard or offshore oil drilling on Georges Bank, SILVIO was always in the game, always fighting and if there was a way, any right and principled way to win, he would win.

Recently, I have had the opportunity, as chairman of the House Subcommittee of Fisheries and Wildife, to work with SILVIO on a range of issues that were particularly close to his heart.

In 1989, we enacted the North American Wetlands Conservation Act, the largest conservation and wetlands preservation plan in our Nation's history. Together, we worked to restore the Atlantic salmon to New England's rivers, to save the striped bass, and to expand our Nation's wildlife refuge system.

Not long ago, I said in a statement on the House floor that SILVIO CONTE was the most distinguished sportsman-legislator of modern times, an assessment with which—SILVIO told me afterwards—he fully agreed. No one fought longer or harder to protect America's open spaces and to guarantee habitat for the fisheries and wildlife resources that are a glorious part of our Nation's heritage. No one in this body made a

greater personal effort as a hunter and fisherman to enjoy that heritage. I doubt there is a fish, or duck, or goose, or elk in our country today that does not owe SILVIO CONTE a debt of gratitude, unless, of course, SILVIO had, at some point, done something sporting to one of their relatives.

SILVIO CONTE was a national treasure. He is sure to be remembered because we could not, even if we tried, ever forget him. We can no more replace him than we could bring back to life a species that has become extinct. He was one of a kind.

Yes, we mourn his passing; we begrudge his absence; we feel deeply his family's loss; and some of us, especially those of us from Massachusetts, have still other, more practical, reasons for our sorrow. But we are satisfied that although time will temper our pain, it will only burnish the record, the reputation, the accomplishments and the memories we all share of SILVIO CONTE'S time among us, of his service to this Congress, of his service to this Nation, and of his gifts of friendship, and inspiration, to us all.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman for enlarging on SILVIO'S fishing and hunting prowess, because he did love the out-of-doors, and did as much as the gentleman indicated for the environmental movement in this country and for those of our country out there who love to fish and hunt. As a matter of fact, the Secretary of State today, in his remarks at the memorial service in Statuary Hall, made special mention of the times the two of them hunted, and the good times they had together. It was my privilege to appoint SILVIO to the Migratory Bird Commission, on which he has served for so many years with such distinction.

I yield to the distinguished Delegate from the Island of Guam, the former Marine general, Mr. BLAZ.

Mr. BLAZ. Mr. Speaker, SIL CONTE was the best friend I have never known.

I have a deep admiration and am very envious of those who have known SIL CONTE well, for it is so obvious he was an extraordinary person. Sadly, I have to say I knew him only slightly and learned much about him through the eyes and expressed sentiments of our colleagues. Of course, I had met him, several times in fact, and I knew he liked me because when introduced to him, he'd always say, "Pleased to meet you."

While I suspect he knew where I was from, he did express a curious uncertainty about my background. Once when I was in the company of NORM MINETA, he asked how things were in the Japanese-American community. Still another time when he met me in the company of GEORGE GEKAS, he expressed solicitous concern for the Greek community. Still again when he came upon me conversing with ENI FALEOMAVAEGA, he inquired about the culture of American Samoa.

It seemed for a time then that SIL would never completely satisfy himself as to my ethnic background, until one day when I was in conversation with BOB DORNAN. BOB was flowing with Irish green, and I made the comment that I, too, was Irish. As in Notre Dame Irish. Overhearing that, SIL fairly bellowed, "Well, that makes you Italian! Hi, I'm SIL CONTE." So in a sense, I had to go around the world for him to find out who I was, but it was a journey well worth it.

There was another journey as well, this one to the funeral service in Pittsfield. While driving through the beautiful Berkshire Mountains, I ask BARNEY FRANK whether SIL's district was Republican or Democratic, and he said, "We don't think of it that way. We just refer to it as SIL's district."

That comment, I think, must have brought a smile to our Founding Fathers, because they saw our role here not as Republican representation, not as Democratic representation, but as the people's representative. SIL rose above partisan concerns to be the people's representative. To me that speaks volumes about our service here, our advocacy of the issues, the currency of our thoughts. On whatever side of an issue we stand, our foundation must be firmly set upon the good of the people.

As we drove through the mountains, I had a sense of déjà vu. I was struck by how familiar everything seemed as if I had been there before and knew the area intimately, and then I realized I had. I had been there through the pictures of Norman Rockwell. We all know the basic virtues those paintings extolled. They are deeply ingrained in the hearts of Americans everywhere. SIL CONTE came from Norman Rockwell country, and its values were his.

Later that day, during the offertory of the funeral Mass, I watched as his grandchild carried the hosts up to the altar. I had seen the child before and wondered for a moment where. And then I realized that I had stood behind SIL and him with my own grandchild at our swearing in. I was struck as I watched SIL raise the child's hand and then his own so they could take the oath together, and I marveled at that deeply felt show of patriotism. It's been said that SIL CONTE was plaid and stripes together, but in addition to that I'd like to add that SIL CONTE was stars and stripes forever.

So much has been said here today about SIL's character that it brings to mind Polonius's advice to his son in "Hamlet":

> This above all; to thine own self be true and it must follow as night the day, thou canst be false to any man.

SIL CONTE was true to his family, true to his church, true to his colleagues in the Congress, and true to his country. But above all else, he was true to himself.

It is said a person's worth is measured by the contributions he has made to others. Indeed, the highest accolade that can be paid to another is the simple statement, "I am a better person for having known that man or that woman." I can say with deep feelings that I am a better person for the experience, even though I hardly knew SIL CONTE.

In the military, we have an old tradition. If a certain gentleman were to join us and if this gentleman were known to have fought with distinction, it is not unusual for someone to say, "Gentlemen, please rise, so and so who fought so valiantly has joined us."

When SIL CONTE gets to heaven, someone will say, "Ladies and Gentlemen, please rise. This is SIL CONTE, who fought the good fight." Ariverdecci mio paisano, mio amico.

□ 1830

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his very beautiful and eloquent eulogy.

Mr. Speaker, might I yield at this juncture to the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. WAXMAN], noted in this House for being closely allied with the health issues in which SILVIO himself dealt with these same issues from the appropriations side, rather than the legislative side.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MICHEL, and Mr. WHITTEN for providing this opportunity to share our thoughts on SIL CONTE, our great friend and colleague.

Over the past 2 weeks I've been thinking about what SIL meant to this House. Not in terms of his legislative accomplishments, which everyone knows about, but more about his presence. His extraordinary ability to enrich those fortunate enough to work with him. The subtle contributions of a not very subtle guy to making the institution work. His unparalled ability to make our staffs and us stop what we were doing and listen to his floor speeches. And I've realized that if any Member of this House is irreplaceable, it's SIL CONTE.

I have great memories of SIL. I can remember huddling with him on this floor, his arm thrown warmly around my shoulder in friendship, trying to figure out how to increase NIH funding. On another day in 1981, during a late night session, on this same floor, I remember him wanting to give me a different message and sending me his inimitable Italian salute. Only SIL CONTE.

SIL had an unbeatable combination of ability, determination, and irreverence. No Member was as effective, and none had a better perspective of him-

self. SIL instinctively knew what many people in politics never learn—you can enjoy yourself in a serious business. It's OK to laugh, to poke fun, to trade stories. SIL did all of that and still legislated better than any of us.

SIL may not have taken himself seriously, but no one was more concerned about the less fortunate, the environment, or solving society's most intractable problems. I had the privilege of seeing his tenacity and commitment firsthand. Whether it was family planning or creating the senior biomedical research service, SIL had an incomparable ability to keep the process moving and get results.

And when there were issues that kicked over from Congress to Congress, like clean air, you could have no better friend than SIL CONTE. In the 10 years we fought for legislation, I never really worried about losing a floor vote. It didn't matter that virtually all of American industry was on the other side, or that on some issues we didn't seem to have a great chance. I knew that with SIL on my side we would pick up at least 40 new votes just on the power of his closing speech.

When we passed the Clean Air Act last year, SIL was careful not to steal the limelight, though he deserved as much credit as anyone in this House. It was his amendment in 1987 that set the stage for last year's legislation. And it was SIL who never tired of a decade long fight for acid rain control. He knew he would succeed and he did. In the years to come, as the skies in Massachusetts and other States grow cleaner, Americans across our country will have SIL to thank.

Mr. Speaker, we can all be very proud of the honor SIL CONTE brought to this House, and we will all miss him.

□ 1840

I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman, and I am glad at this time to yield to the gentleman from New York, Mr. RAY MCGRATH.

Mr. MCGRATH. I thank the minority leader very much, and I want to thank our leader for taking out this special order to give us an opportunity to pay tribute to our friend SIL.

Mr. Speaker, today we are here to pay tribute to a colleague deeply loved by all Members of this body. SILVIO CONTE will be long hailed as one of the finest people ever to serve in these great Halls of Congress.

Not content to offer his own constituency the full benefit of his talents, SILVIO became a leader in the House, becoming a champion in doing away with Government waste and for his compassion for the downtrodden.

While he could become a stalwart Republican in the most bitter of partisan battles, his concern for good government led him to work diligently with House Democrats to achieve many compromises on many, many complex legislative issues.

His ability to stand on principle yet negotiate fairly with the opposing body, the opposing views, made SILVIO a treasured asset to this institution, who will be long remembered and sorely missed.

More important, Mr. Speaker, than his legislative skills, in my judgment, were SILVIO personal traits. I remember SILVIO as one of the most helpful people I met when I first came to this House many, many years ago.

Over those many years our friendship grew and flourished. Without a doubt he was one of the most friendly, warm, caring individuals whom I have ever known.

He accepted his leadership role in this House by being a constant source of assistance to the younger Members. Whether through legislative strategy tips or being a friend in need, SILVIO CONTE was a model for all Members to admire and emulate. I will miss SILVIO, as I know everybody will, but our memories and our love for him will keep him alive in this Chamber and certainly in our hearts forever.

God bless you, SIL.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield to the chairman of the Democratic Caucus, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER].

Mr. HOYER. I thank the distinguished minority leader.

The American public far too often, I think, gets the impression that when they see us in combat, that this House is badly divided along partisan lines. There clearly are partisan differences, but what they do not often see, unfortunately, are the bonds between almost all of us and the commitment to represent the best interests of our people who have sent us to this body, and to represent the citizens of this great Nation.

There are some extraordinary Members among us—and I might say the minority leader is one—who reach out to bring us together, who reach out to exemplify fairness and fullness of spirit. Certainly, however, SIL CONTE was one of the few who stood out in reaching across generations, as my friend from New York, Mr. MCGRATH has said, across party lines, across regional lines, across philosophic lines.

I wish that I could emulate the rage that sometimes he would feign, I think sometimes, but nevertheless express on so many different issues on which he cared so deeply, and then he would walk out that door arm-in-arm with the object of his rage, saying, "Wasn't that good fun? Tomorrow we will be together."

That is what you learn over a career as a legislator, that today's adversary may well be tomorrow's ally.

SIL CONTE built up a tremendous amount of respect in this House. No one exemplified the greatness of this institution more than SILVIO CONTE.

I would like particularly to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STUDDS], who I think, as the minority leader pointed out, captured the essence of SIL CONTE. And I think his example of pushing the volume button up, which so rarely we do with our colleagues—it is usually much more likely to be the other way—but with SIL CONTE we all wanted the volume button up, not because he did not put the volume up himself but because we did not want to miss a single sentence, a single witty statement, a single joke, a single pithy statement and, at times, a single cutting statement which got to the essence of what he thought was perhaps the shortcomings of his opponent's argument.

SIL CONTE was loud sometimes when he spoke, but rarely as loud, sometimes, as he dressed. In an institution peopled by those of us who wear dark suits and red ties, he stood out magnificently, outrageously, and, I thought, from time to time outlandishly; but he stood out.

SIL CONTE was the essence of that unforgettable character that all of us have spoken about. I had the privilege, as some of you know, of serving with SIL CONTE on the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education. Many of my appropriations colleagues are here who served on both sides of the aisle.

One of the joys of being an appropriations member is that rarely is the aisle identifiable. It is there from time to time, but we work together for the benefit of our country.

SIL CONTE served as the ranking member on the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and it exemplified his deep concern and caring for people.

Two programs in particular: I mentioned one the other day when I spoke, the Low-Income Energy Assistance Program. It was important for his region, but it was important for people he felt had no advocate, who were at times defenseless, who were at times placed in positions of real pain because of having to make difficult decisions between purchasing energy and purchasing other essentials of life. Nobody in the Congress of the United States stood up and spoke out more strongly on behalf of that critical need, not just for senior citizens but for those who could not pay.

I will remember also his fights in the subcommittee, in the full committee, and on the floor, and indeed in conference. The minority leader remembers the fights as well. I am sure he had a few conversations out of my hearing with the President of the Unit-

ed States with respect to these programs.

And the other program, among so many that he cared about and which has been referred to—and we are building a building that will be named for SIL CONTE. It is an appropriate honor for him because what NIH is today was so much the result of his work through the decades that he served here.

But the other program was the Job Corps Program, a program to take young people, in cooperation with the private sector, and give them a skill so they could become productive and involved citizens of our country.

□ 1850

In closing my remarks, when I last spoke I said, "God bless you, SIL. We miss you, and we love you still."

Let me add to those remarks, "And we always will."

Mr. Speaker, we all felt the terrible loss this House suffered recently with the passing of our colleague and longtime friend, the Honorable SILVIO O. CONTE of Massachusetts. I want to take this time to add my thoughts on my friend SIL and his contribution to the House and the Nation.

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

I was honored to work with SIL CONTE as a member of the Appropriations Committee, and the Labor, Health and Human Services Subcommittee.

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I had occasion to disagree with SIL CONTE on issues of import to my constituents, particularly on the Beretta handgun. SIL, whose district included one competing gun manufacturer, was a worthy and difficult adversary, always prepared and well versed on the issues. But he never forgot that we were friends and colleagues, and never let political differences interfere with comity.

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

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

SIL CONTE's compassion was clear. He was the original Republican cosponsor of the pioneering Americans With Disabilities Act in the 100th Congress, a leader in the effort to ensure basic civil rights for 43 million Americans with disabilities.

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

SIL CONTE not only loved his colleagues, he loved the people. No one with whom I have served in the quarter of a century I have been in public office more deserved the love of his colleagues, the love of his constituents, and the love and respect of the people of this country. We are all lesser people this day because of his absence. We will miss SIL CONTE. He will not soon be, if ever, replaced. He was one of America's most unforgettable characters, to whom we owe so much, and who cared so much about all of us.

God bless you, SIL; we love you still.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished chairman of the Democratic Caucus, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr HOYER], and it is very appropriate that we should have following his remarks the gentleman from California [Mr. LEWIS], the chairman of the Republican Conference.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, SIL CONTE will always be a man of the House. His life is a shining example—a celebration, if you will—of the best that Congress has to offer. To say the least, he will be sorely missed.

SIL was colorful—in spirit, in dress, in words, and in deeds.

He was king of the limericks, full of wit and charm and grace and style.

And, most importantly, SIL was always as good as his word.

I can see him now, making his way to this well—that look in his eye that said, "Watch out, here comes SIL,"—and delivering an impassioned plea to eliminate this or that pork barrel project.

I can see him wearing that wonderful rainbow colored sportscoat in the springtime that turned so many heads.

He is among the few Members who, over the years, caused my staff to literally drop their work to listen to what he had to say.

SIL did a masterful job at what can only be described as a thankless task. As the ranking member on Appropriations, he was fantastic at balancing the wants and needs of other Members and limited committee resources.

I learned a very valuable lesson from SIL: "Be careful what you wish for for your wish may come true." I once made the mistake of mentioning to SIL my disappointment of serving on too few conference committees. Well, SIL fixed that. The next day, he appointed me to the thankless Gramm-Rudman conference which lasted round the clock for 2 weeks. That exercise cured me of the need to serve on conference committees.

SIL and I happened to share a common interest in gardening. His specialty was homegrown tomatoes. After telling SIL how much I loved homegrown tomatoes, a bag arrived on my desk with four of his famous tomatoes—one of them carefully grown in the shape of a man's anatomy. It was truly a piece of work.

Some months later, SIL dropped off some tomato plant roots for me to plant in my garden in California.

Those plants have received a great deal of attention; their seeds have grown and prospered. And, they will remain, like his memory, a living part of this Member's memory for years to come.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. LEWIS].

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MCHUGH] who served with SILVIO on the Committee on Appropriations in the area of foreign affairs and a number of other things.

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL], my friend and the distinguished minority leader, for yielding, and it has been a pleasure to listen to all the reminiscences and tributes to SIL CONTE.

Mr. Speaker, there have been many moving tributes to SILVIO CONTE this afternoon—tributes that only begin to provide a glimpse of the great affection in which he was held and of the enormous impact for good that he had.

SIL CONTE was truly a great American and a great human being, and his death represents a profound loss—a loss to his wife, Corinne, his family, his loved ones, and his staff, to whom I extend my deepest sympathies; a loss to the people in western Massachusetts,

whom he represented so ably and energetically; to our Nation as a whole, to which he was so passionately committed; to our Committee on Appropriations, which he loved deeply and served well; and to me personally.

I am just beginning my ninth term in Congress, Mr. Speaker. SIL CONTE was just beginning his ninth term when I first took the oath of office in 1975. By that time SIL could already point to a distinguished record of service to our country and there is no reason why he should have shared his wisdom and counsel with a junior Member like me. But he did nonetheless.

As a young member of the Committee on Appropriations, I had the privilege of serving with SIL on both its Agriculture and Foreign Operations Subcommittees. Of his abiding affection for the honey bee there can be little doubt. Our sessions often buzzed with his tributes to that noble species. I remember, too, another occasion, a markup in our Foreign Operations Subcommittee.

We were in the midst of a debate about which foreign countries our subcommittee should condemn for abuses of human rights; as is so often the case with our subcommittee, the debate was heated and passionate. It appeared that we were deadlocked and that our markup would collapse. But SIL reached into his briefcase, pulled out a dart, and tossed it across the room at a map of the world that hung on the opposite wall, suggesting his own personal solution for resolving the problem. It helped redirect us to the task at hand.

I agreed with SIL's views more often than not; when we disagreed, he was a masterful foe—one who loved the battle but who used humor as a weapon to help heal any differences we may have had. Whether it was his poems on the House floor or the occasional costumes he wore, any debate involving SIL was always a lively one.

He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1958. His opponent at that time was James MacGregor Burns, a distinguished author and professor at Williams College. SIL was a State senator who had served in the Massachusetts Legislature for a number of years and many people believed that he had little chance of winning. But he won that race decisively.

Even as his congressional district grew ever larger geographically, he kept winning each succeeding contest handily. Indeed, he was nominated by both parties on three occasions and was reelected without opposition on eight occasions. His new constituents quickly came to recognize what older ones already knew—that SILVIO CONTE was a man of integrity who would represent their interests and do what was right for our Nation as well.

SIL was a Republican. But he was eager to help any President, Republican, or Democrat. His vote was critical in helping President Kennedy to break the power of the conservative coalition that controlled the Rules Committee and was blocking consideration of the young President's program.

In 1986 SIL reflected on that decision:

> In those days, young Congressmen kept their mouths shut and did what they were told to do. Taking a stand on this particular issue—voting my conscience—would cost dearly.

SIL voted his conscience nonetheless.

SIL was also an institutional loyalist, one not afraid to take on any administration that challenged the constitutional prerogatives of Congress. Nor was he shy about defending the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations when other committees in this House challenged it.

He was a man of the House with many friends in the Senate, friends he consistently outmaneuvered on innumerable occasions in our conferences with the other body.

SIL was a man deeply committed to the sick, the poor, the disadvantaged, and the elderly, whether in our own country or abroad. He told a Boston College audience in 1986 that most of the decisions he made "come straight from the heart," and his heart was truly a loving one.

His legacy will live on in the many programs that he developed and nurtured to help the less affluent members of our Nation and of the global community more broadly. The Low-Income Heating and Energy Assistance Program was a special favorite of SIL's, but he initiated and sustained many others as well.

He loved the Red Sox and tomatoes—he loved his 1970 Pontiac GTO, hunting and fishing, and the Berkshires. He marched with Martin Luther King in Selma because he abhorred racial bigotry. He had little use for ideologs and was booed off the podium at the 1964 Republican Presidential Convention when he had the courage to condemn the extremism of the John Birch Society.

SILVIO CONTE was truly an extraordinary public servant with a special blend of personal qualities. And, though he is no longer with us, we will be better people and more effective representatives for having had the privilege and joy of serving with him.

SIL, we love you and miss you. But each of us will try to work a little harder to make up for the loss our Nation has suffered.

□ 1900

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, particularly for his reference to when SILVIO was first elected in 1958. That was not exactly a year of sweep for Republicans. As a matter of fact, it was the first year my freshman class was running for reelection. We lost half our Members. On the Republican side we lost 47 seats while SILVIO CONTE was winning his first election to this House of Representatives. That attests again to his ability for garnering those votes from among the masses of western Massachusetts.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to my good friend, the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. RALPH REGULA, who served for so many years with SILVIO on the Appropriations Committee.

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

The gentleman mentioned the masses, and I cannot help but remember, when we went through the city of Pittsfield, the enormous number of people who were standing outside. It was a day off in that community. It was really remarkable to see the great outpouring of public warmth for their own, SILVIO CONTE.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a friend, a colleague, and a man who was truly one of a kind.

To say that SILVIO CONTE will be missed is an understatement. To say that he is irreplaceable is probably not off the mark. Walking over here I thought—something is missing—SILVIO and his electric cart with the joyful toot that expressed his love of life. For those of us who knew and worked with SIL over much of his long and distinguished career, he will never be forgotten. For some of our colleagues new to this body I am sorry you will not have the opportunity to experience the wit, the vitality, the character that was SILVIO CONTE.

When he walked onto the floor you never knew whether he would light it up with his colorful wardrobe or his clever words, or both.

SILVIO not only had the ability to entertain us, he was a skilled legislator as well. He took care not only of the people in his district, but through his role on the Appropriations Committee he made a lasting contribution to many sectors of the country.

As an example of SILVIO's caring for others, one of his last efforts as leader of the minority Republicans was to work hard to meet the desires and skills of each minority Member in subcommittee assignments.

He was an avid outdoorsman and cared deeply for our America's rich natural heritage. There are probably few fish and wildlife refuges in this country that do not owe something to SILVIO.

A friend to the birds and the ducks, SILVIO was also a great humanitarian and cared particularly for the less fortunate. He championed increased funding for grants to States for low income weatherization assistance, low income home energy assistance, and similar programs to aid the needy.

SILVIO always marched to the beat of a different drummer and didn't hesitate to take on the administration when he disagreed with them. At the same time he represented our party

and our Republican Presidents well in his role as the Republican leader on the Appropriations Committee.

When most of us leave here there is almost always an able replacement waiting in the wings. In SILVIO's case, I suspect this body will never be graced with someone of his style, his grace, and certainly no one with his colorful character, again.

As the George Michael Cohan song says "Always Leave Them Laughing When You Say Goodbye." Memories of SIL will never fail to bring a smile to the face and a tear to the eyes of all of us who were privileged to know and love him.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. REGULA] for his contribution.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HONORABLE SILVIO O. CONTE OF MASSACHUSETTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield, first of all, to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. ATKINS], a dear friend of the late SILVIO CONTE.

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, the dean of the Massachusetts delegation, for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, today we celebrate the life of SILVIO CONTE, a life poured out in loving service. Indeed, there was nothing measured about SILVIO CONTE, not in his friendships, not in his issues, not in his relationship with anything that he did. SILVIO, whenever you saw him, always seemed to be bursting at the seams with an excitement, a love of life, and a passion to do something and to serve. And indeed he, because of those passions, has become, I believe, one of the individuals who, when they look back on the history of this Congress and this era, will truly define us and define all that was best of this institution. I believe he will be looked upon as somebody who has defined the kind of things that we should be doing.

I was privileged to serve as a Member from Massachusetts, and SILVIO really knew no partisan divisions. When I came in as a freshman Representative, he threw his arm around me the way he could and welcomed me in the Congress in a way that I knew he meant it.

Time and time again, when there were projects, when there were concerns for the State of Massachusetts, concerns for people who needed the assistance of government, concerns about protecting the environment and the great wilderness of Alaska, when there were those concerns on our subcommittee of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, SILVIO was there. He was there to help me and guide me, sometimes shoving me in the right direction and giving me advice as he could do so well.

We will miss him. He served and loved and defined this institution in a way that has enriched all of us.

There were millions of people in Massachusetts who knew him well, and there were so many who turned out at his funeral in Pittsfield, people from all over the State. And how SIL would have loved to have witnessed that, because it so perfectly defined him. He represented everybody, including all those persons who become so disenfranchised from our Government, and the one thing they understood was that SILVIO CONTE was their connection with the Federal Government. And as we drove through the streets of Pittsfield, we saw all those handwritten signs: "Pittsfield, Massachusetts, proud home of Silvio Conte."

□ 1910

There are so many people in this country who have benefited from his work in health research and low-income energy assistance, and so many other different programs. SILVIO CONTE's loss is all of our loss, but we also, through his life, have become enriched and improved.

I would just say thank you to SILVIO. We will miss you.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON].

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of SILVIO CONTE, a man whose extraordinary contributions to Congress and this country shall endure forever.

For 32 years, SILVIO CONTE was dedicated not only to the people of the First District of Massachusetts but to Americans everywhere. These years of dedication are a glowing tribute to his love for this country. His work on behalf of education, conservation, and transportation has improved the quality of life for all Americans.

However, more importantly, his compassion, hard work, and good humor improved the life of every individual he met. In the Congress, his personal attributes allowed him to transcend party politics and earn the respect of Members on both sides of the political spectrum. The Congress will not be as effective, nor as colorful, without him.

So today, I salute SILVIO CONTE and what he stood for: dedication and service to the people, with a smile for everyone along the way. This memory will continue to be an inspiration to all of us.

Shakespeare, who had a word for almost everything, may have had the future SILVIO CONTE in mind when he said, "He was a man, take him for all in all, I shall not look upon his like again."

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to bring to the microphone another friend of SILVIO CONTE, the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. SKEEN].

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

Mr. Speaker, on February 8 America lost one of our finest Members of Congress, SILVIO CONTE. For those of us who served with SIL on the Appropriations Committee, he was our ranking member, mentor, and friend.

He was also our role model for what a Member of Congress should be. Much to the discomfiture of his staff, SILVIO was on the job early and worked at full speed ahead until late at night. The rigors of the budget summit were just another day to him. He was an example of what hard work and uncompromising principles could accomplish for all Americans.

The last several years brought health problems to my good friend. A bout with cancer was faced and fought. Unfortunately, there was a recurrence and subsequently the battle was lost. We will all never forget how SIL could change the disability of knee problems to a new identity as the House's motorized Member. We will certainly miss seeing his cart with flags flying either rolling through the halls or recharging on an extension cord.

I will miss my colleague on the Appropriations Committee. With his usual diligence to detail and insatiable appetite for work, he would appear at almost any committee hearing to inject his wit and wisdom, knowing intimately the budgetary demands of each agency within the Federal Government. I relied on him many times for his leadership and knowledge.

While most would rest on their laurels, take time to relax, and ease the burdens of their pain, SILVIO CONTE drove on. He had a mission to perform on behalf of his little people. That is why he maintained his role as ranking member of the Labor—Health and Human Services—Education Subcommittee. This is the one subcommittee where the people's personal interests are met.

SILVIO CONTE never slowed down. His last battle with deteriorating health reminds me of a Dylan Thomas poem I like so well:

Do not go gentle into that good night. Rage!
Rage against the dying of the light.

SIL raged until the last light, and I am sure that he has found the night very gentle indeed.

Farewell, my good friend. We will miss you. America will miss you.

Mr. MOAKLEY. I thank the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. Speaker, SIL CONTE and I had much in common. SIL and I served in the Massachusetts Legislature at the same time, he in the senate, and I in the house.

SIL used to get down to Filene's basement at least twice a week. Filene's basement was a place where you have automatic markdowns on suits and sports jackets.

SIL was very close with the dollar. They took quite a few markdowns before SIL bought them. So some of them really were green in color, probably from mildew.

But some of those coats and jackets that he bought back in the 1950's, he was still wearing in the Congress not too long ago. With SIL'S passing I am sure that many television repairmen will not be getting the calls to have the color fixed on sets as they used to have.

But I remember playing gin with Sil. He was a very highly competitive fellow, whether it be gin or on the golf course or legislatively. He had a very good night this night, and I had a terrible night, not that I am a good gin player.

The next day, Speaker O'Neill called up about something, and he says, "Where did you go last night?" I said, "Well, I was at Eastward Ho, playing gin with SIL CONTE. He said, "You were playing gin with SIL CONTE? He is the world's worst gin player." I said, "Not any more he isn't." But he was really a legislator's legislator.

He had a heart bigger than himself. It was alluded to here that just being in that funeral procession and seeing the people saluting, the young children waving the flags, the cars parked along the road with their lights on and the signs on the store windows, "We love you, SIL CONTE." I said to somebody, "This is an entourage and a reception on the side of the roads that is fit for a President." When you really thought about it he was the president of Pittsfield. He was their Federal connection.

It is a very democratic district, if you look at the demographics. But SIL CONTE won that district on sheer personality and hard work. Every time there was a Federal project that could be brought into Pittsfield, in that First Congressional District of Massachusetts, SIL made sure that he had a swing at the bat and many times he was successful. So there are many of us that will think about things and your eyes will fill with some of the things that SIL had done and if you walked into his office, I think he has had every baseball player's autographed picture on the wall, from Ty Cobb, baseballs signed by the greats. Carl Yastrzemski was a visitor to his office many times. It is a funny thing. Carl would come down to talk politics, and SIL wanted to talk baseball. So that was quite a conversation.

□ 1920

But the things that SIL has done, both here on the floor, in committee, socially, he has lived life to its fullest. And 2 weeks before he died, he was out fishing with his son in a cold river that most people would not go out on their best day of health. And SIL was ready.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to bring to the microphone a dear friend of SIL CONTE's, the gentleman from New York, the Honorable BILL GREEN.

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished dean of the Massachusetts delegation for yielding. As we both mourn the death of our friend, SILVIO CONTE, but also recall the joys that he brought to so many of us, many have commented on SILVIO's wit, on his colorful speeches here in the well of the House and in our Appropriations Committee, and I shall certainly remember all of those.

But I also remember him for some other things. First, as has been mentioned, a remarkable record of legislative accomplishments. Second, the fact that he really could stay on top of the work of 13 appropriation subcommittees, and I know that his staff sometimes felt that he was pushing them a little bit, and that they were working harder than a lot of other staffs around the Hill, and that was probably true. But SIL really took the responsibility as ranking minority member of the Appropriations Committee very seriously, and he always was on top of what was going on.

And of course, I shall also remember that back of that was SIL's encyclopedic knowledge of the Federal Government. It was just remarkable how much he knew of the laws for which we were appropriating funds, how much he knew of the history of all of these programs and all of the agencies. What a wealth of experience he brought to his work as ranking minority member and to whatever other issues interested him.

But finally, most of all, I shall remember his personal kindnesses to me, because as the gentleman from Ohio. [Mr. REGULA] mentioned earlier in this special order, SILVIO really was concerned that his Republican colleagues on the Appropriations Committee have the opportunity to use their talents to the fullest, and he say to it when I was a freshman on the Appropriations Committee, having been a former HUD regional administrator, that I got to be ranking Republican on the HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee, and that certainly has made my 10½ years on the Appropriations Committee a lot more valuable to me, and I hope a lot more valuable to those I serve than they otherwise would have been. And it was the fact that SILVO would really go out of his way to help his colleagues that I think on top of everything else really crowned an extraordinary career here in the House of Representatives.

We shall all miss him very, very deeply.

Mr. MOAKLEY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from New Jersey, the Honorable MARGE ROUKEMA.

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

I want to speak here tonight both as a Republican and as one from New Jersey. I want to express here the deep reverence we in New Jersey have for SILVIO CONTE. As our former colleague from New Jersey, Congresswoman Millicent Fenwick, used to say after observing SILVIO in one of his unique performances on the floor on one of the particularly thorny issues he was dealing with, she used to say in her patrician way, "SILVIO is such a treasure to our party."

Millicent was only half right. SILVIO is a national treasure, and we are all the poorer for his passing.

SILVIO became my friend my very first year in Congress. And I believe he befriended everyone, as we have heard from many people here tonight. I certainly appreciated his friendship, his good counsel and his sage advice. There is none whose friendship I treasured more in this House.

I quickly learned when I was first elected about the magic of the television camera, because that magic had made national stars out of some of our Members, and certainly SILVIO was one of those. I found that as I was campaigning for my first reelection, people would come up to me and ask, "Do you know that man from Massachusetts," and they might get his name right or they might not, but I knew who they were speaking of. They would tell me in one form or another how much they were attracted to him, they respected him and they loved him. They loved the fact that he was dramatic. They loved the fact that he could be understood and they would invariably say to me, "He's a man that speaks his mind. He speaks in plain English, and we appreciate that. And he tells the truth."

But most of all, they loved the fact that in those stormy days of cutting budgets, and how well those of us who have been here for a decade remember, SILVIO was always there championing the voiceless, whether it was students who needed help, or the senior citizens who needed assistance, help assistance, Older Americans Act assistance, whatever, SILVIO was always there.

As a consequence of his fame, I invited him to come to my district to campaign for me. You should have seen the reception he got. We went to senior citizen centers, to senior houses, to all of the colleges in the district, and the students and the faculties loved him, and the senior citizens loved him because they knew he was genuine and he was working for them.

It was not, as my Republican colleagues can attest, it was not that SILVIO was not committed to cutting waste, fraud and abuse out of big government. He certainly was as much as

any of us. But SILVIO knew how to get his priorities straight, and he could distinguish between the safety net for the helpless and the hopeless and the waste, fraud and abuse that feeds bureacracies and pork barrel politics and abusive special interests. He understood that. And because SILVIO was the voice of the voiceless, the waste was cut and the safety net was protected.

This compassion he exhibited was tangible evidence, in my opinion, of his convictions about the meaning of America. To this son of Italian immigrants, he reflected the values of his Italian heritage, and he fused those values with what being an American meant to him. He valued family above all, and education, and health, and hard work, and upward mobility. And since he had benefited from the generosity of the American experience, he dedicated his work therefore, in Congress to helping those others who are in need of enjoying those same benefits.

He has brought a smile to all of our faces as we have reminisced here tonight. But Mr. Speaker, I am afraid they broke the mold when they created SILVIO. God has him now and we will miss him terribly. But there will never be another SILVIO.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON].

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and rise to commend the life and memory of the gentleman from Massachusetts, our friend, SILVIO CONTE.

I knew SIL for 14 years, during which he held my unqualified admiration. This was not just the respect deservedly accorded a senior Member; it was the respect earned when one meets a caring and dedicated man of honor. SIL CONTE was not just my senior. He was my friend, my guide on the Appropriations Committee, my fellow fisherman and golfing partner—though I do have to add my suspicion that the primary reason he enjoyed golfing with me was that I was the only Member he could beat on the greens.

SIL CONTE was a gregarious and kindhearted leader who always stood ready to assist a colleague in need. Though a man of immense power, he was never one to let pretension overcome his concern for others or his own enjoyment of life to its fullest. Last year, he was my guest for a weekend fundraiser in New Orleans. How typical that after the event, with a whole city in front of him, SIL opted to go fishing for speckled trout in southeast Louisiana. How evern more typical that SIL would stumble across a cajun who had a close mutual friend.

SIL has departed us now, and these halls are a sadder place for it. Yet we also know that this is a far better Chamber for his having been here.

Mr. Speaker, there is in this Chamber an onging dynamic. We are each a part of it and we each enrich it through our hard work and our pursuit of justice. That work is slow, as Madison and Jefferson meant it to be. The tangled intricacies inherent in our democracy argue against quick action.

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At times, this sclerosis becomes frustrating. We feel a stagnancy surrounding us for lack of action, and in some cases we may even become dispirited. We need not be. About 125 years ago, with our country in ruins—sundered by a 4-year Civil War—an American statesman, who I dare say was from the South, one Robert E. Lee, viewed the Nation and remarked:

> The march of Providence is so slow and our desires so impatient—the work of progress is so immense and our means of aiding it so feeble—the life of humanity is so long—that of the individual so brief—that we often see only the ebb of advancing ways and are thus discouraged. It is history that teaches us to hope.

The history of this Chamber is the history of individuals, and few stand out as remarkably as SIL CONTE. His commitment to American democracy, in all its wondrous facets and even its shortcomings, was exceeded only by his commitment to his family and to God.

To my fellow Members, I say that we have lost an institution within this institution. To his lovely wife, Corinne, I say that you can take the greatest of pride in your husband. I know that he loved you deeply, and I know how much he loved this Congress.

Goodbye SIL. Though you may have left us in body, you will never leave us in spirit.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. WALSH].

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Speaker, I only wish that I had the pleasure of knowing the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONTE] as long as the chairman of the Committee on Rules has.

I first met him 2 years ago when I came here as a freshman, and as with so many other freshmen, he welcomed me warmly, but I said to him, "SIL, I knew you 15 years before I met you," because my father served in this body with him. The stories used to come back, especially when Congressman CONTE would come up to upstate New York to hunt in the fall after election, late November every year, and the stories would come back about this colorful, fun-loving, storytelling gentleman from Massachusetts. The stories grew, I am sure, far beyond the initial proportions of the story, but he loved to hunt. He loved to fish. He loved baseball. He loved cigars. He loved to tell stories. He loved to debate. He loved politics.

I said to myself, "That is the perfect man. That is my kind of man." And he told stories about his hunting dogs, his beloved Brittany spaniels that nobody ever believed, but everybody loved the stories, and as he would hunt with one, he would tell you stories about the one that he had before.

What is so great about this country, a man whose parents were Italian became the epitome of the Massachusetts yankee, stubbornly independent, tough minded, funloving, strong, a tremendous character.

This past fall I missed an opportunity to hunt with SIL. We went up to his favorite place up in Victor, NY, at the Wilmots, and Colleen had fixed pheasant cacciatore for lunch. SIL could not make it, because he was undergoing some treatment at the time, and the plans were all in place for him to come, but he just could not make it. I regret that he could not, because I am sure that the hunt and the lunch and the stories after would have added tremendous texture to the entire day.

As a member of the Committee on Agriculture, I felt the sting of his diatribes against the honey program on an annual basis and, indeed, joined in with the Members seated on the floor of the House when he went on to rant and rave and rage about the horrors of this terrible expenditure of Federal money. He would say, "Do you know how bad it is?" And everybody would say, "No, how bad is it, SIL?" He would say, "It is so bad," and he would go on, and everybody would laugh and enjoy it. He would make his point, but he would make it with humor.

If we only could remember that that sort of debate is the kind of debate that makes people think a little bit about their own positions, maybe take a look at the other guy's position, and learn a little bit about it in the debate.

SIL CONTE was a great guy. I feel honored to have known him. I will miss him along with all of you very, very much.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. NEAL], who occupies the Second Congressional District that abuts the district that was once served by SIL CONTE.

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, Members of this body, I thank everyone for the opportunity to address the House ever so briefly on the skillful maneuvering that I witnessed from Congressman CONTE over the course of what was very close to a lifetime.

Having grown up in the shadows of SIL CONTE and EDDIE BOLAND and knowing that those two ranked as two of the three most powerful Members of this Congress, our area of Massachusetts was well represented for a long time.

Last week I took to the well of this House to offer testimony to the remarkable job that Congressman CONTE did for the people of western Massachusetts for more than 32 years. Tonight I just wanted to briefly share an anecdote that I think again is ample testimony to the manner in which he treated, and the respect that he had for, this institution.

I had accepted an invitation to speak in Holyoke, MA, where my wife is from. Holyoke is about 8 minutes from Springfield, and it is about 5 minutes from my home. I accepted an invitation from a veterans' group to speak on Memorial Day, and after having accepted that invitation to go to Holyoke, I went and delivered what I thought was a pretty good speech.

I shortly thereafter asked Congressman CONTE to speak to a group of business leaders that were coming down from my congressional district, and I got, frankly, a very terse letter from Congressman CONTE in which he said he was only too glad to speak to this group of business leaders, because he would never dream or think of going to one's congressional district or speaking to a group from another congressional district without having had a proper invitation. A member of my staff said, "I think you have a problem with Mr. CONTE."

I went over to Mr. CONTE who was sitting right in that last chair where that young lady is about to sit, and I said to him, "SIL, I received this letter, and I would like an interpretation of what it is what you think about it." He said at that time, "Well, I am not pleased with the idea of you being up in Holyoke on Memorial Day." I said, "Well, I understand that fully now." And he said, "That only means two things." He said, "First of all, the people asked, 'What are you doing in my congressional district.' And the second thing they asked is why am I not there at that event."

I apologized profusely and suggested that it would never happen again under any circumstances, and he was very grateful for the apology.

The business group came to Washington. He came into the room and spoke of why they had great wisdom in sending me to Congress and hoped that they would send me here for a long time. So I understand fully his lesson to me had been made in that usual skillful manner.

At the same time, he went out of his way to do me a great turn, so it was a lesson well learned. I hope that over the course of a career here I will be able to demonstrate the same respect for this institution that SILVIO CONTE had.

I would just close by saying that SILVIO CONTE came from a day and age when one did not apologize for being a skillful legislator, when one spoke of that in the terms of the honor that it deserves, and I think that SILVIO CONTE's ability to generate enormous Federal dollars for western Massachusetts will serve as a test for all of us in public life from that area for many years to come.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to rise along with so many of my colleagues to pay tribute to a good friend. SILVIO CONTE was an institution to this House and to the Massachusetts congressional delegation. The more than 32 years he served as a Member of Congress are a shining example of what public service and representative government should be.

SILVIO wasn't a pretentious man. He was a man who enjoyed fishing and hunting in the great outdoors as much as working in this Chamber. SILVIO was the son of Italian immigrant parents and a native of Pittsfield. He had strong roots in western Massachusetts and truly cared about the betterment of the area.

Perhaps what SILVIO enjoyed most of all was spending time at home with his family and wife Corinne, and walking the streets of Pittsfield or Northampton or other towns in his district meeting with the people who he represented in Congress. SILVIO enjoyed hearing constituents' concerns and then coming to Washington to take action on their requests. He truly served the people he represented.

Many of my colleagues in this Chamber can recall stories about SILVIO's accomplishments over the years, or about projects that they worked on with SILVIO. I have many similar memories.

Although I served only one term in Congress with SILVIO, by geography we shared numerous concerns. One of those concerns that comes to mind is the protection of the Connecticut River. When anyone in western Massachusetts goes to the Connecticut River valley and sees the salmon project, or various clean water treatment facilities, they see proof of SILVIO's dedication to the area. He was a nature lover, and saw to it that the district he represented remained a beautiful and pleasant place for families to live.

SILVIO CONTE will always be remembered for his unique sense of humor. SILVIO always had a catchy story, poem or song concerning the issue at hand. He made complicated issues understandable to the general public. He helped people understand the budget, defense issues, and education financing. He never lost sight of the fact that there are all types of people in the world, and he represented all of them. In this regard, he was indeed a most unique public servant.

What made SILVIO CONTE such an asset to this Congress was his pride in being here. The thrill of meeting new people never grew old for SILVIO. The countless photos that lined the walls of his congressional office are just one example of how eager he was to meet people. It never dawned on SILVIO that many of these people in those photos were just as excited to meet him.

SILVIO was a proud man who was thrilled to serve in this legislative body. In good times and bad, SILVIO CONTE kept his spirits high, serving the people in his district with confidence and commitment. He made our work fun with his zest for life.

I think the best way to illustrate what the people in SILVIO's district think about his legacy is to include for the RECORD editorials and commentary from some of the local papers in his district as part of this tribute. These tributes from Pittsfield, Northampton, Greenfield, Westfield, Holyoke, and Springfield come from the hearts of the people who knew him best.

There will never be another Congressman like SILVIO CONTE. His sense of honor, commitment, and personality were unique and refreshing. He added spice to this chamber, and even though he has only been away from the House of Representatives for a short time, already, he is missed tremendously.

[From the Springfield (MA) Advocate]

A NIGHT AT REMO'S

(By Al Giordano)

After making the pilgrimage to All Soul's Church in the Lakewood section of Pittsfield last Monday night to pay respects to the late Silvio Conte. I stopped in to see Remo DelGallo. Mayor of Pittsfield from 1965 to '67, and chair of the City Democratic Committee for 24 years. Remo holds court these days in his cozy bar, in the shadow of the glaring lights of the massive General Electric metropolis around which so much of this city has been built.

Long tables were packed with aging men smoking cigarettes, nursing beers, making conversation and playing cards. It was pitch night at Remo's. Bertha DelGallo was stirring pots in the kitchen while the wafting aroma of tomato sauce warmed me as I ventured in from the sub-zero cold.

Remo kindly got up from his pitch game to talk with me. "How much time do you want?"

"Five minutes," I said, lying.

"It's a big loss," said Remo. "To me over and above everything else you could say about the man, Sil was brought up in this area and he always remembered that. He was a humble person. He had compassion. He would always stop in. When Yaz came to town for the Legends of Baseball event, he got Carl to come here. He would bring his son John in when he was visiting from San Jose, California. It's that accessibility we're going to miss. You could always pick up the phone and call him."

"He was a modest liver," remembered Remo. "He never put on airs, other than the fact that he was an environmentalist, an avid bird hunter. Sil was a fun-loving guy, but he was very serious about issues. Yes, he was a Republican but on the big issues he voted his district, his constituency.

"When he first ran for State Senate around 1949 or '50, he was a Democrat who ran as a Republican. The Democratic party that was in power at the time refused him a position. He ran as a dark horse. We were so proud of him, all of us in the Lakewood area. So many Democrats just loved Sil.

"When he first ran for the Senate, the big issue was the by-pass around the town. He called it 'pork-barrel legislation.' Decades later he was still using the same line. The by-pass was the key issue then. It's still an issue now.

"He ran for Congress against James McGregor Burns, the smartest political scientist in Western Massachusetts, not just anybody. We were Democrats, but we worked for Sil. I was a precinct worker in Holyoke. Red Foley, a local bar owner, worked Westfield. We distributed literature. We were at the polls. We had a presence, it makes a big difference.

"Sil was a very competitive guy. He held his fishing derbies. He was in charge of the annual baseball game in Congress between the Democrats and the Republicans. I think the Republicans won about 17 out of 25 games. He loved the Red Sox. He had a bocci alley in his yard. He had a set of bocci balls in a velvet-lined suitcase, which he only used on special occasions. I think it was given to him by the Northampton Democratic Committee. When other guys came over he'd use the old balls. He played to win. He didn't like to lose. I beat him very rarely.

"He made his staff work as hard as he did. If Sil gave a reflection at a funeral, he would enter it into the Congressional Record and send it to the family. He added a dimension to politics: compassion, joy, dedication. He would talk to people instead of at people."

"I'm reminded of a story," said Remo, "that Donnie Sheran told me."

"You mean 'Bones'?" I replied, remembering one of Remo's perennial delegates to State Democratic Conventions.

"You remember him! Well, it went something like this. He got to the gates of heaven and Saint Peter reached out his hand and said, 'Hi Sil, I heard a great deal about you.'"

I asked Remo what advice he had for those running to replace Silvio. "They can use him as a role model," answered Remo. "He never left anything to chance. Poppy Doyle, Bob Wiener ran against him. It didn't matter who it was. You had to work. He ran on stickers on the Democratic side twice to get rid of nuisance candidates. He wouldn't do it halfway. He always out-worked and out-organized his opponents.

"If you campaign the way this guy campaigned, you can't help but be successful. If anyone ever told me that they had written him a letter and didn't get a response, I just told them they were lying. That never happened. Have fun as you go along with it, but also be very serious on the issues. He always gave his full commitment.

"Look at the flag issue. Sil was a flag waver. But he felt strongly about free speech too. He went to the American Legion to say he wouldn't support a law against flag burning! Think it's easy. We ought to try it sometime."

[From the Springfield (MA) Advocate]

SILVIO CONTE DEAD AT 69

(By Al Giordano)

The Advocate mourns the death of U.S. Rep. Silvio Conte, 69, who represented Western Mass. in Congress for the last 32 years. Conte, an independent and often liberal Republican, cast one of his final votes in opposition to launching the Gulf war.

Conte was a giant among his peers in politics. Few politicians would have the courage, as he did in 1990, to oppose a constitutional amendment against flag desecration, then appear at an American Legion convention to explain to the group why he did not support their number-one legislative priority. It was at an American Legion convention more than 20 years ago that Conte announced his opposition to the Vienam war. Yet, as a fighter for the cause of taking care of veterans, Conte retained the support and respect of veterans organizations.

In the late 1960s, Conte emerged as one of the first environmentalists in Congress when he fought a successful battle against the massive Dickey-Lincoln hydro-electric project in Maine, which would have flooded 89,000 acres of New England forest. He brought Atlantic salmon back to the Connecticut River. He lent his name to support various anti-nuclear and environmental referenda. His greatest pleasure was fishing in the lakes and streams that surround his Berkshire mountain home.

Conte was a colorful representative with a sense of humor and a penchant for writing poetry. "I do get excited. I do get mad," he told the Berkshire Eagle in 1988. "We Italians by nature are a very emotional people. But I don't stay mad. Goddamn it, when I walk back up the aisle to my seat, it's all over."

Late last year, Conte fought tears as he explained to fellow Republicans that "I am fighting for my life" in a closed-door caucus. He underwent surgery in 1987 for prostate cancer. Early this year, his cancer progressed rapidly. On Feb. 1, he had an operation to remove a blood clot near his brain, and required additional surgery on Feb. 5.

News of his death on Feb. 8 spread instantly through late night phone calls and the 11:00 p.m. news. Thousands of citizens whom Conte had helped mourned him at St. Joseph's church in Pittsfield on Wednesday. Even in the days before his death, politicians, mostly state legislators or executives, were maniacally making phone calls to line up support to run for the seat. The law requires that a special election will be held this year.

Next week, this newspaper will remember Conte and his legacy, and begin comprehensive coverage of the race to fill his shoes. Among those considering a run for the seat, the Advocate has learned that five have already made the decision to run: State Sen. John Olver, former Dukakis transportation commissioner Jane Garvey, and former State Rep. James Collins, all Democrats of Amherst: Rep. Chris Hodgkins (D-Lee) and former Rep. Stephen Pierce (R-Westfield).

Others considering a run are State Representatives Daniel Bosely (D-North Adams), Carmen Buell (D-Greenfield), Shannon O'Brien (D-Easthampton), Stanley Rosenberg (D-Amherst); former Rep. Sherwood Guernsey (D-Williamstown); Berkshire county Sheriff Carmen Massimiano (D-Pittsfield), Hampshire county Registrar of Probate and Democrat Robert Celusniak, former Republican State Sen. Peter Webber, former Dukakis aide Gary Shepard and State Sen. Martin Dunn (D-Holyoke). None have any foreign policy experience, and there is much speculation that other individuals will yet test the waters for a run. Most party activists interviewed said they will remain uncommitted until it is clear exactly who is running.

Silvio would have urged us to take it all with a sense of humor. If there is a heaven, we can be sure, Silvio Conte is probably there, negotiating with the powers-that-be to bring some divine project into First Congressional District. Saluto di, Commendatore Conte.

[From the Holyoke (MA) Transcript-Telegram, Feb. 11, 1991]

GOODBYE, SIL CONTE

There's a big hole now in the place that Silvio Conte filled. Western Massachusetts took him for granted as a benefactor, thinking he would go on forever. His loss is inconceivable.

Sil Conte was a little like the 500-pound gorilla on Capitol Hill who could do almost whatever he wanted because of the power he wielded on the committee that passed out the money. He was a congressman, though, who never forgot how he got there. Even in what we now realize were the final years of his life, as he battled with cancer he went to bat for a popular pharmacist from his district who came under fire from federal authorities for unwittingly filling false prescriptions for drugs.

Conte searched for ways to find an organ donor for a week-old Holyoke baby born with a deformed heart. He interceded in behalf of neighbors of Westover Air Force Base to oppose night flights. He got a half-million-dollar grant for a medical office to serve poor people in the Flats; and money to battle infant mortality in Holyoke, to feed the city's elderly, to keep its soup kitchens open. He fought Jack Kemp, the head of Housing and Urban Development over a $440,000 grant to revitalize Holyoke's downtown and won. He wrote Gov. Dukakis to beg him to reconsider closing the Holyoke Soldiers' Home.

He was a remarkable man.

Conte looked the part of the cigar-chomping back-room deal maker, but he surprised his constituents and his fellow Republicans with his stands: against the Gulf war, against a constitutional amendment that would have banned flag-burning against aid to Contra rebels in Nicaragua and against Reagan, despite heavy pressure from Massachusetts Republicans to renounce his attacks on the president.

He couldn't resist a parade or an antic. He called himself "Silvio O'Conte" and wore a big top hat for the Holyoke Saint Patrick's Parade. He promoted a cockroach trap made in West Springfield by covering himself with plastic roaches.

Walt Whitman would have loved Conte, with all his contradictions. He was a Republican from a Democratic state, with more years on the Hill than even the scion of the Bay State's ruling clan, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy. The Audubon Society once called him "a rare and endangered species: a Republican environmentalist." He posed in a pig's snout to protest pork-barrel spending in Congress, yet Kennedy called him "the king of pork." He voted against abortion, but voted for money for family planning, An avid hunter and back-slapping good old boy, he crusaded for funds for AIDS research. A third-generation machinist from Pittsfield, he earned his bachelor's degree and finished two years of law school in just four years, all on the GI Bill; and for ever after he took care of higher education, with federal grants that, among other things, helped the University of Massachusetts in Amherst to earn the distinction as the nation's top center for polymer studies.

It is a fitting tribute to Conte that a research center in Maryland, among the many institutions for which he did so much, will bear his name. Western Massachusetts owes Conte just as great a tribute, and even greater. He gave it a lot more than money. He protected it, befriended it, devoted his life to it.

The announcement of his death by his congressional staff ended: "The staff simply wishes to express our love for a great man."

So do we.

[From the Northampton (MA) Daily Hampshire Gazette]

SILVIO O. CONTE, A RARE INDIVIDUAL

There is much that can be written and said about Congressman Silvio O. Conte, who died Friday at age 69.

He was a rare individual, gifted with a sense of humor, and possessing political skills that thrust him into national prominence on the House Appropriations Committee.

A Republican serving a predominantly Democratic district, Conte was dean of the

Massachusetts Congressional delegation not only because of his tenure and legislative clout but also for the respect he earned from his colleagues.

As Sen. Edward M. Kennedy put it: "The secret of his success was that he took the issue seriously, but he never took himself too seriously."

President Bush offered this tribute: "For over three decades, Congressman Conte served his state and his nation with flair, skill and unmatched dedication. "Silvio Conte touched our lives and the lives of many others with his humor, warmth and decency."

In his 32 years of representing Western Massachusetts in Congress, Conte was an outspoken advocate for the poor, and annually argued passionately for expenditures for health and education.

It was through the G.I. Bill that Conte attended college and law school and he became a champion of higher education funding.

Conte offered more than political rhetoric to these causes. His legislative skills and years of experience allowed him to take care of his district and the commonwealth. He made the federal government work on behalf of the people.

Perhaps most notable about Sil Conte, however, was his courage. He always voted his conscience.

In the late 1960s Conte was an early critic of the Vietnam War, and he called for a halt to the bombing of North Vietnam, a decision that was not popular with veterans groups in his district.

Last summer, when some members of Congress were jumping on the flag desecration band wagon—many because they faced reelection—Conte stood up for free expression and joined the majority in defeating the flag bill.

Last month, he was one of three Republicans to vote against the resolution supporting war with Iraq. Conte wanted to give sanctions more time.

The scramble to fill the First Congressional District seat has begun. A special election will choose a new congressman, but it will not fill the void in the House of Representatives created by the passing of Silvio Conte.

[From the Greenfield Recorder]

SILVIO CONTE

For more than three decades Silvio Conte was Franklin County's voice in Washington, a job he performed well and one that will be greatly missed.

To those outside this corner of Massachusetts, the Pittsfield Republican was a powerful member of Congress. Rep. Conte regularly made bureaucracy perform and got action from the highest government officials.

That picture is accurate, but only as far as it goes. Rep. Conte was not simply a powerful politician; he was an admired and respected man who acted in accordance with what he felt was best for his district.

Often that meant disagreeing with fellow Republicans in government. No Republican voted in opposition to his own party's president with greater frequency than Rep. Conte. Just last month, he was one of only three Republicans to oppose the resolution authorizing President Bush to go to war with Iraq.

And yet, after learning of his death, President Bush was quick to offer kind and warm words of remembrance for Rep. Conte.

The president was not alone. On both sides of the political aisle, in Washington and here in Franklin County, Rep. Conte is being remembered as a man who worked hard, remembered his roots and never took himself as seriously as he did the needs of the district.

Part of what Rep. Conte leaves behind can be seen and touched: the Mill Street Apartment building, the I-91 industrial park, the senior center at the Weldon. And, it's no exaggeration to say that without Rep. Conte's efforts there would be no anadromous fish laboratory in Turners Falls and no Polymer research center at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst.

Another part of what he leaves behind is a cleaner environment. Rep. Conte's efforts on behalf of the outdoors earned him accolades from sports groups and respect of environmentalists.

Remembering their campaigns together, Walter Kostanski, a longtime Conte friend, supporter and colleague in the state Legislature in the 1950s, noted that when Rep. Conte won election to his first term in 1958 he pledged to work toward safeguarding natural resources and be "dedicated to service to his constituency."

For 33 years, Rep. Silvio Conte kept that promise. He will be missed.

[From the Westfield News]

CONTE REMEMBERED FOR HIS WIT, CONCERN

(By George O'Brien)

WESTFIELD.—Steven Pierce has a word to describe the late Silvio O. Conte—remarkable.

He used the word several times when asked Sunday about the 17-term U.S. representative who died Friday night, and his recollections of him.

Pierce and other Westfield area friends and acquaintances remembered Conte for his wit, his candor, his power and his support. But mostly they remembered him as a man who rose to great heights, but never forgot those who gave him the ladder—the constituents of a district as large as it is complex.

For Todd Lever of Southwick, a staff assistant in Conte's Pittsfield office, today will not be a routine day at the office—far from it.

Lever said the staff in Pittsfield would likely spend the day completing funeral arrangements and helping family members in any way they could, sobering duties for a staff that was confident that Conte would bounce back from the brain surgery he underwent last week.

Lever, who is looking to launch his own career in politics as he seeks a selectmen's seat this spring, said Conte "was a great man. He did a lot for western Massachusetts, and for the country as a whole."

Pierce, who is mentioned as one of those who may seek Conte's seat in the upcoming special election, didn't want to talk about that on Sunday.

"Like thousands of other people across the state, I've lost a personal friend and a great congressman," he said. "I'm very saddened by this."

Pierce said he last saw Conte three weeks ago, when the state's recently appointed Secretary of Communities and Development met with him in Washington to discuss such matters as fuel assistance and federal housing legislation.

"He was his typical self," Pierce said, "he was jovial but was also concerned for his constituents . . . that concern was always there.

"He was amazing to watch over the years," Pierce said, "here was a man, a great statesman and a powerful leader, a man who dealt with presidents and foreign leaders . . . and yet he never lost touch with the people of Westfield and Southwick and Pittsfield.

"He was remarkable."

Lever said it may be some time before area residents come to understand the extent of Conte's impact on the region.

"I hope people may someday get some idea of how he affected this area," he said, noting that residents may not be aware of Conte's role in securing funds for many of the buildings and other projects in the area.

"It was a great experience," Lever said of his work with Conte. "I couldn't ask to work for a better person."

Conte developed close friendships with many in the Westfield area. William Boisseau, Sr. remembers that Conte became good friends with his father, then a Farm Bureau employee, and came to Westfield for the 60th wedding anniversary of Boisseau's parents.

"He was a great guy." Boisseau said. "He was well liked by the people of Westfield."

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. HUNTER].

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman very much for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I am thankful for the opportunity to talk a little bit about SIL.

□ 1940

I knew SIL as a fellow legislator, and one whom I greatly admired, but I also knew SIL as a fellow outdoorsman, a guy who absolutely loved America. He loved the America that exists beyond the asphalt pavement, and all of the great construction works we involve ourselves in in this Congress.

It is interesting that SIL, as a guy who delivered a lot of money to his district and to other districts around the country, and a lot of Federal dollars to build great projects, really I think he more greatly loved outdoor America, than that was mandated. I think he loved that, that was what God made a little better. He loved the early morning, the Sun coming up, he loved to be out in the woods, ready with his shotgun, rifle, or fishing tackle, or beloved dogs, or his buddies. He loved the evening. He loved the dew on the grass, the crackle of leaves, especially in the fall, and he loved everything that was God made in the outdoors. SIL was a guy who delighted in the cackle of a rooster pheasant when it takes off. If anyone is not a hunter, maybe they cannot appreciate that, but it makes a person believe there is a God, because God had to have made rooster pheasants especially for hunters, because it is absolutely an explosion, and unnerves a hunter, and is difficult to shoot. If a person does shoot, and they are SIL CONTE, they know 50 places to get that pheasant cooked up, so it is a gourmet's delight. He did that many, many times. He loved the stump of a whitetail buck, and regularly attended the various hunting areas in the East, and introduced me to some of those great areas. He loved the elegance of a great winged teal or mallard duck or black ducks, wildlife which he greatly

respected. He did a great deal to further the tradition of the legislator, who helped to renew these very important resources, outdoor America.

He worked hard to have the kind of America where a plumber or a construction worker or a person, any person, who carried a lunch bucket and did not necessarily know a lot of land owners, could find a place to hunt and fish and lose himself in the outdoors. That is a very important asset in these United States, to have places where people can get away from their bosses, and get away from the strife and the pressure of life in the civilized society, and get out where there are no people, and think and meditate, and maybe bring a little balance to their lives.

SIL CONTE was a guy who really worked on American conservation in the great tradition of Theodore Roosevelt. He worked hard and was a real instrument in keeping our waterfowl population high, in the tradition of Ducks Unlimited, and many, many leaders in the U.S. Congress in the House and the other body and in the administration who, during the 1920's, the 1930's, the 1940's, and the 1950's, when our waterfowl was facing periods of extinction, would work building a partnership between the private sector and the public sector to see to it that we brought our great populations of waterfowl back, and not only created places for them to survive and to nest and to propagate, but also for thousands of other waterfowl species and wildlife species.

SIL CONTE was a conservationist. He was a conservationist in the finest tradition of American conservationists, and he did it because he absolutely loved the outdoors. However, as a son of a working man, I think SIL also liked the idea that every American should be able to have a place to go and enjoy himself in the outdoors. Many people today, many working people throughout this great country who want to take a little time off, or maybe go out in the afternoon after work, and have a chance to shoot a pheasant, or a duck, or take a hike, or take their son fishing, can thank SIL CONTE for all that he did to husband these important natural resources.

One other thing I liked about SIL is that SIL was irreverent at exactly the right times. If anyone watched SIL watching the baseball game, and I remember during the budget process when the Republicans were all closeted over in the leader's office and we were banging around the alternate proposals, and we had reworked, retread the same ground many, many times, and we reworked the same issues many, many times, and we were kind of going round and round. SIL turned on the ballgame. He had a real sense of priorities. Our own deliberations and statements of self-importance would be interrupted by SIL's shouts, cheers, and his boos in watching these baseball games that to him were more important than political posturing, or in some cases, this merry-go-round of legislation which we sometimes make a lot of noise and do not produce a lot of substance.

I have often thought SIL booed Congress sometimes in the same way that he would boo ball players, and I think it gave Members a sense of balance, and it gave Members a sense of perspective to have SIL CONTE stride down the aisle and tell Members that maybe we were all making a terrible mistake, and we were not as special as we all thought we were. SIL gave so much to this institution, and is one of those very special people. Many, many Members come into this House, many wonderful excellent people, and every now and then there is somebody who stands out, who when we are thinking about something or we have a little time to ourselves, and your mind strays back to Congress, Members will see one or two figures doing things that caught their attention at the time. SIL CONTE was one of those people. I will always see SIL with his boisterous life, his love of life, his enjoyment, just being alive in America, and his wonderful sense of balance and knowledge of exactly where he was in God's world.

So SIL CONTE, for your giving, providing, and enjoying, I think one of America's assets, our sense of humor and our laughter, and for bringing so much character to the House floor, God bless you, and may this Chamber and Members of this Chamber remember SIL CONTE and follow in his tradition for many years to come.

I want to thank the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY], his dear friend, as well as the Speaker for letting me come down to say a few words.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman hit it on the head: SIL CONTE was irreverent about everything but religion. He was a family man, a churchman, and he had the ability to laugh at himself. I think that is why he enjoyed life so much, because he knew we could take everything serious, but not yourself.

I think the gentleman well illustrated in the midst of the budget negotiations, when people were ready to kill, he would just flip on the baseball game and say, "Let's cool it down for a while."

Mr. HUNTER. If the gentleman will yield, and I did not want to take too much time, but the gentleman is exactly right. SIL CONTE had that great quality of being able, and I think that quality is humor, and balance and irreverence, allowed him to enter into the toughest of debates and enter into debates in which we were absolutely going at each other's throats. Yet, he could bring the House back to a state of comity and a state in which Members respected each other and reestablished old friendships, almost as soon as the smoke had died from the previous debate.

I remember walking in a restaurant one time, over in Arlington someplace, and I heard roars of laughter from a back room. I walked in and there was SIL with his family and probably two or three others, presiding over a great, wonderful, Italian meal and enjoying life. I remember at the time it reminded me that there are other things besides our troubles on the House floor and the issues that percolate up and catch our attention from day to day. It is a great life. It is a wonderful life and a wonderful country. SIL never forgot it.

Mr. MOAKLEY. As alluded to earlier. SIL CONTE, on many occasions, got the Republican and Democratic nomination, he was unopposed. He ran against himself, and I remember talking to a Democratic State chairman who said that they had a full house at the Democratic meeting in his town, and they were talking about some of the local problems. As a Republican, SIL CONTE walked in, everybody stood up and cheered. To them, SIL CONTE was not a Republican. He was not a Democrat. He was SIL CONTE. He was the fellow that worked for us. He was the fellow that was always there. If everyone ever saw SIL CONTE marching in a parade, they would think he got elected the day before he marched on that parade. He marched in every parade like it was his first parade, going from side to side, shaking hands. The energy that he had and the way that he greeted people, burnout was not a word in SIL CONTE's vocabulary.

He did so many things when he really physically, should not have done them. That was SIL CONTE. He fought the good fight. He loved life. He played hard. He laughed hard. I am sure that he is entertaining some of our people upstairs somewhere.

I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. MINETA].

□ 1950

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening with a mixture of sadness and joy in tribute to my good friend and colleague SILVIO CONTE.

The sadness we feel, Mr. Speaker, is all too obvious.

The passing of SILVIO CONTE on February 8 leaves his family, his constituents, the State of Massachusetts, and this House, with a loss of a man who cannot be replaced.

But our sadness cannot diminish the joys of remembering our colleague as we do today, and as we will in the years to come.

For this opportunity to recall our memories I would like to thank the distinguished minority leader, Mr. MICHEL, and the equally distinguished chairman of the Rules Committee, Mr. MOAKLEY, for requesting this time and

inviting all House Members to participate.

SILVIO CONTE will always have a special place in the heart of this Chamber because SILVIO lived his life to the credit of the House and all that this Chamber represents.

SILVIO relished his roots. He never forgot his humble beginnings. His constitutents in the First District of Massachusetts, in turn, never had any doubt that SILVIO was in Washington as one of them, as their representative.

Throughout his 32 years in the House, SILVIO CONTE spoke up for fairness and justice. He not only believed in and lived the American Dream: He worked to make that dream a reality for every American.

He championed working Americans by pleading for sanity in the way Congress spends hard-earned taxpayer dollars.

He challenged proposed cuts in student aid, programs to feed the elderly and poor, and the failure to create a national energy policy.

For 17 years, I had the privilege of serving with SIL in this House but for the last 12 years, I had the personal good fortune to work with SILVIO CONTE as a fellow Regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

No one I know, myself included, looked to the Smithsonian with more awe and wonder than did SILVIO.

To SILVIO, the Smithsonian was more than merely the Nation's attic: It was the living legacy of the United States.

SILVIO knew that to build a better future meant understanding the marvels of the world that give us a perspective of who and what we are as human beings.

The Smithsonian is that, and very much more. The Board of Regents will be the poorer for losing SILVIO CONTE as a member.

Taken together, SILVIO'S interests and achievements were the marks of a man who used his office for a purpose larger than the concerns of any one congressional district.

SILVIO simply believed that government and national institutions can be a force for a greater good in the United States, and he lived his life as a public official to shape that good as best he could.

Part of what helped make SILVIO such an outstanding and successful figure in the House was the balance he kept in his personal life.

Very simply, SILVIO CONTE never forgot how to have fun—even in the face of his own declining health.

The roar of his outrage at ineffectual policies was matched only by the roar of his self-deprecating humor, or his often poetic joy at the prospect of winning years for the Boston Red Sox.

Mr. Speaker, I feel a special honor for having served in this House with SILVIO CONTE. With all the demands of this high office, SILVIO maintained an energetic balance as a human being.

We all benefited from his example, from the honor he did to his office and this Chamber.

We will all miss his reverence for his fellow Americans, and for the boundless irreverence he directed at the pomposities in our world.

Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in extending our condolences to SILVIO'S wife, Corinne, and family. In fact, his son John, lived in San Jose and was a constituent of mine and for several Christmases had the great privilege and enjoyment of taking packages from SILVIO and Corinne to John, his family, and especially his two grandsons in San Jose he loved so much.

SILVIO CONTE'S long and distinguished career as a public servant was an inspiration to us all.

I will miss his friendship, but never forget the friend.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the honorable gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. RINALDO].

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, there is no greater tribute to our colleague and friend, SILVIO CONTE, than the outpouring of affection and respect we have seen since his passing.

His funeral, the memorial service held earlier today in the Capitol, and the special order in which so many Members are participating now, attest to the fact that SILVIO was not just a Member of Congress. He was a special person, with many gifts.

The greatest among them was his love of life. For all those who denigrate politics and who like to criticize Congress, SILVIO supplied the perfect answer.

This institution is about people, about ideals, about commitment and integrity. SILVIO had them all.

He compiled one of the longest, most distinguished careers of service in the history of this institution.

And, like almost everything else he did, he did it against the grain and he did it with gusto.

He was a Republican in a Democratic seat and Democratic State.

He was an independent voice against the conventional wisdom.

He was a flamboyant orator in an institution where speeches can be long and dull.

And there is one thing many people overlook about SILVIO'S speeches.

People frequently cite his colorfulness.

But they often forget that they were effective. Just as he was.

He knew how to make a point, and he knew how to make it powerfully.

And all along, he enjoyed the respect and good will of his colleagues, on both sides of the aisle.

And of that—his personality, his compassion, his energy, his friendships and his talent—are testimony to the kind of person SILVIO was.

When the Elizabethan poet Ben Jonson passed away, they placed a now-famous line on his tombstone: "O Rare Ben Jonson."

They could do the same for SILVIO, for he was rare.

He had commitment and integrity.

He had energy, vigor, and a love of people, just as he loved his Boston Red Sox.

He was a friend.

And he also loved a good cigar.

I first met SILVIO 19 years ago when I was campaigning for my first term in Congress. Probably one of the first Members of Congress from another State I ever had the pleasure of meeting, and someone had given me a cigar. I refused it, saying, "Oh, I don't smoke."

And SILVIO hit me in the side and he said, "Take the cigar."

I took the cigar and I gave it to him.

From 1972 when I was campaigning until when he passed away, whenever anyone gave me a cigar, I gave it to SILVIO CONTE.

We became good friends over the years. We enjoyed a good meal together. We enjoyed talking together.

He was most of all, a warm human being and a distinguished colleague, and I will never forget that.

Mr. Speaker, I will miss SILVIO, his companionship, his sense of humor and his dedication to this institution.

I want to extend my deepest sympathies to his wife, Corinne, and to his family, and want to thank them for sharing him with us and with his constituents for so many years.

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

Mr. Speaker, at the church there were many, many eulogies and they were all outstanding. One of the eulogies was given by former Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, and I will include the remarks of the Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, as well as the remarks of Edward P. Boland.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sil loved and respected the process of legislation, too. He hated the so-called "continuing resolution," the catchall measure we pass when we can't pass the appropriations bill and time is running out. He called it "a substitute for thinking," but would go along with it as a last resort to make sure Government employees got paid.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REMARKS OF FORMER REPRESENTATIVE EDWARD P. BOLAND

Mr. BOLAND. I appreciate the kindness of the dean of the Massachusetts delegation, Congressman Joe Moakley, which allows me to participate in this way in the House's tribute to my friend, Silvio Conte.

I was privileged to represent the Second Congressional District of Massachusetts in the House of Representatives for 36 years. For 30 of those years, Sil Conte represented the First District. Together, our districts included all of the cities and towns of Western Massachusetts. We quickly realized that we could accomplish far more for the people of our area by coordinating our efforts, and I am proud to say that we forged a relationship that allowed us to work as true partners. On occasions too numerous to recall, one or the other of us would suggest a joint approach on an issue of special importance to Western Massachusetts, or request the aid of the other on a particular matter. I do not believe that the personal and working relationships between Members from adjoining districts could have been closer than the ones Sil and I enjoyed.

Although I could cite dozens of examples, I think that the work we did together to renew the Connecticut River mattered most to Sil. When Sil came to Congress, the entire length of the river from Vermont to Connecticut was literally an open sewer. The banks of the once-beautiful waterway no longer attracted people seeking recreation, and the contaminated, murky waters could barely sustain fish and other forms of aquatic life. Sil had a tremendous sense of what the Connecticut had been, and could be again. For three decades, in an effort that I was happy to join, he pushed for programs and funds that could bring life back to the river. The sewage treatment plants, flood control dams, wilderness preserves, the Atlantic salmon program, boating areas and every fishing hole along the Connecticut, offer testament to the success of that effort. Today, the river is once again a vital, beautiful resource for millions of people in the Northeast. Silvio's frequent expressions of love for the outdoors were more than just words, and the Connecticut River is evidence beyond doubt of the validity of his claim to be a conservationist and an environmentalist.

Silvio Conte was much more, however, than a Congressman focused only on parochial interests. Although he was well known for his flamboyant speeches on the House floor, he developed a great interest in national and international affairs. His early opposition to the war in Vietnam was but one example of his taking a courageous and principled stand even if to do so meant moving away from the majority of his party. I was proud to have him on my side as well in the effort to end the violence, and promote democracy, in Central America.

Although his district was primarily rural, Sil joined me as sponsor of vital legislation to provide housing to the residents of our inner cities. Health care was his passion, and he made sure that our national efforts to find cures for the diseases which afflict society were adequately funded. Those without enough to eat in Africa had a champion in Sil Conte, as did poor children in our own country who needed the assistance of government to ensure access to eductional opportunities.

Sil worked hard to translate the goal of equal justice under law into a reality for all Americans. When a Massachusetts minister, the Reverend James Reeb was murdered in Alabama in the early 1960's, John McCormack sent Sil and I to Selma as part of an effort to underscore the support of Congress for the cause of civil rights. We marched together in that troubled community and dan-

gerous time and when we returned, Sil spoke out forcefully on the House floor to debunk the notion that those who had assembled peacefully to protest were somehow responsible for the violent outbursts of people trying to stem the tide of change. Sil never waivered in his commitment to civil rights and through his words and votes was a leader on that important issue.

Sil Conte was my friend, and as my wife, Mary, and I stood in line at his wake I was struck by the fact that he had been able to instill that sense of friendship in hundreds of people. He had a joy for living that made people want to be in his company. The exuberance with which he threw himself into his work was contagious, and the sense of decency which characterized him enobled whatever he undertook. He was truly unique and those of us privileged to know him will miss him very much indeed.

Sil's family was his strong foundation. His wife, Corinne, was a source of constant strength and support on whom he greatly relied. Among my fondest memories of service in Congress are those involving a trip or event in which Corinne and Sil Conte participated. To Corinne and the Conte children—John, Michelle, Gayle, and Sylvia go not only my deepest sympathies but my thanks as well for having shared this remarkable person with us for so many years.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, as we bring this special order to a conclusion I just want to say that all our staff around here in the Capitol wanted it to be known that they loved SILVIO CONTE, too.

All of us join in expressing our profound sorrow to Corinne, Michelle, Sylvia, John, Gayle, and the grandchildren.

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, during my tenure in the Congress, I have served with about 2,000 Members. None were more dedicated than SILVIO CONTE, and none were more courageous. None ever worked any harder than SILVIO CONTE, and none, at times during general debate on a very controversial issue could get any more excited and apparently real mad, but within a matter of a very few minutes, he would be back to his usual kind manner again.

I recall the day he was elected a member of the Appropriations Committee, and at that time there were a great number of his side with considerably more seniority. As time passed, he advanced and at the time of his death, he was the ranking minority Member on our committee. Serving on all 13 subcommittees, along with the chairman of the full committee, he was always diligent and interested in the outcome of that particular bill. He loved people and was a true believer in the maxim that if you take care of the health of your people and educate your children, you will continue living in the strongest country in the world. He further believed, and sincerely, Mr. Speaker, that we have reached the time when education should not have to compete for funds with national defense, the trade deficit and drugs. He believed that if our money was well spent in our school systems, and if the families of the children in the schools were more active and assisted the school authorities considerably more, we would have a better educated citizenry.

He loved his family. He was a giant at the center of national power, but at all times he remained a modest man. He was a good man who served his country well. He always kept the common touch, and as a man he could be compared to the giant sturdy oak that grows on the hillsides in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He was a fighter for social justice and was a legislator for the common people he knew so well. His concept of public trust was without parallel and never did he fail to speak out against any proposal that was not sound or not in the best interest of our country. In every position he held, either private or public, he achieved distinction. His character, his achievements, and his faithful service will be an inspiration to generations yet to come.

SILVIO CONTE was good for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and for the United States of America.

I deem it a great privilege and an honor to have been a friend of SILVIO CONTE. I have lost a true friend and this country has lost a great statesman.

To his lovely wife and family, I extend deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I cannot think of an individual in this Chamber who possessed the rare mixture of kidding and kindness, of humor and humility, of sharp wit and soft heart. He was the type of man I trusted to fight beside in the trenches and respected as a foe on the legislative battlefield. He had the courage of his convictions and the conviction of a saint. But most important of all, he was, and will always be remembered as, a good friend.

SILVIO left an impressive record relating to health, education, environmental, and veterans issues. Even though SILVIO was officially from the "other side of the aisle" I, as well as most of my colleagues, only thought of our friend as on the best side of the people, on the right side of humanity.

SILVIO and I shared a common love—the rugged outdoors and the pursuit of hunting. SILVIO spent years trying to save our Nation's wetlands from the destruction of overdevelopment and to make it possible for nature lovers, birdwatchers, and hunters alike to avail themselves of our country's bountiful natural resources.

I served with SILVIO for many years as a member of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission—which recommends and approves wetland resources for inclusion in the Wildlife Refuge System. For 26 years on the Commission, his fierce defense of these fragile resources and—as the ranking Republican member of the Appropriations Committee—his dogged determination to protect these resources without driving the Nation into debt was the major backbone of its work.

Before he died, SILVIO CONTE introduced H.R. 794 to establish the Connecticut River as a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge. At the most recent Commission meeting, on February 26, I proposed a resolution that because of exemplary service on the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, and because of his contribution in Congress to preserving our natural resources, that legislation was enacted into law as the "Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge."

I would like to share the text of my resolution with my colleagues in honor of our good friend, SILVIO:

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION COMMISSION RESOLUTION

Whereas, The Honorable SILVIO O. CONTE, Representative from Massachusetts served with honor and distinction on the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission for twenty-six years commencing on February 1, 1965, and continuing until his death on February 8, 1991, and

Whereas, Mr. CONTE'S utmost concern for the protection and enhancement of the Nation's migratory bird resources directly contributed to the establishment of 80 new national wildlife refuges that provide a gift of over one million acres of wild lands and waterfowl habitat for present and future generations, and

Whereas, Mr. CONTE crafted numerous pieces of legislation to protect and improve our environment including the landmark North American Wetlands Conservation Act of 1989, which he coauthored and which provides up to $25 million annually for wetland and waterfowl habitat preservation and restoration, thereby expanding the role of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, and

Whereas, Mr. CONTE championed congressional funding of the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act thereby effecting Federal leadership in the propagation, conservation, and restoration of sea-run fishes including the Atlantic salmon in which he had an especially keen interest: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that this Commission on its own behalf and on behalf of the Nation's people expresses its deepest sorrow at the loss of Mr. CONTE, fellow colleague, statesman, and consummate conservationist, and

Be it further Resolved, that Mr. CONTE'S contributions to the work of this Commission and to the conservation of the Nation's natural resources be memorialized in a new haven for wildlife and fish along his beloved Connecticut River that when established will bear the name Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, SILVIO CONTE was a dear, dear friend of mine and I mourn his loss. This House and the Nation have lost a legislator and statesman of the highest caliber. I will miss him terribly.

SILVIO loved this House and the art of legislation. He was an absolute master of the process and he accomplished so very much for this country and the people of his district.

I can think of no one for whom I had higher respect and greater admiration. I think all of us who knew SILVIO CONTE recognized that rare talent, dedication, and zest for life and work that he displayed during all of his years here.

We worked together on the Appropriations Committee in bipartisan harmony on many, many issues and no matter how complex the issue or legislative situation, SIL could always find a way to accomplish the task and he had a genius for making it enjoyable and even fun. He was a joy to work with and I loved him for it.

SIL was a natural. There is a movie about baseball called "The Natural" starring Robert Redford as its star. SIL CONTE could just as easily have been the star because he loved baseball and he surely was a natural. There was nothing devious or cunning about him. He was open and above board in all his dealings. You knew where he stood on everything.

He enjoyed the Appropriations Subcommittee on the Interior Department of which I am chairman. He was very much the outdoors-

man. He loved to hunt and fish and he was devoted not only to preserving our magnificent natural resources but to restoring them. The people of New England particularly owe him a debt which can never be repaid because he was responsible for cleaning up its rivers. Maybe it was because he liked to fish in those waters. He knew them well and he took the lead in procuring Federal funds to clean them up.

SIL was such a wonderful friend and colleague. He was a raconteur extraordinaire—his stories were funny, sad, warm, and touching. He was tough and gentle and a most solid human being. SILVIO stood for ideas, integrity, and principles and he was without doubt the most effective advocate of my experience.

When Addie and I were together with SILVIO and Corrine, it was always fun and memorable. I'll never see another duck stamp, nor hear a duck call, nor see a red convertible, nor play another game of golf without thinking of SIL CONTE. What a man he was.

To Corinne and her family, our loving sympathy. SILVIO will be remembered in the House for many, many years.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I served with SILVIO CONTE in this House for 4 years, although I was gifted with his friendship for a quarter of a century. I always felt a special kinship with SIL; we shared a common heritage, a similar political philosophy, and a common home State, Massachusetts—not to mention the fact that, as a longtime resident of Bethesda, SIL was one of my favorite constituents.

His career in this body spanned over 3 decades, while his friends and admirers spanned the Nation and the ideological spectrum. He commanded the respect of his peers like few members of this body had before him; and he loved and cared for his constituency and his country with a singular and steadfast devotion.

Above all, SIL was a tremendously passionate legislator. He pursued each cause with relentless energy and unswerving commitment. Even the most mundane of issues would catch his attention, raise his ire, and stir him to action. He got things done because he meant business; and when SIL CONTE meant business, this body stood up and took notice. By the sheer force of his character, he always commanded the eyes and ears—and, more importantly, the heart—of this institution.

SILVIO CONTE's contribution to the House of Representatives was as all-encompassing as it was distinguished. His legislative hand touched every facet of this Chamber's work; he was a champion of ethics in government, a champion of the elderly, a champion of the poor.

Indeed, the people's House will not be the same without SIL CONTE. He gifted us with his humor, moved us with his passion, and inspired us with his fiery patriotism. Every President since Dwight Eisenhower called SIL CONTE a friend. I, too, was fortunate enough to call SIL a friend, and I will miss him deeply.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to join my colleagues in expressing our deep sadness and sense of loss at the passing of our beloved friend, Congressman SILVIO CONTE. I extend my heartfelt sympathy to his wife, Corinne, and his four children.

The people of Massachusetts' First Congressional District have lost an outstanding Representative in Congress. SILVIO's colleagues in this House have lost a close friend who could always be counted on to offer good advice and the hand of friendship in difficult times.

It was my distinct privilege to serve with Congressman CONTE from January 1959 until his death this year. The people of Pittsfield, MA can be proud of the 32-year period of service he established and the fine representation he gave to his district, his State, and his country. They could not have had a stronger advocate here in Washington, and they were fortunate to have him represent their interests on public issues with such energy and dedication.

All of us will miss his many contributions to our joint legislative efforts. His work set a high standard of excellence for others to follow. Congressman SILVIO CONTE was a friend of mine for over 30 years and I will miss both his warm friendship and wise counsel.

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of sadness that I join with my colleagues in remembrance of my close and personal friend, SIL CONTE. He was one of the most colorful and senior Members of the House, and I, like many others in this body and across the country, will truly miss him.

The son of Italian immigrants and himself a former factory worker, SIL rose from his humble beginnings to become one of our country's most powerful men. For all that he became, however, he was never one to take himself too seriously. No one enjoyed and loved life more than SIL. I can still recall seeing him wear a mismatched suit of stripes and plaids and also the time he wore a pig's mask on the House floor to protest wasting Federal funds.

He had been the ranking Republican member of the Appropriations Committee since 1979 and used his considerable influence on the committee to bring a better life to people by championing such social programs as biomedical research, mental health, special education and care for the handicapped. He was also a leading advocate of programs to help the elderly and low-income pay their fuel bills.

As a politician, SILVIO CONTE defied political labels, often receiving both the Republican and Democratic nominations in his district. I admired him for having the courage to stand up for what he believed in, even if it meant opposing the President or his own party.

My condolences go to his wife and children.

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I want to add my comments to those paying appropriate tribute to our dear friend and colleague SIL CONTE. I commend those who have sought the time for this special occasion in the House SIL served so well.

It is difficult for me—and I am sure for others, as well—to believe, or accept, his passing. It seems like only yesterday, or at the most, the day before, that he joined his House colleagues in the Chamber to debate legislation or engage in a discussion involving an issue before Congress and of importance to the Nation. Few in the history of this distinguished Chamber can be called "a force." But SILVIO CONTE was exactly that: a force for the people of the First District of Massachusetts, a force for good laws and sound fiscal policy, a force for the preservation of the freedom and liberties we cherish in this great country. He was an effective force for moving legislation forward and the bureaucracy along in the interest of the American people.

It goes without saying that I valued his leadership and his friendship in the House Appropriations Committee. His astute observations on a bill—particularly those before our Committee—were worth more in common sense than all the dollars the bills sought to spend or invest. I sought his wise advice and supported his sound reasoning on countless occasions, knowing that his priorities were, likewise, sound and his concern genuine. He will be greatly missed in this Chamber. We all know that. He may be gone but he will not be forgotten. We all learned something important from SIL: we learned that you can disagree without being disagreeable and that you can make your point without pointing fingers. Always engaging, always well prepared, you could count on SIL to do the right thing—to keep the Republic sound and the future bright. Candor, compassion and commitment, traits which he so amply embodied, are, perhaps, the most fitting legacy he leaves behind.

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the distinguished chairman of the Rules Committee, Mr. MOAKLEY, for bringing this resolution to the floor today in honor of our late colleague and friend, SILVIO CONTE.

Mr. Speaker, the First Congressional District of Massachusetts, the people of that State, this institution, and this Nation suffered a deep and enduring loss when SIL CONTE died on February 8. He was a brilliant politician, a statesman, and a tireless champion of the less fortunate in our society.

The secret to his genius as a politician was that you couldn't label him. A Republican, he opposed Presidents Eisenhower, Nixon, Ford, Reagan, and Bush by levels higher than many Members on my side of the aisle. But he was a conservative when it came to wasteful Government spending, and you couldn't miss his bellowing voice from the well of the House. He opposed "pork barrel" spending—when it wasn't targeted toward western Massachusetts. He was loved by his constituents for all that he did for them and was enormously effective on their behalf.

He was a tireless champion for his district, but was never parochial. As a leader in this institution, he could rise above politics. He wrote the first appropriation for AIDS research. A reporter asked him once during the "anti-tax" days of the budget summit if a tax increase was necessary to reduce the deficit. "Of course it is!" he said. He wasn't afraid to take unpopular positions when he felt that they were right.

He believed that Government had a responsibility to the less fortunate of our society because of the opportunities that he had. As a boy, he went through the vocational program at Pittsfield High School and was trained to be a factory worker at the local G.E. plant. His father dissuaded him from going on to college and law school, but World War II changed that. After his service in the Seabees, he took advantage of the G.I. bill and went on to Boston College and B.C. law. He was elected to the State Senate and then this body. He never forgot that those who would come behind him

might also need a helping hand from Government, but that everyone had an obligation to our Nation to work to their fullest potential.

Last Wednesday, he was buried in the Berkshire Hills of western Massachusetts. As a tribute to the man that he was, his funeral was attended by nearly 100 Members of Congress, the Vice President, political leaders from the State of Massachusetts, and hundreds of his friends. He was eulogized by former Speaker O'Neill and Republican leader Michel. Thousands of people lined the streets in Pittsfield to pay their respects to the man who had been their Congressman for 32 years.

Mr. Speaker, this institution will miss SILVIO CONTE. To his family: his wife, Corinne; his children Michelle, John, Sylvia, and Gayle; to his sisters Betty, Sylvia, and Angie; we share in your loss. Your husband, father and brother will be missed.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I insert an article from Roll Call newspaper about SIL in the RECORD at this point:

WHAT SILVIO CONTE TAUGHT ME ABOUT CONGRESS AND LIFE

(By Thomas R. Barker)

In the fall of 1982, Rep. Silvio Conte (R-Mass) was touring his district and stopped into a restaurant for dinner. Shortly after he arrived, a waitress ran excitedly to his table. "The White House is calling!" she said.

Conte took the call. It was President Reagan, who had decided to veto a supplemental appropriations bill on the grounds that it exceeded his budget request—despite the fact that it contained funds which Reagan had himself requested for his Caribbean Basin Initiative and despite the fact that it contained funds for Conte's low-income energy assistance program and student aid.

"I'm going to veto it, Sil," Reagan said. "I hope I can count on your vote."

"Well, you can't!" roared Conte. "Veto the damn bill if you want, but I'll fight you every step of the way."

The House overrode the veto—with Republican Silvio Conte leading the charge against an enormously popular president of his own party.

Some people said that vote stopped the Reagan Revolution in its tracks. I don't know about that. I do know that the story demonstrates how much this institution and this nation are going to miss Silvio Conte: as a politician, as a leader, as a man. . . .

AS A POLITICIAN

Silvio Conte was a politician who defied political labels. A Republican, he voted against Presidents Nixon, Ford, Reagan, and Bush more consistently than any other member of his party.

As a freshman Congressman, he attacked President Eisenhower's attempts to impose an oil import fee. On most social issues, he was a wild-eyed liberal, but he could become a raging conservative when he felt that federal funds were being wasted. Once, he wore a pig mask on the floor to protest "pork barrel" spending; I was assigned the task of purchasing the pig mask.

During the six years that I worked for him, he taught me much about politics. In 1985, I tried to get him to vote for an enormously controversial amendment that was destined for failure but that I felt was "good policy."

I showed him a speech I had written for him; he looked at me and said, "You can't get in trouble for what you don't say." The amendment went down by voice vote, as he knew it would. "I don't know what I'd do without this staff of mine," he bellowed, his voice dripping with sarcasm. "I'd be lost without 'em."

He was right, of course. Staff is staff and Members are Members, and the most important political lesson I learned from Conte was that it's best to let the politicians make the political decisions.

In 1987, Speaker Wright got a lot of credit for challenging President Reagan with a plant-closing notification bill. The political groupies must have gotten endless hours of enjoyable cocktail hour chatter over the Speaker's successful attempt to pass the bill.

What the groupies ignored was that two years earlier, Conte had authored an identical bill, which was defeated on the floor—and many of the same Members who voted against Conte's bill were now loudly trumpeting their support for Speaker Wright.

Conte understood what was happening. He understood politics and political necessity as well as anyone I've ever known. He loved politics as it was, with all of its imperfections, and had little patience with the good government crowd and political scientists who would perfect something that wasn't really meant to be perfected—understood, indeed, that politics isn't a science at all; it's an art.

AS A LEADER

When he had to, he could rise above politics. He recognized, for example, that so much of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law was craven posturing. Even though the law carried big political benefits for its supporters, Conte became the only Republican to join the ultimately successful suit to have the original act declared unconstitutional. After Congress "fixed" the constitutional infirmity, Conte still voted against it.

In the early 1980s, before any politician would dare mention the name of a disease that was killing homosexuals and drug addicts, Conte and Rep. Bill Natcher (D-Ky) wrote the first appropriation for AIDS research.

There was no political advantage in that amendment. Conte simply understood intuitively that sometimes, if you vote with your heart, heads will surely follow.

AS A MAN

In some respects, his funeral was an uplifting experience; each eulogist spoke of Mr. Conte's enjoyment of living.

Referring to Jack Kennedy, President Reagan once said "he seemed to grasp from the beginning that life is one fast-moving train and that you have to jump aboard and hold on to your hat and relish the sweep of the wind as it rushes by. You have to enjoy the journey; it's unthankful not to." Those words, too, so well described Silvio Conte.

As a poor boy in Pittsfield, Mass., he stole coal from the train tracks near his home to heat the family's house. He went through the vocational program at Pittsfield High School, but then went to college and law school on the GI bill. He was an immigrant's son and factory worker who rose to become one of the most powerful men in America. He was a living, shining testament to the American dream.

For all that he became, he never took himself too seriously and loved to make fun of those who did.

Wearing one of his mismatched suits in the office, he bellowed: "Thirty bucks for this suit! Can you believe it?" Barbara Bush once informed him that quail should be eaten with a fork at a State dinner, not one's hands.

He could meet with the President on a Saturday at Camp David and within an hour, be instructing me on the proper way to garden his tomato plants: "You've got to get those weeds by the roots!"

In 1985, Conte, Speaker Tip O'Neal (D-Mass), Ways and Means Chairman Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill), and Minority Leader Bob Michel (R-Ill) comprised the first Congressional delegation to meet with General Secretary Gorbachev.

I watched Conte's house and dogs while he was overseas, and when he returned he didn't think too much of my questions about the new Soviet leader. He was far more interested in learning how his dogs were.

In a New York Times interview in 1985, he said that the problem with Congress was the Members and staffers who took themselves too seriously. "These people," he said, "miss the fun of it all."

And I think that's how I'll always remember him: never missing "the fun of it all."

Mr. Conte, it was an honor and a joy to be your employee and your friend. You used your talents well to build a better world for all of mankind.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to our late colleague and dear friend, SILVIO CONTE. We were not only fortunate to have known and worked with this special person, we were blessed to have had the opportunity. He practiced personal politics, but he never made politics personal. He took his work very seriously, but he never took himself seriously.

You always looked forward to your next conversation with him because he was so full of life and good will. He literally celebrated it each day. Today, we are celebrating the life of a good friend and distinguished public servant. I remember he once described an appropriations bill that he believed contained no thorns, just beautiful roses. SILVIO CONTE was beautiful roses. He was my friend and helped me in many ways during his legislative career. I shall always be grateful for his sensitivity and his help.

Three of SILVIO's many loves were legislating, gardening, and the Boston Red Sox. Early in each year, SILVIO's thoughts were focused on addressing the problems of our Nation, growing the biggest tomatoes possible, and bringing the Red Sox to that elusive World Series title. SILVIO was responsible for some great legislation; he also grew some great tomatoes; but the one thing he could not control, the Red Sox, never came through for him. If you asked SILVIO, the legislation could have been better, the tomatoes could have been better, and the Red Sox could have been better. As the warm weather gave way to the cold weather, SILVIO was always thinking about next year and what it would bring.

He attacked pork projects with the best of them, while ensuring that his district and his State got its fair share which, according to former Speaker Tip O'Neill, was about 50 percent. It would, however, be inaccurate to imply that his district and Massachusetts were the only beneficiaries of his years of service. His commitment to programs to help working and middle-class Americans made a difference all over the Nation; his commitment to promoting our values via foreign policy made a difference abroad; and his willingness to serve as a mediator of disputes in the Congress made a difference to this institution.

As manager of the Republican congressional baseball team, he compiled a 17–7–1

record, but, as tough as he was on the ball field, we know he was even tougher around here. We all looked forward to SILVIO's speeches; very few looked foward to being his opponent. SILVIO never set out to embarrass anyone during a debate; he just set out to win on the merits of his argument and strength of his cause. Whether it was to improve the opportunities available for young people or to reduce subsidies to farmers, he would attack the opposition with humor and the fire of his convictions. He was not afraid to make a joke, but he always let you know that he was serious about what he believed in.

He would, at the tensest moment of a debate, loosen people up with a poem, a prop or a quip, but he always added substance to the proceedings. In the days and months to come, we will face some very difficult decisions and we will miss SILVIO for his ability to put things in perspective.

I feel fortunate to have served with SILVIO CONTE for so many years. I was blessed to have him as a friend and will miss him. Jeanne-Marie and I extend our sympathy to his wife, Corinne, and his family.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, there are many ways to commemorate the wonderful, active life of our dear friend, SIL CONTE, but in looking back on my association with him, I like to think of a comparison with Theodore Roosevelt. I say this because in many respects the two of them had remarkably similar lives. Both enjoyed the outdoors and fought tenaciously for the preservation of our Nation's natural resources. In fact, SIL was never happier than when he was fishing or duck hunting. This too, as we know from our American history, Teddy Roosevelt, like SIL CONTE, was often at odds with his own political party. But SIL CONTE's maverick stands only endeared him to his constituency, which returned him to this body like clockwork every 2 years.

Mr. Speaker, it was my great pleasure to play in a few of the congressional baseball games under the Republican banner with SIL CONTE as manager. While Republicans were in a minority the entire time that SIL served in the House, he still achieved an enviable wonlost record against our Democrat colleagues. In fact, I'm convinced that SIL CONTE would have made an outstanding major league baseball manager had he chosen this line of work. He knew the game of baseball like few others, and I only wish that his beloved Boston Red Sox could have won a World Series during his lifetime. As many of us know, this was one of his fondest dreams. But SIL was always philosophical about the Red Sox and besides, he had the Boston Celtics and their great records as consolation. Along these lines I fondly remember a tremendous reception that SIL and some other Members of the Massachusetts congressional delegation put on for the great Boston Red Sox player, Carl Yastrzemski, several years ago. For SIL the whole event was nothing short of heaven itself.

Mr. Speaker, as we all know, SIL had an incredible sense of humor which sometimes would take some getting used to. In truth, he could ruffle some feathers, and not necessarily the feathers from his long association and involvement with Ducks Unlimited. Many of us remember some of his tirades right here on the House floor, but he was a man without guile or one to hold a grudge. He fought for what he believed, and after the fight he was the first to extend the hand of friendship to an adversary. The world needs more people with this wonderful trait.

I am going to miss SIL CONTE terribly. He had a flair and enthusiasm rarely seen these days. He truly left his mark on this institution, and indeed, on the entire Nation. His stentorian voice still rings and reverberates in the Halls of Congress like another New Englander of old, Daniel Webster. His attire, especially some of his sportcoats and ties will never be duplicated. In summation, he was an individual to the core, and his individuality endeared him to us all. Thank God for such individuals, because they made this country the greatest nation on earth. To his dear wife, Corinne, and their four children I extend my deepest sympathy on their great loss, a loss which is felt by countless numbers of Americans.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Doubles to the left of them
Singles to the right of them
Triples far behind them
Volleyed and careened
Bonior's bat could feel the heat

Russo's strength was in his feet
With great pop flies by Alan Wheat
Dems, they sought the victory
From the mighty team
It would have to be hard won
From the great fourteen

How could their great glory fade?
O, the errors that they made
A tie was unforeseen
Honor true the charge they made
Honor true our Might Brigade
Noble, great fourteen

Representative SILVIO O. CONTE.
JULY 28, 1983.

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am saddened to join with our colleagues in paying tribute to an outstanding legislator and a fine friend. Although we have all participated in these tributes to our fallen colleagues before, rarely has such a pall of sadness fallen over this Chamber. SILVIO CONTE was taken from us all too prematurely. The niche he carved for himself in this body was so unique due to his lust for life that it is almost inconceivable to realize he is gone.

SILVIO CONTE was a product of western Massachusetts, the land in which he was born and which he loved his entire life. Born and raised in Pittsfield, SIL CONTE called that his-

toric New England town his home for his entire life. After distinguished service with the Seabees in the South Pacific during World War II, SIL returned to his home state of Massachusetts to attend Boston College. He was first elected to the Massachusetts State Senate at the age of 29. From that early age on, SIL worked hard to serve his constituency well. He was a dedicated legislator who was moved up to Congress by the electorate in 1958.

Those of us who served in the House at any time during SIL CONTE's 33 year tenure were touched by the humanity of the man. He was a genuinely caring individual, who was not afraid to speak out out against perceived injustices and in favor of legislation to benefit the people.

SIL CONTE was ranking Republican on the House Appropriations Committee. In that position, he wielded unusual power. But SIL was unique in that he was not interested in power for power's sake. He always lent an ear to any of us who had a cause to espouse, and all of us on both sides of the aisle knew he would be fair and thorough.

Mr. Speaker, those of us who represent the mid-Hudson valley of New York considered SILVIO CONTE an honorary Member of our congressional caucus, because he always represented that portion of Massachusetts that borders New York State. Representing a constituency that came to within a few miles of the Hudson River, SIL shared many of our same concerns and goals. In working with him, we found that State boundaries meant as little to SIL CONTE as did political differences.

And yet we in this Chamber all knew that SIL CONTE would be the first to stand up to what he thought was wrong. Who can ever forget the incident in 1983 when Congressman CONTE wore a "Miss Piggy" mask to a press conference to call attention to what he considered to be pork-barrel spending.

And who can ever forget the time a controversial appropriations bill included large increases from some of Representative CONTE's favorite causes: Increased maternal and child health programs, increased research into the diseases that plague humankind, and funding to provide more opportunities for college educations for our young people? "I do not think there were any thorns here, just beautiful roses," SIL CONTE told us in this Chamber. He had such a colorful way of expressing those causes he espoused that all of us could not help but be attracted to his leadership.

SIL was a colorful character who added much to the House. He was our conscience and he was our inspiration. He will be sorely missed.

Mr. Speaker, I join with our colleagues in extending deepest sympathy to SIL's widow Corinne, to their four children, and to the constituents of Massachusett's First Congressional District, who all deeply feel this loss.

Mr. Speaker, I ask to have printed in the RECORD the excellent and inspiring eulogy delivered at SIL's funeral last week by Father William L. George, S.J., of Georgetown University:

HOMILY FOR CONGRESSMAN SILVIO O. CONTE

(By the Reverend Bill George, S.J.)

What is death? It is an insult—the stupidest, ugliest thing that can happen to a human being. Instinctively, a Christian's reaction is to deny it outright. Questions for all of us to consider:

(1) What does it mean for a human to die?

(2) What did it mean for Christ to die?

(3) What should it mean for a Christian like Sil Conte to die?

(1) Death is no mere flight of a ghost-like soul or just a biological event. Any animal—a cow, a chicken, a farm animal, are all to some degree somewhat replaceable. It, however—the death of a human being—is what Martin Buber called a tragedy for us all—an insult!

What was Silvio O. Conte? Autumn leaves; opera; music; venison; soup; soccer; pasta; football; Boston College; Alaska; salmon; Eastern Shore; Rochester; Texas; trips to China and the Holy Land; geese and ducks; the trout derby; the sounds and the smells of his Berkshires. His laugh—his touch!

Sil was not just someone, but this pulsating flame of a human being, a unique son of God; bursting, wanting to do it all! All of that died with him. Little wonder he did not want to die.

If you doubt that he was a son of the Berkshires, ask yourself: why did they don their white tux this morning?

(2) Ask yourself—what did it mean for Christ to die? Theologians are still trying to answer that one.

His death, too, was unique. He was the God-man. That meant that he suffered not less, but more, more brutally because he had a sensitivity no person could rival. He knew he would die, he had to die, he was ready to die, and he wanted to die. Jesus wanted to die because his redemptive mission wouldn't be accomplished unless he did. That is why at the Last Supper "He took bread * * * This is my body * * * which is to be given up for you." With his death, death would cease to be the enemy. On Calvary, death was given fresh new meaning. "I live and you will live" i.e,. I have life so that you will live.

When Jesus was consoling Martha at his friend Lazarus' death, she responded that she knew he would rise again on the last day. But Jesus corrected her; told her that "Whoever lives and believes in him shall never die".

(3) I have really, already, answered my third question—what should it mean for a christian to die? In death Christ can transform the person into the fullness of life. When Christ cried, "Father, into your hands I commend my spirit", it wasn't resignation to death, but a death-defying cry that "I have life". I perform my death, and choose life. Death is very personal, and those of us with Sil that last week and moments knew his will. He chose death—chose to go through death to life.

I am not saying that he was enthusiastic about death; no one is. But be ready: don't surrender, but give a Godly "thy will be done."

Sil Conte had many loves; the Church; his country (as manifested by his Seabee service during World War II); Congress (where he always did what was right, motivated by concern for the little guy and the underdog. Sil followed Jesus' teaching in Matthew: "I tell you that if you do these things for one of my least brothers, you have done it for me"); his many friends (including Presidents and the poor—Sil was never alone); and his family.

Sil Conte had a list of requirements for his best friends; (a) as good a shot as he was, he would not admit it; (b) all game was his; and (c) no bad language or business talk when hunting or fishing.

It was an honor and a joy to serve as your priest, Sil. You have kept the faith.

Enjoy the rewards of the good steward. You used your talents well for all of God's children.

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor our longtime friend and colleague, SILVIO CONTE, who passed away on February 8.

I have known SILVIO since I was elected to the House of Representatives in 1962. In the 28 years we served together, I have seen few members who were as universally admired by members of both parties as our colleague from Massachusetts. As his fellow member on the Labor-HHS-Education Subcommittee, I constantly saw him fight to protect funding for those he saw as the most disadvantaged in our society. Yet SILVIO was never shy in speaking out against programs he felt were wasting the taxpayers' dollars. We have all seen him on the House floor attacking programs he felt were unnecessary with an even-handed combination of humor and indignation.

Mr. Speaker, in his long tenure in Congress, SILVIO CONTE earned the respect and affection of his colleagues on both sides of the aisle. His fairness and sense of humor will be cherished and remembered fondly by all who served with him.

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join today in honoring the memory of a great Member of this House, the late SIL CONTE.

I didn't have the privilege of working with SIL for nearly long enough, but I quickly came to respect and admire him for his beliefs, his love of life and his family, and his deep reverence for this institution.

SIL was a representative in the truest sense of the word. Although he didn't always see eye to eye with all his colleagues on our side of the aisle, SIL always remembered the people of the First District of Massachusetts, who overwhelmingly reelected him every year since he was first sent to Washington, DC, in 1958.

SIL CONTE always championed the programs and the causes dear to western Massachusetts, but he also looked out for the taxpayer with his ceaseless determination to root out government boondoggles and waste. And perhaps most importantly, SIL was always able to do so with a charm and wit that is too often lacking in this Chamber. As has been said of him, SIL always took his work seriously, but he never took himself seriously.

Both as a champion baseball player and as an impromptu poet, SIL could ease tensions and build fellowship during hectic periods. So in the spirit of SIL, I'd like to offer the following rhyme:

I think we shall never see
Another Member like Sil Conte.
His suits at time were a bit off-base,
But his heart was always in the right place.

God bless you, SIL, and thank you for enriching us for so long. You will be missed.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, this Chamber will forever be a bit dimmer now that we have lost the glow of the wit and the light of the smile of friendship of our colleague, SIL CONTE. I consider myself fortunate to have known this wonderful friend for over 20 years of the more than 30 years he served here in the House of Representatives.

Citizens of the First Congressional District of Massachusetts may rest assured that he fought valiantly to represent them.

And he wore his power with graciousness as he served as the ranking Republican member of the House Appropriations Committee. At the same time, he did his best while holding down this powerful post to lead fights against pork barrel projects even when it meant confronting friends.

As was his style, he would combine humor with seriousness in his struggle against "pork." We will long remember his wonderful moment when he wore his "Miss Piggy" mask to portray the waste of taxpayer dollars for certain government projects.

SIL carried his good will and cheer under a baseball cap as well as here in the Chamber. He was known to all as the leader for so many years of the Republican House Members baseball team as he racked up an impressive winning record—aided very often by the pitching of his Illinois colleague and good friend, BOB MICHEL.

Before he took the oath as a Member of Congress, SIL had already served his country in the military. In World War II, he wore the uniform of a Seabee in the Southwest Pacific.

Few Members have been as well liked—and will be as long remembered by his colleagues—as SIL CONTE.

We wish to convey our sympathies to his lovely wife, Corinne, and his four children.

Mr. ORTON. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply saddened by the news of SILVIO CONTE's death.

I am a new Member of the House, and SILVIO was one of the most senior, but I have good reasons to know how great a loss this institution has suffered.

This winter, Congressman-elect of both parties were lectured to, briefed and counseled in the fundamentals of this—the world's greatest—legislative body. We met with leaders of the House, with scholars and experts—but the memory of this time I shall cherish most is the dinner hosted by SILVIO CONTE.

We were, of course all flattered to meet with one of the great figures of this House. But I was particularly struck by his tremendous warmth and wisdom, his great heart, and his keen sense of fairness and justice absent partisan consideration.

Although I spent a very short time here as SILVIO's colleague, I know we have lost a standard bearer for the kind of values to which we must aspire.

To many Members here, SIL CONTE was also a great friend. I am deeply sorry that I will miss that special opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, I want to extend my most sincere condolences to SILVIO's wife, Corinne, and to their children. They are in my prayers.

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join our colleagues from Massachusetts in paying tribute to the late Hon. SILVIO O. CONTE, whose loss we all mourn.

Perhaps I should begin with an anecdote. In December 1972, shortly after my first election to the House, I went to Cape Canaveral to view a space shot. I was sitting in the bleachers waiting for the launch when I heard a voice behind me talking of a forthcoming hunting trip to Texas. The enthusiasm and vitality, the warmth of that voice stirred me so much that I turned around and said hello to SILVIO CONTE for the first time.

The zest for life that was so moving then remained a constant quality with SIL; even in the last days, even with bad reports, SIL still had a ready laugh and a joke, and his eyes still sparkled.

The word "unique" is badly overused these days, but perhaps we should retire it in memory of SILVIO CONTE—along with his baseball shirt. No House Member in my memory has combined hard work and seriousness of purpose with the humor that disarms and yields victories without enemies. What a guy!

Serving with SILVIO on the Transportation Subcommittee, on the full Appropriations Committee, and in the House itself has been a rare privilege. I will miss him, as we all will, and Joan and I send our warmest condolences to Corinne and the family.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, Henry Clay once said, "Of all the properties which belong to honorable men, not one is so highly prized as that of character." The House of Representatives recently lost one of its Members who truly personified character.

SILVIO CONTE admirably served the First District of Massachusetts for 32 years. In a time when many Members are ensnared in the trap of providing pork barrel projects to their constituency with no regard to the impact of this spending on the rest of the Nation, SILVIO demonstrated the delicate balance of the needs of his constituents in light of the needs of the Nation. In doing so, he received the respect and admiration of his colleagues and all those who crossed his path.

One of the characteristics I respected most about SILVIO was the principles to which he adhered. He never shied away from a fight and was never afraid to let us know when he objected to the business before the House. He was confrontational, but he was also a gentleman. One always left a fight admiring and respecting him more—whether you agreed with him or not.

I join my colleagues in expressing my sincere sorrow in the recent loss of our friend. He will be greatly missed, but certainly never forgotten by those who had the great privilege of serving with him.

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my deep sadness over the loss of one of the country's most loyal and honorable servants—SILVIO CONTE of Massachusetts.

For the 6 years I have been in Congress, I was fortunate to have served all those years with SIL CONTE, first on the Small Business Committee and then on the Appropriations Committee.

During that time, we shared a pride in our heritage, a love of the sport of baseball, and most important, we shared a strong belief in the value of working within the political process to get things done.

There was never a job, an issue, a person or a need that was too big or too small for SIL CONTE's full attention.

As the ranking Republican on the House Appropriations Committee, SIL was an ardent supporter of programs for the most needy people and for the priorities of the country as a whole. Whether it was funding for people who couldn't afford to heat their homes in the winter or participating in the budget summit, SIL gave it his all.

As a member on the Small Business Committee, SIL took time from his major work on appropriations to listen to the men and women working to keep America strong. If SIL felt that the voice of the working person wasn't being heard around here, he was sure to remind us.

SIL was as comfortable with Presidents as he was with the man or woman on the street—and he was respected and loved by both.

Mr. Speaker, I will miss SILVIO CONTE and this House just doesn't feel the same without him. But SIL set a standard for public service we won't forget—to always remember where we came from, never lose our devotion to what is important, and to keep our sense of humor even at the toughest times.

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a former colleague and a dear friend, SILVIO "SIL" CONTE of Massachusetts, who died on February 8 after a courageous struggle.

It would be a gross understatement, Mr. Speaker, to say that SIL CONTE was one of the popular Members of this House of Representatives. He was a true "people" person as his constituents from the Berkshires of western Massachusetts will attest.

In fact, SIL CONTE represented Massachusetts' First Congressional District for over 30 years. As a Republican in a heavily Democratic Commonwealth, SIL CONTE earned the trust, respect, and admiration of his constituents as well as of his colleagues in Congress from both sides of the aisle. His commitment and sensitivity to social issues and the pursuit of a better life for all Americans were the guiding stars of his long and productive career.

SIL CONTE was a first-generation American. His parents were immigrants from Italy who settled in Pittsfield, MA, where SIL was born and attended school.

SIL served with the Seabees during World War II in the Pacific theater. At war's end, SIL returned to Massachusetts where he earned his law degree from Boston College.

SIL CONTE'S life in public service began in 1951 when he was elected to the Massachusetts State Senate. He served in the Senate until 1958 when he ran successfully for the U.S. House of Representatives. At the time of his unfortunate death, SIL was the third most senior House Republican, and the ranking member of the Appropriations Committee.

On the personal side, SIL CONTE would always inject life, humor and verve into committee hearings and floor debate. SIL was also a rabid baseball fan, donning the colors of his beloved Boston Red Sox when the Republican Congressional baseball team took the field for its annual outing against congressional Democrats.

Mr. Speaker, SILVIO CONTE was one of the most esteemed Members of the House of Representatives. He will be deeply missed by me, the people of western Massachusetts, the Congress, and by all Americans. I extend my sympathies and condolences to his family and friends.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues today in paying tribute to our friend and colleague, SILVIO CONTE, and want to thank Chairman WHITTEN, Chairman MOAKLEY, and Minority Leader MICHEL for organizing these special orders to give us the opportunity

to share some of our memories of the late SIL CONTE.

SIL CONTE was a character. He loved life. He loved to make us laugh. It's been said that while he took his service of 32 years as the representative of Massachusetts' First District very seriously, he never took himself seriously. He could see the humorous side of life. Whether it was reciting one of his famous poems authored for those special occasions when his beloved Red Sox or Republican baseball teams were victorious, or wearing a pig snout to make a point about pork barrel spending, or showing off his taste in clothes with those plaid sportcoats, or driving proudly around town in "the Judge," that car he loved so much, he made us smile. And in so doing SIL CONTE showed us that we, too, could take ourselves a little less seriously, see the lighter side of life, and still effectively represent our constituents.

SIL CONTE also was a loyal friend and family man. He stood true to his friends and loved his family. He was a proud husband, father and grandfather and took time to nurture his family relationships and his friendships. The overflowing crowds at his annual birthday parties attest to the many people whose lives he touched and who could call him a friend.

He also was a man of contrasts. He could bellow with indignation on the House floor at the lack of funding for programs to assist low-income families pay their fuel bills, fight with compassion for programs to help the poor women and children of this Nation as ranking member of the Labor, HHS Appropriations Subcommittee, take on a President of his own party when he believed the cause was just, and then spend hours tending to his vegetable and flower gardens.

I was proud to serve with SIL CONTE on the Appropriations Committee. He had a rare political genius that commanded respect across the aisle and when he gave his word, he was always true to it.

There have been men and women of greatness who have stood above the crowd as they passed through this House in the more than 200 years of its existence. SIL CONTE was one of those. A rare man, a legend in this Congress whose service here will not soon be forgotten or duplicated.

My sympathy goes to his wife Corinne, with whom he shared a deep and abiding love for over 40 years, and to his four children and his grandchildren. We share in their profound loss.

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in paying tribute to the great contributions our late colleague Representative SILVIO CONTE made to this body and this Nation.

Though we belonged to different political parties, it was not unusual for us to find ourselves on the same side in many legislative battles, particularly on issues of social justice, health care, services for children, and education. Representative CONTE distinguished himself throughout his many years of service in this body as a plain-spoken, effective advocate for investing fully and adequately in the much-neglected social infrastructure of our Nation. His loss will be deeply felt.

As the first librarian elected to Congress, I wanted to highlight, in particular, Representative CONTE's important work in supporting the Nation's libraries. His active and consistent support of the Library Services and Construction Act at a time when it was under attack by the Reagan administration was critical to preserving this essential Federal investment in libraries and lifetime learning.

Ms. Eileen Cooke, the director of the American Library Association Washington office, paid special homage to this great friend of libraries in a recent letter to me. I commend her comments to my colleagues:

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
Washington, DC, February 25, 1991.

Hon. MAJOR R. OWENS,
Room 114, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE OWENS: I understand there will soon be a special order in the House during which Members of Congress will pay their respects to the late Rep. Silvio Conte. As a good friend of libraries, as an Honorary Member of the American Library Association, and as the only librarian in Congress, I would like to ask you to insert this letter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as a tribute to Rep. Conte.

The Honorable Silvio Conte, Republican Member of Congress from the 1st district of Massachusetts for 32 years, was a longtime supporter of libraries. As a child of immigrant parents, and a typically American success story himself, he recognized and saluted the library as an essential part of our educational system and a community self-help institution.

As the ranking minority member of the House Appropriations Committee, as well as of its Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Subcommittee, he recognized the federal role in stimulating the improvement of library services in the United States.

With good-natured determination, he was instrumental in keeping the federal role alive through years of zero budgets requests for library programs. His most recent success was to initiate and shepherd through in FY 1991 the first time funding for the Library Services and Construction Act title V program under which public libraries receive assistance to acquire materials in foreign languages.

Rep. Conte's support for libraries was widely known. He had received special recognition from the Massachusetts Library Association, and he was scheduled to receive an award in April from the Friends of Libraries, U.S.A.

ALA will remember Rep. Conte with true affection and appreciation, and views his passing with sorrow. We enjoyed working with Rep. Conte and his staff. He was so full of life that it's impossible to think of him without smiling. I'm sure he would want it that way.

Thank you for bringing this letter to the attention of your colleagues.

Sincerely,

EILEEN D. COOKE,
Director, ALA Washington Office.

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sadness that I join with my colleagues today in saying goodbye to our dear friend, SILVIO O. CONTE, a courageous leader, whose outstanding public service will long be remembered by his many friends and admirers in the U.S. Congress and throughout this country.

This body is only as great as its individual contributors and in SILVIO CONTE, we found a most valuable asset, a man worthy of respect and admiration, a man who inspired us all in his dedication to his fellowman and the public good. His service meant a great deal to all of us, and most particularly to the people who knew him best, the people of the First District of Massachusetts. Simply put, he did a tremendous job. And he did that job with renowned wit and good humor.

While others held back, SILVIO was quick to stand up against waste and unnecessary spending, underlining, oftentimes in humor to vividly bring home his point, that each taxpayer's dollar was valuable and that he intended our Government to be held accountable for each and every expenditure. He was a constant source of inspiration to those of us determined to bring spending under control, and his leadership will be missed.

Mr. Speaker, I join with all my colleagues today in sending our most profound condolences to Corinne Conte and the entire Conte family. Thank you for sharing this very special man with us and the American people. His distinguished public service is worthy of our utmost respect and recognition. I shall always remember him and I shall always be so grateful that our paths crossed. He and his work, his personality, his character made me a better individual and a better Member. By far one of SIL'S greatest attributes was that he never forgot from whence he came. He possessed and exercised the finest and most basic family values. I am honored and proud to have known him.

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago, the Congress and the Nation lost one of our greatest leaders with the passing of SILVIO CONTE. Mr. CONTE'S career as a public servant spanned a period of 40 years, and his tireless and selfless efforts in serving the Nation are an inspiration to us all.

It is said that altruism is a gift that exists in each and every one of us. However, this gift is fully developed in only a few among us. I believe that SILVIO CONTE personified the ideal of altruism and his lifetime of public service has established a standard by which all others will be measured. I will always remember SILVIO CONTE'S impassioned pleas on behalf of those in need. Indeed, his unrelenting efforts have made the lives of many better and brighter. In addition, while upholding his responsibilities with such devotion and seriousness, SILVIO CONTE also managed to bring to the House a rare ability to alleviate bipartisan tension through a unique sense of humor and wit.

It is with a heavy heart that I bid farewell to my distinguished colleague from Massachusetts, and with admiration and respect that I reflect on SILVIO CONTE and his many accomplishments. SILVIO CONTE'S presence will be greatly missed, but his memory will long be remembered.

Mr. FORD of Michigan. I join today with every Member of the House of Representatives in mourning the loss of our distinguished colleague, SILVIO O. CONTE. With his passing, the Congress and the Nation have lost a dedicated and effective legislator who cared deeply about his country and who spent his entire adult life in service to it.

The son of Italian immigrants, SILVIO CONTE grew up in a working class neighborhood in

Pittsfield, MA. He served in the Navy during the Second World War and later attended law school on the GI bill.

While serving in the Massachusetts State senate, SILVIO authored the first ever law to extend health insurance to State and municipal employees. When he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1958, he continued to dedicate himself to the advancement of those without political or economic influence, and later used his position as ranking minority member of the Appropriations Committee toward this end.

Despite the powerful position to which he rose, SILVIO CONTE never forgot his working class roots. From the earliest days of his four decades in public service, he was a staunch champion of the average man and woman. It was no wonder then, that SILVIO was the first Republican to support the plant closing bill. He not only cosponsored it, he came to me and offered to help write it. No one was prouder when the bill finally became law in 1988.

SILVIO CONTE'S courage and compassion was respected on both sides of the aisle and both sides of the Capitol. His brave opposition to the Vietnam war and the bombing of Cambodia, his dedication to health care, education, and fiscal restraint, are a lasting credit to this institution. Commitment to the ideals he believed in, very often in the face of great opposition, were the hallmark of SILVIO CONTE.

Most of all, SILVIO CONTE was dedicated to the art of legislative compromise. A fierce partisan, Congressman CONTE never allowed his pride in his party to stand in the way of progress for his constituents and his cause. Whether it was bringing together regional differences over a measure to provide fuel assistance to the poor, or authoring compromise language on a controversial abortion bill, SILVIO CONTE never lost sight of the needs and attitudes of the people of the First District of Massachusetts.

SILVIO CONTE was a man of remarkable warmth and personality. Rarely has a Representative been as beloved by all Members, North and South, Republican and Democrat, conservative and liberal, alike. The force of his presence, the passion and wit of his debate, his penchant for poetry and love of baseball made him an irresistible character whose mark on this institution will not soon be forgotten. Over our many years in the House together, when the hectic legislative schedule permitted, I was fortunate to spend some time hunting, fishing, and playing golf with SILVIO CONTE. It was through these informal encounters that we were able to build a friendship that I will always view with fond memories.

Many Members have a favorite SILVIO CONTE story which highlights his incredible sense of humor of fiery oratory. Some will recall his Miss Piggy mask, his battle over bees and subsidies for nuts, or his now-famous pantomime speech from the well of the House, but my favorite SILVIO CONTE anecdote reveals a man whose dedication and caring knew no limit or party affiliation. Once, when confronted with a difficult vote on a controversial appropriations bill aimed at helping the homeless, SILVIO was seen heatedly discussing the measure on the telephone with White House officials. After slamming down the receiver, SILVIO announced, "The administration is opposed. But I wasn't listening too carefully and I might have gotten it wrong." With a laugh he walked out and voted for the appropriation.

Mr. Speaker, SILVIO CONTE was an outstanding individual and an able legislator. I am thankful for this opportunity to pay tribute to a man whom I am proud to have called a friend and colleague. I and the entire Congress will remember many things about SILVIO CONTE, but above all, Mr. Speaker, his warmth and caring will be what I remember—and miss—the most.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I join my colleagues in the House in paying tribute to SILVIO CONTE, a man who is one of the greatest Americans ever to serve in Congress. There is just so much I could say about SIL, my good friend, that it's hard to know where to begin. But let me say this—Speaker O'Neill was right the other day when he said that sadness is not what comes to mind when you think of SIL CONTE. SIL had the rare ability to make any room he entered bustle. Always with a flair for the dramatic and the flamboyant, SIL's antics are legendary to all who knew him. None of us will ever forget his wearing a pig mask to protest pork-barrel politics or his whimsical quips about the size of the congressional garage staff and the Capitol Hill Police Force.

As jovial and merry as SIL could be and as much fun as he clearly derived from serving in Congress, SIL was equally dedicated and firm in his convictions when it came to fulfilling his role as a representative of the people. SIL's politics are every bit as legendary as was his humor and good natured personality.

As the ranking Republican on the Appropriation Subcommittee on Labor Health and Human Services, and Education, there have been few Members of Congress as committed to health and social-service programs as SILVIO CONTE. His dedication to the ideals of social responsibility were so great, in fact, that he gave up his seniority on other subcommittees to simply get on the Labor, HHS, and Education Subcommittee in 1971. And as the ranking Republican on the Appropriations Committee, SIL often assumed the role of the compromiser—balancing the interests of Massachusetts's First District as well as the interests of the United States with increasing budgetary constraints.

One program on which SIL and I closely worked was the development of the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, 1 of 9 colleges of the Rochester Institute for Technology. SIL was a constant supporter of NTID and its mission to offer deaf students education in the setting of a larger postsecondary institution for hearing students. He played a chief role in establishing the Micro Electronic Engineering Center, the only undergraduate program of its type in the Nation. SIL also was instrumental in developing the Imaging Science Center at RIT, the only institution of higher education in America that offers a Ph.D. in imaging science. For his dedication to the enhancement of education for hearing impaired students, RIT awarded SIL an honorary doctorate in 1989. The thousands of successful deaf businessmen, engineers, and other professionals who receive their education at RIT and NTID will serve as a living memorial to the convictions and compassion of SILVIO CONTE.

But what stands out above all of SIL's legislative achievements—and this is not to minimize his achievements, as during my 29 years in Congress, I have known few Members who took their job as seriously as SIL did—was SIL's wonderful personality. I can recall, just a few weeks before his death and shortly before he was to go to Canada for treatment, a large group of us were riding a crowded subway to the Capitol when I spotted SIL standing alone waiting for the subway. I was glad to see SIL looking well and, as we all know, SIL had the type of personality that makes you want to do this type of thing. As I said, the train was crowded, so I was standing, and I called over to him, "SILVIO!" And then I simply began to applaud my longtime friend. And, of course, SIL waved and shouted back, and before I knew it, the whole train of Members were standing and applauding SIL as he waited for the subway. There are few men or women who have ever served in Congress that could have that type of effect on their colleagues—SILVIO CONTE was one of those very rare individuals.

My wife Nancy and I would like to express our condolences to SIL's wife Corinne, his four children, and his family. Our heartfelt thoughts and prayers are with you all.

The death of a man of the stature of SILVIO CONTE, who combined political convictions, a sense of social responsibility, and an ebullient personality is a tremendous loss for the people of Massachusetts' First District, the State of Massachusetts, and the United States. I know we will all miss SIL, his cart with its flags waving, his poems, his cigar, and his sense of humor. And we will also miss his leadership, which is irreplaceable. I am quite confident that when the political history of our era is written, SILVIO CONTE will go down as one of the greatest representatives of the people. He will be missed.

Mr. HUTTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember and pay tribute to my friend, colleague, and fellow public servant, SILVIO CONTE. Those of us who have come to know SILVIO CONTE during the years, know that SILVO would like to be remembered as a representative of the people; accessible and driven to making life better for the people of his district and Nation. A noble man, a statesman, who with his passion and humor, constantly reminded his colleagues that we are accountable to our Nation's citizens and that we are here to serve them. Who can forget the times when he came to this very podium and vigorously fought to either support or object to programs based on what he thought was the best interest of the Nation.

Yes, SILVIO was a fighter. He fought because he was a man of conviction. A man who rejected the trappings of public office. A man who remembered his Italian-American roots in Pittsfield, MA. A man who was convinced that he could make a positive contribution to our Nation. And let the record show that he made incredible contributions to our Nation in his 32 years in Congress. Certainly, as the ranking minority member of the House Appropriations Committee, his fingerprints were on many of the important social programs funded by Congress. But SILVIO was much more than a public servant. He was a

family man, and a man who had a deep faith in God. Also, SILVIO was a man of humor.

I still remember quite fondly the annual congressional baseball game that both SILVIO and I were involved in several years ago. It was September 1980 and I was a freshman in Congress, still adapting to my new environment and role in the House. I was playing first base when Pete McCloskey, a rather large ex-marine who was a Republican candidate for President in 1972, came to the plate. Pete hit this soft blooper down the first base line and I dashed in to catch the ball. I saw stars as Pete's knee caught my chin. The next thing I remember is SILVIO bent over me as I lay in pain on the field. It wasn't funny then, but it was the subject of much humor later. It was a broken jaw and I went through a campaign with my jaw wired shut. I won and SILVIO liked to joke that I had started a trend in national politics.

The House of Representatives will miss SILVIO tremendously. The people of Massachusetts will miss SILVIO. The Nation will miss SILVIO. Nancy and I want to extend our deepest sympathy to the Conte family. Our thoughts and prayers are with you during this time of great sorrow.

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, the passing of Representative SILVIO CONTE will leave a void in the Congress that will be impossible to fill. His urbanity, wit and dedication to the precepts of sound government combined to make him one of our Nation's respected leaders. We all mourn his loss.

In one way or another, he touched each of us. Not only as Members of Congress, but as citizens. He worked tirelessly to make America a better place to live. Every one of us could make a long list of his great contributions to this country. I would like to make special mention of two of them. These are not always the issues that make the front page of the paper or the evening news, but are vitally important.

A dedicated environmentalist, SIL CONTE used his position on the Appropriations Committee and the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission to protect environmental resources around the globe. From Antarctica to the United States National Wildlife Refuge System, his tireless work has led the preservation of some of the world's most important wildlife habitats.

I would be remiss if I failed to mention SILS' commitment to fire and life safety. As the ranking member of the Appropriations Committee, he helped oppose continual efforts to eliminate Federal fire programs. He worked with me on legislation to help reduce America's tragic record of fire loss. I know that the thousands of fire service professionals in western Massachusetts join us in honoring the legacy of a great man.

Above all, SILVIO CONTE was a man of compassion, warmth, and vision. His death has left a void in this Chamber which will be difficult to fill.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I commend and thank the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL] and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY] for organizing this special order.

America lost a national treasure when SILVIO O. CONTE of Massachusetts died February 8. For 32 years he graced this House serving his district and his country. I will remember his courage, his sense of humor, his compassion and his determination to improve the quality of life for all Americans. So highly regarded was this Republican by his predominantly Democratic constituents that they returned him to this body 16 times by large margins.

It would take days to name all of CONTE'S legislative achievements. Each year the appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education reflected his priorities. A few individual measures stand out: Legislation to help the poor pay heating bills; sponsoring the first program to research AIDS; legislation to create AMTRAK to preserve passenger train travel. Whenever there was a battle to be fought on behalf of the least among us: The poor, the sick, the elderly, our youth or minorities, you could be sure SILVIO would be on the front lines leading the fight with obvious relish. Millions of our citizens who never knew this man owe much to his deep concern for them.

SILVIO CONTE followed his conscience. He was not afraid to challenge Presidents when he considered it necessary, including those from his own party. But he also knew when it was time to close ranks for the good of the country. He opposed the recent congressional resolution authorizing use of force in the Persian Gulf, but when it passed, he stated: "It is time for our Nation to unite. I am behind the President 100 percent from this day on."

We all have fond memories of SILVIO CONTE: His donning a pig mask on the House floor to denounce pork barrel spending; rallying his teammates as manager on the G.O.P. Congressional Baseball Team; and reading his own poetry in the well of this House. His every appearance in the House Chamber was electric; his enthusiasm infectious; his laughter disarming.

I remember him as a close friend, a principled colleague, often when to be principled meant being fearless. SILVIO O. CONTE ranks with those whom history will remember as congressional giants.

We, his colleagues, extend our deepest sympathy to SILVIO'S wife Corinne, his four children and six grandchildren. As we share their loss we thank them for sharing his life with us and with the Nation.

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, with strong emotion I rise today to pay tribute to my colleague and friend, SILVIO CONTE, who has passed on. We will miss him on the floor of the Congress. And I will miss him most remembering times when we spent many pleasant hours hunting and enjoying the outdoors. One can learn much about a person in those quiet hours in the woods, waiting. What I learned of SIL will always remain with me—he was a great man, a great orator, a great statesman, and public servant.

Most of you know SIL best here on the floor of Congress, where he was known for his strident rhetoric. Yes, SIL was strident, because he only fought for causes in which he believed strongly. SIL wasn't afraid to tackle a cause because it might result in controversy. SILVIO held his seat in Congress for 41 years, not because he read polls to decide how to vote, but because he voted his principles. And if SIL couldn't find legislation that met his ideals, he introduced it, and worked hard to see that it got passed.

SILVIO CONTE was a free spirit, as comfortable with poetry as he was with humor. He was as much at home on an athletic field as he was in the Halls of Congress. For 25 years, SIL coached such notables as George Bush and Jerry Ford in the art of baseball for the Republican Congressional Baseball Team. He brought that untamed energy with which we are all so familiar to the baseball diamond. He also merged his love of sports with his ideals through his support of the National Youth Sports Program. This program funds summer camps for minority and disadvantaged youth. SIL, along with President Ronald Reagan, selflessly promoted the program.

I believe all Americans have a special reverence for the children of immigrants who combine hard work with the many opportunities offered by this country to achieve success. SIL did that. He graduated from Pittsfield High School's vocational program, then went to work as a machinist at the local General Electric plant. After serving in the Seabees during World War II in the South Pacific, he used the GI bill to attend Boston College and its law school. Rather than take his degree into the world for monetary gain, SIL believed in giving back to this country in which he had been given so much. He said that his parents had instilled in him a fierce desire to contribute something of value to this great Nation. Through his service, in the military and in Congress, he gave back tenfold.

SILVIO CONTE was a familiar sight on the streets of Washington, driving his red convertible which his staffers called The Judge, wearing a straw hat and smoking those big cigars. He was one of a kind. He was one of the best. I am proud that SIL CONTE called me friend. He will be missed. His wife, Corinne, and four children can be proud to know how much SILVIO CONTE was beloved by his peers and constituents.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my colleagues in paying tribute to a great and good man, SILVIO CONTE. I can't think of anyone whose loss could mean more to this institution and to the people who have the privilege of serving in it.

SILVIO CONTE had so many fine qualities as a human being and as a Member of Congress, it's hard to list them all.

I think I would start with his sense of loyalty. He was loyal to his family, loyal to his constituents, loyal to his party, and loyal to his President. I would add that he was fiercely loyal to this institution. He defended it from abuses of all kinds, as he saw them, whether by a President of either party, the Senate, the press, or Members, or leadership on either side of the aisle right here in this Chamber.

He recognized that, for all its faults, the House of Representatives is the first and last bastion of American democracy, and he protected it as though it were his child.

The second quality we all admired about SIL CONTE was his compassion. No one wanted to do more for the most vulnerable in our society—the sick, the needy, the elderly, and the children. He used his position on the Appropriations Committee to accomplish those goals, and he also used it to lash out against

what he considered wasteful spending that took needed funds away from those goals.

A third quality we all remember was his skill as a legislator. SILVIO CONTE was not shy about talking. But he was not just a talker, he followed through. He had strong ideas and loved his party, but he was no ideologue or mindless partisan. He worked with Members and worked with administrations to accomplish what he believed in. He was bipartisan when that was necessary and a tough partisan when that was required. And he usually got what he wanted.

Finally, you can't talk about SILVIO CONTE without talking about his sense of humor. No one else could make a serious point and have as much fun doing it. A Conte speech in full throttle was a sight to behold, and woe to his opponents, who were likely to be skewered by the wit that he wielded like a sword.

And of course, when the Congress was unable to do its work and found itself in session at all hours of the day and night, we could always count on a poem, often an epic, that cast a critical but affectionate light on our efforts.

It is hard to imagine the U.S. House of Representatives without this particular gentleman from Massachusetts. The place just is not the same without him. His personality was unique, his legislative role so significant.

Mr. Speaker, my wife Sylvia and I want to extend our sympathy to SIL's family. They have a lot to be proud of, and we hope their memories and the support they can count on here in his second home will carry them through this difficult time.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for the opportunity to pay tribute to a fellow colleague from Massachusetts today.

Congressman SILVIO CONTE was a man who so elusively defied the labels that are so quickly branded on politicians. He gracefully walked the tightrope between liberalism and Republicanism, between partisan politics and independent thought, between social compassion and fiscal conservatism, between persuasive anger and disarming humor.

He was a true Lincoln Republican, standing for the poor and powerless—and being a fiscal conservative to boot. SILVIO fought his battles with a passion and a tenacity that all of us admired. His sympathies were with the little guy, not the big money interests.

How many poor families will be cold next winter because SIL is gone?

How many college students will remain at home next year because SIL is gone?

How many mothers' and childrens' health care will suffer because SIL is gone?

He was the conscience of the poor in the Republican Party. He was the backstop that all the injured of this country could make their last appeal to.

In short, SIL was there with a smile and a scream, with a kind touch and a compassionate soul. This institution will be a little less friendly, a little colder, without SIL's presence.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, this Congress, the people of Massachusetts, and indeed all the people of our Nation lost one of America's most beloved elected officials when our friend and colleague SILVIO CONTE died earlier this month. His forceful presence and unique personality touched each of us, and we will miss him more than words can say.

SIL was one of the few Members of this body who can truly be called a legend. In an institution which we refer to as "the people's House," he was the very embodiment of the indomitable popular spirit which is so much a part of the American character. The huge gathering that attended his memorial service—nearly 1,200 people, including the Vice President, members of the cabinet, and over 100 current and former Members of Congress—is one indication of the high esteem in which he was held by everyone who was privileged to know and work with him.

There will be countless and eloquent tributes to SIL, and with good reason—he was widely admired and respected on both sides of the aisle. As someone who served with him, and under his leadership, on the House Appropriations Committee, I would like to add just a few thoughts about my friend and colleague and those things I appreciated most about him.

Throughout his long and distinguished career, SIL set standards for the rest of us to admire. He understood how to wield political power, yet never flaunted it; he held positions of prominence, yet never took himself too seriously. He always reminded us of why we were here. Whenever the House resorted to posturing and bombast, you could count on SIL's irreverent and engaging wit to challenge the nonsense and bring Members back to reality.

All of us who knew and worked with SIL will always cherish his warmth, his wonderful sense of humor, and the way he inspired us. His career is a touchstone for all those who dedicate themselves to responsive, caring government.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to remember Representative SILVIO O. CONTE, someone who was counted a respected colleague and loyal friend by virtually everyone who has ever served with him in this body. It is with great sorrow that we mourn the passing of a great and trusted friend, but with feelings of warmth and pleasure as we remember his kindness, jovial ways, and true dedication to the people he served, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Nation.

I had the privilege to serve with SILVIO for 12 years in my previous tenure in Congress, and was excited to renew that friendship as I came back to the Congress last year. Though SILVIO served across the aisle from me, I can remember many a time, when we worked for the same side, working for the people of our districts, to make life better for them and their children. That is really what SILVIO was all about—giving of himself, his time and efforts to do what he truly believed what was right for our country.

There were many things I admired about SILVIO, but the thing that comes to mind most often, was his courage to stand up for what he believed and to put the needs and interest of his constituency above himself. Whether it was housing, education, health care or looking out for the needs of the poor, the elderly or the children of our Nation, SILVIO was there to champion their cause. Just earlier this year his courage and dedication was portrayed in his ability to stand up against his party and the President to vote against the Persian Gulf Resolution authorizing the use of force in the region.

In life there are many gifts, but none as meaningful as friendship. SILVIO, was the kind of person who could take this gift and spread it to all he met. I was lucky enough to receive his friendship, and it is a gift I will remember all of my life. This Nation has lost a great deal with SILVIO CONTE'S death, but it has gained so very much from his life. It is my great hope that his work will live on for many years to come.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. MOAKLEY, and the minority leader, Mr. MICHEL, for reserving this time to pay tribute to our colleague and good friend, SILVIO O. CONTE. We mourn the passing of SILVIO; the distinguished dean of the Massachusetts delegation, an outstanding legislator, and a committed and dedicated individual.

I am sure that everyone who has come to pay homage to our colleague feels a great sense of loss. There is a void in this House which will take a long time to fill. I will miss SILVIO CONTE. He was a man I admired; a man I respected; and a man I was proud to serve with in the Congress.

For over three decades, SILVIO O. CONTE represented the First Congressional District of Massachusetts in this body. He came to Congress in 1959, after winning a close election against a well known college professor, James McGregor Burns, who enjoyed the support of then-Senator John F. Kennedy. SILVIO won reelection time after time with ease, and he never had any serious opposition. He came to the House with 8 years experience in the Massachusetts State senate, where he distinguished himself on education, labor and budgetary issues.

When he arrived in Congress, Silvio secured a seat on the Appropriations Committee. He achieved the distinction of becoming the ranking minority member on the full committee, and the ranking minority member on the Labor-Health and Human Services-Education Subcommittee. In addition, he served as a member of the Transportation and Legislative Branch Subcommittees, and as an ex-officio member on the 10 remaining appropriations subcommittees.

Mr. Speaker, I was privileged to serve on the full Appropriations Committee and the Labor-Health and Human Services-Education Subcommittee with SILVIO O. CONTE. It was in this capacity that I came to know SIL; to respect him; and to admire him greatly.

SILVIO CONTE was an outspoken advocate of additional funding for higher education. He played an instrumental role in preserving the Pell Grant, TRIO an SEOG programs, and he was a strong supporter of programs ensuring educational opportunity for all.

Over the years, I had the opportunity to work closely with SIL on numerous special projects involving the education community. Just last year, he fought to increase funding for the supplemental educational grant program; expand funding for FIPSE; and add nearly $100 million in funding for the TRIO program to help disadvantaged students. Earlier this year, SIL introduced the Postsecondary Recognition, Innovation, Deregulation, and Excellence Act of 1991, or PRIDE. SIL was

proud to sponsor this important legislation which includes provisions aimed at boosting our Nation's TRIO programs. SILVIO was a special friend and with his passing, the education community has lost a great champion.

SILVIO was also a strong supporter of funding for health care initiatives. He supported medical research, mental health, and funding for the care of the handicapped.

Mr. Speaker, on February 13, nearly 100 Members of this body gathered in Pittsfield, MA, to attend the funeral Mass for SILVIO O. CONTE. This, however, is only fitting for our colleague whose popularity and magnetism won him countless friends on both sides of the aisle. His ability to garner friends and build coalitions on both sides of the aisle was his trademark—and a legacy to this body.

Mr. Speaker, the one aspect of SIL's character that will always stand out in my mind was his great courage. Just 1 week prior to his death he had revealed to his Republican colleagues that he was very ill. That evening, however, he hosted a reception for the new Mayor of Washington, DC, Sharon Pratt Dixon. On that evening you would have never known that he was ill. He was his same flamboyant, charismatic self, ever gracious and friendly. That was SIL, a special guy.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have counted among my friends and colleagues a man such as SILVIO O. CONTE. I will miss him greatly and I hope that it is some comfort to his wife, Corinne, and his family, that so many others in this Chamber share that emotion.

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I first met SIL CONTE long before I came to Congress. Back in 1976, we were both at the Republican Convention in Kansas City.

In our brief encounter that lasted only a few days that August 1976, I was impressed by this man's ability to bring about consensus. He was able to break tension and disagreement with his humor and common sense, moving everyone toward the common good.

It was hard, if not impossible, not to like SIL. His charm and humor were irrepressible, and that wonderful smile of his lit up the darkest of moods.

And he loved a wager just as much as the next guy or, in this particular case, woman. In my first year here, the Kansas City Royals were in the World Series. He did not think the Royals could pull it off. Well, this was one of the few times that SIL was wrong, and I got a nice lunch out of our wager.

We were all concerned about SIL's health during the last couple years, probably as much as he was. But he showed no self-pity. Instead, as he drove that cart with all those flags proudly waving, we all knew that SIL exhibited a spirit and courage that most of us can only dream about.

SIL had the gift for prose and eloquence. Whenever he was in this well, we all knew that we were going to be entertained with words of wisdom and wit. None of us will ever forget his gift for poetry when it came to pork barrel spending and the budget.

While I am sure SIL would like me to remember him in my own poetic way, I think it would be more fitting to remember him for the great man he was with the words of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow:

Were a star quenched on high,
For ages would its light,
Still travelling downward from the sky,
Shine on our mortal sight.

So when a great man dies,
For years beyond our ken,
The light he leaves behind him lies,
Upon the paths of men.

SIL, we will miss you and remember you always. Goodbye, dear friend.

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month, we lost a dear friend, distinguished colleague and true humanitarian when SILVIO CONTE passed away. It is not often that a Member of this body inspires both the sincere affection and admiration of colleagues on both sides of the aisle. But SIL CONTE was loved—and will be missed—because he cared more about people than politics. Not that his party's philosophy wasn't important to him—it was. But more important were making decisions and effecting policy as guided by his heart and his conscience. In this day of cookie-cutter politicians, sound bites and positions dictated by the latest opinion polls, SIL CONTE was a refreshing throwback, one of the last of a vanishing breed in the House.

SIL CONTE left behind many friends and warm memories. We will miss his drive, his poetry, his passion, and his fighting spirit. This spirit was never more in evidence as he valiantly battled the only foe that could bring him down, cancer. And we'll never forget his tirades on the House floor against what he felt were inappropriate spending measures. I and others of my colleagues may have, from time to time, differed with SIL, but it was never taken personally on either side. If a Member of this body can press his or her case with strong conviction and reasoned argument but not offend their adversary, then they are more than a politician, they are a statesman. SIL CONTE was a statesman.

For years, SIL coached the Republican baseball team to more victories over our team of Democrats than I care to remember. And even though he got tremendous joy out of winning, we bore him no ill will because his happiness was in the spirit of good-natured competition and fun.

SIL cared deeply for his family, his dear wife Corinne, their four children, and six grandchildren. To his credit, that family spirit extended to his staff as well. How much? Bernadette McAuliffe, his personal secretary, was with him for 21 years and 7 months. You don't stay around that long if you're not appreciated and treated well. While no one else on the staff has quite that record of longevity, many others did enjoy long tenures with the Congressman from the First District of Massachusetts. I've even heard that many Appropriations Committee associate staff have fond memories of him as well.

SIL we'll miss you. But as we get deeper into the appropriations cycle, we know you'll be up there watching us and probably railing about some provision or another in one of the spending bills. I only wish you were still here among us and not with St. Peter.

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, SILVIO CONTE was a man whose history was steeped in the liberal tradition of deep, personal commitment to the care of humankind. But it also a history built around a belief in fiscal conservatism. SILVIO believed in a government that cared for the young, the impoverished, and the disadvantaged. He also made a personal campaign to keep the Federal Government's hands out of the taxpayer's pocket.

This may seem like a set of contradictions, but it is not. SILVIO was way ahead of his time in knowing that we can afford to care for our own without going broke doing it.

SILVIO CONTE was a man of immense good humor and took joy in every minute life had to offer. His spirit, intelligence, and dedication were the embodiment of what Congress is supposed to be.

SILVIO CONTE was a devoted family man who was fiercely proud of his Italian-American heritage. His ability to get along with virtually everyone only enhanced his abilities as a legislator, and he was just as likely to be working side by side with Democrats as he was with Republicans.

Mr. Speaker, the country has lost a true leader, the Congress has lost a gifted colleague, and we have all lost a true friend. Emily and I both feel a deep sympathy for Corinne Conte and her family, but we also share her joy in having raised her children with one of America's originals, a truly remarkable man.

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, on February 8, 1991, the American public lost more than a valued legislator and the U.S. Congress lost more than a respected colleague, we lost a cherished friend.

SILVIO CONTE was truly a man among men. He brought integrity, honor, and humor to an institution so needing of these qualities. SILVIO CONTE had heart, and he demonstrated this time after time through his actions both on and off the House floor.

I consider myself very fortunate to have had the privilege of serving with Mr. CONTE, and greatly appreciate the faith he had in my abilities as a legislator. Just 1 month before his death, SIL supported my appointment to the House Appropriations Committee. In ill health, he made me feel welcome as a new member and an integral part of the committee. He firmly believed that we here in Washington can make a difference. I for one am going to do my best not to let him down.

His fervor and zeal for life helped form his political agenda, and he took on that agenda with the same enthusiasm with which he embraced life. CONTE'S success lay in his humanitarian concern, he truly cared about the welfare of his fellow man.

I am reminiscent of the time SIL took a shot at many of his fellow colleagues whom he thought were being frivolous in their spending, which SIL felt was not in the best interest of the country. He presented his stance with a humor that took the edge off of the accusation. He made many of us laugh when he showed up on the House floor in a pig's mask to complain about pork-barrel politics and the practice of Members trying to secure special benefits for their constituents. Humor was his asset, SIL loved to make people laugh.

But SIL couldn't bring a smile to anyone's face the day he told us at a meeting of Republican members of the Appropriations Committee that the treatment for his progressive cancer was not working. He was such an optimist, always upbeat. That day he was not too

optimistic, that day SIL could not make us laugh—we could only cry.

A superb legislator, an honorable man, a loyal friend—he will be missed.

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply saddened by the recent death of Congressman SILVIO CONTE. Throughout his distinguished life, SILVIO was a man of commitment—commitment to his country, commitment to duty, and commitment to the Congress he loved so much.

In 1979 when SILVIO became the ranking minority of the full Appropriations Committee, he also became an ex-officio member of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee. The condition of our Armed Forces at that time was mediocre—planes couldn't fly because of the lack of spare parts, a high percentage of recruits were not high school graduates, morale of the troops was at rock bottom, and the Soviets were expanding their empire into Afghanistan and other areas of the world.

When SILVIO ended his service in Congress, America was standing tall in the world. Morale of the troops was excellent, spare parts for aircraft were ample, and the effectiveness of the military was dramatized in the Persian Gulf.

Believe me, it was no coincidence that SILVIO CONTE served as an ex-officio member of the Defense Subcommittee and Massachusetts was one of the top States in the Nation in terms of per capita expenditure of defense funds among the various States.

Every aspect of SILVIO CONTE'S life was a commitment to duty—his duty in World War II, his duty in the Massachusetts State Senate, and his duty in the Congress where he so ably represented his constituents and his country.

Duty was not something that SILVIO CONTE consciously thought about. Duty was in the fiber of his soul. Duty was the most natural thing in the world to him. To SILVIO CONTE, duty was simply a way of life.

I have lost a true friend and this country has lost a great statesman. To his lovely wife and family, I extend my sincere condolences. They can take comfort in the knowledge that in his many years in Congress, SILVIO left his mark on the Congress and the Nation. He will be greatly missed in this Chamber.

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, as we gather today to remember our colleague and friend, SILVIO CONTE, many of his best traits come to mind; his honesty, integrity and candor, his sharp wit and sense of humor, and most importantly his commitment to public service.

PERSIAN GULF

One of SIL's last remarks on the House floor was directed at the Persian Gulf crisis, and at Saddam Hussein in particular. I sat with SIL on the House floor on January 30 when he formulated his thoughts. As demonstration of SILVIO's unique ability to cut through the bluff of politics to speak directly to important issues, let me quote his comments:

Mr. Speaker, it strikes me as strange every time I hear a report which says that Saddam Hussein follows through on his word.

The 1923 Geneva treaty, signed by Iraq, explicitly prohibits the use of chemical weapons and poisonous gas as a means of waging warfare. And for years, Saddam Hussein has used chemical weapons against Iran.

The 1949 Geneva protocols demand the humane treatment of prisoners of war. Yet, Saddam has gone out of his way to mistreat our prisoners of war and brutally parade their bruised bodies before the world.

In 1972, Iraq participated in and signed an international agreement which called for the prohibition of the "development, production, or stockpiling of biological weapons." And each nation which signed the treaty promised to destroy any biological weapons in their arsenal within 9 months.

And in 1977, Iraq participated in and signed an international agreement which prohibited the use of "hostile environmental modification techniques by the military." Under this treaty, Iraq agreed not to use their military to harm the environment in any way which would have widespread, long-lasting or severe effects.

A man of his word, Mr. Speaker? Saddam Hussein is a man of lies! And he will be held accountable for his war crimes as well as for his crimes against the environment.

SILVIO's remarks about Saddam Hussein are right on target. And as this crisis is brought to a conclusion, I agree that we must hold Hussein accountable for the atrocities he has committed against both mankind and the environment.

LIHEAP

As everyone in this body knows, and as most low-income citizens of the Northeast know, SILVIO was a leading advocate of social programs to help those in need throughout the Northeast and Midwest. The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program [LIHEAP] is an example of such a program; it provides critical help to those individuals with the greatest financial difficulties in heating their homes. When funding for this program was threatened, SIL worked diligently to ensure that it was restored. As a tribute to his tenacity and effectiveness, he was successful every time.

EDUCATION

As the ranking member of the Appropriations Committee, SILVIO was a wonderful friend of the education and health communities. He was a champion for higher education, chapter 1, biomedical research, programs assisting those with disabilities, and countless others.

One example of SILVIO's efforts in the education arena is his involvement with the issue of children's attention deficit disorders. Children with attention deficit disorders make up 3 to 5 percent of the children's population in the United States. Last year, SILVIO included funds in the Labor, HHS Appropriations bill establishing a center for children with attention deficit disorders. Even my own constituents have requested that I thank SILVIO in my remarks for his contribution to this important accomplishment.

Just days before we lost SILVIO, he introduced the Postsecondary Recognition, Innovation, Deregulation, and Excellence Act of 1991 [PRIDE]. PRIDE represents an expansive effort which should serve as a model for future education reform proposals.

I had both the honor and the pleasure of working with SIL over the last decade on increasing funding for Gallaudet University. In recognition of his tireless efforts on behalf of Gallaudet University, this Nation's landmark educational institution for deaf people, SIL was awarded an honorary doctorate degree in 1987. The inscription accompanying SIL's honorary doctorate of law degree perhaps is the best tribute to his efforts on behalf of Gallaudet University:

Nurtured by the Berkshire Hills, this illustrious son of Massachusetts, whose vision includes the entire Nation, and whose distinction has been honored abroad, has never forgotten his roots. In a lifetime of public service that has made him a legendary figure in the Halls of Congress, he has been an indefatigable supporter for programs that enhance the individual, decency and human fullfillment of all citizens. He has witnessed extraordinary accomplishments of individuals born with handicaps who are now productive members in society. During nearly three decades in the House and from his days in the State Senate in Massachusetts, we owe him and will always owe him a lasting debt of gratitude.

I am sure I speak for all who have had the privilege of knowing SILVIO when I say his presence in the House will be greatly missed; it is like a light has gone off in the people's House than can never be relit.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues today in paying tribute to a great American—SILVIO CONTE. It was my distinct privilege to serve with SIL for 25 years.

SIL was born and raised in the town of Pittsfield, MA, and for the last 32 years he faithfully represented that town and the entire First District of Massachusetts. SIL began his career of public service with the Seabees in World War II, serving in the Southwest Pacific. After graduating from Boston College Law School in 1949, he successfully ran for the Massachusetts State Senate serving there from 1951 to 1958. In 1959, he began his tenure in the House of Representatives.

President Bush has said that SILVIO CONTE "lifted people's spirits by just walking into a room" and I would totally agree. If there ever was a colorful character who walked through this Chamber, it was SILVIO CONTE. Few can forget the eloquent and forceful speeches he made on the floor of the House. Often employing his great sense of humor, he always made his point in a way that would be remembered by those who heard him speak.

His position as ranking Republican on the full Appropriations Committee was one of the most pivotal in the Nation. From that committee seat, SIL had to wrestle with the ever-declining Federal budget, the still-growing deficit, and at the same time ensure that those who needed Federal assistance were provided with adequate funds. Certainly no easy task, yet SILVIO CONTE executed this responsibility with great distinction. He was a strong advocate and voice for those who could not always speak for themselves—the elderly, the poor, and the children of our Nation.

His wisdom and his passion will be sorely missed. Mr. Speaker, my wife, Ginny, and I extend our heartfelt condolences to Corinne and the entire Conte family.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, let me just start out by thanking and commending the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY] and our Republican leader [Mr. MICHEL] for taking this time today. On this occasion, it is truly a special order.

There is, Mr. Speaker, a sparkle missing from this Chamber. The House of Representatives is paler, more two-dimensional, less vi-

brant. The Congress and the Nation's Capital are lesser places. SILVIO CONTE is gone.

SIL took with him ideals about and enthusiasm for public service which we could all admire but have little hope of emulating. What politics in the age of television lacks is precisely what SIL CONTE brought to it: Passion, and the unhesitating exultation in the world around him.

Conversely, what characterizes contemporary politics is precisely what SIL CONTE avoided: That humorless acrimony and personal animosity that, sadly, has seeped into the body politic today. Not for SIL CONTE, not ever—SIL might have been your adversary on an issue, but never an enemy.

I started getting to know SILVIO CONTE back a decade ago in the budget battles early in the Reagan administration. Not too many are left in the House who can claim to have been fellow insects with SIL—we were gypsy moth Republicans together. Sitting at a table with SIL, poring over a budget, was equal parts instruction in how Congress works, and in how a budget isn't about numbers, but about real lives and real people.

SIL knew, for example, that low-income energy assistance wasn't simply a line item in a budget, to be adjusted according to other needs. And because he knew that and fought for that assistance, today, with winter's icy chill settled across my State of Maine, there are some families who are warm and safe who otherwise might not have been. They have SIL CONTE to thank.

In so many other areas as well, from higher education assistance to school lunches, SILVIO CONTE consistently took stands to defend the genuine human interests of his district, his State, and all of New England. So much of what he did was of help to my State of Maine that it seemed we had a third Member of Congress.

Of course, as a New Englander, SIL CONTE also had the misfortune to live under our region's curse: The failure of the Boston Red Sox to win the World Series once during his 69 years. Somehow, though, I get the feeling that SIL is up there in heaven trying to wangle some divine assistance for the Boston pitching staff.

Mr. Speaker, in the weeks and months ahead, I know that I'll feel the absence of SIL CONTE, even in the smaller things. His cart with its flags no longer stationed by the Rayburn subway. Or a rousing crescendo in debate that never occurs.

But I will remind myself, as I hope SIL's wife Corinne will, that even though his life ended far too early, SILVIO CONTE drank long and full from the rich cup of life. The words of Robert Browning capture it well:

How good is man's life, the mere living! How fit to employ
All the heart and the soul and the senses forever in joy!

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend my leader, Mr. MICHEL, for requesting this time today to honor one of the truly legendary Americans ever to serve in the U.S. Congress.

The time reserved this evening to pay tribute to SILVIO CONTE will only allow us to skim the surface of the great contributions he has made to our Nation over the past 33 years. His legislative accomplishments are many, his tireless work on the Appropriations Committee is unquestioned, and his humor and poetry will be sorely missed by our colleagues in the House.

This evening I want to tell you about the human side of SILVIO CONTE. Beneath a sometimes gruff exterior was an undying compassion and concern for those most in need, whether they were the poor and elderly shivering in the night because they were unable to pay their heating bills or the inner-city youth who needed a chance to attend college.

My family had a special opportunity to feel the warmth of this compassion during the last few weeks of his life as he sought to encourage and comfort my daughter Pam, who was going through a bone marrow transplant in Minnesota to save her life and rid her of leukemia. It was at a time when SILVIO was himself fighting his own battle with cancer, that he penned a letter to Pam which she received during the most difficult time of her procedure. I want to share that letter with you because it captures the true spirit that drove SILVIO CONTE. He wrote Pam on December 19, 1990, saying:

DEAR PAMELA: Your father has been a friend of mine for many years. We serve in the Congress together, and he also serves with me on the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee. Let me also tell you that he has been very supportive and inspirational to me because I, myself, have carried on a long battle with cancer.

It is for these reasons I took a special interest when I heard that his daughter would be undergoing a bone marrow transplant and would be laid up for a couple of months.

As one who knows the battle, I can tell you the idea of cancer reminds us of our mortality, and idle time in a hospital leads to boredom and fear. You must remember though Pamela, the power of the mind is a wondrous thing, and your will can be the strongest muscle you have. You can beat this because you know you can, and you must have the attitude of a quarterback before the championship or a field general on the eve of final victory. You can win if you fight.

Keep up the fight, Pamela, and be sure and come see me when you next visit your father's office in Washington.

Looking forward to your speedy recovery.

Love,

SILVIO.

SILVIO certainly knew the battle and took his own advice to heart. Despite suffering from a form of cancer that ravaged his body, SILVIO kept on with the work of the people. He never slowed his pace and he most certainly never gave up hope. Right up until his final hours, SILVIO fought for his life with the same ferocity that he pounded the podium of this House to right a wrong or to help another in need.

SILVIO'S warm thoughts were an inspiration to Pam just as his words and deeds will long be an inspiration to thousands if not millions of Americans, many of whom never had the special opportunity to meet SILVIO, but will benefit from his lifetime of work.

Mr. Speaker, SILVIO CONTE was one of those unique people who comes along just once in a lifetime. His furor and humor may never be replaced in this House. His greatness will be that against which current and future Members are measured.

His memory and inspiration, however, will live on forever. My daughter and I will treasure his words and encouragement at our time of greatest need just as we will all treasure our memories of his wit and wisdom and his undying love for our Nation and his home State of Massachusetts.

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, as has been noted, the late SILVIO O. CONTE was one of the best loved members of this House. An entertaining and effective orator, he possessed a biting wit and a spirited sense of humor. As a fiscal conservative, he was as tough on wasteful spending as any Member of this body.

The son of Italian immigrants, and a veteran of World War II, SILVIO CONTE was elected in 1958 and served 32 years as an esteemed Member of this body. In his 17th term, he was truly an institution unto himself. In my opinion, SIL CONTE was one of the greatest things ever to come out of the State of Massachusetts.

As player-manager of the Republican congressional baseball team since 1962, SIL led us to an awesome 17–7–1 record. He managed the likes of the illustrious pitcher, BOB MICHEL, and that famous first baseman, George Bush. For the past 9 years, I was one of those coached by SIL CONTE, which was one of the great pleasures of my congressional career.

SILVIO CONTE was an avid hunter and a noted wild game gourmet. He was an afficionado of the good things in life, it is true, but more importantly, SIL appreciated the important things in life. Like most Red Sox fans, he was loyal in the face of any circumstances, and as the thousands of friends he leaves behind will testify, his good humor was simply indomitable.

SIL, thank you for fighting for me, thank you for serving with me, thank you for coaching me, and thank you for your friendship and for all the joy you brought us.

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues today in paying tribute to our friend and statesman, Congressman SILVIO CONTE. SILVIO has had an enormous impact on this legislative body and on those he represented in the First District of Massachusetts. His endless dedication to both entities epitomizes a legacy that is, without question, outstanding.

SILVIO CONTE distinguished himself as a doer of deeds, who knew the art of motivation and the triumph of high acheivement. Although we were adversaries on some issues and engaged in fierce debate on occasion, SILVIO was always a gentleman—quick to share his good humor and enthusiastic spirit with others. And all the while, he proved to be a consistent example of commonsense and practical results, in oftentimes complex and complicated circumstances.

He worked diligently in his efforts to be responsible with taxpayer dollars and will long be remembered for his spirit of bipartisanship—enhancing his ability to work effectively on both sides of the aisle. All of us will fondly remember SILVIO CONTE, a worthy and respected colleague.

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Messrs. MOAKLEY and MICHEL, who have taken this time to pay tribute to our great colleague, the late SILVIO O. CONTE. My first encounter with Mr. CONTE was some 20 years ago, when he was a young member of the

House, and I was Chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission. Meeting Mr. CONTE then, I remember being awed by this Republican, who seemed to enjoy needling a fellow Republican. In recent years, I have become more in awe of such a powerful Republican who had been in the House for over 25 years from a very Democratic State. He may have represented the minority party, but one would never consider him a minority even though he came from a strongly Democratic State.

SILVIO CONTE set an example for all of us on how to be a true legislator, as opposed to being a politician, although he did both with equal elan. Mr. CONTE would not support a piece of legislation he did not believe in, even if it meant raising the ire of his party's leadership, or the administration's. Conversely, he supported measures that may have seemed liberal at the time, but made ultimate sense, such as appropriations for AIDS research.

These are lessons that all of us should take to heart. SILVIO CONTE was not an individual who maintained a narrow political ideology, but who took the time to sit back and look at the big picture. Too many of us look for a short-term gain, and fail to see the possible long-term consequences of a price of legislation.

Not that these are the only qualities that made him the great man that he was. He typified the American dream. The son of an immigrant factory worker, he rose to become one of the most powerful men in the U.S. Congress, ranking minority member on perhaps the most powerful Committee in the House.

Nevertheless, he never intentionally lauded his position over his colleagues. He always had time to listen to opposing viewpoints, from his colleagues and his constituents, and decided carefully before voicing his support or opposition on a given measure. Mr. CONTE had the ability to communicate with anyone, whether it was a worker, a Senator or even the President. This is a sign of a truly great man.

We already miss him—particularly the cigar smoking Italian-American riding along on his scooter on which he flew both the Italian and American flags.

I salute SILVIO CONTE for providing the rest of us with a role model to follow. Legislator, politician, sportsman, Mr. CONTE represented the aristotelian ideal of a true man, and a true leader.

Mr. GOODLING Mr. Speaker, an effort on my part to summarize the accomplishments of this man, a friend, SILVIO CONTE, appears so daunting because of its vast length. But of course it is not for this list alone that we cherish his memory. It is the style and joy with which he undertook his work.

SIL and I shared a dedication to passion for education that often had us fighting the same cause. Our allegiance with BILL NATCHER, CARL PERKINS, GUS HAWKINS and others was successful often due to his efforts.

His devotion to American youngsters through his support of Chapter 1 and his commitment to literacy programs, such as Adult Education and Even Start, gave us many opportunities to work together. The robust growth in these programs in recent years was in large part due to my colleague from Massachusetts.

Of course, I will only be one of the many who will miss his colorful participation in the debate on the House floor. His jocular approach seemed to bring some degree of sense to our often overly serious discussion of the issues. His wit made us laugh at ourselves, a useful change from practice in the House. Having seen him, who can ever forget the waving hands, the flying tie, the silly rhymes and the raised eyebrows of another CONTE tirade? How they will be missed.

But most of all, I will remember SIL CONTE as the most passionate Red Sox fan. I thought I held that title until I met SILVIO. The pain or exultation he would feel at the failure or success of a Roger Clemens pitch; the mixture and anger for Billy Buckner; the love of Dewey Evans and Yaz; and of course, the never-ending angst of being so close and yet so far away—the ever-suffering Sox fan.

Thank you SILVIO, may God bless you every day.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with our colleagues and the public the enclosed letter from Acting Secretary of Education Ted Sanders expressing the Department's thanks for the contributions of SILVIO CONTE. I wholeheartedly concur with the sentiments conveyed by Mr. Sanders.

The letter follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
Washington, DC, February 26, 1991.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: On behalf of the U.S. Department of Education, I proudly join the Congress today in paying tribute to one of the truly great statesmen of our time—the Honorable SILVIO O. CONTE.

During the past 32 years, while he served in the U.S. House of Representatives, SILVIO CONTE worked with four Secretaries of Education and twelve Commissioners of Education—from both political parties. He worked with one aim in mind: to ensure that all Americans enjoy equal access to the highest quality education.

In the world of education, SILVIO CONTE was a friend and a fighter. He was a friend of disadvantaged elementary and secondary school children, of needy college students, of children and adults with disabilities, of the limited English proficient, of the gifted and talented, and, indeed, of every student, teacher, and parent in America. He shared with us all his ideas, his visions, his energy, his enthusiasm, his courage and his dedication.

He was a fighter. He fought for funding for over 200 major education programs under such laws as the Elementary and Secondary Act, the Higher Education Act, the Carl Perkins Vocational Education Act, the Adult Education Act, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, the Rehabilitation Act, and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act.

The Congress, the Executive Branch, and the American people will miss SILVIO CONTE. Although he is not here with us today, he left a legacy that will live on with this and future generations of Americans, that learning never ends.

Sincerely,

TED SANDERS,
Acting Secretary.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply saddened by the passing of our dear friend and colleague, SILVIO O. CONTE. The Members of Congress, the people of this country and the citizens of Massachusetts have lost one of their great leaders. SIL's buoyancy, warm character, and zest for life will be greatly missed by all who had the honor to serve with him in the House of Representatives.

Whether SIL was working to provide energy assistance to the poor or leading the charge against wasteful Government spending and pork barrel projects, he conveyed his priorities with passion and sincerity. The list of SIL CONTE's accomplishments is long, but I am certain that he will be remembered mostly for his ability to negotiate a compromise.

No one will ever replace SILVIO CONTE. For all of us who strive to be the best public servant we can be, we thank you for your example, and the dedicated service you performed for our country.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, over the years that I have served in this body, I have had the privilege of working with hundreds of men and women from all quarters of our Nation, from all the diverse backgrounds and points of view that could possibly exist. I have always tried to gravitate to those who I believed shared with me a sensitivity to those who were in greatest need of a voice in the national debate and those who were sensitive to those who were less fortunate. I have never allowed partisan labels to define who among any colleagues I would share this passion for justice. No one among our colleagues had a greater sense of justice more passionately expressed than SILVIO CONTE and I am glad to have shared this passion with him.

SIL CONTE took his positions on basis of fundamental human values and he made his friends on the content of their character. He was remarkable in this body in that he never allowed party label to constrain his views or his choice of friends. Perhaps that is why he was so loved among his colleagues and among those who work for this institution.

For example, he would decide which fundraisers of colleagues he would attend not solely on the party of the candidate, but his friendship to the candidate. I can remember that his friendship with our late and beloved colleague, Joe Addabbo was so strong that SIL would travel to Joe's district to attend his fundraisers. It might have been the good Italian food Joe served and that SIL loved that took him to Ozone Park, Queens, but I truly think it was his love for Joe. In a body where we feel compelled to go our own way, seldom stopping to get to know each other beyond the superficiality of our politics, a man like SIL CONTE who can stop to create and nourish close and intimate relationships with his colleagues and allow all around him to bask in his glow is a rare and wonderful being.

His beautiful gift for oratory and outraged, but always honest, indignation only made us love him even more. No one could cut to the quick of an issue and make us think about the reality of what we were doing like SIL CONTE. No one from the Northeast could do a better job of expressing our frustration about the flow of resources from our region to other parts of the nation while we continued to bear the burdens of our less advantaged.

Finally, of great importance to me was SILVIO CONTE's dedication to justice and civil rights. In an era when the fidelity of many who

once claimed dedication to the effort to assure equal rights for all Americans regardless of race or sex is in question I could always depend on SILVIO CONTE to do the right thing.

When one serves over two decades in this body one expects to lose dear friends and see the giants to pass. Nevertheless, when the passing does come it is no less sad. I will dearly miss our beloved colleague, SILVIO CONTE.

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, after 3 years of a courageous battle against prostate cancer, our colleague, SILVIO O. CONTE, died at the age of 69. There was no more beloved and respected Member of this House.

SILVIO was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1958, after serving 8 years in the Massachusetts State Senate. Ever since, his flamboyant personality has dominated the House and, especially, the Appropriations Committee. SILVIO was a long-time member of that committee and had been ranking Republican since 1979.

As an Appropriations Committee member, I had the personal pleasure of sitting next to him on the Transportation Appropriations Subcommittee. What a treat to see first hand what the committee, the Congress, the country, and the world were watching with great glee. SILVIO was a master in using humor and harmless pranks mixed with warmth to highlight legislative points. Who hasn't laughed over his poetry, pig masks, songs, or name calling? Even "young slasher" David Stockman and "fat cat" Senators had to admire him.

SILVIO CONTE's rapier wit made opponents cringe, but he always laughed, as well, at himself—and it always had a purpose in the interest of this constituency or the Nation.

This unique approach made him a most effective legislator. He had great interest in, and influence over, a wide range of subjects from producing a project for his western Massachusetts district to controlling the outcome of annual appropriations bills.

SILVIO was not one to shrink from exercising that influence. He cared passionately for matters relating to education, environment, and health, and proudly took a stance in their defense even when it conflicted with the administration or members of his own party. With legions of friends on both sides of the aisle, in both Houses of Congress, and in every administration, SILVIO most often got what he wanted.

The passing of SILVIO CONTE may also be the passing of an era. He saw a larger Federal Government role in caring for the needs of other people and enjoyed well-publicized and humanizing outside interests such as hunting and baseball. He did not take himself as seriously as he took his work. SILVIO was one in a million and it will be a long time, if ever, before we see someone even come close to his high spirits, good cheer, and indomitable courage.

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, the death of a colleague is always a very difficult time for Members of this institution. The passing of a fellow Member of Congress causes each of us to pause and reflect upon the brevity of life, and question how history—and this institution—will remember ourselves.

As Members of the House of Representatives we are all fortunate in that we have been granted the opportunity to make the lives of our fellow man better—to somehow ease the burdens of the downtrodden, to enrich the lives of the poor, and to teach those seeking knowledge. This is the true task of the Government and this is the task we take on when we accept the oath of office.

Mr. Speaker, while I cannot say I was the best of friends of Mr. CONTE, since my first days in Congress I realized SILVIO CONTE was no ordinary legislator. SILVIO CONTE knew the true task of Government, and never strayed from the course of trying to help his fellow man.

Few members of this Chamber can ever claim to have as many friends—both Democrat and Republican—as Mr. CONTE. Few Members can claim to have brought the humor and light-heartedness into this often somber Chamber, as Mr. CONTE. And few Members can claim to have the genuine warmth and sincerity Mr. CONTE brought to this body daily.

While his charisma will be missed by his fellow legislators, his constituents in the Massachusett's First District, and all Americans, will miss his dedication to improving the health care and education of our country. While his laughs will no longer echo through the Halls of the Capitol, his work in Congress will forever touch those seeking low-income energy assistance, those saved by neurological research or those who marvel at the wonders of the Smithsonian Institution—for these are just a few of the causes he championed.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps the most lasting legacy SILVIO CONTE has left will be the lessons he has taught all of those who have had the privilege of serving with him. These lessions include that your opponent one day can be your ally the next; that humor can bring us together, even in the most trying of times; and perhaps most importantly, that the people and their needs should come first, not the political advantage of a party.

While we are all fortunate, Mr. Speaker, for having the opportunity to serve in this Chamber, we are even more fortunate to have served with Mr. CONTE and have his model of a legislator to emulate.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to our late colleague and dear friend SILVIO CONTE one of the most colorful and admired senior Members of the House. His career in this body spanned over three decades, while his friends and admirers spanned the Nation and the ideological spectrum. He commanded the respect of his peers like few Members of this body had before him, and he loved and cared for his constituency and his country with a singular and steadfast devotion.

The people's House will not be the same without SIL CONTE. He gifted us with his humor, moved us with his passion, and inspired us with his fiery patriotism.

As someone who served with him, and under his leadership on the House Appropriations Committee, I know that his career will be a touchstone for all those who dedicate themselves to a responsive, caring Government.

This Nation lost a great deal with SILVIO CONTE's death, but it has gained so very much from his life. It is my great hope that his work will live on for many years to come.

I extend my sincere condolences to Corinne and the Conte family. Please take comfort in the knowledge that in his many years in Congress, SILVIO left his mark on the Congress and the Nation. He will be greatly missed in this Chamber.

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to our dear colleague SILVIO CONTE. He was able, thoughtful, wonderfully flamboyant, and liked by everyone. His presence in the room lighted it. He was our poet laureate.

In his over 32 years of service, he distinguished himself as a legislator proudly serving the First District of Massachusetts and the people of the United States. As the ranking minority member of the Appropriations Committee, SILVIO used his position and influence to help people. He was instrumental in creating the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program [LIHEAP] so that people would not have to make the choice between buying food and heating their home. He was an advocate for funding for research on AIDS, cancer, and many other threats to our Nation's health.

SILVIO knew firsthand the importance of education and the opportunities it could provide. He, himself, had attended college on the GI bill. He established the Silvio O. Conte Foundation to send qualified residents of his district to college who may not otherwise have been able to go.

He was a formidable opponent and a great asset to have on your side. But no matter which side you were on, your friendship was never forgotten. SILVIO is and will be missed as a Member of this House and as a friend.

I would like to extend my condolences to his wife, Corinne, and his family.

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my good friend SIL CONTE who died just recently after battling a long illness. It seems hard to believe he's gone. I still expect to see him next door or riding down the hall, with flags waving, honking at tourists. I still expect to see him in the Appropriations Committee, giving us the dickens with his remarkable sense of humor.

SIL was a friend and I will personally miss him very much. The Congress will miss him and the Nation will miss him.

We liked him for his ability to make us laugh. He could always remind us not to take ourselves too seriously.

He made us laugh, yet we also respected that very serious side of SILVIO CONTE. He was a man of great integrity and honesty. He said what he thought and I respected him for it. I might not always agree with him, but I respected him.

He was a man of great feeling, who truly cared about people, especially the less fortunate. He related to his constituents in Massachusetts and he worked very hard to help them with their problems.

SIL was one of the best politicians I have ever known, perhaps because he seemed to know instinctively how to handle people and tough issues.

He knew when to be partisan and when to cross party lines. He used a very simple rule of thumb: He stood up for what he believed in.

I enjoyed working closely with SIL on appropriations. I especially appreciated his dedication to helping expand the Job Corps. This program has done so much good to help disadvantaged young people get on the right track.

SIL really went to bat for this program. He took a leading role in funding six new Job Corps centers in 1988. And, he fought to increase funding for the Job Corps Program in 1989 and 1990.

We were very fortunate to have one of these new centers located in Gadsden, AL, which is in my district. The young people who successfully complete this program and go on to lead productive lives will owe a debt of thanks to SILVIO CONTE. He recognized their special needs and he did something about it.

In closing, I would like to say that God probably broke the mold when he made SIL CONTE. He was such a unique individual. He had so many fine qualities and he set such a fine example for public servants everywhere. I doubt we'll know another with his particular style. But, I do know this: SIL CONTE's memory will live on and his good works will never be forgotten.

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues today in paying tribute to the life and contributions of SILVIO CONTE—a great American and truly outstanding Member of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, the historic halls of this House have been graced with the presence of hundreds, indeed thousands of great statesmen and patriots over the past two centuries. Among that roll of honor we now include the name of SILVIO CONTE, who for the past 32 years has regaled, entertained, moved, and inspired countless colleagues, gallery-goers, reporters, and viewers of the debates that ring in these halls. He will be missed.

SILVIO was unique. For one thing, he was an elected Republican Congressman from Massachusetts—the only Republican Congressman serving the Bay State. Fittingly, he held the First District seat. He was a native and life-long resident of Pittsfield, who early chose a career in law. But first, like many of his generation, he served his country in war, serving with the Seabees in the South Pacific from 1942 to 1944. He earned his undergraduate and graduate degree, in law, from Boston College, became a practicing attorney, then served in the Massachusetts Senate for 10 years, where he was chosen as one of the Outstanding Young Men in Massachusetts by the Jaycees. He ran for and was elected to Congress in 1958, and has served his district ever since.

SILVIO served for many years as the ranking Republican on the House Appropriations Committee, where he demonstrated a mastery of detail and a deep compassion for people. He was indeed a passionate man, whose oratorical flourishes became his trademark on the House floor. A man of Latin descent, he was a devout Catholic and received the St. Thomas More Award from his alma mater.

One of SILVIO's passions was the hunting of ducks, a passion which I share, and we once spent a glorious weekend in search of the elusive waterfowl. It was a memorable experience.

SILVIO leaves behind his wife, Corinne, and four children. But his legacy is much more. He touched the lives of all he knew, and left a permanent mark on the laws and programs of his beloved country.

Mr. Speaker, I salute SILVIO CONTE, a fine public servant and unforgettable human being. And I'm sure that wherever he is now, he is enjoying it immensely, and undoubtedly there is the sound of laughter ringing out. Salute!

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, I was unable to participate in the special order this week. I would, however, like to add this statement for the record.

I would like to express my sadness at the passing of my dear friend SILVIO CONTE. The people of Massachusetts, the Congress, and the country as a whole have lost one of their greatest leaders.

As the Republican leader of the House Appropriations Committee, SIL led the charge against wasteful Government spending and pork-barrel projects. His colorful floor speeches on this very subject are legendary.

As an advocate for the poor, he crafted legislation to help struggling Americans pay their heating bills and to ensure their access to food and shelter. Beyond that, he had the vision to fund AIDS research early on—well before before most of us realized the grave dimensions of the horrible disease. Long ago, he recognized the need for rail travel and was the congressional champion of the creation of Amtrak.

SIL understood compromise, and his enormous popularity on both sides of the aisle made him a very effective legislator. But, in my judgment, what SIL will be remembered for is his passion; passion for his work, passion for his values, passion in his dealings with colleagues, and passion toward friends and family.

SIL CONTE's exuberant zest for life will be long remembered in these Halls of Congress.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise here today to honor and pay special tribute to a gentleman who had principles and who was never afraid to stand by them.

That individual is SILVIO CONTE, who passed away February 8, after battling cancer. He will be missed dearly by all of us here in Congress and in the United States.

And when I say all of us here in Congress, I mean every single Member in this House. That is because SILVIO CONTE was a man of values, who voted not in the special interests of others or blindly following the party line, but for what he believed was right.

SILVIO CONTE voted his conscience on all matters—and especially with regard to health and education issues. He voted in the interests of the common man, and whether that happened to be a vote along Republican or Democrat lines didn't make a single bit of difference to him.

And that, Mr. Speaker is what made him special. Far too often nowadays, it seems, Members are accused of blindly following the party line, even to the point where they may vote against what they believe in.

My friends, SILVIO CONTE can never be charged with that. He worked for what is just and right in every person. He protected programs that helped the elderly and the poor. He helped disadvantaged students find a way to college by supporting student loan initiatives. He led the fight for greater funding for medical schools. SILVIO CONTE labored not for us, but for the people of this country. And he never ever sacrificed his personal values when it came to matters of the heart.

SILVIO CONTE spent over 32 years in Congress toiling for that which he believed in. And he stood defiantly by his actions.

God bless him.

□ 2000

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of my special order this evening.

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

There was no objection.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING, FINANCE AND URBAN AFFAIRS FOR THE 102D CONGRESS

(Mr. GONZALEZ asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the rules of procedure adopted at the organizational meeting of the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, on February 26, 1991, as follows:

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING, FINANCE AND URBAN AFFAIRS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 102D CONGRESS 1991-92

RULE NO. 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) The Rules of the House are the rules of the committees and subcommittees so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, are nondebatable motions of high privilege in committee and subcommittees. Each subcommittee of the committee is a part of the committee, and is subject to the authority and direction of the committee and to its rules so far as applicable.

(b) The committee is authorized at any time to conduct such investigations and studies as it may consider necessary or appropriate in the exercise of its responsibilities under rule X of House Rules and (subject to the adoption of expense resolutions as required by rule XI, clause 5 of House Rules) to incur expenses (including travel expenses) in connection herewith. The ranking minority member of the full committee or the relevant subcommittee shall be notified in advance at such times as any committee funds are expended for investigations and studies involving international travel.

(c) The committee is authorized to have printed and bound testimony and other data presented at hearings held by the committee. All costs of stenographic services and transcripts in connection with any meeting or

hearing of the committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House.

(d) The committee shall submit to the House, not later than January 2 of each odd-numbered year, a report on the activities of the committee under rules X and XI of House Rules during the Congress ending at noon on January 3 of such year.

(e) The committee's rules shall be published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD not later than 30 days after the Congress convenes in each odd-numbered year.

RULE NO. 2—REGULAR AND SPECIAL MEETINGS: OPEN COMMITTEE MEETINGS

(a) Regular meetings of the committee shall be held on the first Tuesday of each month while the Congress is in session. When the chairman believes that the committee will not be considering any bill or resolution before the full committee and that there is no other business to be transacted at a regular meeting, he will give each member of the committee, as far in advance of the day of the regular meeting as the circumstances makes practicable, a written notice to that effect and no committee meeting shall be held on that day.

(b) The chairman may call and convene, as he considers necessary, additional meetings of the committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the committee or for the conduct of other committee business. The committee shall meet for such purpose pursuant to that call of the chairman.

(c) If at least three members of the committee desire that a special meeting of the committee be called by the chairman, those members may file in the offices of the committee their written request to the chairman for that special meeting. Such request shall specify the measure or matter to be considered. Immediately upon the filing of the request, the clerk of the committee shall notify the chairman of the filing of the request. If, within 3 calendar days after the filing of the request, the chairman does not call the requested special meeting to be held within 7 calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the members of the Committee may file in the offices of the committee their written notice that a special meeting of the committee will be held specifying the date and hour thereof, and the measure or matter to be considered at that special meeting. The committee shall meet on that date and hour. Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the clerk of the committee shall notify all members of the committee that such meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour and the measure or matter to be considered; and only the measure or matter specified in that notice may be considered at that special meeting.

(d) If the chairman of the committee or subcommittee is not present at any meeting of the committee or subcommittee the ranking member of the majority party on the committee or subcommittee who is present shall preside at that meeting.

(e) The committee may not sit, without special leave, while the House is reading a measure for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

(f)(1) Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, of the committee or each subcommittee thereof shall be open to the public except when the committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by roll call vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day be closed to the public: *Provided, however*, That no person other than members of the committee and such congressional staff and such departmental representatives as they may authorize shall be present at any business or markup session which has been closed to the public. This paragraph does not apply to open committee hearings which are provided for by subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, or to any meeting that relates solely to internal budget or personnel matters.

(2) Each hearing conducted by the committee or each subcommittee thereof shall be open to the public except when the committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by roll call vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence, or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security or would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives. Notwithstanding the requirements of the preceding sentence, a majority of those present, there being in attendance the requisite number required under the Rules of the Committee to be present for the purposes of taking testimony, (A) may vote to close the hearing for the sole purpose of discussing whether testimony or evidence to be received would endanger the national security or violate subparagraph (g)(5) of Rule 7; or (B) may vote to close the hearing, as provided in subparagraph (g)(5) of Rule 7. The committee or subcommittee may, by the same procedures specified in this paragraph, vote to close one subsequent day of hearing.

(g) No person other than a Member of Congress, committee staff, or a person from a Member's staff when that Member has an amendment under consideration, may walk in or be seated at the rostrum area of the committee unless the chairman, the chairman of the subcommittee, or a majority of the committee determines otherwise.

RULE NO. 3—RECORDS AND ROLLCALLS

(a) There shall be kept in writing a record of the proceedings of the committee and of each subcommittee, including a record of the votes on any question on which a roll call is demanded. The result of each such roll call vote shall be made available by the committee for inspection by the public at reasonable times in the offices of the committee. Information so available for public inspection shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order or other proposition and the name of each member voting for and each member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and whether by proxy or in person, and the names of those members present, but not voting. A record vote may be demanded by any three of the members present or, in the apparent absence of a quorum, by any one member.

(b) All committee hearings, records, data, charts, and files shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the member serving as chairman of the committee; and such records shall be the property of the House and all Members of the House shall have access thereto.

RULE NO. 4—PROXIES

(a) No vote by any member of the committee or any of its subcommittees with respect to any measure may be cast by proxy unless a proxy authorization is given in writing by the member desiring to cast a proxy, which authorization shall assert that the member is absent on official business or is absent due to personal illness and is thus unable to be present at the meeting of the committee or subcommittee and shall be limited to a specific measure or matter and any amendments or motions pertaining thereto. Each proxy to be effective shall be signed by the member assigning his/her vote and shall contain the date and time of the day that the proxy is signed. No proxy shall be voted on a motion to adjourn or shall be counted to make a quorum or be voted unless a quorum is present.

(b) Proxies shall be in the following form:

Hon. ,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Dear : I will be absent on official business/due to personal illness and thus unable to be present at the meeting of the committee or subcommittee. I hereby authorize you to vote in my place and stead in the consideration of and any amendments or motions pertaining thereto. The official business that necessitates my absence is .

——— ———,
Member of Congress.

Executed this the day of , 19 at the time of p.m./a.m.

RULE NO. 5—POWER TO SIT AND ACT, SUBPENA POWER

(a) For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties under House Rules X and XI, the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized—

(1) to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, and to hold hearings; and

(2) to require, by subpena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents as it deems necessary. Any subpena issued to carry out the authority of this paragraph shall be issued in accordance with the procedures specified in subparagraph (b)(1). The chairman of the committee or any member designated by the chairman may administer oaths to any witness.

(b)(1) Any subpena issued to carry out any investigation or activity, or any series of investigations or activities, described in (a) shall be issued by the committee, upon the recommendation of a subcommittee or upon the committee's initiative, and any such subpena may only be authorized by a majority of the members of the committee voting, a majority being present. The power to authorize and issue subpenas under this subparagraph may be delegated to the chairman of the committee pursuant to such limitations as the committee may prescribe. Authorized subpenas shall be signed by the chairman of the committee or by any member designated by the committee.

(2) Compliance with any subpena issued by the committee under this subparagraph may be enforced only as authorized or directed by the House.

(c) Each witness who has been subpenaed upon the completion of his testimony before the committee or any subcommittee, may report to the office of counsel of the committee, and there sign appropriate vouchers for travel allowances and attendance fees. If hearings are held in cities other than Washington, D.C., the witness may contact the counsel of the committee, or his representative, prior to leaving the hearing room.

RULE NO. 6—QUORUMS

A majority of the members of the full committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum of the full committee or subcommittee for the reporting of a measure or recommendation; Provided, that the number of

members constituting a quorum for the taking of any action other than the reporting of a measure or recommendation shall be one-third of the members of the committee or subcommittee, and any two members shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence.

RULE NO. 7—HEARING PROCEDURES

(a) The chairman, in the case of hearings to be conducted by the committee, and the appropriate subcommittee chairman, in the case of hearings to be conducted by a subcommittee, shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter at least one week before the commencement of that hearing unless that committee determines that there is a good cause to begin such hearing at an earlier date. In the latter event the chairman or the subcommittee chairman whichever the case may be shall make such public announcement at the earliest possible date. The clerk of the committee shall promptly notify all members of the committee; the Daily Digest; Chief Clerk, Official Reporters to House Committee and the committee scheduling service of the House Information System as soon as possible after such public announcement is made.

(b) Each witness who is to appear before the committee or a subcommittee shall file with the clerk of the committee, at least 24 hours in advance of his appearance, 100 copies of his proposed testimony if the appearance is before a subcommittee, and 200 copies of his proposed testimony if the appearance is before the committee, and the witness may be required to limit his oral presentation to a summary of his statement. This requirement may be waived by the Chairman of the Committee or appropriate subcommittee, after consultation with the appropriate ranking minority member, when it is deemed by said Chairman to be in the best interest of the committee or subcommittee. This requirement shall not be mandatory if a witness is given less than seven days' notice prior to a hearing.

(c) When any hearing is conducted by the committee or any subcommittee upon any measure or matter, the minority party members on the committee shall be entitled, upon request to the chairman by a majority of those minority members before the completion of such hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to that measure or matter during at least one day of hearing thereon.

(d) Upon announcement of a hearing, the Clerk and Staff Director shall cause to be prepared a concise summary of the subject matter (including legislative reports and other materials) under consideration which shall be made available immediately to all members of the committee. In addition, upon announcement of a hearing and subsequently as they are received, the chairman shall make available to the members of the committee any official reports from departments and agencies on such matter.

(e) All other members of the committee may have the privilege of sitting with any subcommittee during its hearings or deliberations and may participate in such hearings or deliberations after members of the subcommittee have been given an opportunity to participate, but no such member who is not a member of the subcommittee shall vote on any matter before such subcommittee.

(f) Committee members may question witnesses only when they have been recognized by the chairman for that purpose, and only for a 5-minute period until all members present have had an opportunity to question a witness. The 5-minute period for questioning a witness by any one member can be extended only with the unanimous consent of all members present. The questioning of witnesses in both the full and subcommittee hearings shall be initiated by the chairman, followed by the ranking minority party member and all other members alternating between the majority and minority. In recognizing members to question witnesses in this fashion, the chairman shall take into consideration the ratio of the majority to minority members present and shall establish the order of recognition for questioning in such a manner as not to disadvantage the members of the committee.

(g) The following additional rules shall apply to investigative hearings:

(1) The chairman at any investigative hearing shall announce in an opening statement the subject ot the investigation.

(2) A copy of the committee rules and clause 2 of rule XI of the House Rules shall be made available to each witness.

(3) Witnesses at investigative hearings may be accompanied by their own counsel for the purpose of advising them concerning their constitutional rights.

(4) The chairman may punish breaches of order and decorum, and of professional ethics on the part of counsel, by censure and exclusion from the hearings; and the committee may cite the offender to the House for contempt.

(5) If the committee determines that evidence or testimony at an investigative hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person it shall—

(A) receive such evidence or testimony in executive session;

(B) afford such person an opportunity voluntarily to appear as a witness; and

(C) receive and dispose of requests from such person to subpena additional witnesses.

(6) Except as provided in subparagraph (5), the chairman shall receive and the committee shall dispose of requests to subpena additional witnesses.

(7) No evidence or testimony taken in executive session may be released or used in public session without the consent of the committee.

(8) In the discretion of the committee, witnesses may submit brief and pertinent sworn statements in writing for inclusion in the record. The committee is the sole judge of the pertinency of testimony and evidence adduced at its hearing.

(9) A witness may review and photostat a copy of his or her testimony given at a public session, or if given at an executive session, when authorized by the committee.

RULE NO. 8—PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

(a)(1) It shall be the duty of the chairman of the committee to report or cause to be reported promptly to the House any measure approved by the committee and to take or cause to be taken necessary steps to bring the matter to a vote.

(2) In any event, the report of the committee on a measure which has been approved by the committee shall be filed within 7 calendar days (exclusive of days on which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the clerk of the committee a written request, signed by a majority of the members of the committee, for the reporting of that measure. Upon the filing of any such request, the clerk of the committee shall transmit immediately to the chairman of the committee notice of the filing of that request.

(b)(1) No measure or recommendation shall be reported from the committee unless a majority of the committee was actually present.

(2) With respect to each record vote by the committee to report any bill or resolution, the name of each member voting for and voting against the motion to report, and whether by proxy or in person and the names of those members present but not voting, and the names of those members absent, shall be included in the committee report.

(c) The report of the committee on a measure which has been approved by the committee shall include—

(1) the oversight findings and recommendations required pursuant to clause 2(b)(1) of rule X of the House separately set out and clearly identified;

(2) the statement required by section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 separately set out and clearly identified, if the measure provides new budget authority or new or increased tax expenditures;

(3) the estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 403 of such act, separately set out and clearly identified, whenever the Director (if timely submitted prior to the filing of the report) has submitted such estimate and comparison to the committee; and

(4) a summary of the oversight findings and recommendations made by the Committee on Government Operations under clause 4(c)(2) of rule X of the House separately set out and clearly identified whenever such findings and recommendations have been submitted to the committee in a timely fashion to allow an opportunity to consider such findings and recommendations during the committee's deliberations on the measure.

(d) Each report of the committee on each bill or joint resolution of a public character reported by the committee shall contain a detailed analytical statement as to whether the enactment of such bill or joint resolution into law may have an inflationary impact on prices and costs in the operation of the national economy.

(e) If, at the time of approval of any measure, matter or any report or submission to be made to the House or to the Committee on the Budget under subclauses (g), (h), and (i) of clause 4 of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives by the committee, any member of the committee gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views, that member shall be entitled to not less than 3 calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) in which to file such views, in writing and signed by that member, with the clerk of the committee. All such views so filed by one or more members of the committee shall be included within, and shall be part of, the report filed by the committee with respect to that measure or matter. No report shall be filed until the chairman has consulted with the ranking minority member of the committee and the chairman of the subcommittee from which the legislation emanated or would have emanated. The report of the committee upon that measure or matter shall be printed in a single volume which—

(1) shall include all supplemental, minority, or additional views which have been submitted by the time of the filing of the report, and

(2) shall bear upon its cover a recital that any such supplemental, minority, or additional views and any material submitted under subdivisions (3) and (4) of subpara-

graph (c) are included as part of the report. This subparagraph does not preclude—

(A) the immediate filing or printing of a committee report unless timely request for the opportunity to file supplemental, minority, or additional views has been made as provided by this subparagraph; or

(B) the filing by any such committee of any supplemental report upon any measure or matter which may be required for the correction of any technical error in a previous report made by that committee upon that measure or matter.

(f) If hearings have been held on any such measure or matter so reported, the committee shall make every reasonable effort to have such hearings printed and available for distribution to the Members of the House prior to the consideration of such measure or matter in the House. This subparagraph shall not apply to—

(1) any measure for the declaration of war, or the declaration of a national emergency, by the Congress; or

(2) any decision, determination, or action by a Government agency which would become, or continue to be, effective unless disapproved or otherwise invalidated by one or both Houses of Congress. For the purposes of the preceding sentence, a Government agency includes any department, agency, establishment, wholly owned Government corporation, or instrumentality of the Federal Government or the government of the District of Columbia.

RULE NO. 9—OVERSIGHT SUBCOMMITTEE

(a) In order to assist the House in:

(1) its analysis, appraisal, and evaluation of (A) the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of the laws enacted by the Congress, or (B) conditions and circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation, and

(2) its formulation, consideration, and enactment of such modification of changes in those laws, and of such additional legislation, as may be necessary or appropriate, there shall be established in conformity with Rule 15 an Oversight Subcommittee.

(b) The Oversight Subcommittee shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of the committee, and the organization and operation of the Federal agencies and entities which have responsibility in or for the administration and execution thereof, in order to determine whether such laws and the programs thereunder are being implemented and carried out in accordance with the intent of the Congress and whether such programs should be continued, curtailed, or eliminated. In addition, the Oversight Subcommittee shall review and study any conditions or circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation within the jurisdiction of the committee (whether or not any bill or resolution has been introduced with respect thereto), and shall on a continuing basis undertake future research and forecasting on matters within the jurisdiction of the committee. The Oversight Subcommittee shall in no way limit the responsibility of the subcommittees from carrying out their oversight responsibilities.

(c) The Oversight Subcommittee shall review and study on a continuing basis the impact of probable impact of tax policies affecting subjects within the jurisdiction of the committee.

RULE NO. 10—REVIEW OF CONTINUING PROGRAMS: BUDGET ACT PROVISIONS

(a) The committee shall, in its consideration of all bills and joint resolutions of a public character within its jurisdiction, insure that appropriations for continuing programs and activities of the Federal Government and the District of Columbia government will be made annually to the maximum extent feasible and consistent with the nature, requirements, and objectives of the programs and activities involved. For the purposes of this paragraph a Government agency includes the organizational units of government listed in clause 7(c) of rule XIII of the House Rules.

(b) The committee shall review, from time to time, each continuing program within its jurisdiction for which appropriations are not made annually in order to ascertain whether such program could be modified so that appropriations therefore would be made annually.

(c) The committee shall, on or about March 15 of each year, submit to the Committee on the Budget (1) its views and estimates with respect to all matters to be set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget for the ensuing fiscal year which are within its jurisdiction or functions, and (2) an estimate of the total amounts of new budget authority, and budget outlays resulting thereform, to be provided or authorized in all bills and resolutions within its jurisdiction which it intends to be effective during that fiscal year.

(d) As soon as practicable after a concurrent resolution on the budget for any fiscal year is agreed to, the committee (after consulting with the appropriate committee or committees of the Senate) shall subdivide any allocations made to it in the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on such resolution, and promptly report such subdivisions to the House, in the manner provided by section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(e) Whenever the committee is directed in a concurrent resolution on the budget to determine and recommend changes in laws, bills, or resolutions under the reconciliation process it shall promptly make such determination and recommendations, and report a reconciliation bill or resolution (or both) to the House or submit such recommendations to the Committee on the Budget in accordance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

RULE NO. 11—BROADCASTING OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Any meeting or hearing that is open to the public may be covered in whole or in part by radio or television or still photography, subject to the requirements of rule XI, clause 3 of the Rules of the House of Representatives. At all such meetings or proceedings, coverage by radio, television or still photography will be allowed unless specifically forbidden by a record vote of the committee or subcommittee. The chairman of the commitee or of a subcommittee shall determine, in the chairman's discretion, the number of television and still cameras permitted in a hearing or meeting room. The coverage of any hearing or other proceeding of the committee or any subcommittee thereof by television, radio, or still photography shall be under the direct supervision of the chairman of the committee, the subcommittee chairman, or other member of the committee presiding at such hearing or other proceeding and, for good cause, may be terminated by him/her.

RULE NO. 12—COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEE BUDGETS

(a) The chairman, in consultation with the majority members of the committee shall, for each session of the Congress, prepare a preliminary budget. Such budget shall include necessary amounts for staff personnel for necessary travel, investigation, and other expenses of the full committee, and after consultation with the minority membership, the chairman shall include amounts budgeted to the minority members for staff personnel to be under the direction and supervision of the minority, travel expenses of minority members and staff, and minority office expenses. All travel expenses of minority members and staff shall be paid for out of the amounts so set aside and budgeted.

(b)(1) The chairman of each subcommittee, in consultation with the minority members thereof, shall prepare a budget to include funds for staff, travel, investigations, and miscellaneous expenses as may be required for the work of the subcommittee.

(2) The chairman of each subcommittee shall control the funds provided for in the subcommittee budget.

(c) The chairman shall combine the proposals of each subcommittee with the preliminary budget of the full committee into a consolidated committee budget, and shall present the same to the committee for its approval. The chairman shall then take all action necessary to bring its approval by the Committee on House Administration and by the House.

(d) Authorization for the payment of additional or unforseen committee and subcommittee expenses may be procured by one or more additional expense resolutions processed in the same manner as set out herein.

(e) The chairman, the ranking minority member of the full committee, or any chairman of a subcommittee may initiate necessary travel requests as provided in Rule 14 within the limits of their portion of the consolidated budget as approved by the House, and the chairman may execute necessary vouchers therefore.

RULE NO. 13—COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEE STAFF

(a) The professional and clerical staff assigned to the minority shall be appointed and their remuneration determined in such manner as the minority members of the committee shall determine within the budget approved for such purposes by the committee; provided, however, that no minority staff person shall be compensated at a rate which exceeds that paid his or her majority party staff counterpart.

(b) The professional and clerical employees of the committee not assigned to a subcommittee or to the minority under the above provision shall be appointed, and may be removed, and their remuneration determined by the chairman in consultation with and with the approval of the majority members of the committee within the budget approved for such purposes by the committee.

(c) The professional and clerical staff assigned to the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the minority members of the committee who may delegate such authority as they determine appropriate.

(d) The professional and clerical staff of the committee not assigned to a subcommittee or to the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the chairman, who shall establish and assign the duties and responsibilities of such staff members and delegate such authority as he determines appropriate.

(e) It is intended that the skills and experience of all members of the committee staff be available to all members of the committee.

(f)(1) The chairman of each standing subcommittee of this committee is authorized to appoint one staff member who shall serve at the pleasure of the subcommittee chairman.

(2) The ranking minority member of each standing subcommittee on this committee is authorized to appoint one staff person who shall serve at the pleasure of the ranking minority party member.

(3) The staff members appointed pursuant to the provisions of subparagraphs (1) and (2) shall be compensated at a rate determined by the subcommittee chairman not to exceed 75 per centum of the maximum established in paragraph (c) of clause 6 of rule XI, provided, however, a staff person appointed by a ranking minority member shall be compensated at a rate not to exceed that paid his or her majority party staff counterpart.

(4) Subparagraphs (1), (2) and (3) shall apply to eight subcommittees only, and no member shall appoint more than one person pursuant to the above provisions.

(5) The staff positions made available to the subcommittee chairmen and ranking minority party members pursuant to subparagraphs (1) and (2) shall be made available from the staff positions provided under clause 6 of House Rules XI unless such staff positions are made available pursuant to a primary or additional expenses resolution.

(6) Except as provided by the above provisions, the professional and clerical members of the subcommittee staffs shall be appointed, and may be removed, and their remuneration determined by the subcommittee chairman in consultation with and with the approval of a majority of the majority members of the subcommittee, and with the approval of the majority of the majority members of the full committee, within the budget approved for the subcommittee.

(7) The professional and clerical staff of a subcommittee shall be under the supervision and direction of the chairman of that subcommittee.

RULE NO. 14—TRAVEL OF MEMBERS AND STAFF

(a) Consistent with the primary expense resolution and such additional expense resolution as may have been approved, the provisions of this rule shall govern travel of committee members and staff. Travel to be reimbursed from funds set aside for the full committee for any member or any staff member shall be paid only upon the prior authorization of the chairman. Travel may be authorized by the chairman for any member and any staff member in connection with the attendance at hearings conducted by the committee or any subcommittee thereof and meetings, conferences, and investigations which involve activities or subject matter under the general jurisdiction of the committee. Before such authorization is given there shall be submitted to the chairman in writing the following:

(1) The purpose of the travel;

(2) The dates during which the travel is to be made and the date or dates of the event for which the travel is being made;

(3) The location of the event for which the travel is being made;

(4) The names of members and staff seeking authorization.

(b) In the case of travel of members and staff of a subcommittee to hearings, meetings, conferences, and investigations involving activities or subject matters under the legislative assignment of such subcommittee to be paid for out of funds allocated to such subcommittee, prior authorization must be obtained from the subcommittee chairman, the ranking minority member of the full committee whenever minority staff is involved, and the chairman of the full committee. Such prior authorization shall be given by the Chairman only upon the representation by the applicable chairman of the subcommittee in writing setting forth those items enumerated in (1), (2), (3), and (4), of paragraph (a) and in addition thereto setting forth that subcommittee funds are available to cover the expenses of the person or persons being authorized by the subcommittee chairman to undertake the travel and that there has been compliance where applicable with Rule 12 of the committee.

(c)(1) In the case of travel outside the United States of members and staff of the committee or of a subcommittee for the purpose of conducting hearings, investigations, studies, or attending meetings and conferences involving activities or subject matter under the legislative assignment of the committee or pertinent subcommittee, prior authorization must be obtained from the chairman, or, in the case of a subcommittee, from the subcommittee chairman and the chairman. Before such authorization is given, there shall be submitted to the chairman in writing, a request for such authorization. Each request, which shall be filed in a manner that allows for a reasonable period of time for review before such travel is scheduled to begin, shall include the following:

(A) the purpose of the travel;

(B) the dates during which the travel will occur;

(C) the names of the countries to be visited and the length of time to be spent in each;

(D) an agenda of anticipated activities for each country for which travel is authorized together with a description of the purpose to be served and the areas of committee jurisdiction involved; and

(E) the names of members and staff for whom authorization is sought.

(2) Requests for travel outside the United States may be initiated by the chairman of the full committee, the ranking minority member of the full committee, or the chairman of a subcommittee (except that individuals may submit a request to the chairman for the purpose of attending a conference or meeting).

(3) At the conclusion of any hearing, investigation, study, meeting or conference for which travel outside the United States has been authorized pursuant to this rule, each subcommittee (members and staff attending meetings or conferences) shall submit a written report to the chairman covering the activities and other pertinent observations or information gained as a result of such travel.

(d) Members and staff of the committee performing authorized travel on official business shall be governed by applicable laws, resolutions, or regulations of the House and the Committee on House Administration pertaining to such travel.

RULE NO. 15—NUMBER AND JURISDICTION OF SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) There shall be eight standing subcommittees as follows: Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development; Subcommittee on Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance; Subcommittee on International Development, Finance, Trade, and Monetary Policy; Subcommittee on Domestic Monetary Policy; Subcommittee on General Oversight and Investigations; Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization; Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage; and Subcommittee on Policy Research and Insurance. All proposed legislation and other matters related to the subcommittees listed under standing subcommittees named below shall be referred to such subcommittees respectively. In carrying out any of the jurisdiction specified in the following paragraphs, each subcommittee, to the extent it deems appropriate, may examine the impact of any aspect of such jurisdiction on employment.

(b) Subcommittee on Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance

(1) The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance extends to all agencies which directly or indirectly exercise supervisory or regulatory authority in connection with, or provide deposit or other insurance for, financial or other institutions, the establishment of interest rate ceilings on deposits, and all auxiliary matters affecting or arising in connection with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Federal Reserve Board and System, the National Credit Union Administration, and the Comptroller of the Currency, together with those activities and operations of any other agency or department which relate to both domestic or foreign financial institutions.

(2) Further, jurisdiction extends to and includes with respect to financial institutions and the department and agencies which regulate or supervise them, all activities relating to and arising in connection with the matters of chartering, branching, mergers and acquisitions, consolidations, and conversions.

(c) Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development

(1) The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development extends to all matters relating to housing and mortgage credit (except programs administered by the Veterans' Administration), including mortgage and loan insurance pursuant to the National Housing Act; FHA mortgage interest rates; rural housing; housing assistance programs; secondary mortgage market programs and all other activities of FNMA, GNMA, and FHLMC; private mortgage insurance; housing construction and design standards; housing-related energy conservation; housing research and demonstration programs; financial and technical assistance for nonprofit housing sponsors; counseling and technical assistance; regulation of the housing industry (including landlord-tenant relations); real estate lending powers of financial institutions (including regulation of settlement costs); and interest charges for members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System.

(2) The jurisdiction of the subcommittee further extends to matters relating to community development and community planning, training and research, including community development block grants; urban renewal; model cities; rehabilitation loans and grants; neighborhood facilities grants; open space land and urban beautification grants; water and sewer facilities grants; public facilities loans; national, urban or community development banks; advance acquisition of land programs; new communities assistance programs; national urban growth policies; comprehensive planning (including land use and areawide programs); community development training and followships; urban re-

search and technologies; and regulation of interstate land sales.

(3) Also, the jurisdiction of the subcommittee includes FHA property improvement loans under title I of the National Housing Act which can be used to finance the preservation of historic structures; community development block grant funds authorized under title I of the 1974 Housing Act which can be used to finance the acquisition and preservation of historic properties; and section 701 comprehensive planning grants to public bodies which can be used to finance surveys of historic sites and structures.

(d) Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage

(1) The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage shall include all matters relating to consumer credit, including those matters in the Consumer Credit Protection Act dealing with truth in lending, extortionate credit transactions, restrictions on garnishments, fair credit reporting, equal credit opportunity, debt collection practices, and electronic funds transfers. The jurisdiction shall further include creditor remedies and debtor defense, Federal aspects of the Uniform Consumer Credit Code, credit and debit cards and the preemption of State usury laws.

(2) The jurisdiction of the subcommittee shall further extend to the following:

(A) All matters relating to consumer access to financial services and the advertisement and promotion of financial services, other than the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act and the Community Reinvestment Act;

(B) The terms and rules of disclosure of financial services;

(C) consumer access to savings accounts and checking accounts;

(D) Other consumer accounts in financial institutions; and

(E) Lifeline banking and government check cashing.

(3) The Jurisdiction of the subcommittee shall further extend to matters relating to the price of consumer goods, services and commodities, the rationing of consumer products, and hoarding.

(4) Further, the jurisdiction of the subcommittee extends to all matters relating to coins, coinage, currency and medals, including commemorative coins and medals, proof and mint sets and other special coins, the Coinage Act of 1965, gold and silver, including coinage thereof (but not the par value of gold), gold medals, counterfeiting, currency denominations and design, the distribution of coins, and the operations and activities of the Bureau of the Mint and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

(5) The Subcommittee shall not schedule a hearing on any commemorative medal or commemorative coin legislation unless the legislation is cosponsored by at least 218 Members of the House.

(6) In considering legislation authorizing Congressional gold medals, the subcommittee shall apply the following standards:

(A) The recipient shall be a natural person;

(B) The recipient shall have performed an achievement that has an impact on American history and culture that is likely to be recognized as a major achievement in the recipient's field long after the achievement;

(C) The recipient shall not have received a medal previously for the same or substantially the same achievement;

(D) The recipient shall be living or, if deceased, shall have been deceased for not less than 5 years and not more than 25 years; and

(E) The achievements were performed in the recipient's field of endeavor, and represent either a lifetime of continuous superior achievements or a single achievement so significant that the recipient is recognized and acclaimed by others in the same field, as evidenced by the recipient having received the highest honors in the field.

(e) Subcommittee on Domestic Monetary Policy

(1) The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Domestic Monetary Policy extends to all matters relating to monetary policy and agencies which directly or indirectly affect monetary policy, including the effect of such policy and other financial actions on interest rates, allocation of credit, and the structure and functioning of domestic and foreign financial institutions.

(2) Further, the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Domestic Monetary Policy extends to all private foundations and charitable trusts.

(f) Subcommittee on General Oversight and Investigations

(1) The Subcommittee on General Oversight and Investigations shall assist the House Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs in appraising the administration of the laws and regulations under the jurisdiction of the committee and present such recommendations as deemed necessary to the appropriate subcommittee(s) of the committee.

(2) Further, the subcommittee shall exercise continuing oversight of the execution by the administrative agencies concerning any of the laws the subject matter of which reside within the jurisdiction of the committee and shall study all pertinent reports, documents and data pertinent to the jurisdiction of the committee and make the necessary recommendations or reports thereon to the appropriate subcommittee(s) of the committee.

(3) Further, the subcommittee shall have full jurisdiction over the Renegotiation Act of 1951, as amended.

(g) Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization

(1) The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization shall extend to all matters relating to financial aid to all sectors and elements within the economy, all matters relating to economic stabilization, and all defense production matters as contained in the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and all related matters thereto.

(2) Further, the jurisdiction of the subcommittee shall extend to international investment policies, both as they relate to U.S. investments for trade purposes by citizens of the United States and investments made by all foreign entities in the United States.

(3) Further, the subcommittee shall have jurisdiction over the Urban Development Action Grant program and Enterprise Zone programs.

(h) Subcommittee on International Development, Finance, Trade and Monetary Policy

(1) The jurisdiction of the subcommittee extends to all matters relating to all multilateral development lending institutions, including activities of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies as related thereto; and monetary and financial developments as they relate to the activities and objectives of such institutions.

(2) Further, the subcommittee shall have jurisdiction over all matters within the jurisdiction of the committee relating to international trade, including but not limited to the activities of the Export-Import Bank.

(3) Further, the subcommittee shall have jurisdiction over the International Monetary Fund, its permanent and temporary agencies, and all matters related thereto.

(i) Subcommittee on Policy Research and Insurance

(1) The subcommittee shall assist the House Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs in studying the long-term economic, social, and environmental impact of the policies under the jurisdiction of the committee and make recommendations as deemed necessary to the appropriate subcommittee(s).

(2) The subcommittee shall examine the impact of the policies and programs under the jurisdiction of the committee as they affect urban, rural, national and world growth, including but not limited to the following areas: Population; the environment; education and social programs; crime; community services; and personal economic security and mobility. The subcommittee shall also examine the long range impact of new technologies, demographic and social trends and the economy on the matters under the committee's jurisdiction.

(3) The legislative jurisdiction of the subcommittee extends to all matters pertaining to insurance within the committee's jurisdiction, including protection against all risks, perils, hazards and liabilities; crime insurance; fire insurance; and flood insurance and related land use controls; but excludes Federal deposit insurance, mortgage and loan insurance, title insurance, and the authority of and conditions upon which federally insured depository institutions and companies that are affiliated with federally insured depository institutions engage in insurance activities. The legislative jurisdiction of the Subcommittee also extends to the financial intermediation in the economy by insurance organizations, including, but not limited to the granting of credit, the investment of assets, the protection of policyholders and investors, the payment of benefits and any federal regulation thereof. The legislative jurisdiction of the subcommittee further extends to the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation and to all matters relating to the secondary markets except those matters related to the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and the Government National Mortgage Association.

(j) The committee may provide for such additional subcommittees as determined to be appropriate; Provided, however, that such additional subcommittees are approved by a majority of the majority members on the Committee.

(k) A member serving as chairman of any subcommittee on this committee shall not also serve as the chairman of a subcommittee on any other full committee or select committee with legislative jurisdiction; Provided, however, that this provision shall not apply to a member serving as subcommittee chairman on the Budget Committee; House Administration Committee; Joint Committees; Standards of Official Conduct Committee; or House Recording Committee.

RULE NO. 16—POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the full committee on all matters referred to it or under its jurisdiction. Subcommittee chairmen shall set dates for hearings and meetings of their respective subcommittees after consultation with the chairman and other subcommittee chairmen and with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of full committee and sub-

committee meetings or hearings whenever possible.

(b) Whenever a subcommittee has ordered a bill, resolution, or other matter to be reported to the committee, the chairman of the subcommittee reporting the bill, resolution, or matter to the full committee, or any member authorized by the subcommittee to do so, may report such bill, resolution, or matter to the committee. It shall be the duty of the chairman of the subcommittee to report or cause to be reported promptly such bill, resolution, or matter, and to take steps or cause to be taken the necessary steps to bring such bill, resolution, or matter to a vote.

(c) No bill or joint resolution approved by a subcommittee shall be considered by the committee unless such measure, as approved, has been made available to all members at least two calendar days prior to the meeting, accompanied by a section-by-section analysis of such measure. The provisions of this paragraph may be suspended by the committee by a two-thirds vote or by the chairman, with the concurrence of the ranking minorty member of the full committee.

(d) All committee or subcommittee reports printed pursuant to legislative study or investigation and not approved by a majority vote of the committee or subcommittee, as appropriate shall contain the following disclaimer on the cover of such report:

"This report has not been officially adopted by the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs (or pertinent subcommittee thereof) and may not therefore necessarily reflect the views of its members."

(e) Bills, resolutions, or other matters favorably reported by a subcommittee shall automatically be placed on the agenda of the committee as of the time they are reported and shall be considered by the full committee in the order in which they were reported unless the chairman after consultation with the ranking minority member and appropriate subcommittee chairman, otherwise directs; Provided, that no bill reported by a subcommittee shall be considered by the full committee unless each member has been provided with reasonable time prior to the meeting to analyze such bill, together with a comparison with present law and a section-by-section analysis of the proposed change, and a section-by-section justification.

(f) No bill or joint resolution may be considered by a subcommittee unless such measure has been made available to all members at least two calendar days prior to the meeting, accompanied by a section-by-section analysis of such measure. The provisions of this paragraph may be waived following consultation with the appropriate ranking minority member.

RULE NO. 17—REFERRAL OF LEGISLATION TO SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Each bill, resolution, investigation, or other matter which relates to a subject listed under the jurisdiction of any subcommittee named in rule 15 referred to or initiated by the full subcommittee shall be referred to all subcommittees of appropriate jurisdiction within 2 weeks unless, by majority vote of the majority members of the full committee, consideration is to be by the full committee.

(b) Referral to a subcommittee shall not be made until 3 days shall have elapsed after written notification of such proposed referral to all subcommittee chairmen, at which time such proposed referral shall be made unless one or more subcommittee chairmen shall have given written notice to the chairman of the full committee and to the chairman of each subcommittee that he intends to question such proposed referral at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the committee, or at a special meeting of the committee called for that purpose at which time referral shall be made by the majority members of the committee. All bills shall be referred under this rule to the subcommittees of proper jurisdiction without regard to whether the author is or is not a member of the subcommittees. A bill, resolution, or other matter referred to a subcommittee in accordance with this rule may be recalled therefrom at any time by a vote of the majority members of the committee for the committee's direct consideration or for reference to another subcommittee.

(c) Committee reports shall be filed at such time as the committee shall determine with reasonable time allowed for members to file supplemental, individual, dissenting or other views.

(d) In carrying out this rule with respect to any matter, the chairman may refer the matter simultaneously to two or more subcommittees, consistent with Rule 15, for concurrent consideration or for consideration in sequence (subject to appropriate time limitations in the case of any subcommittee after the first), or divide the matter into two or more parts (reflecting different subjects and jurisdictions) and refer each such part to a different subcommittee, or refer the matter to a special ad hoc committee appointed by the chairman (from members of the subcommittees having legislative jurisdiction) for the specific purpose of considering that matter and reporting to the full committee thereon, or make such other provisions as may be considered appropriate.

RULE NO. 18—SIZES AND PARTY RATIOS ON SUBCOMMITTEES AND CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

(a) To the extent that the number of subcommittees and their party ratios permit, the size of all subcommittees shall be established so that the majority party members of the committee have an equal number of subcommittee assignments; Provided, however, that a member may waive his or her right to an equal number of subcommittee assignments on the committee; and provided further, that the majority party members may limit the number of subcommittee assignments of the chairman and the subcommittee chairmen and the minority party members may limit the number of subcommittee assignments of ranking minority party members in order to equalize committee workloads.

(b) Following shall be the sizes and party ratios for subcommittees:

(1) Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development: Total—36. Democrat—22. Republican—13. Other—1.

(2) Subcommittee on Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance: Total—36. Democrat—22. Republican—14.

(3) Subcommittee on International Development, Finance, Trade, and Monetary Policy: Total—25. Democrat—15. Republican—9. Other—1.

(4) Subcommittee on Domestic Monetary Policy: Total—8. Democrat—5. Republican—3.

(5) Subcommittee on General Oversight and Investigations: Total—13. Democrat—8. Republican—5.

(6) Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization: Total—15. Democrat—9. Republican—6.

(7) Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage: Total—18. Democrat—11. Republican—6. Other—1.

(8) Subcommittee on Policy Research and Insurance: Total—8. Democrat—5. Republican—3.

RULE NO. 19—COMMITTEE RECORDS MAINTAINED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

The records of the committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with rule XXXVI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. The chairman shall notify the ranking minority member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of the rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the committee for a determination on the written request of any member of the committee.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS FOR THE 102D CONGRESS

(Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, pursuant to the rules of the House, a copy of the rules of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs which were adopted at the organizational meeting on February 6, 1991.

RULES FOR THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

INTRODUCTION

Rule XI of the Rules of the United States House of Representatives, provides in part:

Rule XI.—Rules of Procedure for Committees

In General

1. (a)(1). The Rules of the House are the rules of its committees and subcommittees so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, are nondebatable motions of high privilege in committees and subcommittees.

(2) Each subcommittee of a committee is a part of that committee, and is subject to the authority and direction of that committee and to its rules so far as applicable.

(b) Each committee is authorized at any time to conduct such investigations and studies as it may consider necessary or appropriate in the exercise of its responsibilities under Rule X, and (subject to the adoption of expense resolutions as required by clause 5) to incur expenses (including travel expenses) in connection therewith.

(c) Each committee is authorized to have printed and bound testimony and other data presented at hearings held by the committee. All costs of stenographic services and transcripts in connection with any meeting or hearing of a committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House.

(d) Each committee shall submit to the House, not later than January 2 of each odd-numbered year, a report on the activities of that committee under this rule and Rule X during the Congress ending at noon on January 3 of such year.

Committee Rules.—Adoption of Written Rules

2. (a) Each standing committee of the House shall adopt written rules governing its procedure, Such rules—

(1) shall be adopted in a meeting which is open to the public unless the committee, in

open session and with a quorum present, determined by rollcall vote that all or part of the meeting on that day is to be closed to the public;

(2) shall be not inconsistent with the Rules of the House or with those provisions of law having the force and effect of Rules of the House; and

(3) shall in any event incorporate all of the succeeding provisions of this clause to the extent applicable.

Each committee's rules specifying its regular meeting days, and any other rules of a committee which are in addition to the provisions of this clause, shall be published in the Congressional Record not later than thirty days after the Congress convenes in each odd-numbered year. Each select or joint committee shall comply with the provisions of this paragraph unless specifically prohibited by law.

In accordance with the foregoing, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs adopted the following as the Rules of the Committee.

A. RULES OF GENERAL APPLICATION

Rule 1. Rules of the House.—The Rules of the House of Representatives are the rules of its Committees and Subcommittees so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day is a motion of high privilege in Committees and Subcommittees. Written rules adopted by the Committees, not inconsistent with the Rules of the House, shall be binding on each Subcommittee. Each Subcommittee of a Committee is a part of that Committee and is subject to the authority and direction of that Committee. Rule XI of the Rules of the House, which pertains entirely to Committee procedure, is incorporated and made a part of the Rules of the Committee which are supplementary to the Rules of the House.

Rule 2. Time, Place of Meetings.—(a) While Congress is in session, regular business meetings of the Committee shall be held in the regularly assigned committee room, Longworth House Office Building, beginning at 9:45 a.m. on each Wednesday, except that, whenever any regularly scheduled party caucus or conference conflicts with such meeting of the Committee, then the Committee shall meet at a later time or on Thursday or on such other day as may be mutually agreed upon by the Chair and the Ranking Minority Member. Such meeting shall be called to order and presided over by the Chair, or, in the absence of the Chair, by the ranking majority member of the Committee present.

(b) Special meetings shall be held at the call of the Chair or upon written request of Members of the Committee as provided in Rule XI, Clause 2, of the Rules of House. When a regularly called party caucus or party conference is scheduled to be in session after 10 a.m. on any day, and the Chair is so advised not later than 12 noon on the preceding day, the regularly scheduled Committee meeting for that day shall be rescheduled at a later time or as provided in paragraph (a) of this rule.

(c) Each meeting of the Committee or any of its Subcommittees for the transaction of business, including the mark-up of legislation, shall be open to the public except when the Committee or Subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by rollcall vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security or would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives. *Provided, however,* That no persons other than Members of the Committee and such congressional staff and such departmental representatives as they may authorize shall be present at any business or mark-up session which has been closed to the public. This paragraph does not apply to any meeting that relates solely to internal budget or personnel matters.

Rule 3. Agenda for Meetings.—The agenda for Committee meetings, setting out all items of business to be considered, shall be available and delivered to the office of each Member at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting. *Provided,* That this requirement may be waived by a majority vote, a quorum being present.

Rule 4. Adjournment of Meetings.—A motion to adjourn shall not be approved unless the Chair, in his discretion, recognizes a Member for the purpose of making such motion and the motion is approved by a majority of the Members present and voting.

Rule 5. Committee Procedure.—(a) The date time, place and subject matter of all public hearings of the Committee or any of the Subcommittee shall be announced at least 1 week in advance of the commencement of such hearings. If the Committee or any of its Subcommittees, determines that there is good cause to expedite the hearing, it shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date. Any such announcement shall be promptly published in the Daily Digest.

(b) Each hearing conducted by the Committee or Subcommittee thereof shall be open to the public except when the Committee or Subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by rollcall vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence, or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security or would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives. *Provided,* That the Committee or Subcommittee may by the same procedure vote to close one subsequent day of hearing: *Provided further,* That two or more Members at a meeting held for the purpose of taking testimony may determine, by a majority vote,

(i) to close such hearing for the purpose of discussing whether testimony or evidence to be received would endanger national security or tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person in violation of Rule XI, 2(k)(5), of the Rules of the House; or

(ii) to close the hearing as provided in Rule XI, 2(k)(5), of the Rules of the House.

(c) No Member may be excluded from nonparticipatory attendance at any hearing of the Committee or its Subcommittees, unless the House, by majority vote, authorizes the Committee or its Subcommittees, for purposes of a particular series of hearings on a particular article of legislation or on a particular subject of investigation, to close such meetings to Members by the same procedures designated in this rule for closing meetings to the public.

(d) Each witness who is to appear before the Committee or one of its Subcommittees shall file with the Committee, at least 24 hours in advance of his appearance, a written statement of his proposed testimony and shall limit his oral presentation at his appearance to a brief summary of his argument, unless this requirement is waived by the Committee.

(e) The right to interrogate witnesses before the Committee or any of its Subcommittees shall alternate between the Majority Members and the Minority Members. In recognizing Members to question witnesses, the Chair may take into consideration the ratio of Majority and Minority party Members present and may recognize two Majority party Members for each Minority party Member recognized. Each Member shall be limited to 5 minutes in the interrogation of witnesses until such time as each Member has had an opportunity to question the witness.

(f) No bill, recommendation, or other matter reported by a Subcommittee shall be considered by the Committee until 2 calendar days have elapsed from the time of the action of the Subcommittee and such action has been reported by the Committee Clerk to all Members of the Committee and, in the case of a bill, a copy has been delivered to the offices of all Members so requesting the same, together with a section-by-section explanation and, if a change in present law is involved, a section-by-section comparison with the present law: *Provided,* That this requirement may be waived by a two-thirds vote of a quorum of the Committee Members.

Rule 6. Quorum.—No measure or recommendation shall be reported from the Committee unless a majority of the Members of the Committee are present, but for the purpose of transacting any other Committee business one-third of the Members shall constitute a quorum. Testimony and evidence may be received at any meeting at which there are present two or more Members of the Committee. A quorum, once established, shall be deemed present unless a Member objects to the transaction of business due to the lack of a quorum. When a call of the roll is required to ascertain the presence of a quorum, the offices of all Members shall be so notified and the Members shall have not less than 10 minutes to prove their attendance. The Chair shall have the discretion to waive this requirement whenever a quorum is secured and may direct the Clerk to note the names of all Members present within the 10 minute period.

Rule 7. Proxies.—A vote by any Member in the Committee or in any Subcommittee may be cast by proxy, but such proxy must be in writing. Each proxy shall designate the Member who is to execute the proxy authorization, shall assert that the Member is absent on official business or otherwise unable to attend, and shall be limited to a specific measure or matter and any amendments or motions pertaining thereto; except that a Member may authorize a general proxy for motions to recess, adjourn or other procedural matters. Each proxy to be effective shall be signed by the Member assigning his vote and shall contain the date and time of day that the proxy is signed. Proxies may not be counted for a quorum.

Rule 8. Subpoenas and Oaths.—(a) A subpoena may be issued by a Committee or Subcommittee in the conduct of any investigation or series of investigations or activities when authorized by a majority of the Members of the Committee or Subcommittee and approved by the Chair of the Full Committee and signed by his or her designee.

(b) The Chair of the Committee, the Chair of any of its Subcommittees, or any Member designated by either, may administer oaths to any witness.

Rule 9. Journal, Rollcalls.—(a) The proceedings of the Committee shall be recorded in a journal which shall, among other things, including a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded. A copy of the journal shall be furnished the Ranking Minority Member through the Mi-

nority Counsel. A record vote may be demanded by one-fifth of the Members present or, in the apparent absence of a quorum, by any one Member. No demand for a rollcall shall be made or entertained except for the purpose of securing a record vote or in the apparent absence of a quorum.

(b) At the beginning of any meeting of the Committee, the Chair may announce to the Committee, in his discretion, that further proceedings will be postponed on any motions on which a recorded vote is ordered or on which the vote is objected to under Rule 6 until immediately preceding the conclusion of the meeting. In such instances, the Committee shall proceed with the consideration of the next regularly scheduled measures or matters until all such business is disposed of or until such time as the Chair announces that the question will be put on the matter deferred. The question on any motion so postponed shall be put by the Chair and shall be disposed of by the Committee, without further debate, as expeditiously as possible. If the Committee adjourns before the question is put and determined on such motion, then the first order of business at the next meeting shall be the disposition of such motion.

(c) The result of each rollcall vote in any meeting of the Committee shall be made available in the Committee office for inspection by the public. Such records shall constitute the official attendance records of the Committee.

Rule 10. Filing of Committee Reports.—(a) All Members of the Committee shall be given an opportunity to review each proposed Committee report for at least 2 days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) prior to filing.

(b) If, at the time of approval of any measure or matter by this Committee, any Member of the Committee gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views, that Member shall be entitled to not less than three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) after the copy of the Committee report in substantially final form is completed, excluding formal or technical changes, in which to file such views, in writing and signed by that Member or Members, with the Clerk of the Committee. In the event that substantial or significant changes are made in the Committee report, such Member shall have not more than one calendar day to review such changes and alter his or her views in responding thereto. All such views so filed by one or more Members of the Committee shall be included within, and shall be a part of, the report filed by the Committee with respect to that measure or matter.

(c) The time requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this rule shall run concurrently and shall not operate to delay the filing of Committee reports.

Rule 11. Record of Committee Proceedings.—(a) Evidence, testimony, and information relevant to any measure or matter before the Committee will be received for inclusion in the record of proceedings as determined appropriate. A formal transcript need not be made in all instances, and the Chair may exercise discretion as to the content of the record. A complete record of all Committee action, which shall include a record of the votes on any question on which a rollcall vote is demanded, shall be kept and retained in the permanent files of the Committee. All printing of proceedings or of other matter shall be subject to general principles promulgated by the Chair as well as by approval in each instance not only by the Chair of the appropriate Subcommittee but also by the Chair of the Committee.

(b) All transcripts of public meetings and hearings shall be available for review in the offices of the Committee. Unrevised and unedited hearing transcripts shall not be reproduced in any form without the written consent of the Chair or of the Member involved. Transcripts of other public meetings of the Committee and its Subcommittees shall not be reproduced in any form without the written consent of the Chair of the Committee or, as appropriate, of the Chair of the Subcommittee involved, in his or her discretion. Records and transcripts of public meetings of the Committee, conducted during any prior Congress, may be made available for review in the offices of the Committee, but such records and transcripts shall not be reproduced except as permitted by the House of Representatives.

(c) No records or transcripts of Committee meetings held in executive session shall be released unless the Committee directs otherwise. All classified documents, transcripts, or other materials shall be maintained in an appropriately secured location and shall not be released for review by any unauthorized person. Authorized persons must review such classified materials at an appropriate location in the Committee offices, but such material shall not be removed from the Committee offices for any reason without the written permission of the Chair and, as appropriate, of the Chair of the Subcommittee involved.

Rule 12. Broadcasting of Committee Hearings.—(a) It is the purpose of this clause to provide a means, in conformity with acceptable standards of dignity, propriety, and decorum, by which Committee hearings, or Committee meetings which are open to the public may be covered, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography, or by any of such methods of coverage—

(1) for the education, enlightenment, and information of the general public, on the basis of accurate and impartial news coverage, regarding the operations, procedures, and practices of the House as a legislative and representative body and regarding the measures, pubic issues, and other matters before the House and its Committees, the consideration thereof, and the action taken thereon; and

(2) for the development of the perspective and understanding of the general public with respect to the role and function of the House under the Constitution of the United States as an organ of the Federal Government.

(b) In addition, it is the intent of this clause that radio and television tapes and television film of any coverage under this clause shall not be used, or made available for use, as partisan political campaign material to promote or oppose the candidacy of any person for elective public office.

(c) It is further, the intent of this clause that the general conduct of each meeting (whether of a hearing or otherwise, covered, under authority of this clause, by television broadcast, radio broadcast and still photography, or by any of such methods of coverage, and the personal behavior of the Committee members and staff, other Government officials and personnel, witnesses, television, radio and press media personnel, and the general public at the hearing or other meeting shall be in strict conformity with and observance of the acceptable standards of dignity, propriety, courtesy, and decorum traditionally observed by the House in its operations and shall not be such as to—

(1) distort the objects and purposes of the hearing or other meeting or the activities of Committee members in connection with that hearing or meeting or in connection with the general work of the Committee or of the House; or

(2) cast discredit or dishonor on the House, the Committee, or any Member or bring the House, the Committee, or any Member into disrepute.

(d) The coverage of Committee hearings and meetings by television broadcast, radio broadcast, or still photography is a privilege made available by the House and shall be permitted and conducted only in strict conformity with the purposes, provisions, and requirements of this clause. No recording of Committee or Subcommittee proceedings shall be permitted except as authorized pursuant to these rules:

(1) Accredited press must obtain advance clearance for coverage of committee meetings from the appropriate gallery.

(2) Unaccredited press will be permitted to cover meetings only—

(a) after presentation of bona fide press credentials to the Director of Public Affairs of the Committee, and

(b) approval of such coverage by the Committee, or Subcommittee, at the request of the Chair.

(3) All other media seeking to record all or any part of any Committee or Subcommittee meeting by means of audio or video recording must—

(a) agree, in writing, to comply with all House and Committee Rules pertaining to recording and taping of Committee and Subcommittee meetings and hearings, and

(b) obtain advance clearance of the Chair of the Committee or Subcommittee through the Director of Public Affairs of the Committee.

(4) When space limitations prohibit accommodation of all accredited press, unaccredited press and other media seeking to record part or all of any Committee or Subcommittee meeting or hearing, space will be allotted first to accredited press, then, if space permits, to the unaccredited press and other media.

(e) Whenever any hearing or meeting conducted by any Committee of the House is open to the public, that Committee may permit, by majority vote of the Committee, that hearing or meeting to be covered, in whole or in part, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography, or by any of such methods of coverage, but only under such written rules as the Committee may adopt in accordance with the purposes, provisions, and requirements of this clause.

(f) The following rules shall apply to the Committee and its Subcommittees:

(1) If the television or radio coverage of the hearing or meeting is to be presented to the public as live coverage, that coverage shall be conducted and presented without commercial sponsorship.

(2) No witness served with a subpoena by the Committee shall be required against his or her will to be photographed at any hearing or to give evidence or testimony while the broadcasting of that hearing, by radio or television, is being conducted. At the request of any such witness who does not wish to be subjected to radio, television, or still photography coverage, all lenses shall be covered and all microphones used for coverage turned off.

(3) Not more than four television cameras, operating from fixed positions, shall be permitted in a hearing or meeting room. The allocation among the television media of the positions of the number of television cameras permitted in a hearing or meeting room

shall be in accordance with fair and equitable procedures devised by the Executive Committee of the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(4) Television cameras shall be placed so as not to obstruct in any way the space between any witness giving evidence or testimony and any Member of the Committee or the visibility of that witness and that Member to each other.

(5) Television cameras shall not be placed on the Committee rostrum or in positions which obstruct unnecessarily to coverage of the hearing or meeting by the other media.

(6) Equipment necessary for coverage by the television and radio media shall not be installed in, or removed from, the hearing or meeting room while the committee is in session.

(7) Floodlights, spotlights, strobelights, and flashguns shall not be used in providing any method of coverage of the hearing or meeting, except that the television media may install additional lighting in the hearing or meeting room, without cost to the Government, in order to raise the ambient lighting level in the hearing or meeting room to the lowest level necessary to provide adequate television coverage of the hearing or meeting at the then current state of the art of television coverage.

(8) Not more than five press photographers shall be permitted to cover a hearing or meeting by still photography. In the selection of these photographers, preference shall be given to photographers from Associated Press Photos and United Press International Newspictures. If request is made by more than five of the media for coverage of the hearing or meeting by still photography, that coverage shall be made on the basis of a fair and equitable pool arrangement devised by the Standing Committee of Press Photographers.

(9) Photographers shall not position themselves, at any time during the course of the hearing or meeting, on the Committee rostrum or between the witness stand and the Members of the Committee.

(10) Photographers shall not place themselves in positions which obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing by the other media.

(11) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media shall be then currently accredited to the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(12) Personnel providing coverage by still photography shall be then currently accredited to the Press Photographers' Gallery.

(13) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media and by still photography shall conduct themselves and their coverage activities in an orderly and unobtrusive manner.

Rule 13. Committee Staffs.—(a) Pursuant to Rule XI, Clause 6, of the Rules of the House, the permanent staff of the Committee shall consist of not more than 30 staff members who shall be selected on the basis of fitness to perform the duties of their respective positions as follows:

Three shall be chosen by the Committee from nominations approved by a majority of the Members of the Minority party of the Committee;

One shall be chosen by the Committee from nominations submitted by the Chair of each of the standing Subcommittees of the Committee;

One shall be chosen by the Committee from nominations submitted by the ranking Minority party Member of each standing Subcommittee of the Committee; and the balance of any unfilled positions shall be chosen by the Committee from nominations approved by a majority of the Members of the Majority party Members of the Committee.

The staff members selected by the Majority party shall be assigned such legislative, oversight, and administrative duties and responsibilities as the Chair of the Committee may prescribe and shall assist Committee Members in connection with matters related to Committee business. Each staff member nominated by a Subcommittee Chair shall be under the general supervision and direction of that Subcommittee Chair. The staff members selected by the Minority party shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Minority party Members of the Committee who may delegate such authority as they determine appropriate.

(b) A Subcommittee Chair shall be entitled to select and designate additional staff members, subject to the approval of a majority of the Majority party Members of the Committee, to assist the Subcommittee in carrying out its legislative, investigative, and oversight responsibilities. The Minority shall be accorded fair and equitable consideration with respect to the appointment of additional staff, but Minority staffing shall continue to be approximately one-third Minority representation on the Committee. Such staff, members shall be assigned such duties pertaining to Subcommittee business as the Subcommittee Chair or the Minority, respectively, deem advisable and shall be compensated at a salary commensurate with the responsibilities prescribed by such Subcommittee Chair or by the Minority.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b) of this rule, the Committee may employ such additional nonpartisan staff as it deems necessary to conduct the administrative and clerical functions of the Committee. Such staff shall be in addition to any staff designated exclusively for the Majority or Minority party and shall be appointed only with the approval of a majority of the Members of the Majority party and with the approval of a majority of the Members of the Minority party. The Chair of the Committee shall establish and assign the duties and responsibilities of such members of the staff and they shall be compensated at a salary commensurate with the responsibilities prescribed.

(d) In the event that staff is not otherwise available pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b) of this rule, from the funds provided for the appointment of Committee staff pursuant to any primary and additional expense resolution:

(1) The Chair of each standing Subcommittee is authorized to appoint at least one staff member who shall serve at the pleasure of the Subcommittee Chair.

(2) The ranking Minority party Member of each standing Subcommittee is authorized to appoint one staff person who shall serve at the pleasure of the ranking Minority party Member.

(3) The staff members appointed pursuant to the provisions of subparagraphs (a) and (b) shall be compensated at a rate determined by the Subcommittee Chair pursuant to Rule XI, clause 5(d), of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(4) The staff positions made available to the Subcommittee Chair and ranking Minority party Members pursuant to subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph shall be made available from the staff positions provided under Rule XI, Clause 6, unless such staff positions are made available pursuant to a primary or additional expense resolution.

(e) All staff selected pursuant to this rule shall be approved by the Committee and shall not be assigned any duties other than those pertaining to the business of the Committee and its Subcommittees. The staff of a subcommittee shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Chair of that Subcommittee. The staff assigned to the Minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Minority party Members of the Committee who may delegate such authority as they determine appropriate. The staff of the Committee not assigned to a Subcommittee or to the Minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Chair of the Committee, who shall establish and assign the duties and responsibilities of such staff members and delegate authority as determined appropriate.

B. SUBCOMMITTEE: JURISDICTION, COMPOSITION, AND POWERS

Rule 14. Subcommittees Rules.—The Rules of the Committee, where applicable, shall be the Rules of its Subcommittees.

Rule 15. Reference of Legislation.—(a) Except for bills, resolutions, or matters involving Indians and Indian Tribes which shall be retained for consideration by the Committee unless referred by the Chair to an appropriate standing, select, or special Subcommittee, every bill, resolution, or other matter referred to the Committee shall be referred to subcommittee within 2 weeks from the date of its referral to the Committee unless the Chair, with the approval of a majority of the Majority Members of the Committee, orders that it be retained for consideration by the Committee or that it be referred to a select or special Subcommittee.

(b) A bill, resolution, or other matter referred by the Chair to a Subcommittee may be recalled therefrom by him or her with the approval of a majority of the Members of the Committee for the Committee's direct consideration or for referral to another Subcommittee. The Chair shall so inform the Members of this recommendation, in writing, and such recommendation shall be effective within 1 week if approved by a majority of the Members of the Committee.

(c) A bill, resolution, or other matter referred by the Committee to a Subcommittee may be recalled from such Subcommittee at any time by majority vote, a quorum being present, for its consideration by the Committee or for reference to another Subcommittee.

Rule 16. Subcommittees.—There shall be the following six standing Subcommittees of the Committee: Subcommittee on Water, Power and Offshore Energy Resources; Subcommittee on Mining and Natural Resources; Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands; Subcommittee on Insular and International Affairs; Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment; and, Subcommittee on General Oversight and California Desert Lands. Additional standing Subcommittees may be created by resolution of the Committee.

Rule 17. Jurisdiction of Subcommittees.—(a) The jurisdiction, including legislative, investigative, and oversight responsibilities of the six standing Subcommittees shall, subject to alteration as other Subcommittees are created, be as follows:

Subcommittee on Water, Power and Offshore Energy Resources

(a) All measures or matters pertaining to irrigation and reclamation projects and other water resources development pro-

grams, including policies and procedures relating thereto.

(b) All measures and matters concerning the water-related programs of the U.S. Geological Survey; water resources planning conducted pursuant to the Water Resources Planning Act; saline water research and development; and water resources research programs.

(b) Selected matters and proposals, as referred by the Chairman, involving the environmental impacts of any laws or programs under the jurisdiction of the Committee.

(c) Compacts relating to the use and apportionment of interstate waters; water rights, including Federal reserved water rights on public lands; and programs involving major interbasin movement of water or power.

(d) Generation and marketing of electric power from Federal water projects by federally chartered or Federal regional power marketing authorities.

(e) Measures and matters relating to public lands in Alaska (including forestry and forest management issues), except those within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands.

(f) Measures concerning the transportation of natural gas from or within Alaska or concerning the disposition of oil transported by the trans-Alaska oil pipeline.

(g) Conservation and development of oil and gas resources of the Outer Continental Shelf.

(h) Selected matters and proposals, as referred by the Chairman, involving the environmental impacts of any laws or programs under the jurisdiction of the Committee.

Subcommittee on Mining and Natural Resources

(a) Mining interests generally, including deep seabed mining and matters involving the Law of the Sea Treaty.

(b) Mineral resources of the public lands, except matters involving the Outer Continental Shelf.

(c) Mineral land laws, and claims and entries thereunder.

(d) Geological survey, except water-related programs.

(e) Mining schools and experimental stations.

(f) Proposed long-range domestic minerals programs, including availability of domestic minerals to fulfill all domestic requirements.

(g) All measures and matters affecting geothermal resources.

(h) All matters involving mining regulation and enforcement, including the reclamation of mined lands, the environmental effects of mining, and the management of mineral receipts.

(i) Petroleum conservation on the public lands and conservation of the radium supply in the United States.

Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands

(a) Measures and matters related to the National Park System and all of its units.

(b) National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; National Trails System; national recreation areas; and other national units established for protection, conservation, preservation, or recreational development administered by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, and such military parks, battlefields, national cemeteries, and parks as the Secretary of the Interior may administer within the District of Columbia.

(c) Federal outdoor recreation plans, programs, and administration, including the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

(d) Preservation of prehistoric ruins and objects of interest on the public domain and other historic preservation programs and activities, including programs for international cooperation in the field of historic preservation.

(e) Except for public lands in Alaska, public lands, generally, including measures or matters related to entry, easement, withdrawals, and grazing.

(f) Forfeiture of land grants and alien ownership, including alien ownership of mineral lands.

(g) Forest reserves, including management thereof, created from the public domain, except in Alaska.

(h) Except for Alaska, National Wilderness Preservation System, generally, and all matter relating to wilderness in the National Park System.

Subcommittee on Insular and International Affairs

(a) Except for matters within the jurisdiction of other Subcommittees, all measures or matters involving the insular areas of the United States.

(b) All measures of matters involving the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Freely Associated States and Antarctica.

(c) Cooperative efforts to encourage, enhance and improve international programs for the protection of the environment and the conservation of natural resources within the jurisdiction of the Committee.

Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment

(a) Regulation of the domestic nuclear energy industry, including regulation of research and development of reactors and nuclear regulatory research and special oversight functions with respect to nonmilitary nuclear energy and research and development including the disposal of nuclear waste.

(b) Conservation of the uranium supply in the United States.

(c) Recommendations with respect to laws and programs under the jurisdiction of the Committee made by the Council on Environmental Quality in its annual Environmental Quality Report to the Congress.

(d) Plans and programs concerning non-federal outdoor recreation and land use, including such related plans and programs authorized by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, and the Outdoor Recreation Act of 1963.

(e) Matters concerning the following agencies and programs: Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery Program, Historic American Buildings Survey, Historic American Engineering Record, American Conservation Corps, U.S. Holocaust Memorial, and Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation.

Subcommittee on General Oversight and California Desert Lands

(a) General and continuing oversight and investigative authority over activities, policies and programs within the jurisdiction of the Committee as may be referred to the Subcommittee by the Chair of the Full Committee, after consultation with the Chair of the principal standing legislative Subcommittee involved.

(b) Such remedial legislation resulting from the findings or recommendations of the Subcommittee as may be referred to the Subcommittee by the Chair of the Full Committee, after consultation with the Chair of the principal legislative Subcommittee involved.

(c) All legislation concerning the use, occupancy, development and management of public lands in the California Desert Conservation Area, except for military withdrawals.

(d)(1) In order to enable the Committee to carry out its responsibilities under Rule X, Clause 2, of the Rules of the House, each Subcommittee shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of that Subcommittee, and the organization and operation of the Federal agencies and entities having responsibilities in or for the administration and execution thereof, in order to determine whether such laws and the programs thereunder are being implemented and carried out in accordance with the intent of the Congress and whether such programs should be continued, curtailed, or eliminated. In addition, each such Subcommittee shall review and study any conditions or circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation within the jurisdiction of that Subcommittee (whether or not any bill or resolution has been introduced with respect thereto), and shall on a continuing basis undertake future research and forecasting on matters within the jurisdiction of that Subcommittee.

(2) Pursuant to Rule X, Clause 2, of the Rules of the House, the Chair of the Committee and the Chair of the Subcommittee having jurisdiction over the matter involved or their respective designees, shall meet with representatives of the Committee on Government Operations to discuss and to assist in coordinating oversight plans of their respective Committees.

Rule 18. Party Ratios.—The Chair shall negotiate with the Minority with respect to the size of each Subcommittee, with due regard for the preference of Members for Subcommittee assignments, except that party representation on each Subcommittee shall be no less favorable to the Majority party than the ratio for the Committee.

The Chair, if approved by a majority of the Members of the Majority party, and the Ranking Minority Member, if approved by a majority of the Members of the Minority party, may serve as Members of each Subcommittee.

The size and party representation for each Subcommittee during the 102d Congress shall be as follows:

Subcommittee	Total members	Majority party	Minority party
Water, Power, and Offshore Energy Resources	25	15	10
Mining and Natural Resources	6	4	2
National Parks and Public Lands	32	20	12
Insular and International Affairs	5	3	2
Energy and the Environment	21	12	9
General Oversight and California Desert Lands	5	3	2

Rule 19. Special or Select Subcommittee.—The Chair is authorized, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, to appoint such special or select Subcommittees as he deems advisable for carrying out the responsibilities and functions of the Committee. Party representation on each such Subcommittee shall be in the same proportion as that on the Committee.

Rule 20. Powers and Duties of Subcommittees.—Each Subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the Committee on all matters referred to it. The Chair of each Subcommittee shall set dates for hearings and meetings of their respective Subcommittees after consultation with the Chair of the Full Commit-

tee and of other Subcommittees with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of Committee and Subcommittee meetings or hearings wherever possible.

Rule 21. Travel.—(a) Subcommittee hearings outside of Washington, D.C., and travel by Members and staff shall be subject to approval by the Chair of the Committee pursuant to regulations promulgated by the Committee on House Administration. Each Subcommittee Chair may, for the purposes of field trips or hearings outside of the District of Columbia, assign any Members of the Committee to that Subcommittee.

(b) Staff members assigned to any Subcommittee may travel in connection with their respective duties only with the approval of the appropriate Subcommittee Chair and with the approval of the Chair of the Committee. Prior to submitting such travel requests to the appropriate Subcommittee Chair, all Minority staff travel shall be subject to such approval as the Minority Members of the Committee deem appropriate. All such travel shall be subject to the regulations promulgated by the Committee on House Administration.

Rule 22. Subcommittee Chair.—The Majority Members of the Committee shall have the right, in order of Full Committee seniority, to bid for Standing Subcommittee Chairs. Any such bid shall be subject to approval by a majority of the Majority Members of the Committee. The Minority shall select a counterpart to the Subcommittee Chair for each of the Subcommittees. The Chair of select and special Subcommittees shall be appointed by the Chair of the Committee, subject to approval by a majority of the Majority Members of the Committee except that no Subcommittee Chair shall be Chair of another legislative Subcommittee of the House.

Rule 23. Duties of Chair Upon Favorable Action by Committee.—Whenever the Committee authorizes the favorable reporting of a bill or resolution from the Committee, the Chair shall report the same or designate some Member of the Committee to report the same to the House and shall use or cause to be used all parliamentary methods to secure passage thereof, without such additional authority being set forth particularly in the motion to report each invididual bill or resolution. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the authority contained herein extends in appropriate cases to moving in accordance with Rule XXIV, Clause 5, of the said rules that the House go into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union to consider the bill or resolution; and to moving in accordance with Rule XXIV, Clause 2, of said rules for the disposition of a Senate bill or resolution that is substantially the same as the House bill or resolution as reported.

Rule 24. Committee Budget and Expenses.—(a) Each Subcommittee Chair and the ranking Minority Members of the Committee shall submit to the Chair a budget for each session of the Congress covering the funding required for staff, travel, and miscellaneous expenses. The Chair shall prepare a consolidated budget for each session of Congress which shall include amounts required for all activities and programs of the Committee and the Subcommittees, except those Committee expenses to be paid from appropriations provided for by statute.

(b) Upon approval by the committee of each such budget, the Chair, acting pursuant to Rule XI, Clause 5, of the Rules of the House, shall prepare and introduce in the House a supporting expense resolution, and take all action necessary to bring about its approval by the Committee on House Administration and by the House.

(c) The Chair shall report to the Committee any amendments to each expense resolution and any changes in the budget necessitated thereby.

(d) Authorization for the payment of additional or unforeseen Committee and Subcommittee expenses may be procured by one or more additional expense resolutions processed in the same manner as set out herein.

(e) Committee Members shall be advised of the availability of each monthly report, prepared by the Chair for the Committee on House Administration, which shows expenditures made during the reporting period and cumulative for the year, anticipated expenditures for the projected Committee program, and detailed information travel.

Rule 25. Recommendation of Conferees.—Whenever in the legislative process it becomes necessary to appoint conferees, Majority Members shall be recommended to the Speaker as conferees as determined by the Majority, and Minority Members shall be recommended to the Speaker as conferees as determined by the Minority. Recommended party representation shall be in the same proportion as that in the Committee.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES FOR THE 102D CONGRESS

(Mr. JONES of North Carolina asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the Rules of Procedure of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries for the 102d Congress which were approved at the committee organizational meeting of February 6, 1991, as follows:

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

RULE I. APPLICABILITY OF HOUSE RULES

The Rules of the House insofar as they are applicable shall be the Rules of the Committee and its Subcommittees.

RULE II. JURISDICTION

As established in Rule X of the House Rules, the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries is:

(1) Merchant marine generally.

(2) Oceanography and Marine Affairs, including coastal zone management.

(3) Coast Guard, including lifesaving service, lighthouses, lightships, and ocean derelicts.

(4) Fisheries and wildlife, including research, restoration, refuges, and conservation.

(5) Measures relating to the regulation of common carriers by water (except matters subject to the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission) and to the inspection of merchant marine vessels, lights and signals, lifesaving equipment, and fire protection on such vessels.

(6) Merchant marine officers and seamen.

(7) Navigation and the laws relating thereto, including pilotage.

(8) Panama Canal and the maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal, including the administration, sanitation, and government of the Canal Zone; and interoceanic canals generally.

(9) Registering and licensing of vessels and small boats.

(10) Rules and international arrangements to prevent collisions at sea.

(11) United States Coast Guard and Merchant Marine Academies, and State Maritime Academies.

(12) International fishing agreements.

RULE III. FUNCTIONS

(A) General Oversight Responsibilities.—

(1) The Committee shall review and study, on a continuing basis:

(a) the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of those laws, or parts of laws, within its jurisdiction;

(b) the organization and operation of the Federal agencies and entities having responsibilities in or for the administration and execution of these laws in order to determine whether such laws and the programs thereunder are being implemented and carried out in accordance with the intent of the Congress and whether such programs should be continued, curtailed, or eliminated; and

(c) any conditions or circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation within its jurisdiction (whether or not any bill or resolution has been introduced with respect thereto).

(2) The Committee shall undertake future research and forecasting on matters within its jurisdiction.

(3) The Committee shall review and study on a continuing basis the impact or probable impact of tax policies affecting subjects within its jurisdiction.

(B) Annual Appropriations.—In its consideration of all public bills and joint resolutions, the Committee shall ensure that appropriations for continuing programs and activities will be made annually to the maximum extent feasible and consistent with the nature, requirements, and objectives of the programs and activities involved. The Committee shall review, from time to time, each continuing program within its jurisdiction for which appropriations are not made annually in order to ascertain whether such program could be modified so that appropriations therefor would be made annually.

(C) Views and Estimates.—On or before February 25 of each year or such date as determined by the Committee on the Budget, the Committee shall submit to the Committee on the Budget:

(1) its views and estimates with respect to all matters to be set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget for the ensuing fiscal year which are within its jurisdiction or functions; and

(2) an estimate of the total amounts of new budget authority, and budget outlays resulting therefrom, to be provided or authorized in all bills and resolutions within its jurisdiction which it intends to be effective during that fiscal year.

RULE IV. SUBCOMMITTEES

(A) Applicability of Committee Rules.—Written Rules adopted by the Committee, not inconsistent with the Rules of the House, shall be binding on each of its Subcommittees. Each Subcommittee is a part of the Full Committee and subject to its authority, direction, and Rules.

(B) Standing Subcommittees.—There shall be five standing Subcommittees: the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine; the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment; the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Navigation; the Subcommittee on Oceanography, Great Lakes, and the Outer Continental Shelf; and

the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations.

(C) Other Subcommittees.—The Chairman, or a majority of the Committee, may establish, as determined to be appropriate for the conduct of Committee business, other special, select, or ad hoc subcommittees.

(D) Subcommittee Membership.—

(1) The ratio of Majority Members to Minority Members on Subcommittees, including Ex Officio Members, shall be no less favorable to the Majority Party than the ratio of Membership on the Full Committee.

(2) A Committee Member may temporarily resign from his Subcommittee assignment to serve on another Subcommittee of the Committee in the event of a vacancy. Members returning to their Subcommittee assignment at the end of the temporary assignment shall return to their original assignment without prejudice to tenure or seniority.

(E) Ex Officio and Other Committee Members.—

(1) The Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee shall serve as Ex Officio Members of all Subcommittees of which they are not designated as Chairman or Ranking Minority Member. They shall have the right to participate fully, including the right to vote on all matters before the Subcommittees, but shall not be counted in establishing the requirements of, or in determining, a quorum.

(2) Any Member of the Committee may sit with any Subcommittee of which he or she is not a Member during its hearings or meetings (including closed meetings) and participate therein, but may not vote on any matter, or be counted present for the purpose of determining a quorum, or raise points of order, or, except as the Subcommittee Chairman may permit, participate in questioning under the five-minute rule.

(F) Subcommittee Meetings.—

(1) Subcommittees may hold hearings, receive evidence, hear witnesses, and report to the Committee for final action, together with such recommendations as may be agreed upon by the Subcommittee, on such matters as the Chairman may refer to a Subcommittee.

(2) Dates for Subcommittee meetings shall be assigned as a result of consultation between the Chairman and Subcommittee Chairmen and as nearly as practicable in relation to, and in accordance with, workloads.

(3) Subcommittees shall not meet at the same time as the Full Committee without the express permission of the Chairman of the Committee.

(G) Joint Subcommittee Markup.—When two or more Subcommittees meet jointly to take action on any measure or matter, each Member shall be entitled to one vote on each amendment, motion, order, or proposition.

RULE V. MEETINGS

(A) Regular Meetings.—The Committee shall meet at 10 a.m., on the first Wednesday of each month in the Committee Hearing Room, 1334 Longworth House Office Building, while Congress is in session. This meeting may be dispensed with at the discretion of the Chairman, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, if there is no business.

(B) Additional Meetings.—The Chairman may call and convene additional meetings.

(C) Meeting Notices.—

(1) The date, time, place, and subject matter of meetings shall be announced to all Members of the Committee and the public at least one week in advance. If the Chairman, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, determines this is not possible, a public announcement and oral and confirming written notice to Committee Members shall be made at the earliest possible date.

(2) All meeting notices shall be promptly published in the Daily Digest and promptly entered into the Committee scheduling service of the House Information Systems.

(3) All Committee Members shall have adequate notice prior to Committee or Subcommittee investigations or hearings at locations other than Washington, D.C.

(D) Special Meetings.—

(1) Three or more Committee Members may file with the Committee Clerk, a signed, written request to the Chairman for a special meeting of the Committee, specifying the measure or matter to be considered.

(2) If, within three calendar days after the filing of the request, the Chairman does not call the requested special meeting to be held within seven calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the Members of the Committee may file with the Committee Clerk their signed, written notice that a special meeting of the Committee will be held, specifying the date and hour of, and the measure or matter to be considered at, that special meeting. The Committee shall meet on that date and hour. Only the measure or matter specified in that notice may be considered at that special meeting. Immediately upon the filing of that notice, the Clerk of the Committee shall notify all Members of the Committee of the special meeting.

(3) The above procedures also apply to Subcommittees, except that the number of Subcommittee Members required to request a special Subcommittee meeting is two, and a majority of the Members of the Subcommittee must file their signed written notice with the Subcommittee Clerk.

(E) Conflict With Party Caucus or Conference.—When a Party Caucus or Conference of either Party directly conflicts with a scheduled Committee meeting, the meeting of the Committee shall be cancelled. The Clerk of the Committee shall give oral and confirming written notice to that effect to all Committee Members. The Chairman shall reschedule the meeting at the earliest practical time.

(F) Prohibition Against Meeting During the Five-Minute Rule and During Joint Sessions and Joint Meetings.—The Committee may not sit, without special leave, while the House is reading a measure for amendment under the five-minute rule. The Committee may not sit during a joint session of the House and Senate or during a recess when a joint meeting of the House and Senate is in progress.

RULE VI. COMMITTEE PROCEDURE

(A) Applicability of House Procedure.—The procedure in the Committee and its Subcommittees shall follow the procedure of the House.

(B) Referral of Legislation.—

(1) All legislation and other matters referred to the Committee shall be referred by the Chairman to all Subcommittees of appropriate jurisdiction within two weeks, unless by majority vote of the Majority Party Members of the Full Committee or by agreement between or among the Chairman and all the Subcommittee Chairmen to whom the legislation or other matter would otherwise be referred, consideration is to be by the Full Committee.

(2) The Chairman may refer any measure or matter simultaneously to two or more Subcommittees for concurrent consideration, or for consideration in sequence (subject to appropriate time limitations in the case of any Subcommittee), or divide the matter into two or more parts (reflecting different subjects and jurisdictions) and refer each such part to a different Subcommittee.

(C) Power To Sit and Act and Subpoena Power.—

(1) For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties under Rules X and XI of the House of Representatives, the Committee, or any Subcommittee, is authorized:

(a) to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or had adjourned;

(b) to hold hearings; and

(c) to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents as it deems necessary.

(2) A subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Committee or a Subcommittee under subparagraph (1)(c) in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities, when authorized by a majority of the Members voting, a majority being present.

(3) The power to authorize and issue subpoenas is also delegated to the Chairman of the Full Committee.

(4) Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chairman of the Committee or by any Member designated by the Committee.

(5) Compliance with any subpoena issued by a Committee or a Subcommittee may be enforced only as authorized or directed by the House.

(6) The Chairman of the Committee, or any Member designated by the Chairman, may administer oaths to any witness.

(D) Vice Chairman or Ranking Majority Member to Preside in Absence of Chairman.—

(1) Committee. The Member of the majority party on the Committee ranking immediately after the Chairman shall be the Vice Chairman of the Committee and shall preside at any meeting of the Committee during the temporary absence of the Chairman. If the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Committee are not present at any meeting of the Committee, the Ranking Member of the majority party who is present shall preside at that meeting.

(2) Subcommittees. The Member of the majority party on each Subcommittee ranking immediately after the Chairman of the Subcommittee shall be the Vice Chairman of the Subcommittee and shall preside at any meeting of the Subcommittee during the temporary absence of the Chairman of the Subcommittee. If the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Subcommittee are not present at any meeting of the Subcommittee, the Ranking Member of the majority party who is present shall preside at that meeting.

(E) Quorums for Meetings, Markups, and Hearings.—

(1) Except as provided below, one-third of the Members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of transacting Committee business.

(2) No measure or recommendation shall be reported from the Committee unless a majority of the Committee was actually present.

(3) Testimony may be taken and evidence received in any meeting at which there are present not fewer than two Members of the Committee, one of whom should be, whenever possible, a Minority Member. Unless at least two Members are present, at least one of whom is a Majority Member, the meeting must be adjourned.

(4) Proxies may not be counted for a quorum.

(F) Open Meetings.—Each business meeting, including the markup of legislation, of the Committee and its Subcommittees shall be open to the public, except as provided below.

(G) Closed Meetings.—

(1) The Committee or Subcommittee, by a rollcall vote in open session and with a majority present, may determine that all or a part of the remainder of the business meeting, including the markup of legislation, on that day shall be closed to the public.

(2) If the meeting or markup is closed, no person other than Members of the Committee, and Congressional staff and departmental representatives as the Members may authorize, may be present.

(3) Any meeting that relates solely to internal budget or personnel matters may be closed by the Chairman after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member.

(H) Closed Hearings.—

(1) Each hearing conducted by the Committee or a Subcommittee shall be open to the public except when the Committee or Subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by rollcall vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security or would violate any law or Rule of the House of Representatives.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a majority of those present, if the number required for the purpose of taking testimony are present, may vote to close the hearing for the sole purpose of discussion whether testimony or evidence to be received would endanger the national security or tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.

(3) The Committee or Subcommittee may by the same procedure, vote to close one subsequent day of hearing.

(4) No Member of the House may be excluded from nonparticipatory attendance at any hearing of the Committee or its Subcommittees, unless the House of Representatives, by majority vote, authorizes the Committee or the Subcommittee, for purposes of a particular series of hearings on a particular article of legislation or on a particular subject of investigation, to close its hearings to Members by the same procedures for closing hearings to the public.

(I) Investigative Hearings.—

(1) The Chairman shall announce in the opening statement the subject of the investigation.

(2) Except as provided by the rule for closing an investigative hearing, the Chairman shall receive and the Committee shall dispose of requests to subpoena additional witnesses.

(3) No evidence or testimony taken in executive session may be released or used in public sessions without the consent of the Committee.

(4) At the discretion of the Committee, witnesses may submit brief and pertinent sworn statements in writing for inclusion in the record. The Committee is the sole judge of the pertinency of testimony and evidence adduced at its hearing.

(J) Closed Investigative Hearings.—

(1) Whenever it is asserted that the evidence or testimony at an investigatory hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person, such testimony or evidence shall be presented in executive session, if by a majority of those present, there being in attendance the requisite number required under the Rules of the Committee to be present for the purpose of taking tesimony, the Committee determines that such evidence or testimony may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.

(2) The Committee shall proceed to receive such testimony in open session only if a majority of the Members of the Committee, a majority being present, determine that such evidence or testimony will not tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.

(3) In either case, the Committee shall afford such person an opportunity voluntarily to appear as a witness, and shall receive and dispose of requests from such person to subpoena additional witnesses.

(K) Questioning of Witnesses.—

(1) Committee Members may question witnesses only when they have been recognized by the Chairman for that purpose. All questioning shall be pertinent to the subject matter of the hearing.

(2) After completing his questioning, the Chairman shall recognize the other Members beginning with the Ranking Minority Member and then the Ranking Majority Member, and thereafter, alternating between Minority and Majority, taking into consideration the ratio of Majority to Minority representation on the Committee. Each Member may request up to five minutes in each round of questioning. Additional time may be extended at the discretion of the Chairman.

(L) Minority Witnesses.—A majority of the Minority Members shall be entitled, upon request to the Chairman before the completion of any hearing, to call witnesses with respect to that measure or matter during at least one day of hearing.

(M) Points of Order.—No point of order shall lie with respect to any measure reported by the Committee on the ground that hearings on the measure were not conducted in accordance with the Rules governing open or closed hearings, public notice of hearings, or the requirements for advance filing and summarizing of statements by witnesses; except that a point of order on these grounds may be made by any Member of the Committee if, in the Committee, the point of order was timely made, and improperly overruled or not properly considered.

(N) Ordering of Rollcall Votes—A rollcall vote may be ordered by one-fifth of the Members present.

(O) Proxies.—

(1) A Member may vote by proxy only on a specific measure or matter and any amendments or motions pertaining to it; except that a Member may authorize a proxy for all motions to recess, adjourn, or other procedural matters.

(2) In order to be considered a valid and duly executed proxy, the proxy authorization must: be in writing; assert that the Member is absent on official business, or is otherwise unable to be present at the meeting of the Committee; designate the person who is to execute the proxy authorization; and be signed by the Member assigning his or her vote, noting the date and time that the proxy was signed.

(3) For a proxy to be valid in sessions on succeeding days, it must be stipulated in the proxy, and if not stipulated, cannot be voted.

(4) All executed proxies shall be delivered to the Clerk and kept at the desk during the proceedings of the Committee for which they are given and shall be included in the official records of the meeting after they have been voted.

(5) Points of order as to the validity of proxies must be made at the time the proxies are voted.

(6) Proxies may not be counted for a quorum.

(P) Limitation on Floor Action Under Suspension of the Rules.—No bill which directly or indirectly authorizes the expenditure of over $1 million in Federal funds shall be brought to the House Floor by the Committee under Suspension of the Rules if the text of the bill has been changed after it was reported by the Committee unless:

(1) the changes are purely technical and conforming; or

(2) all Members of the Committee have been provided a written copy of the changes at least twenty-four hours prior to the time the bill is considered in the House.

(Q) Committee Legislation Carrying Direct Spending or Revenue Measures.—For all bills, joint resolutions, or conference reports providing increasing or decreasing receipts or direct spending (as defined in section 250(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985), the following statement of the law shall appear as part of the text of such bill, resolution, or conference report: "The applicable cost estimate of this Act for all purposes of sections 252 and 253 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be as follow: .". The blank shall be filled with a cost estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office (prepared in consultation with the Joint Committee on Taxation where appropriate pursuant to section 201(g) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974). The cost estimate shall be in writing and shall be signed, and shall contain an estimate of the amount of the change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 1995, resulting from the conference report or bill or joint resolution as reported.

RULE VII. WITNESSES

(A) Advance Testimony Requirements.—A witness shall not be permitted to testify or present evidence, nor will any statement or testimony be included in the Committee hearing record, unless seventy-five copies of the testimony have been delivered to the Clerk of the Committee at least twenty-four hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) prior to the meeting. At least ten of these copies must be delivered at least forty-eight hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) prior to the meeting. These requirements may be waived only by the Chairman.

(B) Written Summary.—Each prepared statement of ten pages or more shall include a summary which may not exceed five pages in length.

(C) Federal and Administration Witnesses.—To the extent feasible, statements and testimony of witnesses from Federal and Administrative agencies shall be accompanied, if not previously received, by fifty copies of the Federal agency report requested by the Committee on the matters pending before it.

(D) Ten Minute Oral Testimony.—Witnesses will be allowed no more than ten minutes to orally summarize their prepared statement. The full statement will be made a part of the record.

(E) Investigative Hearing Witnesses.—

(1) A copy of the Committee Rules shall be made available to each witness.

(2) Witnesses may be accompanied by their own counsel for the purpose of advising them concerning their constitutional rights.

(3) The Chairman may punish breaches of order and decorum, and of professional ethics on the part of counsel, by censure and exclusion from the hearings; and the Committee may cite the offender to the House for contempt.

(4) A witness may obtain a transcript copy of his testimony given at a public session or, if given at an executive session, when authorized by the Committee.

(F) Responses/Information for the Record.—Responses to Members' or staff questions and other information offered for the record, shall be submitted, in triplicate, to the Committee Clerk within forty-five days from the time of the request. One copy will be retained by the Clerk for printing and the remainder transmitted to the appropriate Majority and Minority Counsels.

RULE VIII. BROADCASTING OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS

The Chairman may permit any public hearing or meeting to be televised, broadcast by radio, photographed, or otherwise recorded, subject to the following requirements:

(1) At the request of any Committee Member present, a majority vote must be taken to permit the use of such equipment during the hearing or meeting.

(2) Radio and television tapes and television film of any coverage shall not be used, or made available for use, as partisan political campaign material to promote or oppose the candidacy of any person for elective public office.

(3) The coverage of Committee hearings and meetings by television broadcast, radio broadcast, or still photography is a privilege and shall be permitted and conducted only in strict conformity with the purposes, provisions, and requirements of these Rules.

(4) If the television or radio coverage of the hearing or meeting is live, it shall be conducted and presented without commercial sponsorship.

(5) All persons providing coverage of the meeting shall be accredited to the appropriate Gallery.

(6) No witness served with a subpoena by the Committee shall be required against his or her will to be photographed at any hearing or to give evidence or testimony while the broadcasting of that hearing, by radio or television, is being conducted. At the request of any such witness who does not wish to be subjected to radio, television, or still photography coverage, all lenses shall be covered and all recorders or microphones used for coverage shall be turned off.

(7) The number of television cameras allowed in the hearing or meeting room is at the discretion of the Chairman. If necessary, the allocation among the television media of these positions shall be in accordance with fair and equitable procedures devised by the Executive Committee of the Radio and Television Correspondents' Gallery.

(8) Members of the media and their equipment shall not obstruct in any way the space or visibility between any witness and any Member of the Committee nor obstruct unnecessarily coverage by the other media.

(9) No audio-visual equipment will be allowed on the dais without the express prior approval of the Chairman.

(10) Fixed audio-visual equipment shall not be installed in, or removed from, the hearing or meeting room while the Committee is in session.

(11) Floodlights, spotlights, strobelights, and flashguns shall not be used in providing any method of coverage of the hearing or meeting, except that the television media may install additional lighting in the hearing or meeting room, without cost to the Government, in order to raise the ambient lighting level in the hearing or meeting room to the lowest level necessary to provide adequate television coverage of the hearing or meeting at the then current state of the art of television coverage.

(12) The number of still photographers allowed in the hearing or meeting room is at the discretion of the Chairman. If necessary, allocation among this media shall be made on the basis of a fair and equitable pool arrangement devised by the Standing Committee of Press Photographers. Preference shall be given to photographers from Associated Press Photos and United Press International Newspictures.

RULE IX. COMMITTEE RECORDS

(A) Votes.—

(1) The Committee shall keep a complete record of all Committee action which shall include a record of the votes on any question on which a rollcall vote is demanded.

(2) The result of each rollcall vote—including a description of the issue, the name of each Member voting for and against, and whether by proxy or in person, and the names of those Members present but not voting—shall be available for inspection by the public at reasonable times in the offices of the Committee.

(B) Separate Files.—All Committee hearings, records, data, charts, and files shall be kept separate and distinct from the Congressional office records of the Chairman. These records shall be the property of the House and all Members of the House shall have access.

(C) Permanent Records.—The Clerk of the Committee shall, within three days after the final adjournment of a Congress, deliver to the Clerk of the House all bills, joint resolutions, petitions, and other papers referred to the Committee, together with all evidence taken by the Committee under the order of the House during that Congress and not reported to the House.

(D) Open Hearings.—

(1) Records and transcripts of open hearings before the Committee shall not be available to the public for quotation of any Member until after that Member has had an opportunity to examine and approve them. No more than forty-five days after the conclusion of hearings, the transcript shall be closed and no further changes may be made.

(2) In no instance will the Committee staff distribute, or prepare for distribution, to persons, other than Members and witnesses for the purpose of correction, any open hearing transcript that has not yet been closed and transmitted to the Government Printing Office for publication.

(E) Closed Meetings.—Transcripts and records of closed meetings shall be available to Members of the House of Representatives and Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee staff for inspection in the offices of the Committee, but may not be released or divulged to any other person without the consent of the Chairman or a majority of the Committee. In no event shall executive session transcripts and records be taken from the Committee offices by anyone.

(F) Markup Transcripts.—In no event shall markup transcripts and records be taken from the Committee offices by anyone.

(G) Availability of Records.—The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with Rule XXXVI of the rules of the House of Representatives. The Chairman shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any decision pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of the House rule to withhold a record otherwise available and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on the written request of any Member of the Committee.

RULE X. COMMITTEE REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS

(A) Activities Report.—The Committee shall submit to the House, not later than January 2 of each odd-numbered year, a report on its activities under Rules X and XI of the House during the Congress ending at noon on January 3 of that year.

(B) Procedures for Reporting.—

(1) The Chairman shall report or cause to be reported promptly to the House any measure approved by the Committee and shall take or cause to be taken necessary steps to bring the matter to a vote.

(2) The report of the Committee on a measure which has been approved by the Committee shall be filed within seven calendar days (exclusive of days on which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the Clerk of the Committee a written request, signed by a majority of the Members of the Committee, for the reporting of that measure. Upon the filing of this request, the Clerk of the Committee shall immediately notify the Chairman.

(C) Minority, Supplemental, or Additional Views.—

(1) Members of the Committee must give notice to the Committee Clerk of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views within twenty-four hours after the time of approval of any measure or matter by the Committee (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays).

(2) Members shall be entitled to not less than three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) from the time of approval of any measure or matter, in which to file such views, in writing and signed by that Member, with the Clerk of the Committee.

(3) The provisions of subparagraphs (1) and (2) do not preclude—

(a) the immediate filing or printing of a Committee report unless timely request for the opportunity to file supplemental, minority, or additional views has been made as provided by this paragraph, or

(b) the filing by the Committee of any supplemental report upon any measure or matter which may be required for the correction of any technical error in a previous report made by the Committee upon that measure or matter.

(D) Committee Report Requirements.—Committee reports shall be printed in a single volume and include the following:

(1) with respect to each rollcall vote to report any bill or resolution, the total number of votes cast for and against, the name of each Member voting for and against, and whether by proxy or in person, and the names of those Members present but not voting.

(2) the oversight findings and recommendations required pursuant to clause 2(b)(1) of Rule X of the House Rules, separately set out and clearly identified;

(3) the statement required by section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, separately set out and clearly identified, if the measure provides new budget authority or new or increased tax expenditures;

(4) the estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, separately set out and clearly identified, if timely submitted;

(5) a summary of the oversight findings and recommendations made by the Committee on Government Operations under clause (4)(c)(2) of Rule X of the House Rules, sepa-

rately set out and clearly identified, if it has been submitted to allow for the Committee consideration during deliberations on the measure;

(6) on each bill or joint resolution of a public character, a detailed analytical statement as to whether its enactment into law may have an inflationary impact on prices and costs in the operation of the national economy;

(7) on a bill or a joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part thereof, in the report or in an accompanying document—

(a) the text to be repealed; and

(b) a comparative print showing by stricken-through type and italic, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices, the omissions and insertions proposed to the statute;

(8) all supplemental minority, or additional views filed by one or more Members of the Committee; and

(9) on its cover, a recital that any material submitted under subparagraphs (4), (5), and (8) above are included as part of the report.

(E) *Approval by Chairman.*—All Committee or Subcommittee prints and other material prepared for public distribution shall be approved by the Chairman of the Full Committee prior to distribution.

RULE XI. USE OF COMMITTEE FUNDS FOR TRAVEL

(A) *Authorization.*—All travel of Members and staff of the Committee or its Subcommittees, to hearings, meetings, conferences, investigations, foreign conferences and meetings, and all foreign travel, must be authorized by the Chairman prior to any public notice or the actual travel.

(B) *Trip Report.*—A substantive report shall be filed with the Chairman within thirty days after any Committee trip or any trip related to matters of Committee jurisdiction which has been approved by the Chairman.

(C) Domestic Travel.—Funds authorized for the Committee under Clause 5 of Rule XI of the House Rules are for expenses incurred in the Committee's activities within the United States.

(D) Foreign Travel.—

(1) Local currencies owned by the United States shall be made available to the Committee and its employees engaged in carrying out their official duties outside the United States, its Territories or Possessions.

(2) No appropriated funds shall be expended for the purpose of defraying expenses of Members of the Committee or its employees in any country where local currencies are available for this purpose.

(3) The following conditions apply to travel outside the United States or its territories or possessions:

(a) No Member or employee of the Committee shall receive or expend local currencies for subsistence in any country for any day at a rate in excess of the maximum per diem rate set forth in applicable Federal law, or if the Member or employee is reimbursed for any expenses for such day, then the lesser of the per diem or the actual, unreimbursed expenses (other than for transportation) incurred by the Member or employee during that day.

(b) Each Member or employee of the Committee shall make to the Chairman of the Committee an itemized report showing the dates each country was visited, the amount of per diem furnished, the cost of transportation furnished, and any funds expended for any other official purpose and shall summarize in these categories the total foreign currencies and/or appropriated funds expended.

(c) All such individual reports shall be filed, no later than sixty days following the completion of travel, with the Chairman of the Committee for use in complying with the reporting requirements in applicable Federal law and shall be open for public inspection.

(4) In carrying out the Committee's activities outside of the United States in any country where local currencies are unavailable, a Member or employee of the Committee may not receive reimbursement for expenses (other than for transportation) in excess of the maximum per diem set forth in applicable Federal law, or if the Member or employee is reimbursed for any expenses for such day, then the lesser of the per diem or the actual unreimbursed expenses (other than for transportation) incurred, by the Member or employee during any day.

(5) A Member or employee of the Committee may not receive reimbursement for the cost of any transportation in connection with travel outside of the United States unless the Member or employee has actually paid for the transportation.

(E) Lame Duck Members.—No local currencies owned by the United States and made available to the Committee, no primary expense resolution, and no additional expense resolution of the Committee may provide for the payment or reimbursement of expenses incurred by any Member of the Committee for travel after the general election in which the Member is not elected to the succeeding Congress, or in the case of a Member who is not a candidate, the earlier of the general election date or the adjournment sine die of the last regular session of the Congress.

RULE XII. COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEE STAFF

(A) Hiring Practices/Terms of Employment.—The staff members of the Committee—

(1) shall be appointed on a permanent basis, without regard to race, creed, sex, or age, and solely on the basis of fitness to perform the duties of their respective positions;

(2) shall not engage in any work other than Committee business; and

(3) shall not be assigned any duties other than those pertaining to Committee business.

(B) Limitation on Appointing Government Personnel.—The Committee shall not appoint to its staff any experts or other personnel detailed or assigned from any department or agency of the Government, except with the written permission of the Committee on House Administration.

(C) "Clause 5" Appointments.—

(1) From the funds provided for the appointment of Committee staff pursuant to primary and additional expense resolutions—

(a) The Chairman of each standing Subcommittee is authorized to appoint one staff member who shall serve at the pleasure of the Subcommittee Chairman.

(b) The Ranking Minority Member of each standing Subcommittee is authorized to appoint one staff person who shall serve at the pleasure of the Subcommittee Ranking Minority Member.

(c) The staff members appointed pursuant to the provisions of (a) and (b) shall be compensated at a rate determined by the Subcommittee Chairman not to exceed: (1) 75 per centum of the maximum established in paragraph (c) of clause 6 of Rule XI of the House Rules, or (2) the rate paid the staff member appointed pursuant to subparagraph (a) of this paragraph.

(2) Subcommittee staff members appointed under paragraph (1) are subject to the supervision and control of, and shall be responsible to, the Subcommittee Chairman or Ranking Minority Member of the Subcommittee, as appropriate.

(D) "Clause 6" Appointments.—

(1) The Committee shall appoint, by a majority vote, from a list submitted by the Chairman, appropriate professional and clerical staff personnel, in accordance with the provisions of clause 6 of Rule XI of the House Rules.

(2) Each employee on the professional, clerical and investigating staff of the Committee shall be entitled to pay at a single gross per annum rate, to be fixed by the Chairman, which does not exceed the maximum rate of pay, as in effect from time to time, under applicable provisions of law.

(3) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (C)(2), each Committee staff member, other than a member appointed pursuant to the request of Minority Members, is assigned to the Chairman for the purposes of general supervision and control and shall perform such duties as the Chairman may assign.

(4) In the case of staff members appointed pursuant to the request of Minority Members, the Ranking Minority Member shall exercise general supervision and control, subject to the assignments designated by Minority Members in accordance with clause 6 of Rule XI of the House Rules.

(5) When any staff member is assigned directly to Subcommittee staff duties, the staff member shall remain under the general supervision and control of the Chairman of the Committee or Ranking Minority Member of the Committee as appropriate, but under the direct control of the Subcommittee Chairman or Subcommittee Ranking Minority Member, as appropriate, for duty assignment purposes.

(6) The Committee, by majority vote, may terminate the services of any staff member appointed by the Committee and may, from time to time, take appropriate action to fill any staff vacancies.

RULE XIII. COMMITTEE BUDGET

(A) Annual Budget.—

(1) At the beginning of each session, after consultation with each Subcommittee Chairman, the Chairman shall propose and present to the Committee for its approval a budget of the estimated funds necessary for all anticipated activities and programs of the Committee and its Subcommittees, that will be requested under a primary expense resolution submitted in accordance with clause 5 of Rule XI of the House Rules.

(2) In presenting the budget, the Chairman shall ensure that it contains sufficient funds to enable the Committee and each Subcommittee to discharge its responsibilities for legislation and oversight.

(B) Additional Expense Resolutions.—Authorization for the payment of additional or unforeseen committee and Subcommittee expenses may be procured by one or more additional expense resolutions processed in the same manner as set out above.

(C) Monthly Accounting.—

(1) Once monthly, the Chairman shall require the appropriate staff personnel to prepare a full and detailed accounting of all expenditures made during the period since the last accounting from the amount budgeted to the Full Committee.

(2) Each report shall show the amount and purpose of each expenditure and the budget to which the expenditure is attributed.

(3) Each report shall be available, upon request to the Committee Clerk, to any Member of the House of Representatives.

RULE XIV. CHANGES IN THE COMMITTEE RULES

The Rules of the Committee may be modified, amended, or repealed, by a majority vote of the Committee, provided that two legislative days written notice of the proposed change has been provided each Member of the Committee prior to the meeting date on which the changes are to be discussed and voted upon.

APPENDIX

House Rule XI (2)(k)—Investigative hearing procedures

(k)(1) The chairman at an investigative hearing shall announce in an opening statement the subject of the investigation.

(2) A copy of the committee rules and this clause shall be made available to each witness.

(3) Witnesses at investigative hearings may be accompanied by their own counsel for the purpose of advising them concerning their constitutional rights.

(4) The chairman may punish breaches of order and decorum, and of professional ethics on the part of counsel, by censure and exclusion from the hearings; and the committee may cite the offender to the House for contempt.

(5) Whenever it is asserted that the evidence or testimony at an investigatory hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person,

(A) such testimony or evidence shall be presented in executive session, notwithstanding the provisions of clause 2(g)(2) of this Rule, if by a majority of those present, there being in attendance the requisite number required under the rules of the committee to be present for the purpose of taking testimony, the committee determines that such evidence or testimony may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person; and

(B) the committee shall proceed to receive such testimony in open session only if a majority of the members of the committee, a majority being present, determine that such evidence or testimony will not tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.

In either case the committee shall afford such person an opportunity voluntarily to appear as a witness, and receive and dispose of requests from such person to subpoena additional witnesses.

(6) Except as provided in subparagraph (5), the chairman shall receive and the committee shall dispose of requests to subpoena additional witnesses.

(7) No evidence or testimony taken in executive session may be released or used in public sessions without the consent of the committee.

(8) In the discretion of the committee, witnesses may submit brief and pertinent sworn statements in writing for inclusion in the record. The committee is the sole judge of the pertinency of testimony and evidence adduced at its hearing.

(9) A witness may obtain a transcript copy of his testimony given at a public session or, if given at an executive session, when authorized by the committee.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. GILMAN (at the request of Mr. MICHEL), for today and Thursday, February 28, on account of a death in the family.

Mr. MILLER of Ohio (at the request of Mr. MICHEL), for today and Thursday, February 28, on account of illness.

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

Mr. MCEWEN, today, for 60 minutes.

Mr. DORNAN of California, for 60 minutes each day, today and February 28.

Mr. SOLOMON, for 60 minutes, on February 28.

Mrs. BENTLEY, for 60 minutes each day, on February 28, and on March 4, 5, and 6.

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

Mr. ALEXANDER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PANETTA, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. LAFALCE, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. COYNE, for 5 minutes, on February 28.

Mr. STOKES, for 60 minutes, on February 28.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

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

Mr. GREEN of New York in two instances.

Mr. COX.

Mr. GOODLING of California.

Mr. BROOMFIELD.

Mr. HENRY.

Mr. GALLEGLY.

Mr. PETRI.

Mr. GINGRICH.

Mr. CRANE.

Mr. FIELDS.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

Mr. HUNTER.

Mr. PURSELL.

Mr. LEWIS of Florida.

Mr. BEREUTER.

Mr. MCEWEN.

Mr. SOLOMON.

Ms. MOLINARI in two instances.

Mr. FAWELL.

Mr. LAGOMARSINO in two instances.

Mr. BLILEY.

Mr. HERGER.

Mrs. BENTLEY in two instances.

Mr. GRADISON.

Mr. CHANDLER.

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

Mr. REED.

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota.

Mrs. SCHROEDER in two instances.

Mr. HAMILTON.

Mr. DWYER of New Jersey.

Mr. MONTGOMERY.

Mr. MAZZOLI in two instances.

Ms. OAKAR.

Mr. ATKINS in two instances.

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida.

Mrs. KENNELLY.

Mr. PALLONE.

Mr. PANETTA in two instances.

Mr. DYMALLY in two instances.

Mr. ROSE.

Mr. MATSUI.

Mr. BUSTAMANTE.

Mr. TALLON.

Mr. STUDDS.

Mr. CARR.

Mr. GUARINI.

Mr. RAHALL.

Mr. DURBIN.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A joint resolution of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S.J. Res. 64. Joint resolution to authorize the President to proclaim the last Friday of April 1991, as "National Arbor Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

SENATE ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled joint resolution of the Senate of the following title:

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.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, February 28, 1991, at 11 a.m.

OATH OF OFFICE MEMBERS, RESIDENT COMMISSIONER, AND DELEGATES

The oath of office required by the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States, and as provided by section 2 of the act of May 13, 1884 (23 State. 22), to be administered to Members, Resident Commissioner, and Delegates of the House of Representatives, the text of which is carried in 5 U.S.C. 3331:

> "I, AB, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose or evasion; and that I will

well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God."

has been subscribed to in person and filed in duplicate with the Clerk of the House of Representatives by each of the following Members, Resident Commissioner, and Delegates of the 102d Congress, pursuant to the provisions of 2 U.S.C. 25:

ALABAMA

1. Sonny Callahan.
2. William L. Dickinson.
3. Glen Browder.
4. Tom Bevill.
5. Robert E. (Bud) Cramer, Jr.
6. Ben Erdreich.
7. Claude Harris.

ALASKA

At large

Don Young.

ARIZONA

1. John J. Rhodes III.
2. Morris K. Udall.
3. Bob Stump.
4. Jon L. Kyl.
5. Jim Kolbe.

ARKANSAS

1. Bill Alexander.
2. Ray Thornton.
3. John Paul Hammerschmidt.
4. Beryl Anthony, Jr.

CALIFORNIA

1. Frank D. Riggs.
2. Wally Herger.
3. Robert T. Matsui.
4. Vic Fazio.
5. Nancy Pelosi.
6. Barbara Boxer.
7. George Miller.
8. Ronald V. Dellums.
9. Fortney Pete Stark.
10. Don Edwards.
11. Tom Lantos.
12. Tom Campbell.
13. Norman Y. Mineta.
14. John T. Doolittle.
15. Gary Condit.
16. Leon E. Panetta.
17. Calvin M. Dooley.
18. Richard H. Lehman.
19. Robert J. Lagomarsino.
20. William M. Thomas.
21. Elton Gallegly.
22. Carlos J. Moorhead.
23. Anthony C. Beilenson.
24. Henry A. Waxman.
25. Edward R. Roybal.
26. Howard L. Berman.
27. Mel Levine.
28. Julian C. Dixon.
29. Maxine Waters.
30. Matthew G. Martinez.
31. Mervyn M. Dymally.
32. Glenn M. Anderson.
33. David Dreier.
34. Esteban Edward Torres.
35. Jerry Lewis.
36. George E. Brown, Jr.
37. Alfred A. (Al) McCandless.
38. Robert K. Dornan.
39. William E. Dannemeyer.
40. C. Christopher Cox.
41. Bill Lowery.
42. Dana Rohrabacher.
43. Ron Packard.
44. Randy "Duke" Cunningham.
45. Duncan Hunter.

COLORADO

1. Patricia Schroeder.
2. David E. Skaggs.
3. Ben Nighthorse Campbell.
4. Wayne Allard.
5. Joel Hefley.
6. Dan Schaefer.

CONNECTICUT

1. Barbara B. Kennelly.
2. Sam Gejdenson.
3. Rosa L. DeLauro.
4. Christopher Shays.
5. Gary A. Franks.
6. Nancy L. Johnson.

DELAWARE

At large

Thomas R. Carper.

FLORIDA

1. Earl Hutto.
2. Douglas "Pete" Peterson.
3. Charles E. Bennett.
4. Craig T. James.
5. Bill McCollum.
6. Cliff Stearns.
7. Sam Gibbons.
8. C. W. Bill Young.
9. Michael Bilirakis.
10. Andy Ireland.
11. Jim Bacchus.
12. Tom Lewis.
13. Porter J. Goss.
14. Harry Johnston.
15. E. Clay Shaw, Jr.
16. Lawrence J. Smith.
17. William Lehman.
18. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen.
19. Dante B. Fascell.

GEORGIA

1. Lindsay Thomas.
2. Charles Hatcher.
3. Richard Ray.
4. Ben Jones.
5. John Lewis.
6. Newt Gingrich.
7. George (Buddy) Darden.
8. J. Roy Rowland.
9. Ed Jenkins.
10. Doug Barnard, Jr.

HAWAII

1. Neil Abercrombie.
2. Patsy T. Mink.

IDAHO

1. Larry LaRocco.
2. Richard H. Stallings.

ILLINOIS

1. Charles A. Hayes.
2. Gus Savage.
3. Marty Russo.
4. George E. Sangmeister.
5. William O. Lipinski.
6. Henry J. Hyde.
7. Cardiss Collins.
8. Dan Rostenkowski.
9. Sidney R. Yates.
10. John Edward Porter.
11. Frank Annunzio.
12. Philip M. Crane.
13. Harris W. Fawell.
14. J. Dennis Hastert.
15. Edward R. Madigan.
16. John W. Cox, Jr.
17. Lane Evans.
18. Robert H. Michel.
19. Terry L. Bruce.
20. Richard J. Durbin.
21. Jerry F. Costello.
22. Glenn Poshard.

INDIANA

1. Peter J. Visclosky.
2. Philip R. Sharp.
3. Tim Roemer.
4. Jill L. Long.
5. Jim Jontz.
6. Dan Burton.
7. John T. Myers.
8. Frank McCloskey.
9. Lee H. Hamilton.
10. Andrew Jacobs, Jr.

IOWA

1. Jim Leach.
2. Jim Nussle.
3. David R. Nagle.
4. Neal Smith.
5. Jim Lightfoot.
6. Fred Grandy.

KANSAS

1. Pat Roberts.
2. Jim Slattery.
3. Jan Meyers.
4. Dan Glickman.
5. Dick Nichols.

KENTUCKY

1. Carroll Hubbard, Jr.
2. William H. Natcher.
3. Romano L. Mazzoli.
4. Jim Bunning.
5. Harold Rogers.
6. Larry J. Hopkins.
7. Carl C. Perkins.

LOUISIANA

1. Bob Livingston.
2. William J. Jefferson.
3. W.J. (Billy) Tauzin.
4. Jim McCrery.
5. Jerry Huckaby.
6. Richard H. Baker.
7. James A. Hayes.
8. Clyde C. Holloway.

MAINE

1. Thomas H. Andrews.
2. Olympia J. Snowe.

MARYLAND

1. Wayne T. Gilchrest.
2. Helen Delich Bentley.
3. Benjamin L. Cardin.
4. C. Thomas McMillen.
5. Steny H. Hoyer.
6. Beverly B. Byron.
7. Kweisi Mfume.
8. Constance A. Morella.

MASSACHUSETTS

1. Silvio O. Conte.
2. Richard E. Neal.
3. Joseph D. Early.
4. Barney Frank.
5. Chester G. Atkins.
6. Nicholas Mavroules.
7. Edward J. Markey.
8. Joseph P. Kennedy II.
9. John Joseph Moakley
10. Gerry E. Studds.
11. Brian J. Donnelly.

MICHIGAN

1. John Conyers, Jr.
2. Carl D. Pursell.
3. Howard Wolpe.
4. Frederick S. Upton.
5. Paul B. Henry.
6. Bob Carr.
7. Dale E. Kildee.
8. Bob Traxler.
9. Guy Vander Jagt.
10. Dave Camp.
11. Robert W. Davis.
12. David E. Bonior.
13. Barbara-Rose Collins.
14. Dennis M. Hertel.
15. William D. Ford.
16. John D. Dingell.
17. Sander M. Levin.
18. Wm. S. Broomfield.

MINNESOTA

1. Timothy J. Penny.

2. Vin Weber.
3. Jim Ramstad.
4. Bruce F. Vento.
5. Martin Olav Sabo.
6. Gerry Sikorski.
7. Collin C. Peterson.
8. James L. Oberstar.

MISSISSIPPI

1. Jamie L. Whitten.
2. Mike Espy.
3. G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery.
4. Mike Parker.
5. Gene Taylor.

MISSOURI

1. William (Bill) Clay.
2. Joan Kelly Horn.
3. Richard A. Gephardt.
4. Ike Skelton.
5. Alan Wheat.
6. E. Thomas Coleman.
7. Mel Hancock.
8. Bill Emerson.
9. Harold L. Volkmer.

MONTANA

1. Pat Williams.
2. Ron Marlenee.

NEBRASKA

1. Doug Bereuter.
2. Peter Hoagland.
3. Bill Barrett.

NEVADA

1. James H. Bilbray.
2. Barbara F. Vucanovich.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1. William H. Zeliff, Jr.
2. Dick Swett.

NEW JERSEY

1. Robert E. Andrews.
2. William J. Hughes.
3. Frank Pallone, Jr.
4. Christopher H. Smith.
5. Marge Roukema.
6. Bernard J. Dwyer.
7. Matthew J. Rinaldo.
8. Robert A. Roe.
9. Robert G. Torricelli.
10. Donald M. Payne.
11. Dean A. Gallo.
12. Dick Zimmer.
13. Jim Saxton.
14. Frank J. Guarini.

NEW MEXICO

1. Steven Schiff.
2. Joe Skeen.
3. Bill Richardson.

NEW YORK

1. George J. Hochbrueckner.
2. Thomas J. Downey.
3. Robert J. Mrazek.
4. Norman F. Lent.
5. Raymond J. McGrath.
6. Floyd H. Flake.
7. Gary L. Ackerman.
8. James H. Scheuer.
9. Thomas J. Manton.
10. Charles E. Schumer.
11. Edolphus Towns.
12. Major R. Owens.
13. Stephen J. Solarz.
14. Susan Molinari.
15. Bill Green.
16. Charles B. Rangel.
17. Ted Weiss.
18. José E. Serrano.
19. Eliot L. Engel.
20. Nita M. Lowey.
21. Hamilton Fish, Jr.
22. Benjamin A. Gilman.
23. Michael R. McNulty.
24. Gerald B. H. Solomon.
25. Sherwood L. Boehlert.
26. David O'B Martin.
27. James T. Walsh.
28. Matthew F. McHugh.
29. Frank Horton.
30. Louise McIntosh Slaughter.
31. Bill Paxon.
32. John J. LaFalce.
33. Henry J. Nowak.
34. Amo Houghton.

NORTH CAROLINA

1. Walter B. Jones.
2. Tim Valentine.
3. H. Martin Lancaster.
4. David E. Price.
5. Stephen L. Neal.
6. Howard Coble.
7. Charles Rose.
8. W.G. (Bill) Hefner.
9. J. Alex McMillan.
10. Cass Ballenger.
11. Charles H. Taylor.

NORTH DAKOTA

At large

Byron L. Dorgan.

OHIO

1. Charles J. Luken.
2. Willis D. Gradison, Jr.
3. Tony P. Hall.
4. Michael G. Oxley.
5. Paul E. Gillmor.
6. Bob McEwen.
7. David L. Hobson.
8. John A. Boehner.
9. Marcy Kaptur.
10. Clarence E. Miller.
11. Dennis E. Eckart.
12. John R. Kasich.
13. Donald J. Pease.
14. Thomas C. Sawyer.
15. Chalmers P. Wylie.
16. Ralph Regula.
17. James A. Traficant, Jr.
18. Douglas Applegate.
19. Edward F. Feighan.
20. Mary Rose Oakar.
21. Louis Stokes.

OKLAHOMA

1. James M. Inhofe.
2. Mike Synar.
3. Bill K. Brewster.
4. Dave McCurdy.
5. Mickey Edwards.
6. Glenn English.

OREGON

1. Les AuCoin.
2. Robert F. (Bob) Smith.
3. Ron Wyden.
4. Peter A. DeFazio.
5. Michael J. Kopetski.

PENNSYLVANIA

1. Thomas M. Foglietta.
2. William H. Gray III.
3. Robert A. Borski.
4. Joe Kolter.
5. Richard T. Schulze.
6. Gus Yatron.
7. Curt Weldon.
8. Peter H. Kostmayer.
9. Bud Shuster.
10. Joseph M. McDade.
11. Paul E. Kanjorski.
12. John P. Murtha.
13. Lawrence Coughlin.
14. William J. Coyne.
15. Don Ritter.
16. Robert S. Walker.
17. George W. Gekas.
18. Richard John Santorum.
19. William F. Goodling.
20. Joseph M. Gaydos.
21. Thomas J. Ridge.
22. Austin J. Murphy.
23. William F. Clinger, Jr.

RHODE ISLAND

1. Ronald K. Machtley.
2. John F. Reed.

SOUTH CAROLINA

1. Arthur Ravenel, Jr.
2. Floyd Spence.
3. Butler Derrick.
4. Elizabeth J. Patterson.
5. John M. Spratt, Jr.
6. Robin Tallon.

SOUTH DAKOTA

At large

Tim Johnson.

TENNESSEE

1. James H. (Jimmy) Quillen.
2. John J. Duncan, Jr.
3. Marilyn Lloyd.
4. Jim Cooper.
5. Bob Clement.
6. Bart Gordon.
7. Don Sundquist.
8. John S. Tanner.
9. Harold E. Ford.

TEXAS

1. Jim Chapman.
2. Charles Wilson.
3. Steve Bartlett.
4. Ralph M. Hall.
5. John Bryant.
6. Joe Barton.
7. Bill Archer.
8. Jack Fields.
9. Jack Brooks.
10. J.J. Pickle.
11. Chet Edwards.
12. Pete Geren.
13. Bill Sarpalius.
14. Greg Laughlin.
15. E de la Garza.
16. Ronald D. Coleman.
17. Charles W. Stenholm.
18. Craig A. Washington.
19. Larry Combest.
20. Henry B. Gonzalez.
21. Lamar S. Smith.
22. Tom DeLay.
23. Albert G. Bustamante.
24. Martin Frost.
25. Michael A. Andrews.
26. Richard K. Armey.
27. Solomon P. Ortiz.

UTAH

1. James V. Hansen.
2. Wayne Owens.
3. Bill Orton.

VERMONT

At large

Bernard Sanders.

VIRGINIA

1. Herbert H. Bateman.
2. Owen B. Pickett.
3. Thomas J. Bliley, Jr.
4. Norman Sisisky.
5. Lewis F. Payne, Jr.
6. Jim Olin.
7. D. French Slaughter, Jr.
8. James P. Moran.
9. Rick Boucher.
10. Frank R. Wolf.

WASHINGTON

1. John Miller.
2. Al Swift.
3. Jolene Unsoeld.
4. Sid Morrison.
5. Thomas S. Foley.
6. Norman D. Dicks.

7. Jim McDermott.
8. Rod Chandler.

WEST VIRGINIA

1. Alan B. Mollohan.
2. Harley O. Staggers, Jr.
3. Robert E. Wise, Jr.
4. Nick Joe Rahall II.

WISCONSIN

1. Les Aspin.
2. Scott L. Klug.
3. Steve Gunderson.
4. Gerald D. Kleczka.
5. Jim Moody.
6. Thomas E. Petri.
7. David R. Obey.
8. Toby Roth.
9. F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr.

WYOMING

At large

Craig Thomas.

PUERTO RICO

Resident commissioner

Jaime B. Fuster.

AMERICAN SAMOA

Delegate

Eni F.H. Faleomavaega.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Delegate

Eleanor Holmes Norton.

GUAM

Delegate

Ben Garrido Blaz.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Delegate

Ron de Lugo.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports of various House committees concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized by them during the fourth quarter of 1990, in connection with foreign travel pursuant to Public Law 95-384, and the consolidated report and amended reports of foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized by various delegations and individuals for foreign travel authorized by the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives in the fourth quarter of 1989 and the second and fourth quarters of 1990, and reports and amended reports of foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized by various miscellaneous groups for foreign travel during the 1989 and 1990 calendar years, are as follows:

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

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem[1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]
Hon. Tom Bevill	11/9	11/12	Spain		825.00						825.00
	11/12	11/15	Syria		606.00						606.00
	11/15	11/17	Saudi Arabia		199.00						199.00
	11/17	11/20	United Kingdom		873.00						873.00
Military transportation							6,594.00				6,594.00
Hon. Bernard Dwyer	11/9	11/12	Spain		825.00						825.00
	11/12	11/15	Syria		606.00						606.00
	11/15	11/17	Saudi Arabia		199.00						199.00
	11/17	11/20	United Kingdom		291.00						291.00
Military transportation							5,642.00				5,642.00
Hon. Joe Early	11/9	11/12	Spain		825.00						825.00
	11/12	11/15	Syria		606.00						606.00
	11/15	11/17	Saudi Arabia		199.00						199.00
	11/17	11/20	United Kingdom		873.00						873.00
Military transportation							6,594.00				6,594.00
Hon. Jim Kolbe	11/9	11/12	Spain		825.00						825.00
	11/12	11/15	Syria		606.00						606.00
	11/15	11/17	Saudia Arabia		199.00						199.00
Military transportation							5,676.13				5,676.13
Hon. William Lehman	11/9	11/12	Spain		825.00						825.00
	11/12	11/15	Syria		606.00						606.00
	11/15	11/17	Saudi Arabia		199.00						199.00
	11/17	11/20	United Kingdom		873.00						873.00
Military transportation							6,594.00				6,594.00
Hon. Alan Mollohan	11/9	11/11	Saudi Arabia								
	11/11	11/12	Germany		[3] 300.00						[1] 300.00
Military transportation							6,017.30				6,017.30
Hon. John P. Murtha	11/9	11/11	Saudi Arabia								
	11/11	11/12	Germany								
Military transportation							6,017.30				6,017.30
Hon. Ralph Regula	11/8	11/10	Switzerland		486.77						486.77
Commercial transportation							2,754.00				2,754.00
Hon. Ralph Regula	11/30	12/3	Belgium		723.00						723.00
Military transportation							10,301.11				10,301.11
Hon. Neal Smith	11/9	11/12	Spain		825.00						825.00
	11/12	11/15	Syria	Syria		606.00					606.00
	11/15	11/17	Saudi Arabia		199.00						199.00
	11/17	11/20	United Kingdom		873.00						873.00
Military transportation							6,594.00			6,594.00	
Robert V. Davis	11/5	11/13	Brazil		836.00						836.00
Commercial Transportation							4,530.00				4,530.00
Robert B. Foster	11/30	11/9	Belgium		2,169.00						2,169.00
Commercial transportation							2,579.50				2,579.50
Sandra A. Gilbert	11/14	11/16	Panama		364.00						364.00
	11/16	11/19	Bolivia		411.00						411.00
	11/19	11/21	Colombia		314.00						314.00
Commercial transportation							2,539.00				2,539.00
Richard N. Malow	11/9	11/11	Australia		336.00				128.32		464.32
	11/11	11/12	Fiji		168.00						168.00
	11/12	11/15	Vanuatu		531.00						531.00
Commercial transportation							6,242.44				6,242.44
John Osthaus	11/9	11/12	Spain		825.00						825.00
	11/12	11/15	Syria		606.00						606.00
	11/15	11/17	Saudi Arabia		398.00						398.00
	11/17	11/20	United Kingdom		873.00						873.00
Military transportation							6,594.00				6,594.00
Juliet Pacquing	11/4	11/7	United States		232.00						232.00
	11/7	11/11	Panama		728.00						728.00
Commercial transportation							865.00				865.00
Juliet Pacquing	11/25	11/28	United States		378.00						378.00
	11/29	12/1	Japan		390.00						390.00
	12/1	12/3	Hong Kong		492.00						492.00
	12/3	12/4	Singapore		193.00						193.00
	12/4	12/5	Diego Garcia		14.00						1,4.00
	12/5	12/6	Singapore		193.00						193.00
	12/6	12/10	Korea		760.00						760.00
	12/10	12/12	United States		224.00						224.00
	12/12	12/14	United States		150.00						150.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1990—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem[1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]
Commercial transportation							3,192.00				3,192.00
John Plashal	11/9	11/11	Saudi Arabia								
	11/11	11/12	Germany		[3]300.00						[3]300.00
Military transportation							6,017.30				6,017.30
John Plashal	11/14	11/16	Panama		364.00						364.00
	11/16	11/19	Bolivia		411.00						411.00
	11/19	11/21	Colombia		314.00						314.00
Commercial transportation							2,539.00				2,539.00
John Plashal	11/29	12/1	Germany								
	12/1	12/4	England		[3]1,074.00						[3]1,074.00
Commercial transportation							943.40				943.40
Timothy K. Sanders	11/30	12/9	Belgium		2,169.00						2,169.00
Commercial transportation							2,579.50				2,579.50
George Schafer	11/9	11/12	Spain		825.00						825.00
	11/12	11/15	Syria		606.00						606.00
	11/15	11/17	Saudi Arabia		398.00						398.00
	11/17	11/20	United Kingdom		873.00						873.00
Military transportation							6,594.00				6,594.00
William Schuerch	11/9	11/12	Spain		825.00						825.00
	11/12	11/15	Syria		606.00						606.00
	11/15	11/17	Saudi Arabia		398.00						398.00
	11/17	11/20	United Kingdom		873.00						873.00
Military transportation							6,594.00				6,594.00
Gregory J. Walters	11/26	12/1	Germany		955.00						955.00
	12/1	12/4	United Kingdom		873.00						873.00
Commercial transportation							943.00				943.00
Committee totals					38,521.77		115,535.98		128.32		154,186.07
Geoge Carter Baird	11/30	12/5	Barbados		860.00		818.00		19.50		1,697.50
	12/5	12/7	Jamaica		244.00						244.00
Theodore J. Booth	12/5	12/7	Bahamas		338.00		924.30		7.00		1,269.30
Albert J. Boudreau	10/20	10/25	Japan		1,095.00		3,045.80		43.13		4,183.93
	10/25	11/1	Korea		803.75						803.75
Carroll L. Hauver	11/30	12/5	Barbados		860.00		1,773.00		48.00		2,681.00
	12/5	12/7	Jamaica		244.00						244.00
William P. Hynes	12/5	12/8	Bahamas		507.00		924.30		49.20		1,480.50
Dale E. Ledman	10/20	10/25	Japan		1,095.00		2,890.70		37.10		4,022.80
	10/25	11/1	Korea		791.25						791.25
Dennis K. Lutz	10/20	10/25	Japan		1,095.00		2,890.70		47.91		4,033.61
	10/25	11/1	Korea		791.25						791.25
Robert J. Reitwiesner	10/20	10/25	Japan		1,095.00		2,668.00		41.13		3,804.13
	10/25	11/1	Korea		766.25						766.25
Ben A. Weaver	10/1	10/1	England		184.25		1,918.00		43.75		2,146.00
L. Michael Welsh	10/1	10/1	England		184.25		1,918.00		30.00		2,132.25
Staff total					10,954.00		19,770.80		366.72		31,091.52

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Total per diem for entire trip.

JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Chairman, Feb. 15, 1991.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1990

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem[1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]
Helen Bentley	11/18	11/23	Germany				[3]3,904.50				3,904.50
Committee total							3,904.50				3,904.50

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

LEON E. PANETTA, Chairman, Jan. 30, 1991.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1990

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem[1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]
Claudia Beville	9/30	10/1	France								
	10/1	10/1	Switzerland								
	10/2	10/6	France								
	10/6	10/10	Italy								
	10/10	10/14	Belgium								
	10/14	10/15	England								
Per diem advance					3,050.00						3,050.00
Commercial air fare							3,354.80				3,354.80
Janet Potts	11/30	12/7	Belgium		1,687.00		2,579.50				4,266.50
Jeffrey Duncan	11/30	12/7	Belgium		1,687.00		2,579.50				4,266.50
Bruce Gwinn	11/30	12/7	Belgium		1,687.00		2,579.50				4,266.50
John Shelk	11/30	12/7	Belgium		1,687.00		2,579.50				4,266.50
Thomas Montgomery	9/30	10/1	France								
	10/1	10/2	Switzerland								
	10/2	10/6	France								
	10/6	10/10	Italy								
	10/10	10/14	Belgium								
	10/14	10/15	England								
Per diem advance					3,050.00						3,050.00
Commercial air fare							3,354.80				3,354.80

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1990—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem[1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]
John Orlando	11/7	11/11	Germany								
	11/11	11/13	Austria								
	11/13	11/14	Germany								
	11/14	11/17	England								
Per diem advance					2,200.00						2,200.00
Commercial air fare							3,504.00				3,504.00
									526.14		526.14
Stephen Sims	12/2	12/10	Germany		1,516.00						1,516.00
	12/10	12/12	Switzerland		670.00						670.00
	12/13	12/18	France		1,255.00						1,255.00
Commercial air fare							3,013.00				3,013.00
Thomas Montgomery	12/2	12/10	Germany		1,516.00						1,516.00
	12/10	12/12	Switzerland		670.00						670.00
	12/13	12/18	France		1,255.00						1,255.00
Commercial air fare							3,013.00				3,013.00
Charles Knauss	11/5	11/7	Switzerland								
	11/7	11/11	Germany								
	11/11	11/13	Austria								
Per diem advance					1,350.00						1,350.00
Commercial air fare							5,218.00				5,218.00
David Finnegan	11/5	11/7	Switzerland								
	11/7	11/11	Germany								
	11/11	11/13	Austria								
	11/13	11/14	Germany								
	11/14	11/17	England								
Per diem advance					2,900.00						2,900.00
Commercial air fare							4,229.00				4,229.00
Committee total					26,180.00		36,004.60				62,710.74

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

JOHN D. DINGELL, Chairman.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1990

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem[1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]
Amit Pandya	12/3	12/8	Belgium	36,752	1,205.00		2,734.50				3,939.50
Theodore J. Jacobs	12/2	12/7	Belgium	44,103	1,446.00		856.50				2,302.50
Matthew R. Fletcher	12/1	12/4	Belgium		723.00		2,675.30				3,398.30
Committee total					3,374.00		6,266.30				9,640.30

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

JOHN CONYERS, Jr., Chairman, Jan. 31, 1991.

AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO NICARAGUA, HONDURAS AND COSTA RICA, UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN SEPT. 29 AND OCT. 2, 1989

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem[1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]
Hon. Byron L. Dorgan	9/29	9/29	Nicaragua								
	9/29	10/1	Honduras		294.00						294.00
	10/1	10/2	Costa Rica		159.51						159.51
U.S. military transportation							3,929.60				3,929.60
Hon. Richard J. Durbin	9/29	9/29	Nicaragua								
	9/29	10/1	Honduras		294.00						294.00
	10/1	10/2	Costa Rica		159.51						159.51
U.S. military transportation							3,929.60				3,929.60
Hon. Timothy J. Penny	9/29	9/29	Nicaragua								
	9/29	10/1	Honduras		294.00						294.00
	10/1	10/2	Costa Rica		159.51						159.51
U.S. military transportation							3,929.60				3,929.60
Hon. Gerald D. Kleczka	9/29	9/29	Nicaragua								
	9/29	10/1	Honduras		294.00						294.00
	10/1	10/2	Costa Rica		159.51						159.51
U.S. military transportation							3,929.60				3,929.60
Anthony Gambino	9/29	9/29	Nicaragua								
	9/29	10/1	Honduras		294.00						294.00
	10/1	10/2	Costa Rica		159.51						159.51
U.S. military transportation							3,929.60				3,929.60
Robert Jackson	9/29	9/29	Nicaragua								
	9/29	10/1	Honduras		294.00						294.00
	10/1	10/2	Costa Rica		159.51						159.51
U.S. military transportation							3,929.60				3,929.60
Douglas R.W. Norell	9/29	9/29	Nicaragua								
	9/29	10/1	Honduras		294.00						294.00
	10/1	10/2	Costa Rica		159.51						159.51
U.S. military transportation							3,929.60				3,929.60
Committee total					3,174.57		27,507.20				30,681.77

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

BYRON L. DORGAN, Chairman, Dec. 10, 1990.

AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HUNGARY, AUSTRIA AND FRANCE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 26 AND JUNE 4, 1990

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem[1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]
Hon. William H. Gray III	5/26	5/29	Czechoslovakia								
	5/29	5/30	Hungary								
	5/30	6/1	Austria	4,633.20	396.00	2,498.44	209.72	948.15	75.59	8,079.79	681.31
	6/1	6/4	France	3,898.80	684.00			1,729.44	303.41	5,628.24	987.41
Military transportation							8,035.94				
Hon. Newt Gingrich	5/26	5/29	Czechoslovakia								
	5/29	5/30	Hungary								
	5/30	6/1	Austria	4,633.20	396.00	2,498.44	209.72	948.15	75.59	8,079.79	681.31
	6/1	6/4	France	3,898.80	684.00			1,729.44	303.41	5,628.24	987.41
Military transportation							8,035.94				
Hon. William Clay	5/26	5/29	Czechoslovakia								
	5/29	5/30	Hungary								
	5/30	6/1	Austria	4,633.20	396.00	2,498.44	209.72	948.15	75.59	8,079.79	681.31
	6/1	6/4	France	3,898.80	684.00			1,729.44	303.41	5,628.24	987.41
Military transportation							8,035.94				
Hon. Charles Rangel	5/26	5/29	Czechoslovakia								
	5/29	5/30	Hungary								
	5/30	6/1	Austria	4,633.20	396.00	2,498.44	209.72	948.15	75.59	8,079.79	681.31
	6/1	6/4	France	3,898.80	684.00			1,729.44	303.41	5,628.24	987.41
Military transportation							8,035.94				
Hon. Norman Dicks	5/26	5/29	Czechoslovakia								
	5/29	5/30	Hungary								
	5/30	6/1	Austria	4,633.20	396.00	2,498.44	209.72	948.15	75.59	8,079.79	681.31
	6/1	6/4	France	3,898.80	684.00			1,729.44	303.41	5,628.24	987.41
Military transportation							8,035.94				
Hon. Marvin Leath	5/26	5/29	Czechoslovakia								
	5/29	5/30	Hungary								
	5/30	6/1	Austria	4,633.20	396.00	2,498.44	209.72	948.15	75.59	8,079.79	681.31
	6/1	6/4	France	3,898.80	684.00			1,729.44	303.41	5,628.24	987.41
Military transportation							8,035.94				
Hon. Robert Walker	5/26	5/29	Czechoslovakia								
	5/29	5/30	Hungary								
	5/30	6/1	Austria	4,633.20	393.00	2,498.44	209.72	948.15	75.59	8,079.79	681.31
	6/1	6/4	France	3,898.80	684.00			1,729.44	303.41	5,628.24	987.41
Military transportation							8,035.94				
Hon. Andy Ireland	5/26	5/29	Czechoslovakia								
	5/29	5/30	Hungary								
	5/30	6/1	Austria	4,633.20	393.00	2,498.44	209.72	948.15	75.59	8,079.79	681.31
	6/1	6/4	France	3,898.80	684.00			1,729.44	303.41	5,628.24	987.41
Military transportation							8,035.94				
Hon. Robert Livingston	5/26	5/29	Czechoslovakia								
	5/29	5/30	Hungary								
	5/30	6/1	Austria	4,633.20	393.00	2,498.44	209.72	948.15	75.59	8,079.79	681.31
	6/1	6/4	France	3,898.80	684.00			1,729.44	303.41	5,628.24	987.41
Military transportation							8,035.94				
Hon. Duncan Hunter	5/26	5/29	Czechoslovakia								
	5/29	5/30	Hungary								
	5/30	6/1	Austria	4,633.20	393.00	2,498.44	209.72	948.15	75.59	8,079.79	681.31
	6/1	6/4	France	3,898.80	684.00			1,729.44	303.41	5,628.24	987.41
Military transportation							8,035.94				
Ho. John Hastert	5/26	5/29	Czechoslovakia								
	5/29	5/30	Hungary								
	5/30	6/1	Austria	4,633.20	393.00	2,498.44	209.72	948.15	75.59	8,079.79	681.31
	6/1	6/4	France	3,898.80	684.00			1,729.44	303.41	5,628.24	987.41
Military transportation							8,035.94				
Hon. Jaime Fuster	5/26	5/29	Czechoslovakia								
	5/29	5/30	Hungary								
	5/30	6/1	Austria	4,633.20	393.00	2,498.44	209.72	948.15	75.59	8,079.79	681.31
	6/1	6/4	France	3,898.80	684.00			1,729.44	303.41	5,628.24	987.41
Military transportation							8,035.94				
Jon Plebani	5/26	5/29	Czechoslovakia								
	5/29	5/30	Hungary								
	5/30	6/1	Austria	4,633.20	396.00	2,498.44	209.72	948.15	75.59	8,079.79	681.31
	6/1	6/4	France	3,898.80	684.00			1,729.44	303.41	5,628.24	987.41
Military transportation							8,035.94				
William Pitts	5/26	5/29	Czechoslovakia								
	5/29	5/30	Hungary								
	5/30	6/1	Austria	4,633.20	396.00	2,498.44	209.72	948.15	75.59	8,079.79	681.31
	6/1	6/4	France	3,898.80	684.00			1,729.44	303.41	5,628.24	987.41
Military transportation							8,035.94				
Mary Brown	5/26	5/29	Czechoslovakia								
	5/29	5/30	Hungary								
	5/30	6/1	Austria	4,633.20	396.00	2,498.44	209.72	948.15	75.59	8,079.79	681.31
	6/1	6/4	France	3,898.80	684.00			1,729.44	303.41	5,628.24	987.41
Military transportation							8,035.94				

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

WILLIAM H. GRAY III, Oct. 22, 1990.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 6 AND NOV. 16, 1990

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem[1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]
Jack O. Andresen	11/6	11/9	Switzerland	1,236.40	1,172.00					1,236.40	1,172.00
Commercial air							2,801.00				2,801.00
Marc Benedict	11/6	11/9	Switzerland	1,236.40	1,172.00					1,236.40	1,172.00
Commercial air							2,801.00				2,801.00
Robert LaRussy	11/6	11/16	Switzerland	3,400.10	3,273.00					3,400.10	3,273.00
Commercial air							634.00				634.00
Tim Newell	11/8	11/9	Switzerland	618.20	586.00					618.20	586.00
Commercial air							64.00				634.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 6 AND NOV. 16, 1990—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem[1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]
Kenneth Stram	11/8	11/9	Switzerland	618.20	586.00					618.20	586.00
Commercial air							634.00				634.01
Committee total					6,789.00		7,522.00				14,311.00

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

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO JAPAN, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 16 AND NOV. 18, 1990

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem[1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]
Hon. Thomas S. Foley	11/16	11/18	Japan	37,697	292.00					37,697	292.00
Werner W. Brandt	11/16	11/18	Japan	99,536	771.00					99,536	771.00
Transportation							5,174.00				5,174.00
Committee total					1,063.00		5,174.00				6,237.00

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

THOMAS S. FOLEY, Feb. 8, 1991.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO THE PACIFIC, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND HONG KONG, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 8 AND NOV. 20, 1990

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem[1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]
Marie McGee O'Hara	11/8	11/9	Chile	213.75	171.00					213.75	171.00
	11/10	11/12	New Zealand	1,067.65	657.00					1,067.65	657.00
	11/13	11/21	Australia	1,876.20	1,475.00			38.86	29.86		1,504.86
	11/21	11/22	Hong Kong	3,834.20	492.00					3,834.20	492.00
Military transportation							9,600.49				9,600.49
Angela Milazzo	11/8	11/9	Chile		171.00						171.00
	11/10	11/12	New Zealand		657.00						657.00
	11/13	11/20	Australia		1,475.00						1,475.00
	11/21	11/22	Hong Kong		492.00						492.00
Committee total					5,590.00		9,600.49		29.86		15,220.35

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

MARIE McGEE O'HARA, Dec. 21, 1990.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO EGYPT, SAUDI ARABIA, AND ISRAEL, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 26 AND NOV. 30, 1990

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem[1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]
Visit to Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Israel: Nov. 26–30, 1990											
Hon. Nicholas Mavroules	11/26	11/27	Egypt		151.00						151.00
Hon. Marilyn Lloyd	11/27	11/29	Saudi Arabia								
Hon. Mary Rose Oakar	11/29	11/30	Israel		161.50						161.50
Hon. Dennis M. Hertel											
Hon. Lane Evans											
Hon. Solomon P. Ortiz											
Hon. Jerry F. Costello											
Hon. John S. Tanner											
Hon. Larry J. Hopkins											
Hon. Robert J. Lagomarsino											
Hon. Robert W. Davis											
Hon. Robert K. Dornan											
Hon. John R. Kasich											
Hon. Larry Combest											
Hon. Curt Weldon											
Hon. Jon L. Kyl											
Hon. Arthur Ravenel, Jr.											
Hon. Ronald K. Machtley											
Hon. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen											
Williston B. Cofer, Jr.											
Warren L. Nelson											
Robert S. Rangel											
John C. Chapla											
Delegation Expenses	11/26	11/27	Egypt				535.00				535.00
	11/27	11/29	Saudi Arabia								
	11/29	11/30	Israel				410.00		2,145.51		2,555.51
Total					312.50		945.00		2,145.51		3,403.01

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

NICHOLAS MAVROULES, Jan. 30, 1991.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO BELGIUM, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 29 AND DEC. 10, 1990.

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem[1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]
Michael R. Wessel	11/29	12/10	Belgium	80,855	2,651.00		2,316.59				4,967.59
Robert Larussa	11/29	12/8	Belgium	58,804	1,687.00		712.00				2,399.00
Mark Benedict	12/5	12/7	Belgium	14,701	482.00		2,670.50				3,152.50
Jack Andresen	12/5	12/7	Belgium	14,701	482.00		2,670.50				3,152.50
Committee total					5,302.00		8,369.59				13,671.59

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

MICHAEL R. WESSEL, Jan. 10, 1991.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO EL SALVADOR, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN DEC. 8 AND DEC. 13, 1990

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem[1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]
James P. McGovern	12/8	12/13	El Salvador	3,126.20	638.00		701.00				1,339.00
William Woodward	12/8	12/13	El Salvador	3,126.20	638.00		701.00				1,339.00
Committee total					1,376.00		1,402.00				2,778.00

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

JAMES P. McGOVERN, Jan. 30, 1991.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO SAUDI ARABIA AND ISRAEL, UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN DEC. 11 AND DEC. 15, 1990

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem[1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]
Hon. Anthony C. Beilenson	12/12	12/13	Saudi Arabia								
Military aircraft	12/13	12/15	Israel		200.00		11,740.82				11,940.82
Hon. Henry J. Hyde	12/12	12/13	Saudi Arabia								
Military aircraft	12/13	12/15	Israel		200.00		11,740.82				11,940.82
Hon. Herbert Bateman	12/12	12/13	Saudi Arabia								
Military aircraft	12/13	12/15	Israel		200.00		11,740.82				11,940.82
Hon. Glen Browder	12/12	12/13	Saudi Arabia								
Military aircraft	12/13	12/15	Israel		200.00		11,740.82				11,940.82
Hon. George W. Darden	12/12	12/13	Saudi Arabia								
Military aircraft	12/13	12/15	Israel		200.00		11,740.82				11,940.82
Hon. Butler Derrick	12/12	12/13	Saudi Arabia								
Military aircraft	12/13	12/15	Israel		200.00		11,740.82				11,940.82
Hon. David Dreier	12/12	12/13	Saudi Arabia								
Military aircraft	12/13	12/15	Israel		200.00		11,740.82				11,940.82
Hon. Elton Gallegly	12/12	12/13	Saudi Arabia								
Military aircraft	12/13	12/15	Israel		200.00		11,740.82				11,940.82
Hon. James Inhofe	12/12	12/13	Saudi Arabia								
Military aircraft	12/13	12/15	Israel		200.00		11,740.82				11,940.82
Hon. Barbara Kennelly	12/12	12/13	Saudi Arabia								
Military aircraft	12/13	12/15	Israel		200.00		11,740.82				11,940.82
Hon. Tom Lantos	12/12	12/13	Saudi Arabia								
Military aircraft	12/13	12/15	Israel		200.00		11,740.82				11,940.82
Hon. Mel Levine	12/12	12/13	Saudi Arabia								
Military aircraft	12/13	12/15	Israel		200.00		11,740.82				11,940.82
Hon. Michael Levine	12/12	12/13	Saudi Arabia								
Military aircraft	12/13	12/15	Israel		200.00		11,740.82				11,940.82
Hon. Michael McNulty	12/12	12/13	Saudi Arabia								
Military aircraft	12/13	12/15	Israel		200.00		11,740.82				11,940.82
Hon. Donald M. Payne	12/12	12/13	Saudi Arabia								
Military aircraft	12/13	12/15	Israel		200.00		11,740.82				11,940.82
Hon. Bill Richardson	12/12	12/13	Saudi Arabia								
Military aircraft	12/13	12/15	Israel		200.00		11,740.82				11,940.82
Hon. Bill Sarpalius	12/12	12/13	Saudi Arabia								
Military aircraft	12/13	12/15	Israel		200.00		11,740.82				11,940.82
Hon. Jim Saxton	12/12	12/13	Saudi Arabia								
Military aircraft	12/13	12/15	Israel		200.00		11,740.82				11,940.82
Hon. Barbara F. Vucanovich	12/12	12/13	Saudi Arabia								
Military aircraft	12/13	12/15	Israel		200.00		11,740.82				11,940.82
Louis H. Dupart, staff	12/12	12/13	Saudi Arabia								
Military aircraft	12/13	12/15	Israel		200.00		11,740.82				11,940.82
Catherine Eberwein, staff	12/12	12/13	Saudi Arabia								
Military aircraft	12/13	12/15	Israel		200.00		11,740.82				11,940.82
Robert J. Fitch, staff	12/12	12/13	Saudi Arabia								
Military aircraft	12/13	12/15	Israel		200.00		11,740.82				11,940.82
Michael J. O'Neil, staff	12/12	12/13	Saudi Arabia								
Military aircraft	12/13	12/15	Israel		200.00		11,740.82				11,940.82
David W. Roth, staff	12/12	12/13	Saudi Arabia								
Military aircraft	12/13	12/15	Israel		200.00		11,740.82				11,940.82
Michael W. Sheehy, staff	12/12	12/13	Saudi Arabia								
Military aircraft	12/13	12/15	Israel		200.00		11,740.82				11,940.82
Gregory E. Siegler, staff	12/12	12/13	Saudi Arabia								
Military aircraft	12/13	12/15	Israel		200.00		11,740.82				11,940.82
Thomas R. Smeeton, staff	12/12	12/13	Saudi Arabia								
Military aircraft	12/13	12/15	Israel		200.00		11,740.82				11,940.82
Jeffrey Swedberg, staff	12/12	12/13	Saudi Arabia								
Military aircraft	12/13	12/15	Israel		200.00		11,740.82				11,940.82
Committee total					5,400.00		317,002.14				322,402,14

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

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

ANTHONY C. BEILENSON, Chairman.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MS. KRISTI WALSETH, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 11 AND OCT. 15, 1990

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem[1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]
Kristi E. Walseth	10/12	10/14	Uruguay	363,960	270.00					363,960	270.00
Commercial transportation							2,895.00				2,895.00
Committee total					270.00		2,895.00				3,165.00

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

KRISTI E. WALSETH, Oct 18, 1990.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. MICHAEL ALEXANDER, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 8 AND NOV. 20, 1990

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem[1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]
Michael Alexander	11/8	11/10	Malta	81.760	276.00					1.760	276.00
Michael Alexander	11/10	11/13	Kenya	10,591	462.00					10,591	462.00
Michael Alexander	11/13	11/14	Zimbabwe	480	187.00					480	187.00
Michael Alexander	11/13	11/13	Uganda								
Michael Alexander	11/14	11/15	Bostwana	319.92	172.00					319.92	172.00
Michael Alexander	11/15	11/18	South Africa	419.98	166.00					419.98	166.00
Michael Alexander	11/16	11/16	Mozambique								
Michael Alexander	11/18	11/20	Chile	138,444	417.00					138,444	471.00
Committee total					1,680.00						1,680.00

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

MICHAEL ALEXANDER, Chairman, Dec. 18, 1990.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. MICHAEL HUTTON, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN DEC. 10 AND DEC. 13, 1990

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem[1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]
Michael Hutton	12/10	12/12	Mexico		304.00		63.51				367.51
	12/12	12/13	Guatemala		155.00		(3)				155.00
Military transportation							2,357.92				2,357.92
Committee total					459.00		2,421.43				2,880.43

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Information not yet available.

CHARLES B. RANGEL.

AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO THE 82D INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION CONFERENCE, LONDON, ENGLAND, EXPENDED BETWEEN SEPT. 1 AND SEPT. 9, 1989

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem[1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]
Delegation expenses											
Embassy personnel, drivers (overtime-American & FSN).									1,875.56		1,875.56
Committee total									1,875.56		1,875.56

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

GEORGE E. BROWN, Jr., Jan. 28, 1991.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO THE 83RD INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION CONFERENCE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAR. 30 AND APR. 7, 1990

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem[1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]
Hon. Edward Feighan	4/2	4/7	Cyprus		1,169.59		[3] 5,146.00				6,315.59
Neil Levine	3/31	4/7	Cyprus		1,635.08		[4] 1,617.20				3,252.28
Julie Illsley	3/30	4/7	Cyprus		1,908.13		[4] 2,772.00				4,680.13
Martin Sletzinger	3/30	4/6	Cyprus		1,742.76		[4] 2,772.00				4,514.76
Delegation expenses:											
Control room					1,663.00						1,663.00
Official expenses (overtime—American and FSN), transportation and xerox rental.									1,008.50		1,008.50
Committee total					8,118.56		12,307.20		1,008.50		21,434.26

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Commercial round trip, Atlanta, Cyprus, and Cleveland.
[4] Commercial round trip, Washington, Cyprus, and Washington.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO THE IPU SPECIAL CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT, BONN, GERMANY, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 20 AND MAY 26, 1990

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem[1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]
Hon. Donald E. Lukens	5/20	5/26	Germany		1,330.00		[3] 2,486.00				3,816.00
Julie Illsley	5/20	5/26	Germany		1,270.00		[3] 756.00				2,026.00
Committee total					2,600.00		3,242.00				5,842.00

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

EDWARD FEIGHAN, Jan. 30, 1991.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO IPU ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE MEETING, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JUNE 24 AND JUNE 28, 1990.

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem[1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]
Hon. James Scheuer	6/24	6/28	Switzerland				[3] 930.58				930.58
Committee total							930.58				930.58

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Local rental car plus driver.

JAMES SCHEUER, Jan. 28, 1991.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO THE 84TH INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION CONFERENCE, MONTEVIDEO, PUNTA DEL ESTE, URUGUAY, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 12 AND OCT. 18, 1990

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem[1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]
Martin Sletzinger	10/12	10/18	Uruguay		750.00		[3] 2,801.00				3,551.00
Julie Illsley	10/12	10/18	Uruguay		750.00		[3] 2,801.00				3,551.00
William Long	10/12	10/18	Uruguay		750.00		[3] 2,801.00				3,551.00
Charles O'Regan	10/12	10/18	Uruguay		750.00		[3] 2,801.00				3,551.00
Committee total					3,000.00		11,204.00				14,204.00

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Commercial round trip, Washington, Uruguay, and Washington.

EDWARD FEIGHAN, Jan. 30, 1991.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY, UNITED KINGDOM AND MOROCCO, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 25 AND DEC. 2, 1990

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem[1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]
Hon. Charlie Rose	11/24	11/30	United Kingdom		1,746.00						
	11/30	12/2	Morocco		[3] 330.00						2,076.00
Hon. Jack Brooks	11/24	11/30	United Kingdom		1,746.00						
	11/30	12/2	Morocco		[3] 330.00						2,076.00
Hon. Gerald Solomon	11/24	11/30	United Kingdom		1,746.00						
	11/30	12/2	Morocco		[3] 330.00						2,076.00
Hon. Clay Shaw	11/24	11/30	United Kingdom		1,746.00						
	11/30	12/2	Morocco		[3] 330.00						2,076.00
Hon. Thomas Bliley	11/24	11/30	United Kingdom		1,746.00						
	11/30	12/2	Morocco		[3] 330.00						2,076.00
Hon. Marge Roukema	11/24	11/30	United Kingdom		1,746.00						
	11/30	12/2	Morocco		[3] 330.00						2,076.00
Hon. Bill Richardson	11/24	11/30	United Kingdom		1,746.00						
	11/30	12/1	Morocco		[3] 330.00						2,076.00
Hon. Sherwood Boehlert	11/24	11/30	United Kingdom		1,746.00						
	11/30	12/2	Morocco		[3] 330.00						2,076.00
Hon. Nancy Pelosi	11/24	11/30	United Kingdom		1,746.00						
	11/30	12/2	Morocco		[3] 330.00						2,076.00
Hon. Alex J. McMillan	11/24	11/30	United Kingdom		1,746.00						
	11/30	12/2	Morocco		[3] 330.00						2,076.00
Hon. David Price	11/24	11/30	United Kingdom		1,746.00						
	11/30	12/2	Morocco		[3] 330.00						2,076.00
Hon. Ben N. Campbell	11/24	11/30	United Kingdom		1,746.00						
	11/30	12/2	Morocco		[3] 330.00						2,076.00
Hon. Craig Washington	11/24	11/30	United Kingdom		1,746.00						
	11/30	12/2	Morocco		[3] 330.00						2,076.00
Hon. Ron Coleman	11/24	11/30	United Kingdom		1,746.00						
	11/30	12/2	Morocco		[3] 330.00						2,076.00
Hon. Rick Boucher	11/24	11/30	United Kingdom		1,746.00						
	11/30	12/2	Morocco		[3] 330.00						2,076.00
Hon. Frank Guarini	11/25	11/30	United Kingdom		1,746.00		3,672.00				5,418.00
Hon. Bart Gordon	11/25	11/31	United Kingdom		1,746.00		1,836.00				3,582.00
Hon. Joseph Kennedy	11/27	11/31	United Kingdom		1,164.00		1,817.00				2,981.00
Hon. Tom Lewis	11/24	11/30	United Kingdom		1,746.00		1,834.00				3,580.00
Hon. Sharon Matts	11/24	11/30	United Kingdom		1,746.00						1,746.00
	11/30	12/2	Morocco		[3] 330.00						2,076.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY, UNITED KINGDOM AND MOROCCO, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 25 AND DEC. 2, 1990—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem[1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency[2]
Hon. Ron Lasch	11/24	12/1	United Kingdom		[3] 2,037.00						2,037.00
Committee totals					41,655.00		9,159.00				50,814.00

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

DANTE B. FASCELL, Chairman.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

727. A letter from the Comptroller General, the General Accounting Office, transmitting a review of the President's second special impoundment message for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685 (Doc. No. 102-48); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

728. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report with respect to the following transactions involving a working capital guarantee to support United States exports to the Republic of Korea, pursuant to section 2(b)(3) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

729. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Education, transmitting a copy of Final Funding Priorities—Chapter 1 Migrant Education Coordination Program for State Educational Agencies, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

730. A letter from the Department of Defense, transmitting fiscal year 1990 unit exchange of training and related support between the United States and foreign countries, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2770a; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

731. A communication President of the United States, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

732. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting a list of all reports issued by GAO in January 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Operations.

733. A letter from the Chairman, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting a report on its activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1990, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(b); to the Committee on Government Operations.

734. A letter from the Chairman, United States International Trade Commission, transmitting a report on its activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1990, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

735. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's notice on leasing systems for the Western Gulf of Mexico, sale 131, scheduled to be held in March 1991, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1337(a)(8); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

736. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Energy, transmitting the ninth annual update to the Comprehensive Ocean Thermal Technology Application and Market Development Plan, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 9002(d); to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

737. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the annual report on children in foster care under voluntary placement agreements for fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 672 nt.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

738. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting a report on the extent of military cooperation since 1986 between the Khmer Rouge and any individual group or faction of the non-Communist resistance in Cambodia, pursuant to Public Law 101-513, section 562A(b)(3) (104 Stat. 2038); jointly, to the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs.

739. A letter from the Department of State, transmitting a draft of proposed supplemental legislation to authorize appropriations for the Department of State to carry out its authorities and responsibilities in the conduct of foreign affairs during the fiscal years 1992 and 1993 and for other purposes, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2680; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Post Office and Civil Service, and Ways and Means.

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. BENNETT (for himself and Mr. RAHALL):

H.R. 1124. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to restore the CHAMPUS eligibility of certain members and former members of the uniformed services, and their dependents, who are currently excluded from benefits under CHAMPUS because of their entitlement to hospital insurance benefits under Medicare; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS (for himself, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. POSHARD):

H.R. 1125. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a tax credit to employers who employ members of the Ready Reserve or of the National Guard; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLAY (for himself, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, and Mr. RIDGE):

H.R. 1126. A bill to extend the coverage of certain Federal labor laws to foreign flagships; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CLEMENT:

H.R. 1127. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for an improved benefit computation formula for workers who attain age 65 in or after 1982 and to whom applies the 15-year period of transition to the changes in benefit computation rules enacted in the Social Security Amendments of 1977 (and related beneficiaries) and to provide prospectively for increases in their benefits accordingly; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois:

H.R. 1128. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to fund adolescent health demonstration projects; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois (for herself, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mrs. UNSOELD, and Mrs. VUCANOVICH):

H.R. 1129. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to require State Medicaid programs to provide coverage of screening mammography and screening pap smears; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota (for himself and Mr. HAMILTON):

H.R. 1130. A bill to modernize the Federal Reserve System and to provide for prompt disclosure of certain decisions of the Federal Open Market Committee; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and Government Operations.

By Mr. ERDREICH:

H.R. 1131. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a monthly insurance benefit thereunder shall be paid for the month in which the recipient dies and that such benefit shall be payable for such month only to the extent proportionate to the number of days in such month preceding the date of the recipient's death; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GIBBONS:

H.R. 1132. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to ensure that charitable beneficiaries of charitable remainder trusts are aware of their interests in such trusts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOODLING (for himself, Mr. PORTER, Mr. BAKER, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. RINALDO, and Mr. WALSH):

H.R. 1133. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit transfer of firearms to, or possession of a firearm by, a person convicted of a drug crime, and to provide enhanced penalties for possession of a firearm during a drug crime; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN of New York:

H.R. 1134. A bill to amend the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 with respect to administrative proceedings applicable to claims of discrimination in Federal

employment; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GUARINI (for himself, Mr. MOODY, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. GRADISON, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. SCHULZE, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. VENTO, Mr. KANJORSKI, Ms. KAPTUR, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. STOKES, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. HENRY, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. ROE, Mr. ECKART, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. RAHALL, and Mr. SANGMEISTER):

H.R. 1135. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify the treatment of certain Federal financial assistance provided to savings and loan institutions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HENRY:

H.R. 1136. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to remove certain limitations on the exclusion of income from U.S. savings bonds when used to pay higher education tuition and fees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOYER:

H.R. 1137. A bill to amend the Public Buildings Act of 1959 to establish a demonstration program to promote Federal leasing of space in buildings offered by small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. HUNTER (for himself, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. LOWERY of California):

H.R. 1138. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act with respect to naturalization, through active duty service in the Armed Forces during a designated period of armed hostility, of aliens enlisted in the Philippines; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H.R. 1139. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain composite diagnostic or laboratory reagents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KANJORSKI:

H.R. 1140. A bill to improve the collection and dissemination of information relating to the price and supply of home heating fuel, natural gas, and automotive fuel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. KENNELLY:

H.R. 1141. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to disallow losses from certain exchanges of debt pools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAGOMARSINO:

H.R. 1142. A bill to disallow the Secretary of the Interior from issuing oil and gas leases with respect to certain geographical areas located in the Pacific Ocean off the coastline of the State of California; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. McNULTY (for himself, Mr. VENTO, Mr. RIDGE, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. PENNY, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. ESPY, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. McGRATH, Mr. MINETA, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. LAFALCE, Mrs. UNSOELD, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. MANTON, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. GREEN of New York, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. HORTON, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. HERTEL, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia):

H.R. 1143. A bill to authorize a study of nationally significant places in American labor history; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MACHTLEY:

H.R. 1144. A bill to establish a pilot program to encourage college students to serve as mentors for disadvantaged youths; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MATSUI (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. COYNE, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. HORTON, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. KYL, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. DELLUMS, Mrs. MINK, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. FROST, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. WALSH, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ECKART, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. RITTER, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. KOPETSKI, and Mrs. UNSOELD):

H.R. 1145. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income the value of certain tansportation furnished by an employer, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MFUME:

H.R. 1146. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to require the Federal Communications Commission to prescribe rules to prevent possession of beepers and pagers by persons under 21 years of age, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MILLER of Washington (for himself, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. GOSS, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. WALSH, Mr. COX of California, Mr. RINALDO, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. WILSON, Mr. McGRATH, Mr. LENT, Mr. DREIER of California, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. MFUME, Mr. BROWN, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. HENRY, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. SANGMEISTER, and Mr. GILCHREST):

H.R. 1147. A bill to direct the heads of agencies to disclose information concerning United States personnel classified as prisoners of war or missing in action after 1940, including from World War II, the Korean conflict, and the Vietnam conflict; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, Armed Services, Intelligence (Permanent Select), and Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. MOLINARI:

H.R. 1148. A bill to provide for a study of hazardous air pollutants by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. MOLINARI (for herself, Mr. SOLOMON, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. HORTON, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. PAXON, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. RAVENEL, and Mr. HOBSON):

H.R. 1149. A bill to secure the right of women to be free of sexual harassment and violence, to promote equal opportunity for women, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary, Education and Labor, House Administration, and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LAFALCE:

H.R. 1150. A bill to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mrs. MORELLA:

H.R. 1151. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize voluntary withholding of State income tax from monthly annuity payments under programs providing annuities for survivors of retired members of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PANETTA:

H.R. 1152. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide relief for losses resulting from natural disasters; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1153. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow penalty-free withdrawals from individual retirement plans for the repair of residences damaged by federally declared disasters; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PANETTA (for himself, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. ANNUNZIO, and Mr. LEHMAN of Florida):

H.R. 1154. A bill to establish programs to improve foreign language instruction and to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 in order to promote equal access to opportunities to study abroad, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PETRI (for himself, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BLAZ, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. KYL, Mr. MARLENEE, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska):

H.R. 1155. A bill to set aside tax revenues collected on recreational fuels not used on highways for the purposes of improving and maintaining recreational trails; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. PORTER (for himself, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. ROSE, Mr. HORTON, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. WOLF, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. PELOSI, and Mr. JEFFERSON):

H.R. 1156. A bill to establish Radio Free China; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. MACHTLEY):

H.R. 1157. A bill to extend the time for payment of certain taxes under the Internal Revenue laws for taxpayers in States in which one-third or more of the depository institutions have been simultaneously closed for a period of at least 5 days, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROBERTS:

H.R. 1158. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide grants to States for the creation or enhancement of systems for the air transport of rural victims of medical emergencies, and for other pur-

poses; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SARPALIUS (for himself and Mr. COMBEST):

H.R. 1159. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct and test the Lake Meredith Salinity Control Project, New Mexico and Texas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mrs. SCHROEDER:

H.R. 1160. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to require that, as appropriate, women and members of minority groups be included as subjects in clinical research conducted under such act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. SCHROEDER (for herself, Ms. SNOWE, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. COLLINS of Michigan, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. HORN, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Ms. KAPTUR, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mrs. LLOYD, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mrs. MINK, Ms. MOLINARI, Mrs. MORELLA, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OAKAR, Mrs. PATTERSON, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mrs. UNSOELD, Ms. WATERS, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. BEILENSON, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DICKS, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DIXON, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. FROST, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HOYER, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. REED, Mr. ROSE, Mr. SABO, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. STOKES, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WASHINGTON, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. WHEAT, and Mr. YATES):

H.R. 1161. A bill to promote greater equity in the delivery of health care services to American women through expanded research on women's health issues, improved access to health care services, and the development of disease prevention activities responsive to the needs of women; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. SCHROEDER (for herself and Mr. SIKORSKI):

H.R. 1162. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage under the Medicare and Medicaid programs of obstetrical and gynecological services furnished by nurse practitioners; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER:

H.R. 1163. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit mortgage revenue bond financing of mortgages for veterans of Operation Desert Storm; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1164. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit mortgage revenue bond financing of mortgages for veterans of Operation Desert Storm; to the Committee on Way and Means.

By Mr. SHAW:

H.R. 1165. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the crediting of tuition payments and other fees paid to an educational institution by a member of the Selected Reserve who has to withdraw from that educational institution as a result of being called to active duty in the Armed Forces and for readmission of the member to that educational institution; jointly, to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs and Armed Services.

By Mr. SMITH of Florida:

H.R. 1166. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to require certain credit card issuers who offer grace periods to begin such grace period on the postmark date of the periodic statement; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. SUNDQUIST:

H.R. 1167. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to repeal the Social Security offset applicable to certain annuities for surviving spouses paid under the Survivor Benefit Plan for retired members of the Armed Forces to the extent that such offset is due to Social Security benefits based on the surviving spouse's own earnings of self-employment; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1168. A bill to provide that for taxable years beginning before 1980 the Federal income tax deductibility of flight training expenses shall be determined without regard to whether such expenses were reimbursed through certain veterans' educational assistance allowances; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1169. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that no deduction shall be allowed for personal income taxes paid to a State (or political subdivision thereof) which taxes nonresidents on income derived from certain Federal areas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WASHINGTON:

H.R. 1170. A bill to provide equal contract rights for women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOLPE (for himself, Mr. HORTON, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. OBEY, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. HYDE, Ms. LONG, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. RUSSO, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. SHARP, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. GREEN, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. PAXON, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. HENRY, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. VISCLOSKY, Mr. ECKART, Mr. ROTH, Mr. MOODY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. ROWLAND, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. KLUG, and Mr. UPTON):

H.R. 1171. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to require States in which the failure of State savings associations has involved a disproportionately large share of the thrift resolution costs, including costs incurred by the Resolution Trust Corporation, to pay a State thrift deposit insurance premium as a condition of future Federal deposit insurance; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Ms. MOLINARI, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. GORDON, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. ESPY, Mr. HAMILTON, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. HOYER, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. MILLER of California, Mrs. MINK, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. ERDREICH, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MCMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. BROWN, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. PAXON, Mr. SOLARZ, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. BLAZ, Mr. TALLON, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. WEISS, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. HORTON, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. YATES, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. CARR, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. STALLINGS, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. STARK, Mrs. PATTERSON, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. SABO, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. WALSH, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. EVANS, Mr. WOLF, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. GREEN of New York, Mr. ROE, Mr. WELDON, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. CLAY, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. MINETA, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. RAVENEL, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. KLUG, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. NATCHER, Mr. KLECZKA, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, and Mr. FASCELL):

H.J. Res. 149. Joint resolution designating March 1991 and March 1992 both as "Women's History Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ERDREICH:

H.J. Res. 150. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to equal access by voluntary student religious groups and moments of silence which may be used for voluntary silent prayer or reflection in public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FISH:

H.J. Res. 151. Joint resolution to designate April 7–13, 1991, as "National Manufacturing Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FOGLIETTA (for himself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. HORTON, Mr. BAKER, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. RUSSO, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. PANETTA, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. MFUME, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. LENT, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. MCMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. YATRON, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. VENTO, Mr. WELDON, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. MCEWEN, Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. HERTEL, and Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts):

H.J. Res. 152. Joint resolution proclaiming Christopher Columbus to be an honorary citizen of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRADISON (for himself and Mr. PANETTA):

H.J. Res. 153. Joint resolution to designate the month of November in 1991 and 1992 as "National Hospice Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MATSUI (for himself, Mr. BACCHUS, Ms. LONG, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MCEWEN, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. ROE, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. WALSH, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. WEISS, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. HENRY, Mr. HORTON, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. CARPER, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. TALLON, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. MANTON, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. HYDE, Mr. ESPY, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. MILLER of California, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. SLATTERY, and Mr. VOLKMER):

H.J. Res. 154. Joint resolution designating the month of May 1991, as "National Foster Care Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MFUME:

H.J. Res. 155. Joint resolution authorizing the Association for an African-American National Monument to Promote History and Culture, Inc., to establish a memorial in the District of Columbia or its environs to honor the history and culture of African-Americans; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. STARK, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MOODY, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. MCMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. LONG, Mr. STUDDS, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. MANTON, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. WOLF, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. UDALL, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. WOLPE, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. GORDON, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. CARR, Mr. TALLON, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. ESPY, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. HARRIS, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. ROE, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. WEBER, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. HORTON, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. VISCLOSKY, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. WALSH, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. PAXON, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mrs. MINK, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. WEISS, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, and Mr. SMITH of Florida):

H.J. Res. 156. Joint resolution to designate the week of October 6, 1991, through October 12, 1991, as "Mental Illness Awareness Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. RUSSO:

H. Con. Res. 76. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that all employers, in both the public and private sectors, should follow the example set by the city of Chicago in adopting employment policies to assure the continuity of salaries, wages, and other benefits for employees called to active military service as part of Operation Desert Storm; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GALLEGLY (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. WELDON, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. HORTON, and Mr. LAGOMARSINO):

H. Con. Res. 77. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the President and Congress should direct appropriate Federal agencies and the Armed Forces to work with State and local governments to develop coordinated urban search and heavy rescue response plans; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. SUNDQUIST:

H. Con. Res. 78. Concurrent resolution urging the reduction of barriers to Americans trading with or investing in Japanese companies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TALLON:

H. Con. Res. 79. Concurrent resolution calling upon the President to work with other nations to create and implement a Western Hemisphere energy policy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

22. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, relative to the conflict in the Middle East; to the Committee on Armed Services.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. MATSUI:

H.R. 1172. A bill for the relief of You Wah Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OLIN:

H.R. 1173. A bill for the relief of Octavinus David Rienhart; 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. 16: Mr. ANNUNZIO.

H.R. 39: Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. CLAY, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. YATES, Mr. STOKES, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. SWETT, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. STARK, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. COYNE, and Mr. ANDREWS of Maine.

H.R. 77: Mr. HASTERT, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. FIELDS, and Mr. ENGLISH.

H.R. 78: Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. DOOLITTLE, and Mr. MOORHEAD.

H.R. 86: Mr. PACKARD and Mr. FISH.

H.R. 111: Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GEREN of Texas, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. ROWLAND, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. ANDREWS of Texas, Mr. STEARNS, and Mr. PAXON.

H.R. 112: Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. FROST, Mr. FISH, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ASPIN, Mr. RAHALL, and Mr. RAMSTAD.

H.R. 123: Mr. PACKARD and Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi.

H.R. 127: Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. RHODES, Mr. REGULA, Mr. ZELIFF, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. HYDE, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. FISH, Mr. FIELDS, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. RAHALL, and Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado.

H.R. 148: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. SERRANO, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. MINETA, Ms. KAPTUR, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. VENTO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. STARK, Mr. ECKART, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. WISE, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BLAZ, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. HORTON, Mr. DIXON, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, and Ms. SNOWE.

H.R. 150: Mr. THOMAS of California.

H.R. 200: Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. PAXON, and Mr. VANDER JAGT.

H.R. 217: Mr. SOLOMON and Mr. PACKARD.

H.R. 262: Mr. EVANS and Mr. OWENS of Utah.

H.R. 263: Mr. EVANS and Mr. DWYER of New Jersey.

H.R. 300: Mrs. UNSOELD.

H.R. 317: Mr. HERTEL.

H.R. 318: Mr. FISH.

H.R. 320: Mr. VENTO and Mr. MARTINEZ.

H.R. 327: Mr. ZELIFF.

H.R. 328: Mr. SAWYER, Mr. ROE, Mr. FISH, and Mr. MYERS of Indiana.

H.R. 330: Mr. JONES of Georgia and Mr. FEIGHAN.

H.R. 404: Mr. CLINGER, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BATEMAN, and Mr. WILSON.

H.R. 413: Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. ECKART, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. WISE, Mr. GALLO, and Mr. GUARINI.

H.R. 418: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. MINETA, and Mr. ZELIFF.

H.R. 447: Ms. KAPTUR and Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 467: Mr. IRELAND, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. GOSS, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. BLAZ, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. DICKS, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. DOOLITTLE, and Mr. GIBBONS.

H.R. 483: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. BATEMAN, and Mr. MOODY.

H.R. 500: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. BAKER, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ESPY, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. JAMES, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MORAN, Mrs. MORELLA, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. REGULA, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. SABO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. STALLINGS, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. VENTO, Mr. WALSH, Mr. WASHINGTON, and Mr. YATES.

H.R. 516: Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. PENNY, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. HORTON, and Mr. DELLUMS.

H.R. 519: Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. HORTON, Mr. ROE, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. HYDE, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. DELAY, Mr. ECKART, Mr. COX of California, and Mr. GOSS.

H.R. 524: Mr. BERMAN, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mrs. SCHROEDER, and Mr. CUNNINGHAM.

H.R. 525: Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. MATSUI, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PETRI, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. REED, and Mr. ACKERMAN.

H.R. 537: Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. VENTO, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. MCMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. LAROCCO, Mr. STARK, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. STAGGERS.

H.R. 559: Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. CRANE, Mr. FISH, and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H.R. 565: Mr. RAY, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. ECKART, Mr. EVANS, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. VENTO, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. WISE, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. GALLO, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. SOLOMON, and Mr. SHAW.

H.R. 572: Mr. LAGOMARSINO, and Ms. HORN.

H.R. 583: Mr. ROE.

H.R. 596: Mr. SANTORUM and Mrs. VUCANOVICH.

H.R. 611: Mr. INHOFE, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. DELAY, and Mr. SOLOMON.

H.R. 612: Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, and Mr. HUGHES.

H.R. 642: Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. WILSON, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. WASHINGTON, Mr. JONTZ, and Mrs. SCHROEDER.

H.R. 643: Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. GILLMOR, and Mr. VOLKMER.

H.R. 644: Mr. MARTINEZ and Mr. KOLTER.

H.R. 672: Mr. MCDERMOTT and Mr. ECKART.

H.R. 688: Mr. HASTERT.

H.R. 710: Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. KYL, and Mr. MCEWEN.

H.R. 731: Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. ROE, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. DANNEMEYER, and Mr. DE LUGO.

H.R. 736: Mr. ABERCROMBIE.

H.R. 738: Mr. FROST.

H.R. 756: Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. MARTINEZ, and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 766: Mrs. LOWEY of New York and Ms. DELAURO.

H.R. 767: Mr. LIGHTFOOT and Mr. SKEEN.

H.R. 784: Mr. COX of California, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. STUMP, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. GORDON, Mr. KLUG, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. NATCHER, Mr. GOSS, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. NAGLE, Mr. FISH, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia, and Mr. GILMAN.

H.R. 786: Mr. EVANS, Mr. MINETA, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. DE LUGO, and Mr. MCCLOSKEY.

H.R. 789: Mr. BENNETT, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. STUDDS, Ms. LONG, and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 798: Mr. HYDE, Mr. PAXON, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. PACKARD, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, and Mr. EMERSON.

H.R. 806: Mr. RITTER and Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 809: Mr. FORD of Michigan and Mr. HUGHES.

H.R. 840: Mr. PARKER, Mr. HYDE, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. JEFFERSON, and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

H.R. 841: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. BLAZ, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. HORTON, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. KOLTER, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. MCMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. SERRANO, and Mr. WISE.

H.R. 842: Mr. MAVROULES.

H.R. 865: Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. EVANS, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. ECKART, and Mr. HERTEL.

H.R. 866: Mr. JEFFERSON and Mr. HOLLOWAY.

H.R. 888: Mr. WYDEN, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. OWENS of New York, and Mr. HERTEL.

H.R. 907: Mr. BROWN, Mrs. BOXER, and Mr. MINETA.

H.R. 915: Mr. ECKART, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. RITTER.

H.R. 916: Mr. MCEWEN and Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 919: Mr. MCEWEN, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. ECKART, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. ORTON, and Mr. BUSTAMANTE.

H.R. 951: Mr. HUGHES, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. HORTON, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. BLAZ, and Mr. CUNNINGHAM.

H.R. 965: Mr. WYDEN.

H.R. 967: Mr. JENKINS, Mr. FISH, and Mr. SMITH of Florida.

H.R. 974: Ms. LONG, Mr. HORTON, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. RHODES, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. ECKART, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. GILCHREST, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, and Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 997: Mr. WASHINGTON, Mr. MFUME, and Mr. GILCHREST.

H.R. 999: Mr. ERDREICH.

H.R. 1013: Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. GOSS, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. HENRY, and Mr. HOLLOWAY.

H.R. 1021: Mr. GONZALEZ.

H.R. 1059: Mrs. LLOYD, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. YATES, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, and Mr. ACKERMAN.

H.R. 1075: Mr. MOODY, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. STALLINGS, Mr. BOEHLERT, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. MCDADE, and Mr. GOODLING.

H.R. 1081: Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, and Mr. DELLUMS.

H.J. Res. 90: Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. MARTINEZ, and Mr. SPRATT.

H.J. Res. 92: Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. HERTEL, and Mr. GILCHREST.

H.J. Res. 97: Mr. GEKAS and Mr. BOEHLERT.

H.J. Res. 98: Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. BENNETT, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. BLAZ, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARR, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Ms. HORN, Mr. HYDE, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. MINETA, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MORRISON of Washington, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. NOWAK, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. OBEY, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. PETRI, Mr. PRICE, Mr. RIDGE, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. SCHULZE, Mr. SLATTERY, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. STOKES, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. TANNER, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. UPTON, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. WILSON, Mr. WYLIE, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BEILENSON, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. CARPER, Mr. COX of California, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. DICKS, Mr. DREIER of California, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. GREEN of New York, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. HENRY, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. LONG, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. NAGLE, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. PAXON, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PURSELL, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. RUSSO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. WOLF, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. COYNE, Mr. GALLO, Mr. SABO, Mr. YATRON, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. MCEWEN, Mr. MATSUI, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROE, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WISE, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FISH, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mr. MILLER of California.

H.J. Res. 102: Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. PAXON, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. WEISS, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. BATEMAN, and Mr. BOEHLERT.

H.J. Res. 103: Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. FISH, Mr. MINETA, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. DE LA GARZA, and Mr. JEFFERSON.

H.J. Res. 104: Mr. WALSH, Mr. GREEN of New York, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. HOUGHTON, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MORRISON of Washington, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. WILSON, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. REGULA, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. RITTER, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. CAMP, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. THOMAS of California, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. WEBER, Mr. COBLE, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. KLUG, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. SABO, Mr. UPTON, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. ROE, Mrs. Patterson, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. FROST, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. PRICE, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. DICKS, Mr. RAHALL, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. WISE, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. GRAY, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. VALENTINE, Ms. HORN, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. CARPER, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. ASPIN, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. NAGLE, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. RUSSO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. ECKART, Mr. PORTER, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. OBEY, Mr. ROSE, Mrs. BYRON, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. MOODY, Mr. CARR, Mr. YATRON, Mr. ROWLAND, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, and Mr. SKAGGS.

H.J. Res. 106: Mr. HYDE, Mr. PAXON, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. PACKARD, and Mrs. VUCANOVICH.

H.J. Res. 132: Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. COYNE, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. HOYER, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. GREEN, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. NAGLE, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. GEREN of Texas, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. KLUG, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. HORTON, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. WASHINGTON, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. GRAY, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, and Mr. SOLARZ.

H.J. Res. 133: Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. MANTON, Mrs. MINK, Mr. STUMP, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. STOKES, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. UPTON, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. ROE, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. KASICH, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. RAHALL, and Mr. PURSELL.

H.J. Res. 141: Mrs. LLOYD, Ms. LONG, Mr. WEISS, Mr. SAXTON, and Mr. HORTON.

H. Con. Res. 50: Mr. VENTO, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. HORTON, Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. UPTON, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. BLAZ, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, and Mr. FISH.

H. Con. Res. 56: Mr. LANTOS.

H. Con. Res. 57: Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. FISH, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. COX of California, Mr. SOLOMON, and Mr. GILMAN.

H. Con Res. 65: Mr. MINETA.

H. Con. Res. 66: Mr. LAROCCO and Mr. POSHARD.

H. Con. Res. 67: Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. UPTON, and Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado.

H. Con. Res. 70: Mr. UPTON and Mr. RAHALL.

H. Res. 11: Mr. COLEMAN of Texas.

H. Res. 38: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. JONTZ, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. LENT, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. COBLE, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mr. DELLUMS.

H. Res. 64: Ms. LONG.

H. Res. 85: Mr. DREIER of California.

H. Res. 68: Mr. WEISS.