

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, February 18, 1992

The House met at 12 noon.

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

May we learn, O God, all Your lessons that tell us to be faithful stewards of the resources of the land. Keep us, we pray, away from any waste and excess that threatens the whole creation. Remind us every day of our duty to be responsible as the caretakers of the resources of this world so those who follow us will inherit a good land filled with the beauty and bounty and magnificence of Your great creation. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. THOMAS] come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming 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 without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 206. Concurrent resolution providing for the printing of a revised edition of the pamphlet entitled "The Constitution of the United States of America" as a House document.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill and concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 476. An act to designate certain rivers in the State of Michigan as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes, and

H. Con. Res. 268. Concurrent resolution to correct technical errors in the enrollment of the bill H.R. 3866.

The message also announced that, pursuant to Public Law 101-445, the Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, appoints Lynn Parker, of Vir-

ginia, to the National Nutrition Monitoring Advisory Council.

The message also announced that, pursuant to Public Law 94-201, the Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, appoints Juris K. Ubans of Maine, to the Board of Trustees of the American Folklife Center.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO REPRESENT THE HOUSE AT APPROPRIATE CEREMONIES FOR OBSERVANCE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it shall be in order for the Speaker to appoint two Members of the House, one upon the recommendation of the minority leader, to represent the House of Representatives at appropriate ceremonies for the observance of George Washington's birthday to be held on Friday, February 21, 1992.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the Chair appoints the following Members to represent the House of Representatives at appropriate ceremonies for the observance of George Washington's birthday to be held on Friday, February 21, 1992:

Mr. MORAN of Virginia and
Mr. BATEMAN of Virginia.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF BOARD OF VISITORS TO U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 9355(a) of title 10, United States Code, the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Air Force Academy the following Members on the part of the House:

Mr. DICKS of Washington;
Mr. BARNARD of Georgia;
Mr. HEFLEY of Colorado; and
Mr. DELAY of Texas.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF BOARD OF VISITORS TO U.S. COAST GUARD ACADEMY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 194(a) of title 14, United States Code, the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Coast Guard Academy the following Members on the part of the House:

Mr. GEJDENSON of Connecticut and

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF BOARD OF VISITORS TO U.S. MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 1295(h) of title 46, United States Code, the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy the following Members on the part of the House:

Mr. MANTON of New York and
Mr. BATEMAN of Virginia.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF BOARD OF VISITORS TO U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 4355(a) of title 10, United States Code, the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Military Academy the following Members on the part of the House:

Mr. HEFNER of North Carolina;
Mr. LAUGHLIN of Texas;
Mr. FISH of New York; and
Mr. LOWERY of California.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF BOARD OF VISITORS TO U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 6968(a) of title 10, United States Code, the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Naval Academy the following Members on the part of the House:

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland;
Mr. MRAZEK of New York;
Mr. SKEN of New Mexico; and
Mrs. BENTLEY of Maryland.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE PUBLIC SERVICE

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 5(a)(2) of Public Law 101-363, the Chair appoints the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. SIKORSKI] to the National Advisory Council on the Public Service on the part of the House.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT BOARD

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of 2 U.S.C. 473(a), the Chair appoints on the part of the House the gentlewoman from Missouri [Ms. HORN] to the Technology Assessment Board to fill the existing vacancy thereon.

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

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

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION COMMISSION ON TIME AND LEARNING

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 102(b) of Public Law 102-62, the Chair appoints on the part of the House Mr. Christopher T. Cross of Chevy Chase, MD, to the National Education Commission on Time and Learning to fill the existing vacancy thereon.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE ON THE HOUSE RECORDING STUDIO

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of 2 U.S.C. 123(b), the Chair appoints as members of the Committee on the House Recording Studio the following Members of the House:

Mr. ROSE of North Carolina;
Mr. SWIFT of Washington; and
Mr. BOEHLERT of New York.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF ADVISORY BOARD FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CHILD CARE CENTER

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 312(b)(1)(A) of Public Law 102-90, the Chair appoints the following individuals to the Advisory Board for the House of Representatives Child Care Center:

Mrs. Paula Swift of Bellingham, WA;
Mrs. Debbie Dingell of Trenton, MI;
Mrs. Barbara Morris Lent of East Rockaway, NY;
Mrs. Suzanne Farmer of Washington, DC;
Mrs. Azar Kattan of Washington, DC;
Mr. David Caskey of Hyattsville, MD;
Mrs. Susan Coughlin of Plymouth Meeting, PA;
Mrs. Sara Davis of Falls Church, VA;
Mr. Ron Haskins of Rockville, MD;
Mr. Larry Irving of Washington, DC;
Mrs. Doris Matsui of Sacramento, CA;
Mrs. Nancy Piper of Alexandria, VA;
Mrs. Mary Beth Riordan of McLean, VA;
Mrs. Saralee Todd of Silver Spring, MD; and
Mrs. Rebecca Feemster Dye of Washington, DC.

INTRODUCTION OF THE OLIN CHILD HEALTH CARE BILL

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

Mr. OLIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call all Members' attention to a bill I have just introduced, the Olin child health care bill.

This bill would establish a National Health Care Program for all pregnant women and all children under 7 years

of age. The program would provide preventive, prenatal, major, and extended medical services.

It would be administered by a new National Children's Health Care Administration under the Department of Health and Human Services. All medically necessary costs would be covered. No other insurance would be needed.

It is long past time for this Nation to see to it that it is producing healthy children. We are way behind most industrialized nations. This bill would provide the basis for a healthy, productive Nation. In time, it will pay for itself.

Please take a look at it. Cosponsor it.

OLIN CHILD HEALTH CARE BILL

(This bill would establish a National Health Care Program for all pregnant women and children under age seven. There would be no eligibility requirements. It would ensure that all America's children would get a healthy start.)

I. NEED

(a) Children

Children are the most vulnerable segment of our population, but are the least able to be advocates for themselves. They are the citizens of the future.

More than 25 percent of American children live in poverty:

Only half of Medicaid eligible children actually receive medical services.

Medicaid rules are complex and benefits are uneven, subject to various state regulations.

Health care services under Medicaid are often fragmented and crisis based, leading to wasteful duplication and inappropriate use of emergency rooms.

Determining Medicaid eligibility is demeaning to the family and costly and time consuming for health care providers.

Losing Medicaid eligibility is threatening to the family and acts as a negative incentive to finding employment.

Many children over the poverty level are uninsured:

Health insurance is not part of their working parents' benefits.

Insurance is too expensive for the family.

Many insured children are under-insured: Regular check-ups, immunizations, and other preventive measures are not covered by many health insurance programs.

Costs of preventive shots and prescription drugs have increased greatly.

According to a January 1992 study released by the Children's Defense Fund, 40 percent of American children lack employer-provided health insurance. The study predicted that 43 percent of those who do have employer-provided health insurance will suffer a period during which they are not covered by the end of 1992. The numbers are much higher for minority children.

Investment in a comprehensive health program for children would minimize administrative costs and would save money in the long run. Lack of immunization and fragmented episodic health care delivery are costly to our society.

Comprehensive health care for children and pregnant women is workable and affordable now. It would get children off to a Healthy Start.

(b) Pregnant Women

Approximately 35 percent of pregnant women (50 percent of black women) receive minimal or no prenatal care, especially in

inner cities and rural areas. Women who do not receive routine prenatal care are approximately three times more likely to deliver low birth weight infants. Lack of prenatal care leads to high infant mortality, low birth weight, and a high incidence of preventable birth defects and retardation.

A child born in Japan, Finland, Hong Kong, Ireland, Australia, Canada, Singapore or any of 12 other industrialized nations has a better chance of surviving his or her first year than a child born in the U.S. A child born in Czechoslovakia or Bulgaria has a better chance of celebrating its first birthday than a black child born in America's urban areas or the rural South. From 1989-2000, 520,000 infants will die if the U.S. infant mortality rate continues unchecked. This is more than the total number of battlefield deaths of American forces in World Wars I and II, Korea and Vietnam combined. Low birth weight (5.5 pounds or less) is a leading factor contributing to infant mortality. Since 1980, no progress has been made in reducing the overall rate at which babies are born too soon or too small.

Investment in comprehensive prenatal and maternal care would reduce the expenditures for neo-natal intensive care of low birth weight and/or high risk infants (which average over \$20,000 per child at a cost of \$1.5 billion a year). 11,000 low birth-weight babies are born in the U.S. each year with long term disabilities resulting from their fragile condition. The high cost of medical and remedial care continues for these children with life-long disabilities.

II. NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HEALTH CARE PROGRAM

(a) National Children's Health Care Administration

The bill would create a new agency within the Department of Health and Human Services, the National Children's Health Care Administration. The Administration would be a single payer, government provided health insurance provider for pregnant women and children six and under. All citizens and legal aliens who are permanent residents will be covered. There would be no income eligibility requirements. Coverage will be fully adequate; no other insurance will be needed.

(b) Advisory Commission

There will be a national advisory commission made up of physicians, nurses, public health administrators, hospital administrators, dental care providers and parents of covered children who will advise the administration on rate schedules and other aspects of the program.

The payment rates will be set up so that physicians and hospitals will not take an overall loss. Neither will any group of physicians or specialty take an overall loss, nor will any geographic region take a loss. Hospitals and physicians must accept payment from the Administration as payment in full. Balance billing would not be allowed.

(c) Covered Services

Services covered fall under three categories; preventive care services, major medical services, and extended medical services.

(1) Preventive care services consist of: Child preventive care including routine office visits and periodic checkups, routine immunizations and routine laboratory tests, periodic vision and hearing screenings, periodic speech, language and developmental screenings according to the American Academy of Pediatrics standards. Preventive dental care for children, including oral examinations, cleaning, fluoridation, protective sealants, and dental hygiene instruction.

Prenatal care including periodic visits, tests, educational materials, and medications prescribed.

(2) Major medical services consist of:

For children

Inpatient and outpatient hospital services. Physicians' services including services of the primary care physician and referral to specialists. Provision of hearing aids, eye glasses or other prosthetic devices. Professional services of certified physician assistants, nurse practitioners, and other health professionals (to the extent authorized under state law). Diagnostic tests (including laboratory tests). Ambulance transportation. Short-term home health services. Medical and surgical supplies and durable medical equipment. Corrective eyeglasses and lenses and hearing aids. Prescription drugs, insulin, and medically recommended nutritional supplements. Dental services would include extractions, fillings and other necessary dental treatments.

For pregnant women

Hospital care, including delivery, care by physicians and/or nurse midwives, anesthesiologists, medications, supplies, and care for mother and child for a normal delivery, Cesarean, or complications of pregnancy.

Post-natal visits as recommended by the physician.

(3) Extended medical services consist of:

Treatment of mental illness and/or substance abuse and treatment of developmental and or learning disabilities. Speech, occupational and physical therapy. Nutrition counseling.

(4) Outreach Services:

Public health departments would set up a care coordinator system which would be a community based effort—nurses, physicians, social workers, and other community agencies—working together to help families gain access to appropriate health services.

Outreach services delivered by a care coordinator might include helping to find a physician, dentist, or pharmacy near the home, transportation, assistance in making and keeping appointments, and help in following up on treatments and medications. Home visits, infant and child care education, nutrition counseling, and other supportive services.

The goal of the outreach program will be to encourage independence and to develop parental skills and responsibility.

State health department expenditures for these services will be reimbursed by NCHCA, providing established guidelines are followed.

(d) Freedom of Choice of Health Care Providers

Patients will be free to choose any medical provider that is qualified to provide such services.

**(d) Mechanism of Coverage
Health Insurance Card**

Upon implementation of this law, pregnant women and children six and under would apply for an insurance card at their local health department. Newborn children would get cards at the hospital (or could obtain them from their local health department), as could women who become pregnant.

Health Department nurses would inform parents and pregnant women about services covered by this comprehensive health program and could offer to help them gain access to a primary care physician (a "medical home").

III. FINANCING

(a) Savings

According to the General Accounting Office, every dollar spent on federal immuniza-

tion programs saves \$10. Also, every dollar spent on prenatal care saves \$3.38 in later medical costs. Fragmented, narrowly defined policies and programs often create financial, administrative and geographical barriers to early and regular care.

(b) Costs

Rough cost estimates from CBO and non-government sources range from \$40 to \$60 billion per year. Current spending for pre-natal and children's health care comes primarily from individual spending and employer spending (through business provided and sponsored health insurance plans). In addition, Medicaid spends about \$6 billion per year for services to eligible individuals.

(c) Revenue

It is proposed that the revenue be raised by a combination of increasing corporate and individual income taxes.

Proposed rates

Current individual income tax rates: (Percent)	
15 percent	16
28 percent	30
31 percent	33
Current top corporate tax rate:	
34 percent	37

Revenue generated

	<i>Billions</i>
Individual taxes	\$32.9
Corporate taxes	7.5
Current Medicaid spending	6.0
Total	46.4

**HOUSE DEMOCRATS—CALL PAUL
TSONGAS**

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

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, after much huffing and puffing, the House Democrats apparently have finally unveiled their so-called economic package, and after seeing it, we suggest they replace the veil.

Americans want jobs, but there are no jobs growth proposals in the Democratic proposal. Americans want a reduced deficit, but the Democratic proposal creates huge deficits up front. Americans want real growth, not 25 cents a day for a family of four for 2 years, as the Democratic proposal would give them.

It is kind of interesting that former Senator Paul Tsongas, who is obviously going to win the Democratic primary up there in New Hampshire tonight, says the House Democratic proposal is based on polling data, not real economic needs.

If in the unlikely event he were elected President after winning in New Hampshire, and of course he would have to go a long way beyond that, he would have to veto the House Democratic plan.

If the Democratic proposal were entered into the Olympics, it would receive no points for technical merit, no points for artistic merit, and top marks for downhill demagoguery.

□ 1210

**CONTINUE WORK ON CAMPAIGN
FINANCE REFORM**

(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, the subject I am about to address does not have the drama, portent, nor passion that some of the other issues that will be discussed today here in the well or that appear on the front pages of today's paper have, such as the issue of homelessness in America, the talks between Secretary Baker and President Yeltsin on dismantling nuclear weapons, the New Hampshire primary, which was referred to a moment ago by the minority leader, Mr. MICHEL, or the issue of the competing tax plans which this body and the other body will deal with later this year.

But the issue I am addressing, that of campaign finance reform, unless dealt with will subject all of the other issues we take up to the criticism of not being treated on their merits.

Mr. Speaker, because of the stalwartness and resoluteness of the Speaker and the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. GEJDENSON], we are very far down the path of reforming campaign finance laws. I just hope that, because of the other issues that are coming before us, we do not lose sight of the importance of reforming these laws, otherwise the American people may feel we are not dealing correctly with the issues which are on the front pages.

CONGRESS MUST DEVELOP SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS, NOT JUST TALK ABOUT ISSUES

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

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, as is the case with most Members of Congress, I have just returned from spending a number of days in my home State, Wyoming, having town meetings in towns like Casper, our second largest city, and Aladdin, in which 45 percent of the voters turned out for breakfast, and that was 14 people.

Mr. Speaker, the folks in Wyoming are worried about the economy, are worried about health care, and they are worried about the Federal deficit. They want Congress to move to give some leadership to some of these issues.

What we need to do, Mr. Speaker, is develop some solutions, not just talk about the issues. With regard to the economy, I heard over and over that overregulation in small business is what is most on the minds of Wyoming people.

Mr. Speaker, we need a long-term solution, not a quick fix. We need to have more money invested in our infrastruc-

ture. With health care, we need to talk about a basic turn, a basic decision to deliver health care to the private sector.

Finally, under the deficit, we need to change some procedures here. We obviously do not have the discipline to balance the budget. We need a balanced budget amendment and we need a line-item veto.

The Congress needs to move on these items.

WHAT PRESIDENT SAYS IS NOT WHAT HE MEANS

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

Mr. APPLIGATE. Mr. Speaker, President Bush in New Hampshire yesterday said he has never seen such negative ads. My, what a short memory this man has. Once again, do not read his lips, but read the negative ads of 4 years ago when he denigrated Governor Dukakis, and Senator DOLE. They were the pits, the absolute worst. Then he accuses the Democrats in Congress of being big spenders.

Mr. Speaker, let me tell you, it is the President of the United States who submits the budget, not Congress, and his for 1993 is over \$1.5 trillion with \$400 billion in deficit, the largest in the history of the country, as it was last year the largest.

Mr. Speaker, this is Bush's budget, and it is his deficit, not that of the Congress. Once again, what he says is not what he means.

DESTROYED AND DAMAGED CHURCHES IN CROATIA

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

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, the damage to religious edifices by Serbian forces in Croatia is appalling. I have seen some of this destruction first hand. Last week, I met with the Archbishop of Zagreb, Franjo Cardinal Kuharic, who provided me with a list of destroyed and damaged churches in Croatia. Among those damaged are Catholic, Orthodox, Reformed Christian churches, and Jewish synagogues. The list is compiled by the Director of Caritas of the Croatian Bishops Conference and I submit it for the RECORD.

DESTROYED AND DAMAGED CHURCHES IN CROATIA ZAGREB DIOCESE

1. Bacin (Dubica Parish)—All Saints Chapel, Sept. 13, 1991—Shot through with holes by tank shelling.
2. Barlikovacki Cerovac—Holy Trinity Church—erected 1843—Sept. 18, 1991—damaged; Nov. 8, 1991—bombed with 6 projectiles from stationary cannons; roof severely damaged.

3. Barilovecki Leskovac—Holy Mother of Lourdes & St. Joseph Church (1782)—Nov. 4, 1991—Church hit by 3 tank missiles, wall damaged, belltower hit by 2 shells, church roof destroyed; Nov. 5, 1991 church machinegunned.

4. Belaj—Chapel of St. Ann—Nov. 11, 1991—completely demolished.

5. Bljelovar—St. Therese Church—Sept. 9, 1991, damaged by attack from local barracks.

6. Brest Pokupski (Mala Gorica Parish)—Chapel of St. Barbara—Monument of prime category, 400 years old—Oct. 3, 1991 destroyed to foundation.

7. Galic—Church of St. George the Martyr, built 1869—Damaged at the beginning of Oct. 1991.

8. Cetekovec (Nova Bukovica Parish)—St. Nicholas Tavelic Church—built in 1970—Sept. 9, 1991—destroyed by hand grenades.

9. Cuntic—St. Anthony of Padua Church built in 1699, damaged during the II World War—rebuilt in 1990, new roof, steeple and structural framework restored.

Shelling attack began July 26 with no success, July 27, 1991 destroyed and burned along with the Franciscan monastery burned, fire so intense it is believed it was torched by benzene. The wooden roof totally burned, aluminum and wood roofing collapsed. All church inventory, statues, and altars removed. One of the parishioners assassinated in the church. The church bells dating from 1704 and 1936 were taken down and stolen previously.

10. Divusa—Church of St. Catherine (1719)—Roof, part of church and sacristy destroyed by howitzer fire.

11. Dobrovac—(Lipik Parish)—Chapel of the Sacred Heart Damaged.

12. Dolina (Mackovac Parish)—Chapel of St. Mark Tower demolished by howitzers and rockets.

13. Dvoriste (Didusevac Parish)—Chapel of Anthony—Heavily damaged by cannon fire.

14. Filipovac (Pakrac Parish)—Church of the Assumption—Oct. 4, 1991—completely destroyed to the foundation.

15. Gaj—Church of St. Catherine—built in 1804—Heavily damaged at the beginning of October, 1991.

16. Glina—Church of St. John Nepomocene (1830)—Bombed several times—Aug. 13, 1991, mined from all sides, and the tower all but destroyed—(no information can be obtained at this time as to the condition of the church and rectory.)

17. Gora—Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary—built in 1687 on the foundation of the antique church. Tower twice hit by grenades.

18. Gorice—(Gornji Bogicevci Parish)—Chapel of St. Vid demolished.

19. Gornja Bucica—Church of St. Anthony erected in 1836—Church and rectory damaged by grenades the end of September.

20. Gornji Bogicevci—Church of the Holy Spirit (1830)—On Sept. 7 & 10, 1991—side of church have destroyed by Jugo Army and chetniks by 4 grenades; on the 21st of Sept. belltower damaged; on October 1st, 1991, the entire village destroyed—church burned.

21. Gornji Rajic—St. Thomas Church built 1776—Sept. 6, 1991—belltower heavily damaged by grenades; again damaged on the 18th of Sept. 1991; rectory damaged also.

22. Gvozdansko—St. Philip & Jacob Church built in 1796—demolished.

23. Hrastovica—Church of St. Bartholomew (1843)—Attacked numerous times by chetnik shelling, and after the shelling attacked by heavy artillery of the Yugoslav army on Sept. 3, 1991, damaged, tower damaged and the roof which still had the scaffolds of re-

modeling), roof and tower fell, only a portion of the walls remain, destroyed were also 5 chapels in this area.

24. Hrvatska Dubica—Holy Trinity Church (1771)—Hit by shelling, church burned, as was the neighboring villages churches.

25. Ivanovo Selo—sacred Heart of Jesus Church—Sep. 21, 1991—throughout the village chetniks ran rampant, firing at the church and bells, threw a hand bomb in the rectory, and with howitzers shelled the cemetery.

26. Jasenovac—St. Nicholas, the Bishop, Church—a Class I monument—Early part of November tower was destroyed as was the entire roof.

27. Kamensko (Karlovac)—Church of Our Lady of the Snows—Sept. 21, 1991—northern tower damaged and facade of church partially damaged; Oct. 5, 1991—totally destroyed.

28. Karlovc—Holy Trinity Church—Oct. 7, 1991—tower of church hit.

29. Karlovac—(Svarca)—St. Francis Xavier Church built in 1752—remodeled in 1957 and 1964 Nov. 2, 1992—attached and damaged.

30. Karlovac—St. Joseph Church—Nov. 4, 1991—Church windows damaged by nearby explosion.

31. Karlovac—Church of Our Lady of the Snows in Dubovac. Roof and facade damaged.

32. Komarovo—Church of St. Catherine—Oct. 3, 1991—destroyed by phosphorous and cassette bombs, tower and roof destroyed and further under attack.

33. Kostajnica—St. Nicholas Church—BUILT 1706—Hit by grenades.

34. Kostajnica—Franciscan Church of St. Anthony—mined and hit by grenades (otherwise—of the 8 churches in the Kostajnica parishes 4 are damaged and 4 totally destroyed)—again mined on the Feast of All Souls Day.

35. Kostajnica—Chapel of St. Anne in the cemetery—Mined before All Souls Day.

36. Ladvenjak—Church of St. Vid—a baroque church—Around Oct. 4, 1991—damaged by artillery fire, only the walls, remain; Oct. 24, 1991—again attacked and damaged; Oct. 29, 1991—church totally demolished.

37. Lasinja—Church of St. Anthony of Padua—At the beginning of October, the roof and walls were hit by shells, one could pass through the tower with a tractor, the tower is now a chetnik sniper nest.

38. Lipik—Church of St. Francis of Assisi—Sep. 29, 1991—heavily damaged.

39. Lonja—Church of the Holy Spirit—Roof burned.

40. Lucica—(Barilovacki Cerovec Parish)—Chapel destroyed, women and children evicted.

41. Mackovac—St. Matthew the Apostle and Evangelist Church—Around the 23rd of Sep., 1991—tower leveled to ground, pastor and parishioners fled.

42. Maja—Church of St. Ilija—Heavily damaged by air attack and chetnik attack, and possibly destroyed completely (unaccessible).

43. Majur (Kostajnica Parish)—Chapel of St. Michael—Burned and bombed—11 people were killed.

44. Mala Gorica—Church of St. George—Shelled Oct. 4, 5, & 6, 1991—heavily damaged—roof destroyed, part of the tower also, wall facing the River Kupa—Oct. 10th a cluster bomb thrown nearby but did not cause further damage.

45. Martin (Nasice Parish)—St. Martin Chapel from the 13th century, a Class I category. Extensively damaged.

46. Moscenica (Petrinja Parish)—St. Jacob the Apostle Chapel—Sep. 18, 1991—extensively damaged.

47. Mracaj—Chapel of St. John the Baptist—Aug. 29, 1991—burned (on the day of the church feast).
48. Nasice—St. Anthony of Padua Church dating (1707), Class I monument—Very extensively damaged, roof burned and destroyed, tower damaged, around Sep. 24th the people have already started renovation.
49. Nova Gradiska—Church of St. Stephen the King—Sep. 30, 1991—church again hit; Oct. 13, 1991—rectory demolished.
50. Nova Gradiska—Church of St. Therese from (1742), Class I category—Nov. 8, 1991—damaged.
51. Nova Gradiska—Church of the Assumption of Mary—Damaged.
52. Nova Varos—Chapel of the Transfiguration of Jesus—Totally destroyed around Sep. 5, 1991.
53. Novska—Church of St. Luke the Evangelist—Damaged Oct. 4, 1991; Further damaged on Oct. 16, 1991; Nov. 13, 1991 again attacked and shelled—heavily damaged.
54. Novska—chapel of St. Joseph in the cemetery—razed in the middle of October, 1991 were the entrance door, west wall and the main altar. Only the statues of St. Anne and St. Joseph remain undamaged.
55. Okucani—Chapel of St. Vid—Damaged details unknown.
56. Orubica—Church of St. Elijah the Prophet damaged.
57. Pakrac—Church of the Assumption of Mary—Attacked several times by explosives and shelling starting already March of 1991; Sep. 22, 1991—church rectory damaged; Sep. 23, 1991—airial bomb dropped on church—missed by 5 meters, damaged roof and corner of the church; Sep. 28, 1991 the church was burned.
58. Pakrac—Chapel of St. Joseph—Totally destroyed (March 1991).
59. Pakrac—Chapel of St. John—Damaged by shelling Sep. 22, 1991.
60. Petrinja—Church of St. Lawrence—Hit on Sep. 3, 1991 by the rampaging Yugoslav Army through Petrinja coordinating their attack right from the church courtyard, three shells hitting the belltower, more mines on the roof; Sep. 16, 1991—church again attacked; Sep. 19, 1991—again damaged.
61. Petrinja—Church of St. Catherine—Damaged Sep. 14, 1991; Again attacked on Sep. 19 & 20—heavily damaged.
62. Poljana Pakracka (Gaj Parish)—Chapel of St. Anne. Damaged in the beginning of October, 1991.
63. Poljane (Gornji Bogicevci Parish)—Chapel of St. Fabian and Sebastian—Totally destroyed.
64. Pokupsko—Church of St. Ladislav, the King (1739)—Oct. 3, 1991—heavily damaged, tower demolished and roof damaged. During the night of Oct. 3-4, journalists from Veliko Gorica took and salvaged valuable articles, roof structure was burned, the organ was burned, frescoes were damaged, the bells were melted, rectory damaged; Nov. 2, 1991 the tower demolished; Nov. 16, 1991—again damaged.
65. Recica—Church of St. John the Baptist (1739)—Tower damaged Sep. 21, 1991; again attacked on Nov. 1, 1991.
66. Savski Bok (Mackovac Parish)—chapel—Attacked on Oct. 6, 1991.
67. Sisak—Holy Cross Church—Nov. 5, 1991—heavily damaged, large hole in cupola, interior around altar destroyed.
68. Skela (Glina Parish)—Chapel of St. Nicholas—Burned, as was the entire village.
69. Slava (Sisinac Parish)—Chapel of St. Katherine—Totally demolished between Oct. 3 and 6, 1991.
70. Stari Farkasic—Visitation of the BVM Church—Damaged Oct. 5, 1991.
71. Stari Grabovac (Parish of NOVI)—Holy Cross Destroyed Oct. 17, 1991.
72. Stara Gradiska—St. Michael the Archangel Church—Damaged.
73. Staza (Sunja Parish)—Chapel of St. Martin—Damaged.
74. Strasnik (Parish of Gora)—Chapel of St. Simon and Jude Thadeus—From Oct. 4 to 6, 1991 leveled to the foundation.
75. Struga (Parish of Divusa)—Chapel damaged by shelling.
76. Sunja—Church of St. Mary Magdalen (1748)—Sep. 21, 1991—roof destroyed by howitzer and cannon fire; Nov. 1, 1991—church hit and burned.
77. Scula (Baril Cerovac Parish)—Chapel destroyed—women and children escaped.
78. Sisinac—Church of St. Martha (1771)—Sep. 9, 1991—Church damaged by cluster bombs; Oct. 5, 1991—2 nearby tanks from across the Kupa River shelled the church—bell cupola taken away, roof burned.
79. Sisiljavić—St. Joseph Church—Church and church rectory damaged Oct. 5, 1991.
80. Taboriste (Hrastovac Parish)—Church of St. Peter (Early Baroque)—Oct. 4, 1991—burned.
81. Topusko (Church of St. Mary of the Visitation (1830)—Hit by grenades from the Chetniks and Yugo Army, leveled to the ground by dynamite, remainder plowed by bulldozer, parish rectory destroyed.
82. Varazdin—SS. Fabian & Sebastian Church—Tower and roof damaged Sep. 18, 1991.
83. Vidusevac—Church of St. Francis Xavier—Church and rectory hit and heavily damaged by tank shelling and grenades; Sep. 8, 1991 shelled from by cannons of the Yugoslav National Army from Glina; Sep. 9 and 10, 1991 totally destroyed; Sep. 30, a tank entered the church through a side wall.
84. Visoka Gređa (Mackovac Parish)—Chapel of the Sacred Heart Demolished.
85. Vocarica (Novska Parish)—All Saints Chapel—Totally destroyed the beginning of October, 1991.
86. Vocin—Visitation of the BVM (15 century)—Church and rectory vandalized; a sniper nest posted in the church rafters and belltower; Sep. 26, 1991—totally looted the church and rectory and removed retire contents in several trucks.
87. Zabreb—St. Mark Church—Oct. 10, 1991—stained glass windows shattered, plaster walls insided damaged, some slate tile from roof destroyed as a result of air raids on Croatian government building.

DIOCESE OF DJAKOVO

1. Aljmas—Visitation of Mary Church, built in 1852—Damaged.
2. Bapska—St. George Church—Belltower and bells destroyed.
3. Berak—Church of the Beheading of John the Baptist—Damaged.
4. Bilje—Church of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary—Damaged.
5. Bogdanovci—Discovery of the Holy Cross Church—Church damaged Sep. 22, 1991.
6. Borovo—Our Lady of Fatima Church—First attacked on Aug. 2, 1991; Aug. 13, 1991—hit by 2 grenades, roof damaged and all church windows broken.
7. Borovo—St. Joseph the Worker Church—Damaged.
8. Cerić—St. Catherine Church—Damaged Sep. 22, 1991.
9. Celije (Tordinc parish)—Sacred Heart Church—Totally destroyed inside on July 7, 1991.
10. Dalj—St. Joseph Church—Aug. 1, 1991—damaged.
11. Dubosevica—Assumption of the BVM Church—Class I—Damaged, all property destroyed.
12. Djakovo—Cathedral Church of SS. Peter & Paul—Damaged Sep. 16, 1991, also damaged were the Bishop's quarters facade.
13. Delotovci—sister church of St. John Capistrano—Damaged.
14. Erdut—(Parish of Dalj)—All Saints Church—Damaged.
15. Hraštin (near Osijek)—Church damaged Sep. 24, 1991.
16. Ilica—St. Jacob the Elder Church—built before 1780—Sep. 21, 1991—severely damaged, roof and belltower destroyed, walls damaged, rectory demolished.
17. Ilica—Pilgrimage Church of the BVM (1866) just recently remodeled—Sep. 21, 1991—severely damaged; Sep. 23, 1991 tanks came with the sole purpose of razing the sanctuary.
18. Ilica—Holy Cross Cemetery Church—Demolished on Sep. 23, 1991.
19. Ilok—Church of St. John Capistrano—Tower twice damaged by grenades.
20. Jarmina—Church of St. Vendelin, Abbot—Heavily damaged.
21. Lipovac—Church of St. Laurence, the Martyr—Heavily damaged.
22. Laslovo—Parish Church—Sep. 9, 1991, church heavily damaged, Oct. 1, church tower destroyed.
23. Lovas—St. Michael the Archangel Church—Burned and demolished in October, rectory demolished, about 40 houses in village were burned.
24. Marinci—Church of the Immaculate Conception of the BVM—Damaged.
25. Nijemci—Church of St. Catherine—Sep. 21, 1991, attack by Serbian Army reservists, first tank shelling in the village directed at church; Sep. 30th, church heavily damaged.
26. Novi Jankovci—neighboring All Saints Church—Damaged.
27. Nustar—Church of the Holy Ghost—Damaged.
28. Osijek—SS. Peter and Paul Church—Aug. 19, 1991, damaged by two shells, stained glass windows broken; Sep. 5, 1991, damaged by 10 mines; Sep. 14, 1991—again damaged; Sep. 26, grenades from Baranja, almost all windows blown out from explosions, walls damaged and the roof the northern nave destroyed; Nov. 10, 1991, the facade of the church heavily damaged; Nov. 21st church hit and heavily damaged; Nov. 23, 1991—again under attack and since hit by over 100 missiles.
29. Osijek—Church of St. Michael the Archangel in Tvrdi (built in 1725.) Sep. 5, 1991—hole in roof made by mines; Sep. 14, 1991—again damaged; Sep. 26, 1991—grenade broke through wall behind the door and was stopped in the wall of the choir loft.
30. Osijek—Church of St. Anne—Damaged Sep. 14, 1991.
31. Osijek—Church of the Holy Name of Mary—Damaged.
32. Osijek—Sacred Heart Monastery—Sep. 13 to 16, 1991, bombs dropped nearby, all windows broken and numerous stained glass windows damaged.
33. Osijek—Church of St. Jacob, (property of the Capuchins)—Attacked by howitzers Nov. 1, 1991, on All Saints Day during Mass at 9:20 a.m. Despite all this Mass was continued, with 4 grenades damaging roof, inner church and monastery.
34. Osijek—Church of the Holy Family (Franciscan)—In September tower damaged.
35. Osijek—Holy Cross Church in Tvrdi—Damaged.
36. Osijek—Chapel of St. Rocco—Damaged.
37. Osijek—Chapel in Novograd Cemetery—Damaged.
38. Sarvas—Birth of St. John the Baptist Church—Hit by grenades, tower demolished.

39. Slakovci—Church of St. Anne—Damaged.

40. Slavovski Brod—Church of St. Nicholas Tavelic, not yet completed, damaged by mines from the Bosnian side, on several places the roof of the church is damaged.

41. Sotin—Church of Mary the Helper—Tower and roof damaged.

42. Stari Jankovci—Assumption of the BVM—Sep. 21, tower of church fell on church.

43. Tenja—Church of St. Mary Magdalen—Damaged.

44. Tompojevci—Church of St. Mary Magdalen—Heavily damaged.

45. Tordinic—Holy Trinity Church—Damaged.

46. Tovarnik—Church of St. Matthew the Apostle—Sep. 22, 1991 smoke seen from church, church totally demolished—no roof or tower left.

47. Vinkovci—Church of St. Eusebius & Poleon (from 1777)—Roof and tower hit Sep. 14, 1991, tower and roof again hit on Sep. 18, 1991. Sep. 24 directly hit by a cluster bomb and rectory completely destroyed, pastor saved parish records. Nov. 20, 1991, hole made in tower. Nov. 21, 1991 church again hit, steeple top entirely demolished.

48. Vinkovci—St. Nicholas Church—Sep. 24, 1991 hit by mine.

49. Vinkovci—Church of SS. Cyril & Method—New Church. Sep. 24, 1991 hit by mine from Mirkovci.

50. Vinkovci—Church of St. Vincent Pelote—Sep. 24, 1991, a grenade hit the recently completed church, destroying the inner church, no trace of any stained glass windows left.

51. Vinkovci—Church of Sacred Heart of Mary—Oct. 7, 1991—the monastery and church hit by rockets; from hits, a hole was made in roof about 3 meters in diameter. All windows broken out.

52. Vukovar—Church of SS Philip & Jacob—Sep. 19–20, 1991. Church tower burned, later damaged heavily.

53. Vukovar—Cemetery Chapel—Destroyed.

KRIZEVAC DIOCESE (EASTERN-SLAVONIC RITE—UNIONITES)

1. Berak Chapel of St. John the Baptist—Damaged.

2. Miklusevci—Nativity of the BVM Church—Damaged.

3. Petrovci—Church of Blessed Mother—Damaged.

4. Vinkovci—Chapel of the Holy Cross—Damaged.

5. Vukovar—Christ the King Church—Damaged.

6. Zagreb—SS. Cyril & Methodius Church—Oct. 7, 1991, during the attack on government buildings, windows were shattered.

SPLIT—MAKARSKA DIOCESE

1. Bijac (Church of Queen of Angels, Trogir)—Church of St. Barbara—Roof damaged.

2. Gornje Selo (Isle of Solta)—Church of St. John the Baptist—Target of aerial attack Nov. 15, 1991.

3. Hrvace—All Saints Church—C category—On Sep. 26 damaged by howitzers, roof damaged and also the cemetery.

4. Jezevic (Vrlika)—Church of the Holy Savior—Chetniks vandalized and short rampantly.

5. Mastel Stafilic—Church of St. Bartholemew, class 1 category—Damaged around Sep. 26, 1991.

6. Poljud in the Kastel Bay—Holy Trinity Church (11th century) Prime category—Sep. 25, 1991 minor damage on the right door entrance.

7. Split—Church of the Visitation—old Christian church from the V/VI centuries—Nov. 15, 1991 hit by shelling from a ship. Large hole made in wall.

8. Vrlika—Church of Our Lady of the Rosary—(in July–August?); Sep. 17, 1991, vandalized and statues broken.

9. Zasiok-Bitelico—Church of St. John the Baptist—Demolished.

10. Zedno-Arbanija—(on the Isle Ciovo)—Holy Cross Church—monument of prime category—Damaged Sep. 21, 1991.

Oct. 27—shell damage to cemetery in Sinj; Nov. 15, 1991, Diocletian's Palace attacked and hit by sea attack—Satric, Potravlie, Maljkovo (churches believed to be damaged—information not confirmed.)

DUBROVNIK DIOCESE

1. Bosanka—Assumption of Our Lady—Damaged Oct. 1, 1991.

2. Brgat—Church of St. Anne (from 1348)—remodeled 1912—Hit by a shell Oct. 1, 1991, the following day hit by 10 shells; Oct. 27, 1991 aroned by the jugo army.

3. Brecine—Church of St. Anne—Oct. 5, 1991—Damaged.

4. Cavtat—Church of Our Lady of the Snows (from 1484—franciscan)—Oct. 7, 1991 church tower damaged.

5. Cavtat—Racic family church-mausoleum designed by I. Mestrovic—Damaged Oct. 7, 1991.

6. Doli-Zaton—Church of SS. Peter & Paul—Nov. 7, 1991—shelled.

7. Dubrovnik-Boninovo—Church of St. Hilary—Nov. 11, 1991 and cemetery damaged.

8. Dubrovnik—Cathedral of the Assumption of Our Lady (1713) Hit by shells on Nov. 11, 1991.

9. Dubrovnik—Jesuit Church of St. Ignatius (1725)—Nov. 12, 1991 hit by shells.

10. Dubrovnik—Gruz—Holy Cross Church—Nov. 9, 1991—hit by grenades from the Jugo-army.

11. Dubrovnik—St. Jacob Church—Oct. 24, 1991—damaged.

12. Dubrovnik—St. Dominic Church (1314)—Oct. 24, 1991—damaged.

13. Dubrovnik—Church of St. Francis (1317)—Damaged Nov. 11, 1991.

14. Dubrovnik—LaPAD—Church of St. Michael (in arboribus)—Damaged Nov. 11, 1991.

15. Dubrovnik—Holy Saviour Church (1521)—Hit Nov. 11, 1991.

16. Dubrovnik—Church of St. Vincent de Paul—Nov. 10, 1991 damaged.

17. Dubrovnik—Dance—Church of the Immaculate Conception of the BVM (1457)—Nov. 2, 1991—damaged.

18. Dubrovnik—Pile—Church of St. Andrew—Damaged Nov. 12, 1991.

19. Dubrovnik—Holy Cross Church on Konal—Nov. 12, 1991—damaged.

20. Dubrovnik—New church and baptistry on Mihal—Nov. 11, 1991—damaged.

21. Gorica (Dubrovnik parish)—Chapel of St. Blaise—Nov. 7, 1991—damaged.

22. Gruda—Holy Trinity Church—Damaged Oct. 1, 1991.

23. Komolac—Church of the Holy Spirit—Damaged, and also the cemetery.

24. Komolac—Church of the Annunciation on the mouth of the river—Oct. 1, 1991—damaged.

25. Mandaljena—Church of St. Mary Magdalen—Oct. 1, 1991—belltower damaged; Oct. 20th more damage from tank shelling; Oct. 25, 1991 burned by the Jugo-army.

26. Moksosica—Church of the Holy Savior—Church, tower and cemetery damaged. Inhabitants saved the main altar picture of the Ascension of Our Lord, taking it to a safe place even though it had two bullet holes.

27. Osojnik—St. George Church (1925)—Oct. 1, 1991—Church and belltower damaged.

28. Plocice—St. John Church—Church and rectory damaged from Oct. 1–6, 1991.

29. Plocice—Church of St. Lazarus—Sep. 29, 1991, showered with grenades, tower and rectory hit.

30. Postranje—Church of Our Lady (1888)—Under attack from Oct. 1–6, 1991.

31. Privdvorje—St. Blaise Church (XIV century)—Damaged Oct. 1, 1991.

32. Radovcici—Church of St. Luke—Under attack and damaged Oct. 1–6, 1991.

33. Rozat—Church of Our Lady (1115)—Under attack and damaged Oct. 1–6, 1991.

34. Rozat—Church of Visitation of the BVM (franciscan)—Damaged.

35. Sustjepan—Church of St. Stephen donated by the Croatian King Stephen Miroslava (948).

36. Visnjica—Church of St. Jacob and at one time a benedictine abbey—Damaged.

37. Vitaljina—Church of Holy Savior—Damaged Sep. 26, 1991; church cemetery plowed by mines.

38. Vitaljina—Church of St. Nicholas—Oct. 1–6, 1991—Under attack and damaged.

Among other church targets—damaged were the Bishop's palace on Nov. 11, 1991, the stone cross atop Srda hill, the parish house on Drzic Street and on Boskovic.

SIBENIK DIOCESE

1. Diocese of Knin—Church of St. Mary—a work of Mestrovic—Aug. 15 & 16, 1991—a dynamite explosion damaged the church door and Kljakovic fresco "The Coronation of Croatian King Zvonimir", the altar cross pulled down and stolen.

2. Bulic (Lisan Parish)—Church of St. Anthony—The facade hit by grenades.

3. Drinovci (Miljev Parish)—Holy Name of Jesus Church—Damaged Sep. 17, 1991; again attacked Oct. 1, 1991; pastor escaped.

4. Drnis—Our Lady of the Rosary Church—Sep. 19 & 20, 1991—damaged by grenades.

5. Dubravice—Our Lady of Fatima Church built in 1986—Sep. 12, 1991 severely damaged (also the rectory) by 5 tank shells, demolished was the statue of Our Lady.

6. Dubravice—Church of St. Katharine (17th Cent.)—Damaged by bomb grenades on either the 30th or 31st of Oct. 1991.

7. Kijevo—Church of St. Michael, erected 1933, remodelled 1952—Aug. 26, 1991—totally demolished by Jugo-army tank shelling and aerial bombing, and tower, 3 tank grenades fired from somewhere nearby.

8. Konjevrat—Church of St. John the Baptist (1832)—Attacked Sep. 24, 1991, on the northern facade there are 57 holes, one hole measures 1 meter, heavily damaged are the roof, ceiling, all windows are broken, on the northeast facade large hole all around the windows (church has been photographed).

9. Knin—Church of St. Ann—During the last half of May the church was completely destroyed by explosives.

10. Knin—Church of St. Anthony of Padua—March 11, 1991—explosives planted, hole in wall, broken windows.

11. Lisane—Church of St. Nicholas Tavelic—July 17, 1991—hand grenade attack, snipers, roof ripped open in 8 places; over 200 grenades were thrown at the church and church rectory.

12. Lisane—Church of St. Jerome—Roof ruptured.

13. Lisane—Cemetery Chapel of St. Anthony—Damaged; grenades also thrown throughout graveyard.

14. Lskar—Church of Our Lady of Catrnje in the cemetery in Lskar (close to Drnis)—Heavily damaged. The precise damage unknown.

15. Mikjevic—Church of SS. Peter and Paul—Attacked by howitzers and tanks Oct. 1, 1991.

16. Plastovo (Parish of Dubravice)—Church of St. Nicholas—Heavy damage to the church and rectory by Chetnik shelling, village was pillaged and burned.

17. Puticani (Parish of Stankovci)—Church of Our Lady of Carmel—Hit by grenades.

18. Rupe—Church of St. Anthony—July 30, 1991, grenade attack, inner doors blown out, clock in tower damaged.

19. Siveric—Church of St. Peter—Demolished Sep. 9, 1991 by Chetnik attack. Church first target, church and tower hit.

20. Skradin—Church of the birth of the BVM—July 10, 1991—statue of the Virgin Mary on the church damaged; Nov. 10, 1991—again damaged.

21. Srma—Church of St. Vitus near the Sibenik bridge—Sep. 17, 1991—hit by grenades, hole made in the facade.

22. Sibenik—Cathedral of St. Jacob—Sep. 17, 1991—Facade damaged, all windows broken, under attack from enemy ships; Sep. 18, 1991—cupola which was made from one stone, was ruptured.

23. Sibenik—Church of St. Francis—Under attack Sep. 19–20, 1991—as yet unable to assess damage.

24. Sibenik—Church of St. Michael in St. Anne Cemetery—Under attack Sep. 19–20, 1991—as yet unable to assess damage.

25. Sibenik—Church of St. Nicholas Tavelic—national place of pilgrimage—Sep. 20, 1991—roof and bells damaged.

26. Sibenik—Church of Our Lady of Griblja—Extent of damage unknown.

27. Vacani (Parish of Piramatovci)—St. Anthony Church—Extent of damage unknown.

28. Vrpolje Kninsko—St. Jacob Church—erected in the 18th century—Jan. 1, 1991—doors damaged; On Easter Sunday the parish rectory was attacked; Jul. 1 & 2—again attacked; Aug. 8, 1991—vandalized, tabernacle door taken, as well as the silver chalice, eternal flame, and the heating and air conditioning system.

29. Velim (Parish of Stankovic)—St. Anthony Church—Hits by grenades.

30. Vocide—Church of Our Lady—Demolished Sep. 21–22, 1991.

31. Vuksic (Lisan Parish)—St. Catherine Church—Windows shattered by explosion.

32. Zdrapanj (Parish of Piramatovac)—Church of St. Bartholomew—erected in the 15th Century—a cultural monument—Sep. 12, 1991—damaged by howitzer missile; Sep. 13, 1991—demolished to the foundation.

ZADAR DIOCESE

1. Bibinje—Church of St. Rocco—Sep. 23, 1991—hit by sniper bullets—decorative ornamentation on the facade damaged.

2. Biograd-Kosta—Church of St. John—new church (1988)—Sep. 18, 1991—damaged.

3. Brisevo—Church of Our Lady of the Rosary—Damaged Oct. 5–6, 1991.

4. Dracevac—Church of the Assumption of the BVM—cultural monument under the protection of the state.—Sep. 22, 1991—damaged by shelling from 2 tanks—north wall demolished; Oct. 6, 1991—structural walls totally destroyed and roof construction in two areas ruptured; graveyard destroyed.

5. Islam Latinski—Church of St. Nicholas—Sep. 18, 1991—heavily damaged; on the tower a Serbian flag was raised.

6. Jasenica—St. Jerome Church—Damaged Sep. 8, 1991; facade of church damaged.

7. Karin—Church of the Immaculate Conception of the BVM—Aug. 26, 1991—heavily damaged by mines.

8. Korlat—Assumption of Mary Church—Sep. 18, 1991—mined and roof burned.

9. Krusevo—St. George Church—Aug. 26–27, 1991—damaged by hand grenades—bombed by air attack.

10. Miocici—Sep. 20, 1991—Church totally demolished.

11. Murvica—Church of the Immaculate Conception of the BVM, built in 1892—Sept. 28, 1991—North wall, part of the facade and belltower damaged. Oct. 5–6, 1991—again attacked and damaged further.

12. Nadin—Church of St. Anthony of Padua—Sep. 20, 1991—Sacristy and contents burned.

13. Podgradina—Holy Souls Church—erected in 1990—Sep. 13, 1991—damaged by 3 special projectiles from Islam Grecki 2½ km away; Sep. 19–20, 1991—roof burned; Sep. 19–20 damaged further.

14. Podprag (Parish of Jasenac)—Church of St. Francis of Assisi—Damaged.

15. Polaca—Church of SS. Cosmas & Damian—dedicated in 1989. Sep. 18, 1991—damaged, also the rectory; largest bell in tower burned.

16. Pristeg—Presentation of the Virgin Mary Church—Damaged Oct. 5, 1991.

17. Rastane Donje—Church of St. John the Baptist—1988—Sep. 18, 1991—damaged; again attacked on Oct. 3, 1991.

18. Suhovar—Church of St. Anthony of Padua and cemetery—Sep. 14, 1991—damaged.

19. Sukosan—Church of St. Martin above Sukosan—Nov. 6, 1991—damaged.

20. Tinj (Polac Parish)—St. John the Baptist Church—Damaged Sep. 18, 1991—extent of damage as yet unknown.

21. Tinj (Polac Parish)—St. Pasqual Church—new Sep. 18, 1991—damaged.

22. Zadar—Cathedral of St. Anastasia—Oct. 2, 1991—hit by shelling; Nov. 18, 1991—during a night air raid by the Jugo-army church was rocketed—the middle and rear portions of the nave were heavily damaged, one can see the sky through a hole in the roof, and the right nave has crushed roof tile and large gap through which a projectile passed and lodged in the organ which had been rebuilt during the past year.

23. Zadar—Church of St. Chrisogonus—1175—Sep. 30–Oct. 1, 1991—hit by a rainfall of grenades, minor damage to the main roof and northern nave, all windows broken; Nov. 18, 1991 church further damaged by air attack.

24. Zadar—Church of Our Lady Queen of Peace in Stanovi—Sep. 21, 1991—damaged.

25. Zadar—Church of St. Peter in Ploce—pre-romanesque church, of the first category—Roof demolished; around Sep. 30, 1991 all windows and doors thrown to the ground; grenades made 2 holes about 1 m. wide in the belltower, cemetery damaged and again hit Oct. 5–6, 1991.

26. Zadar—Church of St. Simon—from the 12th century—Oct. 5, 1991—damaged; large hole in roof made by grenade.

27. Zadar—Church of St. Joseph and rectory on Plovanj.—Damaged Oct. 6, 1991.

28. Zadar—Church of SS. Simon & Thaddeus—on Bokanjac—Church and cemetery chapel totally destroyed and burned on Oct. 6, 1991; Oct. 23, 1991—cemetery damaged.

29. Zadar—Church of the Assumption of the BVM on Belefuz—Oct. 6, 1991—slightly damaged.

30. Zadar—Church of Our Lady of Loretto on Arbanasi—Oct. 10, 1991—slightly damaged.

31. Zadar—Church of Our Lady on Debeljak—Oct. 6, 1991—windows on church broken.

32. Zemunik Donji—Oct. 3, 1991—new bells heavily damaged on the yet uncompleted church; rectory damaged.

Of the remaining church owned buildings the seminary and priests' home in Zadar were damaged by aerial shelling at night by the Yugoslav Army (Nov. 18, 1991).

RJEKA-SENJ DIOCESE

1. Bilaj—Church of St. Jacob—Sep. 8, 1991—heavily damaged by hand grenades; Sep. 11, 1991—totally destroyed.

2. Brlog—Church of the Visitation of the BVM—Damaged.

3. Cetinograd—Church of the Assumption of the BVM—Oct. 4, 1991—damaged; Nov. 5, 1991—demolished; Nov. 17, 1991—totally demolished and burned.

4. Canak—Church of the Holy Rosary—Damaged.

5. Dreznik—Church of St. Anthony of Padua—Oct. 8, 1991—damaged.

6. Gospic—Annunciation of the BVM Church—Top of belltower demolished.

7. Kompolje—St. Stephen the Martyr Church—Sep. 23 or 24, 1991—damaged.

8. Kuterevo—Church of Our Lady of Carmel—Attacked on Oct. 17, 1991.

9. Licki Novi—Church of St. Anthony of Padua—Sep. 12, 1991 damaged; Sep. 17, 1991 arsoned—walls burned, statue of St. Anthony damaged—tower demolished.

10. Licki Osik—Church of St. Joseph—Attacked Aug. 29, 1991; bomb and hand grenade attack on Sep. 1, 1991; two local people saved the statues from the main altar, electric organ and some other items. The church had been heavily ruined during World War II, and during the last 20 years was undergoing restoration which had just been completed.

11. Licko Lesce—Church of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary—Damaged.

12. Lovinac—Church of St. Michael—Church destroyed between Sep. 16th–22nd, 1991; pastor and people escaped over Mt. Velebit.

13. Octocac—Holy Trinity Church—Totally damaged by tank attack on Sep. 15, 1991; contents burned; belltower 42 meters high entirely torn down to the ground.

14. Prizna—Chapel of St. Anthony—Damaged.

15. Prizor—Church of the Holy Cross—Sep. 23 or 24, 1991—damaged.

16. Rakovica—Church of St. Helen—Nov. 15, 1991—totally destroyed.

17. Ribnik—St. Peter Church—Damaged.

18. Ricice—Church of St. Mary Magdalene—Demolished to its foundation.

19. Saborska—Church of St. John Nepomocene—Aug. 8, 1991—heavily damaged by grenades; Nov. 13, 1991—totally demolished and burned; massacres carried out.

20. Saborsko—Queen of the Rosary Chapel in the cemetery—Nov. 13, 1991—demolished and burned after a lengthy unsuccessful attacks.

21. Seliste—Oct. 8, 1991—new church damaged.

22. Sinac—St. Elijah Church—roof hit by grenades.

23. Smoljanac—Chapel of St. John the Baptist—Oct. 9, 1991—razed to its foundation.

24. SV. Rok—Church of St. Rocco—over 300 years old razed to its foundation.

25. Svica—St. John the Baptist Church—Sep. 15, 1991—damaged; damaged were old frescoes.

26. Vaganac—Holy Cross Church—Damaged on the 9th or 10th of Sep., 1991; October 8, 1991—village and church totally destroyed.

DESTROYED OR DAMAGED MONASTERIES AND FRIARIES

1. Borovo—Franciscan monastery

2. Cavtat—Our Lady of the Snow (1484) franciscan monastery—Oct. 7, 1991.

3. Cuntic—Franciscan monastery from 1699—In 1942—destroyed by chetniks (partisans); July 7, 1991—sacristy burned; Aug. 1, 1991—during orgy of the bandits—the monastery was burned, among items believed destroyed were a number of old books,

church records, church vestments from the 18th century, monastery chronicles, church kitchenware; before the fire the bandits for 5 days removed and took away all that was valuable.

4. Dubrovnik—Sigurata Monastery from the 11th century (owned by school sisters)—Nov. 10, 1991.

5. Dubrovnik—Monastery of the School sisters in Izvičica—Nov. 10, 1991.

6. Dubrovnik—Claretian monastery—around Nov. 10, 1991.

7. Dubrovnik—Little Brothers franciscan monastery from 1317—Nov. 11, 1991—hit by grenades.

8. Dubrovnik—St. Joseph, OFM—Damaged Nov. 11, 1991.

9. Dubrovnik—St. Dominic—dominican monastery from 1314—Damaged by grenades Nov. 11th & 12th, 1991.

10. Dubrovnik—Holy Cross—dominican monastery from 1437—Damaged Nov. 10, 1991.

11. Dubrovnik—Little Jesus—Our Lady's Field—Nov. 12, 1991.

12. Dubrovnik—Monastery of St. Catherine (now a school of music)—Nov. 10, 1991—damaged.

13. Dubrovnik—LAPAD—Our Lady of Mercy—capuchins—Nov. 7, 1991.

14. Dubrovnik—Daughters of Divine Charity—Salvator—Nov. 12, 1991.

15. Dubrovnik—KONO Sisters on Ciliae—Nov. 12, 1991.

16. Dubrovnik—PILE—Sisters on Cilae—Nov. 12, 1991.

17. Dubrovnik—DANCE—Sisters of the Immaculate Conception of the BVM.

18. Djakovo—Sisters of the Holy Cross—Damaged Sep. 16, 1991.

19. Hrvatska Kostajnica—Franciscan monastery damaged; mined before the Feast of All Saints.

20. Ilok—Franciscan monastery.

21. Kamensko—Paulist monastery—facade damaged; Nov. 5, 1991 heavily damaged.

22. Karin—Franciscan monastery dating to 1429—Damaged by mines on Aug. 26, 1991; monastery attacked and residents were searched and evicted; keys to monastery taken, automobile stolen.

23. Lokrum—Benedictine monastery from the XI century—Nov. 7, 1991—walls hit.

24. Mala Gorica—Convent of the Franciscan missionaries—Oct. 4-6, 1991—heavily damaged, roof and ceiling fell.

25. Nasice—Franciscan monastery—heavily damaged Sep. 20, 1991.

26. Osijek—Convent of the sisters of St. Vincent de Paul—Sep. 5, 1991.

27. Osijek—Capuchin monastery—Damaged Nov. 1, 1991.

28. Osijek—Franciscan monastery in Tvrda—Damaged by mines.

29. Osijek—Franciscan monastery of the Holy Family—Nov. 3, 1991—grenades penetrate roof and cement floorings.

30. Osijek—Jesuit residence—Damaged from Sep. 13-16, 1991.

31. Osijek—Sisters of the Holy Cross.

32. Petrinja. Daughters of Divine Charity—Hit Sep. 2, 1991.

33. Pridvorje. St. Vlaho—OFM—Oct. 1, 1991.

34. Rozat—Visitation of the BVM, Franciscan monastery—Oct. 2, 1991.

35. Sibenik—Franciscan monastery of St. Francis—Sep. 9, 1991—grenades penetrated the wall of the monastery from the seaside and the tower and windows damaged.

36. Vinkovci—Sisters of the Holy Cross—Sep. 24, 1991—hit by cassette bombs, damaging the newly restored house and house addition; house no longer inhabitable.

37. Vinkovci—conventuals, serving the church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary—

Sep. 24, 1991—convent house hit by mines; Oct. 7, 1991 as a result of multi-barrel howitzer a large hole about 3 meters wide was made in the connecting structure between the church and the monastery.

38. Vinkovci—Convent of the Sisters of Servants of the Child Jesus.

39. Vinjica (Dubrovnik) formerly a Benedictine retreat of St. Jacob.

40. Vukovar—Franciscan monastery.

41. Vukovar—Convent of the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

42. Vukovar—Convent of the Basilian Sisters.

DAMAGED ORTHODOX CHURCHES—(BY THE ARMY AND CHETNIKS)

1. Donji Bogicenci.

2. Drdut—by air attack—roof damaged.

3. Glavina Donja (near Imotski)—Explosion destroyed the entrance doors, inner doors, stairway to choirloft, and several religious pictures (unknown artists).

4. Jasenovac—Sep. 25, 1991—damaged by grenades.

5. Medari—Church of the Holy Transfiguration—Damaged by grenades of Serbian extremists.

6. Nova Gradiska—Sep. 15, 1991, explosion damaged the church on the back side; on Sep. 21, 1991 church hit by grenades of the Jugo Army.

7. Pakrac—Sep. 28, 1991—church burned.

8. Rastovac—Around Sep. 21, 1991.

9. Rasenica—Around Sep. 21, 1991.

10. Skradin—Church of St. Spiridon—Hit by mines; roof construction damaged.

11. Tovarnik—Sep. 22, 1991—heavily damaged.

12. Vinkovic—Sep. 9, 1991—Church heavily defaced with graffiti.

EVANGELICAL CHURCHES

1. Osijek—Damaged by mines and grenades—heavily damaged Nov. 16, 1991.

2. Podravska Slatina—damaged from army attack.

3. Vinkovci—Church burned.

REFORMED CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

1. Daruvar—near Daruvar the Hungarian reformed church damaged.

2. Korod.

3. Laslovo.

4. Ratfala.

JEWISH SYNAGOGUES

1. Dubrovnik—Damaged—second oldest synagogue in Europe, and the Jewish cemetery in Boninovo.

2. Osijek.

3. Zagreb—in August, an explosive was set in the building of the Jewish Union and in the Jewish section of the Mirogoj cemetery (perpetrators unknown).

Cernik—Jewish cemetery, the oldest in Croatia, in two separate attacks was destroyed by howitzers from Okucani, under occupation, and the jugo-army (beginning of September).

Daruvar—Jewish cemetery, damaged.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMEMORATIVE MEDALLIONS FOR DESERT STORM VETERANS

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

Mr. LAROCCO. Mr. Speaker, a year ago today, the United States was poised to begin ground combat in Kuwait. The ground war began on February 23 and ended on the 27th with Kuwait liberated.

Today the House will consider H.R. 3337. This bill is an assemblage of several commemoratives previously approved by the House which have been sent back from the Senate for our passage.

One part of today's bill provides for congressional commemorative medallions for Desert Storm veterans. The Desert Storm medallions will be funded through sales of a bronze duplicate medallion and struck at no cost to U.S. taxpayers.

All over our Nation, people have expressed gratitude to the troops. This silver medal is Congress' opportunity to say thanks.

Congress awarded gold medals to Gens. H. Norman Schwarzkopf and Colin Powell for their roles in the victory in Kuwait. Having recognized the generals, I hope you will agree that it is fitting to pay respect to the troops, too.

The House approved this provision overwhelmingly when it passed my bill, H.R. 1107, on suspension on July 31. I urge its passage as part of H.R. 3337 today.

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER

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

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, as Congress returns today from the Presidents' Day holiday recess, we are having a debate heating up concerning proper revisions to Federal tax policy. I want to share with Members of the House some words apparently written by and attributed to Abraham Lincoln. These 10 principles were sent to me by a Virginia constituent, and I think it appropriate for us to remember these views as we debate.

You cannot bring about prosperity by discouraging thrift.

You cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong.

You cannot help little men by tearing down big men.

You cannot help the wage earner by pulling down the wage payer.

You cannot further brotherhood of man by encouraging class hatred.

You cannot help the poor by destroying the rich.

You cannot establish sound security on borrowed money.

You cannot keep out of trouble by spending more than you earn.

You cannot build character and courage by taking away man's initiative and independence.

You cannot help men permanently by doing for them what they could and should do for themselves.

Mr. Speaker, these principles should be followed as we work together to improve our economy and set proper public policy.

CONGRESS RESPONSIBLE FOR DEFICIT AND ONLY CONGRESS HAS POWER TO SOLVE IT

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

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, someone earlier today in this well got up and said that this is Bush's deficit, not that of Congress. Now, that gentleman has been in this House of Representatives long enough to know better than that. The President presents a budget to us and we largely ignore it. We then do our own budget and we largely ignore that also. But Congress in all cases decides what is to be spent by this Government.

Mr. Speaker, the President cannot even save money and say, "We don't need this money for what you asked us to spend it for," unless he has our permission.

Mr. Speaker, make no mistake about it: The public is not fooled. If there is a deficit in the budget of the United States, it is Congress' deficit, and it is only Congress that has the power to solve that deficit.

YOU CAN'T GIVE THE PRESIDENT WHAT HE WANTS IF YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT HE WANTS

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

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to state my concern about the progress of the economic recovery package that has been advocated by the President. Whatever that package is, I do not know, because I understand the President's submission with regard to the budget is not really what he wants, that President Bush's recovery package continues to evolve.

The President's economic recovery package appears to be a moving target. I understand that he wanted a certain type of treatment for capital gains, but now I understand he has met with the minority Members in the House and has changed his package.

I understood initially he wanted a \$500 personal exemption increase provision. Now I understand that the \$500 personal exemption provision isn't in the Bush package today as it was yesterday.

Of most concern, I understand that the President is advocating changing accounting rules with regard to the savings and loan problem and the cost of that, and pension ERISA programs referred to an accrual accounting and that somehow, his budget will provide the money or saving in accounting gimmicks rather than by other conventional means.

This lack of Presidential leadership is resulting in a tax bidding war that this country does not need and which is not going to help economic develop-

ment or the present recession our Nation is experiencing. The Presidential recession package is more geared to the events in New Hampshire and other Presidential primaries than to what the U.S. economy needs.

Mr. Speaker, it is hard to give the President what he wants when we do not know what the President wants. When it changes like the public opinion polling that has the President offering revisions and tax gimmicks instead of a sound policy path of stability which our Nation desperately needs today, not in November after the Presidential election.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken tomorrow, Wednesday, February 19, 1992.

□ 1220

ALLEGHENY WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATION

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 606) to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating certain segments of the Allegheny River in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 606

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF ALLEGHENY RIVER.

In order to preserve and protect for present and future generations the outstanding scenic, natural, recreational, scientific, historic, and ecological values of the Allegheny River in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and to assist in the protection, preservation, and enhancement of the fisheries resources associated with such river, section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding the following new paragraph at the end:

"() ALLEGHENY, PENNSYLVANIA.—The segment from Kinzua Dam downstream approximately 7 miles to the United States Route 6 Bridge, and the segment from Buckaloons Recreation Area at Irvine, Pennsylvania, downstream approximately 47 miles to the southern end of Alcorn Island at Oil City, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river through a cooperative agreement with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the counties of Warren, Forest, and Venango, as provided under section 10(e) of this Act; and the segment from the sewage treatment plant at

Franklin downstream approximately 31 miles to the refinery at Emlenton, Pennsylvania, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river through a cooperative agreement with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Venango County, as provided under section 10(e) of this Act."

SEC. 2. ADVISORY COUNCILS FOR THE ALLEGHENY NATIONAL RECREATIONAL RIVER.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Agriculture (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall establish within 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act 2 advisory councils to assist him on the establishment of final boundaries and the management of the river segments designated by section 1 of this Act (hereinafter referred to as the "Allegheny National Wild and Scenic River"), as follows:

(1) The Northern Advisory Council, to provide advice for the management of the segments of the Allegheny National Wild and Scenic River between Kinzua Dam and Alcorn Island.

(2) The Southern Advisory Council, to provide advice for the management of the segment of the Allegheny National Wild and Scenic River between Franklin and Emlenton.

(b) NORTHERN ADVISORY COUNCIL.—(1) The Northern Advisory Council shall be composed of 9 members appointed by the Secretary as follows:

(A) The Forest Supervisor of the Allegheny National Forest, or his designee, who shall serve as chair of the Council and be a nonvoting member.

(B) The Secretary of the Department of Environmental Resources of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or his designee.

(C) 6 members, 2 from each county from recommendations submitted by the County Commissioners of Warren, Forest, and Venango Counties, of which no fewer than 2 such members shall be riparian property owners along the Allegheny National Wild and Scenic River.

(D) One member from a nonprofit conservation organization concerned with the protection of natural resources from recommendations submitted by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

(2) members appointed under subparagraphs (C) and (D) of paragraph (1) shall be appointed for terms of 3 years. A vacancy in the Council shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(3) Members of the Northern Advisory Council shall serve without pay as such and members who are full-time officers or employees of the United States shall receive no additional pay by reason of their service on the Commission. Each member shall be entitled to reimbursement for expenses reasonably incurred in carrying out their responsibilities under this Act.

(4) The Northern Advisory Council shall cease to exist 10 years after the date on which the Secretary approves the management plan for the Allegheny National Recreation River.

(c) SOUTHERN ADVISORY COUNCIL.—(1) The Southern Advisory Council shall be composed of 7 members appointed by the Secretary as follows:

(A) The Forest Supervisor of the Allegheny National Forest, or his designee, who shall serve as a nonvoting member.

(B) The Secretary of the Department of Environmental Resources of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or his designee, who shall serve as chairman.

(C) 4 members from recommendations submitted by the County Commissioners of Venango County, of which at least one shall be a riparian property owner along the Allegheny National Wild and Scenic River.

(D) One member from a nonprofit conservation organization concerned with the protection of natural resources, from recommendations submitted by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

(2) members appointed under subparagraphs (C) and (D) of paragraph (1) shall be appointed for terms of 3 years. A vacancy of the county representatives on the Council shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(3) Members of the Southern Advisory Council shall serve without pay as such and members who are full-time officers or employees of the United States shall receive no additional pay by reason of their service on the Commission. Each member shall be entitled to reimbursement for expenses reasonably incurred in carrying out their responsibilities under this Act.

(4) The Southern Advisory Council shall cease to exist 10 years after the date on which the Secretary approves the management plan for the Allegheny National Recreation River.

SEC. 3. ADMINISTRATION OF ALLEGHENY NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER.

(a) BOUNDARIES.—After consultation with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, advisory councils, local governments, and the public, and within 18 months after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall take such action with respect to the segments of the Allegheny River designated under section 1 of this Act as is required under section 3(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

(b) INTERIM MEASURES.—As soon as practicable after enactment of this Act, the Secretary, shall issue guidelines specifying standards for local zoning ordinances, pursuant to section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, with the objective of protecting the outstandingly remarkable values of the Allegheny Wild and Scenic River, as defined by the Secretary. Once issued, such guidelines shall have the force and effect provided in section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

(c) ADMINISTRATION OF CERTAIN SEGMENTS.—

(1) Land and mineral rights acquired by the Secretary for the purpose of managing the Allegheny National Wild and Scenic River segments located between Kinzua Dam and Alcorn Island shall be added to and become part of the Allegheny National Forest.

(2) Land and mineral rights acquired by the Secretary for the purpose of managing the Allegheny National Wild and Scenic River segment located between Franklin and Emlenton may be managed under a cooperative agreement with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

SEC. 5. STUDY RIVERS.

(a) STUDY.—Section 5(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271-1287) is amended by adding the following new paragraphs at the end thereof:

"() CLARION, PENNSYLVANIA.—The segment of the main stem of the river from Ridgway to its confluence with the Allegheny River. The Secretary of Agriculture shall conduct the study of such segment.

"() MILL CREEK, JEFFERSON AND CLARION COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA.—The segment of the main stem of the creek from its headwaters near Gumbert Hill in Jefferson County, downstream to the confluence with the Clarion River."

SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] will be recognized for 20 minutes and the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HEFLEY] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the legislation presently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, as our colleagues will recall, last year the House passed a bill—H.R. 1323—to designate about 85 miles of the Allegheny River, in northeastern Pennsylvania, for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system and to provide for a study of two tributaries of the Allegheny for possible future designation. That was a noncontroversial and bipartisan measure, sponsored by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLINGER] and our Interior Committee colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KOSTMAYER].

The Senate has not acted on that House-passed bill. Instead, later last year, they passed S. 606, a similar but not identical bill introduced by Senator Heinz prior to his tragic death. Notably, that bill differs from the one passed by the House by the omission from the Senate bill of the provisions for study of the Clarion River and Mill Creek.

Those study provisions have considerable local support, and were an important part of the House bill. Accordingly, we are moving to take up the Senate-passed bill and to amend it to conform to the House-passed bill.

That will give the Senate the opportunity to act on Senator Heinz's bill and also to provide for the study of the two tributaries, as proposed by Mr. CLINGER and Mr. KOSTMAYER and as approved by the Interior Committee and the House. I urge the adoption of this motion.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 606, a bill to designate 85 miles of the Allegheny River in northeastern Pennsylvania as a unit of the Wild and Scenic River System. This is an important measure which will protect certain

outstandingly remarkable river values that were first recognized 13 years ago.

The Forest Service has studied this river and the provisions of this bill regarding specific river segments to be designated are consistent with the results of their studies. The administration has testified in support of non-Federal management for those river segments entirely outside the forest boundary. In my experience under this act, such an arrangement would have been preferable both fiscally and in terms of retaining as much control as possible at the local level.

As the chairman has explained, the amendments we are acting on today merely alter the Senate-passed bill to conform to what the House had previously passed. It is my understanding that these amendments are fully supported by Mr. CLINGER, whose district is directly affected, and in a bipartisan fashion by the entire Pennsylvania delegation.

Therefore, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill.

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, today is a very important day for river protection. I am pleased that S. 606, as adopted by the other body, will designate the Allegheny River as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Enactment of permanent protection for the Allegheny is a wonderful tribute to the memory of Senator Heinz, who first introduced the bill.

However, today we are requesting that the other body enact the House version of this bill. In addition to designation of the Allegheny River for wild and scenic river status, the House version of the bill provides a study to determine if wild and scenic river status is appropriate for two additional Pennsylvania rivers that are tributaries of the Allegheny River, the Clarion and Mill Creek. By extension, these rivers are a part of the Allegheny River. Not only are they very scenic and undeveloped but also provide superb recreational opportunities for the area. They deserve to be studied for possible inclusion under the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Thousands of hunters, fishermen, recreational boaters, and tourists annually enjoy these two rivers as they flow through portions of the Allegheny Forest. In fact, the definitive canoeing guidebook for Pennsylvania states that the "Clarion is a superb canoeing river * * * cradled in a wooden gorge, peace and quiet are the Clarion's trademark." (Gertler, "Keystone Canoeing," 1985).

It should be noted that the process to study these rivers started over 13 years ago. In fact, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania recommended them for study in its 1980 water plan, giving it the highest possible priority ranking. America's leading canoeing and river conservation organizations have endorsed the study of the Clarion and Mill Creek for potential designation. These organizations include the American Whitewater Affiliation, American Canoe Association, and American Rivers. In addition, the leading canoeing clubs in Pennsylvania support the bill as well, such as the Three Rivers Paddling Club and the Philadelphia Canoe Club.

I wish that every Member of Congress would take the opportunity to visit the Clarion River and enjoy the gentle pools, swift rapids, and pristine shoreline of this American treasure. The State of Pennsylvania abounds with natural wonders, and the Clarion River and its tributary, Mill Creek, are truly jewels in this crown of environmental wonder. It's up to us to preserve this wilderness for our children and grandchildren, so that they too may enjoy the wonders of the natural world.

I would urge my colleagues to support the original House language for this bill and implore the Members of the other body to include the study provisions for these exquisite rivers in the bill we will send to President Bush. The Clarion River and Mill Creek deserve study, they deserve protection, and they deserve a favorable vote from both bodies of Congress.

Finally, I would like to thank my distinguished colleagues Chairman VENTO, Congressman MARLENEE, and Congressman KOSTMAYER for helping to protect these rivers. Without their invaluable assistance and hard work in bringing this legislation to the floor, this effort to protect these resources for future generations would not have been possible.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, today the House of Representatives will approve legislation, authored by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Representative WILLIAM CLINGER, and myself, to protect the beauty of western Pennsylvania. This will be the third time that the House has passed our legislation designating 85 miles of the Allegheny River as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

I would like to thank both Chairman VENTO for his support and Congressman BILL CLINGER for all his work and support, in protecting the beauty and scenery of the Allegheny River.

The Interior Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, which I chaired, held a hearing in 1989 in Pittsburgh to review operations and policies in the Allegheny National Forest [ANF]. One of the major focal points was the draft Forest Service report on recommending protection strategies for the Allegheny River. Congressman CLINGER and I became convinced that, indeed, the river was worthy of Federal protection and that there was substantial public support for such a proposal. Representative CLINGER, who represents that region of Pennsylvania, and I developed a piece of legislation that would bring 85 miles of the Allegheny River under the protection of the U.S. Forest Service, and yet it would be done so in cooperation with local communities and landowners.

Our legislation calls for Forest Service management both inside and outside the proclamation boundary of the ANF. But this should present no problem. The U.S. Forest Service can and should provide leadership in protecting resources in and near national forests. Additionally, the Forest Service plays a vital role in advising private landowners and communities how to protect important forests, watersheds, and open space through the State and Private Forestry Program.

Mr. Speaker, this would be only the second wild and scenic river designation in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and I look forward

to working with Congressman CLINGER and the rest of the Pennsylvania delegation to bring this kind of protection of many other rivers in our beautiful State.

Again, I appreciate the House acting on this bill at such a busy time, and I look forward to enacting this bipartisan effort this year.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 606, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

MICHIGAN SCENIC RIVERS ACT OF 1991

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 476) to designate certain rivers in the State of Michigan as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendments:

Page 11, line 7, strike out "river." and insert "river.".

Page 11, strike out lines 8 to 14.

Page 11, after line 18, insert:

"() BRULE, MICHIGAN AND WISCONSIN.—The 33-mile segment from Brule Lake in the northeast quarter of section 15, township 41 north, range 13 east, to the National Forest boundary at the southeast quarter of section 31, township 41 north, range 17 east.

Page 15, line 4, strike out "Carp," and insert: Brule, Carp.

Page 17, after line 18, insert:

(g) BRULE RIVER STUDY COMMITTEE.—For the purposes of the Brule River Study Committee established pursuant to subsection (a), any reference in this section to the State of Michigan shall be deemed to be a reference to the State of Michigan and the State of Wisconsin.

Page 19, line 3, strike out "(16 U.S.C. 1271(b))." and insert "(16 U.S.C. 1277(b))."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] will be recognized for 20 minutes and the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HEFLEY] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the measure before the House.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, during the 1st session of the 102d Congress the House passed a bill to designate a number of rivers in Michigan for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. That bill reflected the hard work and outstanding leadership of its principal sponsor, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KILDEE] and it had broad bipartisan support within the Michigan delegation.

Unfortunately, the Senate did not complete action on that bill before the end of the 101st Congress. Therefore, the legislation was reintroduced last year as H.R. 476, which was favorably reported from the Interior Committee and passed by the House on June 3.

The Senate has now returned H.R. 476 to the House with some amendments. My motion is to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments, to send the bill to the President.

The most significant Senate amendment concerns a segment of the Brule River that is part of the boundary between Michigan and Wisconsin. The House-passed bill would have designated this segment for management as a recreational river under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The Senate amended the bill to instead place this segment of the Brule in a study category, with a later report about possible designation to be submitted within 3 years.

I don't believe that enactment of the bill as passed by the House would have presented any real problems. But this relatively minor change is acceptable, so I urge the House to concur in the Senate's amendments and clear the bill for enactment into law.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I am concerned that the Congress is once again bringing to the floor a wild and scenic rivers bill that is strongly opposed by the Member whose district is principally affected. I believe our committee system must make a better attempt at reaching a consensus rather than bringing a bill like this to the floor.

I would like to correct some fundamental misconceptions about H.R. 476. Although proponents claim this bill is needed to prevent imminent development of these rivers, this is not the case. At the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands' hearing on this bill, the Forest Service witnesses were not able to identify any threats to these rivers. This should not be surprising since the Upper Peninsula of Michigan has consistently lost population since the Second World War. It is an economically depressed area that is hundreds of miles away from major metropolitan areas.

Another common assertion by supporters of H.R. 476 is that most of these rivers are on Federal land so that impacts for private landowners are minimal. According to Forest Service statistics, 30 percent of the lands in the proposed river corridors—or 45,000 acres—are private property. Even though most of these rivers have over 50-percent public ownership thereby preventing condemnation through fee acquisition, the Federal Government still has unlimited authority to condemn through scenic easements. In fact, the mere threat of condemnation through scenic easement effectively results in Federal land use planning of private property along every river corridor in this bill.

Finally, we are told that since the rivers included in this bill are already managed as wild and scenic under existing forest plans, there is little or no reason for concern among local citizens. We should remember that the Ottawa forest plan was appealed partially because of its inclusion of the Ontonagon River as an area to be managed as a wild and scenic river. This appeal was supported by the boards of commissioners of all four counties surrounding the Ottawa National Forest and ultimately was decided in Washington, DC. This controversial river is included in H.R. 476.

I would like to commend the Senate for amending the House bill to remove the Brule River from an instant designation status and changing it to a study river. Congressman TOBY ROTH pointed out during Interior Committee consideration of this bill last year that such a designation would complicate the long-planned construction of a railroad bridge across this segment of the Brule. The bridge would connect Tipler, WI, with Iron River, MI. The Senate amendment would improve chances for striking a better balance between river protection and economic development along this segment of the Brule River.

□ 1230

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KILDEE] the principal sponsor of this legislation and a member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on leave to the Committee on the Budget. We want him back, Mr. Speaker.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to strongly support H.R. 476, the Michigan Scenic Rivers Act, which is coming before us because of minor changes that have been made since we passed this important legislation last June.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is critical in our efforts to protect and preserve more than 500 miles of free-flowing rivers in my home State of Michigan.

Since first introducing this legislation 3 years ago, I have worked with

environmentalists, with conservationists, with the State of Michigan, with local landowners and with the timber industry to ensure that we have the best possible legislation to protect these rivers, which are one of our most precious natural resources.

We now have the opportunity today to pass this legislation into law, and I would urge my colleagues to do so.

Not only is this bill crucial environmentally in my own State, but by enacting the Michigan Scenic Rivers Act of 1992 into law, Congress will be taking a large step in protecting many of the rivers that flow into America's largest reservoir of freshwater, the five Great Lakes.

Mr. Speaker, I am deeply grateful for the support my colleagues have given this legislation in the past. With that continued support, we are on the verge of creating what is, for both Michigan and for this entire Nation, a tremendously important piece of environmental protection.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume just to summarize and say this bill will not change the current management. Most of these rivers are within the national forests of Michigan and have been recommended by the National Forest Service and are supported by the administration. So this action is consistent with that and I fully expect that this bill will be signed. It represents a good, professional effort on the part of the Michigan delegation as well as the Forest Service, and the administration has endorsed it.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to H.R. 476.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MANZANAR NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 543) to establish the Manzanar National Historic Site in the State of California, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendments:

Page 1, strike out all after line 2, over to and including line 17 on page 6 and insert:

TITLE I—MANZANAR NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

SECTION 101. ESTABLISHMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In order to provide for the protection and interpretation of the historical, cultural, and natural resources associated with the relocation of Japanese-Americans during World War II, there is hereby established the Manzanar National Historic Site in the State of California.

(b) AREA INCLUDED.—The site shall consist of approximately 500 acres of land as generally depicted on a map entitled "Map 3—Alternative Plans—Manzanar Internment Camp" numbered 80,002 and dated February 1989. Such map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The Secretary may from time to time make minor revisions in the site boundaries.

SEC. 102. DEFINITIONS.

As used in the title, the term—

(1) "Advisory Commission" means the Manzanar National Historic Site Advisory Commission established pursuant to section 105 of this title;

(2) "city" means the City of Los Angeles;

(3) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior; and

(4) "site" means the Manzanar National Historic Site established pursuant to section 101 of this title.

SEC. 103. ACQUISITION OF LAND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) Subject to the limitations set forth in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this subsection, the Secretary is authorized to acquire lands or interests therein within the boundaries of the site of donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or by exchange.

(2) Lands or interests therein located within the boundaries of the site which are owned by the State of California, or a political subdivision thereof, may be acquired only by donation or exchange.

(3) The Secretary shall not acquire lands or interests therein located within the boundaries of the site which are owned by the city of Los Angeles until such time as the Secretary has entered into an agreement with the city to provide water sufficient to fulfill the purposes of the site.

(b) MAINTENANCE FACILITY.—The Secretary is authorized to contribute up to \$1,100,000 in cash or services for the relocation or construction of a maintenance facility for Inyo County, California.

SEC. 104. ADMINISTRATION OF SITE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) The Secretary shall administer the site in accordance with this title and with the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-67).

(2) Nothing in this title shall create, expand, or diminish any authority of the Secretary over lands or activities of the city of Los Angeles outside the boundaries of the site.

(b) DONATIONS.—The Secretary may accept and expend donations of funds, property, or services from individuals, foundations, corporations, or public entities for the purpose of providing such services and facilities as the Secretary deems consistent with the purposes of this title.

(c) GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Within 3 years after the date funds are made available for this subsection, the Secretary shall, in

consultation with the Advisory Commission, prepare a general management plan for the site. Such plan shall be transmitted to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives.

(d) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**—The Secretary is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with—

(1) public and private entities for management and interpretive programs within the site; and

(2) the State of California, or a political subdivision thereof, for the rendering, on a reimbursable basis, of rescue, fire fighting, and law enforcement services and cooperative assistance by nearby law enforcement and fire preventive agencies.

(e) **WATER.**—Except as provided in section 103(a)(3) of this title, nothing in this title shall affect the water rights of the city of Los Angeles.

(f) **TRANSPORT OF LIVESTOCK.**—Any person who holds a permit from the Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles to graze livestock on city-owned lands contiguous with the site may move such livestock across those Federal lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management which are located contiguous with the site, for the purpose of transporting such livestock from one city-owned parcel to the other.

SEC. 105. ADVISORY COMMISSION.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is hereby established an 11-member advisory commission to be known as the Manzanar National Historic Site Advisory Commission. The members of the Advisory Commission shall be appointed by the Secretary, and shall include former internees of the Manzanar relocation camp, local residents, representatives of Native American groups, and members of the general public.

(b) **TERMS.**—Members of the Advisory Commission shall serve for a term of 2 years. Any member of the Advisory Commission appointed for a definitive term may serve after the expiration of his or her term, until such time as a successor is appointed.

(c) **CHAIRMAN.**—The members of the Advisory Commission shall designate one of the members as Chairman.

(d) **CONSULTATION.**—The Secretary, or the Secretary's designee, shall from time to time, but at least semi-annually, meet and consult with the Advisory Commission with respect to the development, management, and interpretation of the site, including the preparation of a general management plan as required by section 104(c) of this title.

(e) **MEETINGS.**—The Advisory Commission shall meet on a regular basis. Notice of meetings shall be published in local newspapers. Advisory Commission meetings shall be held at locations and in such a manner as to ensure adequate public involvement.

(f) **EXPENSES.**—Members of the Advisory Commission shall serve without compensation, but while engaged in official business shall be entitled to travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence in the same manner as persons employed intermittently in government service under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(g) **CHARTER.**—The provisions of section 14(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (86 Stat. 776) are hereby waived with respect to the Advisory Commission.

(h) **TERMINATION.**—The Advisory Commission shall terminate 10 years after the date of enactment of this title.

SEC. 106. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this title.

Page 7, line 5, strike out "enactment" and insert "funds are made available for".

Page 7, line 20, strike out "Internment or concentration and temporary" and insert "Internment and temporary".

Page 9, line 17, strike out all after "preservationists." down to and including "lands." in line 19 and insert "In preparing the study, if the Secretary determines that it is necessary to have access to Indian lands, the Secretary shall request permission from the appropriate tribe."

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] will be recognized for 20 minutes and the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HEFLEY] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 543 and the Senate amendments thereto.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 543 is legislation to designate the Manzanar National Historic Site in eastern California. This legislation was introduced by Representative MEL LEVINE and was passed by the House on June 24, 1991. The Senate made several minor amendments and passed the bill on November 26 of last year.

Mr. Speaker, tomorrow marks the 50th anniversary of the signing of Executive Order 9066. This order, signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, authorized the Secretary of War to exclude citizens and aliens of Japanese descent from designated areas. As a result of this order, over 120,000 people were removed to relocation camps located mostly in desolate areas of the West. Forced to take with them only what they could carry, these citizens had to endure not only the loss of property and liberty but the stigma of suspected disloyalty—a crisis in our democracy in America.

Title 1 of H.R. 543 would designate the 500-acre Manzanar War Relocation Center as a national historic site. Manzanar was the first of 10 relocation centers and it held 10,000 people from the spring of 1942 to the end of 1945. Title 2 of the bill would provide for a Japanese-American landmark theme study. This provision was the work of Representative GEORGE MILLER, chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. I commend Mr. LEVINE and Mr. MILLER for their work on this measure which will serve to remind

present and future generations of this sad chapter in our history when our Government unjustly treated an entire group of its own citizens simply because of their background.

The amendments adopted in the Senate to H.R. 543 deal with the city of Los Angeles, which is the owner of the 500-acre parcel where Manzanar is located. The Senate language clearly states that nothing in title I of the bill shall effect the water rights of the city of Los Angeles, except for an agreement to be reached between the Secretary of Interior and the city of Los Angeles for the provision of sufficient water for the site. The Senate-passed bill has another section which states that nothing in this title shall create, expand, or diminish any authority of the Secretary of Interior over lands or activities of the city of Los Angeles outside the boundaries of the site. The intent of this language is that the Secretary's authority over lands outside the boundaries of the site should not be altered by the enactment of this legislation. However, it is not the intent of this language to prevent the Secretary from participating in any proceeding by any authority to protect the natural, cultural, or historical resources for which the park was established. Nor should this language prevent the Secretary from participating in any proceeding by any authority to protect the health, safety, and enjoyment of the visitors to the national historic site.

Mr. Speaker, 3 years ago, this body passed legislation which acknowledged the injustice of the internment policy and apologized on behalf of the people of the United States. Our willingness to make restitution when we departed from our founding principles of freedom and civil liberties is a sign of our humility and greatness as a nation. Today we have a unique opportunity to build on that record by establishing a national historic site which will serve as a permanent reminder of a time when our country denied its own people rights guaranteed in the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Passage of this bill today is an appropriate way to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Executive order, and I urge members to support this bill, as amended by the Senate.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 543 which provides for the establishment of Manzanar National Historic Site in Inyo County, CA. This act would recognize and commemorate an important aspect of American history, the internment of over 110,000 Japanese-Americans during World War II without charges or a trial. It is appropriate that this important story be broadly interpreted to the American people, so that we can be sure to learn from our past actions.

Mr. VENTO has adequately described the historic significance of the events which took place at Manzanar and explained the details of the bill we are considering today. I would just like to point out that with this bill comes a recognition that we cannot expect, as a matter of course, that new park areas will be created on the backs of State and local government agencies. If the Congress wants to create a new park area, or expand an existing one, it will have to consider the full cost of its actions. In the case of Manzanar, we are creating a park from lands owned exclusively by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power and facilities owned by Inyo County.

While I would certainly not object to a donation of property interests on behalf of these or other government agencies, such donations are something that Congress should reward with distinction, not insist upon. Therefore, under this bill we have authorized payment for these non-Federal interests.

I would also like to note my support for amendments adopted in the Senate. Those amendments are very helpful in properly defining the role of the Federal Government in terms of land acquisition and management.

Finally, I would like to recognize the efforts of Mr. THOMAS who has done an excellent job of representing the interests of his constituents during the development of this measure.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this bill.

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

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow marks the 50th anniversary of the signing of Executive Order 9066, President Roosevelt's directive allowing the Secretary of War to relocate Americans of Japanese descent against their will to 10 camps, including Manzanar in California. It's altogether fitting and appropriate that we use this anniversary to approve and send to the President H.R. 543, legislation to designate Manzanar a national historic site.

Aside from recognizing Manzanar, H.R. 543 also includes a provision I added directing the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a Japanese-American national historic landmark theme study of other key sites used during the internment period. Among the sites to be studied are places where Japanese-Americans were given military training and language lessons to aid in the defense of our Nation during World War II. The legislation initiates a process to give proper designation to the sites so that we may remind succeeding generations that they are not to light-

ly trample on the constitutional rights of citizens, even in times of war.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 543 elevates Manzanar's present status as a national historic landmark to a national historic site. While both designations recognize a site's historical significance, national historic sites also have the benefit of interpretive facilities.

The legislation recognizes the important role Manzanar played in our history. One of 10 internment camps in the United States, Manzanar was the first site where Japanese-Americans were sent against their will because of their Japanese heritage during World War II. Approximately 10,000 persons were relocated to Manzanar in Inyo County, CA.

Today, many visitors traveling in the Owens Valley along Highway 395 stop at Manzanar. Unfortunately, the historic resources at Manzanar are not well protected. Vandalism frequently occurs on the site. H.R. 543 would help protect Manzanar by authorizing the Secretary to enter into cooperative agreements with public and private entities in California to manage the site and institute interpretive programs. By placing a small staff at the site, we will significantly reduce the graffiti and vandalism presently occurring at Manzanar.

Mr. Speaker, I also would like to address what the bill does not do. H.R. 543 does not create, expand, or diminish any authority of the Secretary over lands or activities of the city of Los Angeles outside the boundaries of the site.

As this legislation moved through the legislative process, the city of Los Angeles pushed for amendments which could have expanded the city's water rights and exempted the city from the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, and public trust doctrine. The city of Los Angeles did not succeed in this effort. The legislation is neutral in all respects; it neither expands or contracts the city's rights on lands outside the site.

Robert A. Jones' recent column in the Los Angeles Times sheds some light on the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's interest in this legislation. My colleagues may be interested in reading his informative column.

I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation which reinforces our commitment to civil liberties and the Constitution. As the historic marker at Manzanar says, "May the injustices and humiliation suffered here as a result of hysteria, racism and economic exploitation never emerge again."

MANZANAR AND THE BIG STALL

(By Robert A. Jones)

The mystery deepens. Six months ago, a bill was submitted in Congress to create a national historic monument at the old Manzanar internment camp. Fifty years

after we rounded up the Japanese-Americans and put them behind barbed wire for the duration of WW II, the country finally seemed ready to commemorate the crimes committed there.

The Democrats supported the bill. The Republicans supported it. So did the White House. All the ducks had lined up.

But no bill has left the Congress. For six months it has stewed. And now, with the holiday adjournment approaching, there is an increasing possibility that 1991 will come and go without congressional action on Manzanar.

Why the stew?

Because the current owner of the Manzanar site has stalled the legislation at every turn, demanding concessions that baffle the bill's supporters, threatening to block the transfer of the land. The current owner, and only the current owner, stands in the way of the bill's speedy passage.

That owner is the city of Los Angeles.

More specifically, the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. The ruins of Manzanar happen to be located in the middle of the city's vast water farm in the Owens Valley. Of the 250,000 acres that the city owns in the valley, Manzanar comprises about 600.

Not a big deal, you might think. But the Owens Valley produces about 70% of the city's water supply. And the department manages that land like England once managed India. Impending change, any change, is greeted with suspicion. Threats are perceived everywhere.

When we first discussed the stall over Manzanar back in August, the department was claiming that its concerns were minor. All that was needed, said board President Michael Gage, was the addition of some "language" in the bill assuring the city that its water rights would not be handicapped.

If you have difficulty seeing how the creation of a 600-acre historic site could threaten the city's rights on its remaining quarter-million acres, join the crowd. No one in Congress understands either. The mystery is enhanced when you realize that the original legislation stated that the city's water rights "shall not be affected."

Nonetheless, everyone tried to solve the department's problem. First, Congressman Mel Levine had a go. Proposed changes flew back and forth between Washington and L.A.

Nothing doing. Finally, the House of Representatives went ahead and passed a version that the department deemed unacceptable.

Then the bill went to the Senate where Sen. Alan Cranston's office gave it a try. More changes, more new language.

Same result. At one point the department said no to this proposed version:

"Nothing in this Title shall provide any new authority of the Secretary over land or activities outside the boundaries of the site." The "secretary" in that sentence refers to the secretary of the Interior, who administers national historic monuments.

Somehow, in this language, the department saw the makings of mischief. But where? By whom?

A mystery. In fairness, it should be pointed out that the department did offer its own compromise proposals during the negotiations. These proposals, in fact, stand as the only clear statement of what the department really wants, and may offer a clue to the mystery.

Charles Warren, executive director of the State Lands Commission, scrutinized the proposals for Cranston, and then offered this: "[They] could have the effect of immunizing

it [the department] from regulation under the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, and the public trust doctrine."

In other words, the department appeared to be suggesting an exchange: It would spring Manzanar in return for an exemption from existing environmental laws in the Owens Valley.

This would have constituted no small boon to the department. The valley, you understand, currently suffers from some of the worst dust storms in the nation, thanks largely to the department's activities. There have been lawsuits, there will be more, and the federal Environmental Protection Agency is leaning on the department to heal some of the valley's wounds.

So maybe that explains the mystery. In one sense, it is satisfying to think there is some rational basis, however unsavory, to the department's behavior.

In any case, the impasse continues. On Wednesday comes one more hearing on the Manzanar bill, probably its last chance for 1991.

That gives everyone three days to find a solution. Three days to prove that government can, at least, accomplish a simple, straightforward act of commemoration.

Or prove that it cannot.

□ 1240

Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the work of our colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. LEVINE], who spent many long hours working on this legislation and to negotiate some of the problems which we had with various local agencies which are now cleared up in this legislation due to the work of the subcommittee, and also to thank the gentleman from California [Mr. MATSUI] and the gentleman from California [Mr. MINETA] for their support and participation in passage of this legislation.

I urge all of my colleagues to support it.

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

Mr. Speaker, as the chairman indicated, throughout the consideration of this measure, we had really the hard work of the gentleman from California [Mr. LEVINE], but also in tandem with some nonmembers of the committee who have brought a special sense of view and urgency to the action on it, the gentleman from California [Mr. MINETA] and the gentleman from California [Mr. MATSUI].

Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. MINETA].

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

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise in strong support of H.R. 543.

This bill would establish the Manzanar National Historic Site, and I urge my colleagues to concur with the Senate amendments and approve this legislation.

Our discussion today in the U.S. House of Representatives could not come at a more appropriate moment in history.

Tomorrow is the 50th anniversary of the Executive order that led to the es-

tablishment of the Manzanar internment camp, and to the unjust confinement of 120,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry in it and nine camps like it for much of the Second World War.

I was one of those interned, as a 10-year-old boy, at Santa Anita Racetrack in California and Heart Mountain, WY.

Three-and-a-half years ago, on August 10, 1988, President Reagan signed the Civil Liberties Act into law, lifting the stain of disloyalty that had clung to Americans of Japanese ancestry before then.

Today, by voting to designate Manzanar as a national historic site, Congress will continue to restore the honor and dignity of those who were interned.

After the empire of Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, HI on December 7, 1941, one of the first casualties of that attack was faith and trust within our American Nation.

America quickly saw little value in distinguishing between the attackers at Pearl Harbor and uniformly loyal Japanese-Americans who were every bit as much the target of that dawn air raid in Hawaii.

All too much effort was invested, instead, in expedience. And the search was on for scapegoats.

Newspaper headlines told this story. And by February 1942, those headlines had reached a fever pitch.

Wednesday, February 18, the San Francisco Chronicle. Headline:

Enemy Aliens: Demand for State Martial Law Sent to General DeWitt by Impatient Congressmen.

Thursday, February 19. Headline:

Enemy Aliens: Congressmen Demand All American-Born Japs be Moved from Coastal Areas.

Friday, February 20. Headline:

Enemy Aliens: Second Generation Japs to be Evacuated from Coast, War Department Predicts. Civil Liberties May go By the Boards.

And finally, on Saturday, February 21. Headline:

Drive Against Enemy Aliens: FDR Orders Army Rule for All Strategic Areas. Even Citizen Japs May be Cleared from the Coast.

And that story in the Chronicle read, in part:

Bringing California only a step short of martial law, the President slashed through a web of legal entanglements, directed military commanders to mark whatever zones they need, and to oust immediately any unwanted aliens and citizens.

The story continued:

His orders smashed directly at 60,000 American-Born Japanese on the West Coast, all hitherto protected under a cloak of U.S. citizenship.

Mr. Speaker, part of the charge of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 was to educate the American people about the tragedies and injustices of the internment.

The establishment of the Manzanar National Historic Site will direct the Secretary of the Interior to help meet that charge.

The families that were interned were deprived of the basic rights guaranteed them by the Constitution of the United States.

They were victims of prejudice, racism, and war time hysteria.

The myth that this forced relocation was for our own good was a lie exposed by the first sight of camp guard towers with their machine guns pointed in at us, instead of out.

Mr. Speaker, for America to avoid another such tragedy, it is up to Congress—as representatives of the American people—to promote continued awareness and discussion of past mistakes, and our efforts to restore personal justice denied.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation will help ensure that Americans know the full history of the Manzanar camp, and the people interned there.

H.R. 543 also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to study other sites relevant to the internment.

For many of the people who were interned—including those who volunteered into our Army's 442nd Regimental Combat Team, and its 100th battalion, and the Military Intelligence Service—the names and places contained in this bill are living history.

Indeed, every site named in this legislation has great personal meaning for those who were interned, and for American history.

For many years after the War ended and the camps were closed, Mr. Speaker, Americans of Japanese ancestry tried to forget the internment.

Parents never spoke of it to their children.

But here there was an inescapable contradiction:

How can you prove your loyalty once and for all, as we had tried to do by cooperating with the Government, if you allow personal justice denied to stand?

The answer is, you can't. And this lesson is today spreading around the world.

Earlier this year, my office received a call from representatives of Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel, requesting information about redress so that they might try to redress injustices done to that nation's Hungarian minority.

This is our legacy to the world, Mr. Speaker.

It is a proud and uniquely American legacy of admitting a wrong as no other nation had ever done of its own accord, and then trying to right that wrong to the benefit of our higher aspirations as members of the human race.

And so again I ask my colleagues to approve this legislation, and I would like to pay special tribute to my colleagues Mr. LEVINE, Mr. MILLER, Mr. VENTO, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. THOMAS of California, and Mr. MATSUI for their leadership in crafting this bill, and bringing it to the House floor today.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Califor-

nia [Mr. MATSUI], a sponsor and architect of the measure before us and obviously an ardent supporter.

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

Mr. Speaker, I also would like to thank the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO], the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER], the chairman of the full committee, and certainly the gentleman from California [Mr. LEVINE], who is the sponsor of this legislation along with my colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. MINETA], and, of course, the gentleman on the other side of the aisle, the gentleman from California [Mr. LAGOMARSINO], and the gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS], who were instrumental in helping put this bill together. So we would like to thank all of these gentlemen for their efforts.

As the gentleman from California [Mr. MINETA] said, tomorrow, February 19, 1992, will be the 50th anniversary of the internment notice of Executive Order 9066.

□ 1250

That order, as many people now know, required 120,000 Japanese ethnics, of which two-thirds or approximately 90,000 were American citizens, to be taken from their homes on the west coast and put in 10 internment camps throughout the United States, of which one was Manzanar.

The gentleman from California [Mr. MINETA] indicated that he was a 10-year-old child at the time he was interned, having been born and raised in the San Jose area.

My mother and father who at that time were in their twenties had a home located in Sacramento that they had purchased about 2 years previously. My father had a little wholesale produce business with his brother. I was a 6-month-old child. All three of us had been born and lived in Sacramento, CA.

We were given 72 hours notice to take only what we could carry and we were asked to report to downtown Sacramento, which we did.

My father, and it took him almost his entire lifetime before he was able to talk about this very sad period in American history, said that the night before he left, people came to his house and knocked on the door. They said, "You can't take your car with you. Give it to us for 3 or 4 dollars or 5 dollars."

The one thing he remembers vividly was a gentleman came by and said, "Quit claim your house for \$50 and we will give you cash for that," which he did.

He abandoned his business. Obviously all his personal effects were gone, but he did have the \$50 that he was able to take with him, along with whatever he and my mother could carry.

As we all know, this was a very sad and devastating chapter in American

history. There were no charges filed against my mother or father or I as a child. We never went before a court of law. We were interned for 3½ years because of our race, and only because of our race.

In 1988, President Reagan along with the Congress decided to recognize this injustice, and as a result of that H.R. 442 had been signed into law, which provided a national apology to the 60,000 survivors of the 120,000 who were interned, and in addition monetary compensation.

This piece of legislation to declare Manzanar a national historical site will go not only a long way in healing the wounds that existed for those who survived the internment, but most importantly will allow future generations to understand what hysteria, what prejudice, and what time of war and time of national crisis can do to a country.

I think that this legislation has a major significance if one would truly understand what our country is doing. Our country, the United States of America, is willing to look back, is willing to look back 50 years and say we made a terrible mistake. It was a terrible tragedy that occurred, and we were willing to make compensation for it in 1988; but most importantly, we were able to recognize it for future generations. I think that shows the true value, the true worth, and true strength of a nation to be able to admit its errors and at the same time to make sure that future generations of Americans will understand the kinds of mistakes that we made.

So, Mr. Speaker, it gives me a great deal of pride as an American citizen to be able to stand here before my colleagues in the House and urge them to support this legislation. It really attests to what a great country we all are.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, just briefly, I want to point out that I misspoke on the date. It is February 19, 1942. In my initial remarks, I stated a different date, and I regret that.

Mr. Speaker, I could not help when I listened to the gentleman from California [Mr. MINETA] comment about meeting with Vaclav Havel and the concern about dealing with redress, but also I think the experience that we have in Central Europe today is an experience really that Americans can relate to in terms of their effort to achieve a pluralist society and attempting to get along in our American society.

Obviously, the American effort throughout our 200-year history has not been one without pain. It has been with great pain. The experience of Japanese-Americans, of Asian-Americans, of black African-Americans, has been a very difficult one. But I think the genius of our Nation is in being able to recognize through redress, through the designation of national historic sites

that stand as a beacon, as a reminder to past and future generations as to our national political and social errors and our efforts to recognize our strengths and faults.

Tomorrow, ironically, on February 19 in the Olympic games, the United States of America will be represented in the women's category by Kristi Yamaguchi who will be skating for the United States, and we hope attaining the Olympic Gold Medal on February 19, 1992, that special date that reflects and represents the strength of our American society—being able to draw from people of diverse backgrounds to fulfill and represent our Nation, to carry the mission and the idea of what our Nation is ideally about. We wish her well tomorrow night on that special day, February 19. I'm confident that Kristi will represent us well, whatever the outcome.

Mr. Speaker, I would commend this bill to my colleagues and hope that we can pass it tomorrow as an official recognition of an era in our history that hopefully will never again occur with regard to future American generations.

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

Mr. Speaker, I think the two gentlemen from California who have just spoken from their own personal real life experiences express better than any of us could looking at it from a hypothetical standpoint, from a distance, the tragedy of this situation, a situation that I think all Americans are ashamed of.

I think we ought to commemorate it. We ought to have it there to look at and to remind us that it is the kind of situation that we never, ever in the future of this country want to happen again. I think they have spoken from the heart. I would commend this bill to my colleagues and encourage them to support it.

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the chairman of the Parks and Public Lands Subcommittee, Mr. VENTO, and the chairman of the Interior Committee Mr. MILLER for bringing this legislation to the floor for a vote to concur with the Senate amendment.

On February 19, 1942, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066 which led to the forced relocation and internment of 120,000 people simply because of their ancestry. As we near the 50th anniversary of the signing of Executive Order 9066, it is an appropriate time to pass this legislation creating a National Historic Site at Manzanar, and calling for a study of other sites which may be appropriate to be named as National Historic Landmarks.

The internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II was one of the most egregious mass violations of the civil liberties in American history. At Manzanar and nine other camps around the country, 120,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, most of them American citizens, were confined behind barbed wire for the duration of the war. Three years ago, the Federal Government—via Congress—formally

apologized to the former internees for the injustices they endured.

Of all the internment camps, Manzanar is the best preserved and most suitable for designation as a historic site. However, the years have taken their toll on the physical remains of the camp. We have the chance to preserve the site and authorize the Park Service to protect the site from further deterioration.

Reminding future generations of Americans about this tragic period in our history, is one of the best ways to make sure that the grave injustices that Japanese-Americans suffered during World War II are never repeated. Designation of this historic site will be a powerful memorial to a tragic mistake in our history, and will serve as a long-standing reminder of what can happen if our national commitment to freedom waivers.

The Manzanar monument is an important first step in the preservation of an historic record of the Japanese-American community's experiences during the Second World War. Hopefully, it will help to ensure that no one else will be forced to endure the inhumane policies internees faced at Manzanar and nine other sites around the country.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the House to concur with the Senate amendment and send this bill to the President for signature as expeditiously as possible.

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow marks the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Executive order that created the relocation camps in which thousands of Japanese-Americans were interned during World War II. It was a tragic time. Those interned in the camps lost the rights and privileges we enjoy.

The bill before us, H.R. 543, will commemorate those events and remind us of how easily rights may be lost by making the Manzanar War Relocation Center a national historic site. No doubt there are still some individuals who believe that ignoring what Manzanar represents will somehow speed the healing of the wounds the Executive order created. As the representative of Inyo County, CA in which Manzanar is located, I strongly disagree. What the Nation needs is a reminder of the tenuous nature of the rights and privileges we all too often take for granted. Making Manzanar a national historic site will provide us with that reminder. I support the bill and urge my colleagues in the House to do the same.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 543, legislation to establish the Manzanar National Historic Site.

It is appropriate that we are considering this legislation at this time, as tomorrow, February 19, marks the 50th anniversary of the signing of Executive Order 9066 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, which set into motion the relocation and internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II.

During the war, 120,000 individuals of Japanese ancestry, 90,000 of which were American citizens, were forced from their homes, made to abandon all their possessions except what they could carry, and confined within the barbed wire of camps located in desolate deserts in the West.

This is not a proud chapter in our history, but it is one that must be remembered so that it will never be repeated again.

The cruel, unjust detention and confinement of 120,000 individuals is a painful reminder that when the constitutional rights of one group of people are violated, the rights of all Americans are jeopardized.

The establishment of the Manzanar National Historic Site and a comprehensive study on the internment of Japanese-Americans will help to preserve the memory of this tragic period of our history so that those whose lives were shattered by this great injustice will not have suffered in vain.

Mr. Speaker, this Nation has realized the mistake that was made during the war. And with the passage of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 this Congress and the Nation acknowledged the fundamental injustice against Japanese-Americans, provided monetary restitution to every survivor, and began a healing process for the thousands of survivors still alive today.

The time has come to forgive the terrible mistakes made by misguided Government officials during the Second World War. But while we can forgive, we must never forget. Manzanar and the other internment sites will always be remembered as the places where our Government ignored at home the very freedoms we were fighting to uphold around the world.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to concur with the Senate amendments and pass H.R. 543, so that we will always remember that whether in time of war or in peace, the precious rights guaranteed to every American citizen must not be jeopardized.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill, H.R. 543.

The question was taken.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

THE 1992 WHITE HOUSE COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 3337) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the White House, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment: Page 30, after line 21, insert:

TITLE V—COINS

SEC. 501. DENOMINATIONS, SPECIFICATIONS, AND DESIGN OF COINS.

Subsection (d)(1) of section 5112 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking the fourth sentence.

SEC. 502. DESIGN CHANGES REQUIRED FOR CERTAIN COINS.

Subsection (d) of section 5112 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(3) The design on the reverse side of the half dollar, quarter dollar, dime coin, 5-cent coin and one-cent coin shall be selected for redesigning. One or more coins may be selected for redesign at the same time, but the first redesigned coin shall have a design commemorating the two hundredth anniversary of the ratification of the Bill of Rights to the United States Constitution for a period of 2 years after issuance. After the 2-year period, the bicentennial coin shall have its design changed in accordance with the provisions of this subsection. The minting of the first selected coin shall begin January 1993, and the issuance shall begin as soon as practical thereafter. All such redesigned coins shall conform with the inscription requirements set forth in paragraph (1) of this subsection."

SEC. 503. DESIGN ON OBVERSE SIDE OF COINS.

Subsection (d) of section 5112 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(4) Subject to paragraph (2), the design on the obverse side of the half dollar, quarter dollar, dime coin, 5-cent coin, and one-cent coin shall contain the likenesses of those currently displayed and shall be considered for redesign. All such coin obverse redesigns shall conform with the inscription requirements set forth in paragraph (1) of this subsection."

SEC. 504. SELECTION OF DESIGNS.

The design changes for each coin authorized by the amendments made by this title shall take place at the discretion of the Secretary and shall be done at the rate of one or more coins per year, to be phased in over 6 years after the date of the enactment of this Act. In selecting new designs, the Secretary shall consider, among other factors, thematic representations of the following concepts from the Bill of Rights: freedom of speech and assembly; freedom of the press; the right to due process of law; and other appropriate themes. The designs shall be selected by the Secretary upon consultation with the United States Commission of Fine Arts.

SEC. 505. REDUCTION OF THE NATIONS DEBT.

Subsection (a)(1) of section 5132 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the third sentence the following: "Any profits received from the sale of uncirculated and proof sets of coins shall be deposited by the Secretary in the general fund of the Treasury and shall be used for the sole purpose of reducing the national debt."

TITLE VI—JAMES MADISON COINS

SEC. 601. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "James Madison—Bill of Rights Commemorative Coin Act".

SEC. 602. COIN SPECIFICATIONS.

(a) FIVE DOLLAR GOLD COINS.—

(1) ISSUANCE.—The Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall mint and issue not more than 300,000 five dollar coins each of which shall—

- (A) weigh 8.359 grams;
- (B) have a diameter of .850 inches; and
- (C) be composed of 90 percent gold and 10 percent alloy.

(2) DESIGN.—The design of the five dollar coins shall be emblematic of the first ten Amendments of the Constitution of the United States, known as the Bill of Rights. The Director of the United States Mint shall sponsor a nationwide open competition for the design of the five dollar coin beginning not later than 3 months after the date of the enactment of this Act. The Director of the United States Mint shall convene the Design Panel established under subsection (e) which shall select 10 designs to be submitted to the Secretary who shall select the final design.

(b) ONE DOLLAR SILVER COINS.—

(1) **ISSUANCE.**—The Secretary shall mint and issue not more than 900,000 one dollar coins each of which shall—

- (A) weigh 26.73 grams;
- (B) have a diameter of 1.5 inches; and
- (C) be composed of 90 percent silver and 10 percent copper.

(2) **DESIGN.**—The obverse design of the one dollar coins shall be emblematic of James Madison, the fourth President of the United States. The reverse design shall be emblematic of James Madison's home, Montpelier, between the years 1751 and 1836. The Director of the United States Mint shall sponsor a nationwide open competition for the design of the one dollar coin beginning not later than 3 months after the date of the enactment of this Act. The Director of the United States Mint shall convene the Design Panel established under subsection (e) which shall select 10 designs to be submitted to the Secretary who shall select the final design.

(c) HALF DOLLAR SILVER COINS.—

(1) **ISSUANCE.**—The Secretary shall mint and issue not more than 1,000,000 half dollar coins each of which shall—

- (A) weigh 12.50 grams;
- (B) have a diameter of 30.61 millimeters; and
- (C) be composed of 90 percent silver and 10 percent copper.

(2) **DESIGN.**—The design of the half dollar silver coins shall be emblematic of the first ten Amendments of the Constitution of the United States, known as the Bill of Rights. The Director of the United States Mint shall sponsor a nationwide open competition for the design of the half dollar coin beginning not later than 3 months after the date of the enactment of the Act. The Director of the United States Mint shall convene the Design Panel established under subsection (e) which shall select 10 designs to be submitted to the Secretary who shall select the final design.

(d) **INSCRIPTIONS.**—All coins minted and issued under this Act shall bear a designation of the value of the coin, an inscription of the year of issue and inscriptions of the words "Liberty", "In God We Trust", "United States of America", and "E Pluribus Unum".

(e) **DESIGN PANEL.**—The Design Panel referred to in subsections (a), (b), and (c) shall consist of the following members:

- (1) The Chairperson of the Commission of Fine Arts.
- (2) The president of the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation.
- (3) The Executive Director, National Numismatic Collection, the Smithsonian Institution.
- (4) A representative member of the American Numismatic Association.
- (5) A representative member of a national sculpture society or association.
- (6) Two representatives of the United States Mint selected by the Director of the United States Mint.

The Secretary shall reimburse the members of the Design Panel for per diem expenses and other official expenses from the revenues received from the sale of the coins. The Design Panel shall not be subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.), and shall terminate following the selection process set forth in subsections (a), (b), and (c).

(f) **LEGAL TENDER.**—The coins issued under this title shall be legal tender as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.

SEC. 603. SOURCES OF BULLION.

(a) **GOLD.**—The Secretary shall obtain gold for minting coins under this title pursuant to the authority of the Secretary under existing law.

(b) **SILVER.**—The Secretary shall obtain silver for minting coins under this Act only from stockpiles established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98 et seq.).

SEC. 604. ISSUANCE OF COINS.

(a) **FIVE DOLLAR COINS.**—The five dollar coins minted under this Act may be issued in uncirculated and proof qualities and shall be struck at the United States Mint at West Point, New York.

(b) **ONE DOLLAR COINS AND HALF DOLLAR COINS.**—The one dollar and half dollar coins minted under this Act may be issued in uncirculated and proof qualities, except that not more than one facility of the United States Mint may be used to strike any particular combination of denomination and quality.

(c) **COMMENCEMENT OF ISSUANCE.**—The coins authorized and minted under this title may be issued beginning on January 1, 1993.

(d) **TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.**—Coins may not be minted under this title after December 31, 1993.

SEC. 605. SALE OF COINS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall sell the coins minted under this title at a price at least equal to the face value, plus the cost of minting and issuing the coins (including labor, materials, overhead, distribution, and promotional expenses).

(b) **BULK SALES.**—The Secretary shall make any bulk sales of the coins minted under this Act at a reasonable discount.

(c) **PREPAID ORDERS.**—The Secretary shall accept prepaid orders for the coins minted under this title prior to the issuance of such coins. Sale prices with respect to such prepaid orders shall be at a reasonable discount.

(d) **SURCHARGES.**—All sales of coins minted under this Act shall include a surcharge of \$30 per coin for the five dollar coins, \$6 per coin for the one dollar coins, and \$3 per coin for the half dollar coins.

SEC. 606. FINANCIAL ASSURANCES.

(a) **NO NET COST TO THE GOVERNMENT.**—The Secretary shall take such actions as may be necessary to ensure that minting and issuing coins under this title will not result in any net cost to the United States Government.

(b) **PAYMENT FOR COINS.**—A coin shall not be issued under this Act unless the Secretary has received—

- (1) full payment for the coin;
- (2) security satisfactory to the Secretary to indemnify the United States for full payment; or
- (3) a guarantee of full payment satisfactory to the Secretary from a depository institution the deposits of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the National Credit Union Administration Board.

(c) **REPORTS TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than fifteen days after the last day of each month, the Secretary shall transmit to the committee on Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs of the House of Representatives and the committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate a report detailing activities carried out under this title during such month. The report shall include a review of all marketing activities and a financial statement which details sources of funds, surcharges generated, and expenses incurred for manufacturing, materials, overhead, packaging, marketing, and shipping. No report shall be required after January 15, 1994.

SEC. 607. DISTRIBUTION OF SURCHARGES.

The surcharges received by the Secretary shall be transmitted promptly to the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Trust Fund established in 1986 by the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Act (20 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.). Such transmitted amounts shall qualify under section 811(a)(2) of that Act as funds contributed from private sources. In accordance with the purposes of the James Madison Fellowship Program, the funds transmitted to the Trust Fund shall be used to encourage teaching and graduate study of the Constitution of the United States, its roots, its formation, its principles, and its development.

SEC. 608. AUDITS.

The Comptroller General of the United States shall have the right to examine such books, records, documents, and other data as may be related to the expenditure of amounts transmitted under section 607 of this title. The expenditures and audit of surcharge funds deposited in the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Trust Fund under section 607 of this Act shall be done in accordance with section 812 of the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Act (20 U.S.C. 4511). Annual reports shall be submitted by the Chairman of the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation to both Houses of Congress on all expenditures of surcharge funds.

SEC. 609. GENERAL WAIVER OF PROCUREMENT REGULATIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subsection (b), no provision of law governing procurement or public contracts shall be applicable to the procurement of goods and services necessary for carrying out the provisions of this title.

(b) **EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY.**—Subsection (a) shall not relieve any person entering into a contract under the authority of this title from complying with any law relating to equal employment opportunity.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. TORRES] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. WYLIE] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. TORRES].

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3337, the 1992 White House Commemorative Coin Act.

The House leadership on both sides of the aisle and the administration have worked together to fine tune this bill.

As the chairman of the House Banking Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage, I would like to thank Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. WYLIE, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. BAKER, Mr. LAROCOCO, Mr. FISH, Mr. ANNUNZIO, and Mr. AL-LARD for their help in crafting this legislation.

The White House coin bill was amended in both the House and Senate and now includes six coinage programs which have broad support in the House.

In addition to the White House coin bill, the package includes the 1994 World Cup coin bill, the Persian Gulf Veteran Silver Medal bill, the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary coin bill, James Madison-Bill of Rights coin bill, and coin redesign.

The White House coin package is the product of long negotiation and compromise by many interested parties.

I believe it is a valuable package and deserves your support.

This bill will serve many worthwhile causes including economic recovery.

For example, the World Cup coin bill, which I introduced and has previously passed twice in the House, will generate funds to assist the U.S. effort to host the World Cup soccer games in 1994.

This is the first time in history that the United States has been selected to

host the World Cup which is staged every 4 years.

Two dozen communities throughout the United States are currently competing for the chance to be one of the locations selected to host a portion of the games. Unlike the Olympics, teams from 24 finalist countries will compete over a 4-week period, June 17 through July 17, 1994, in as many as 12 locations around the country.

The U.S. Department of Commerce estimates that this soccer event—the largest single sport event in the world—will attract 1.5 million visitors to the United States in 1994. Furthermore, it is anticipated that these visitors will spend at least \$1.5 billion while here. This event alone will increase the tourism dollars spent in the United States by 8 percent.

Therefore, we believe Congress should do its part to ensure the U.S. has sufficient funds to host the games.

The White House coin bill will generate funds to support its collection of fine arts and maintenance of historic public rooms.

The Christopher Columbus coin bill will establish the Columbus Fellowship Foundation Program to encourage and support research, study, and labor to produce new discoveries in all fields of endeavor. The Persian Gulf Veterans Medals will be minted in commemoration of the sacrifices made and service rendered by our U.S. Armed Forces during the Persian Gulf conflict.

The James Madison bill will generate funds in support of fellowships to high school teachers pursuing graduate studies of the founding and development of our Constitution.

Each one of these coinage programs will be minted at no net cost to the Federal Government.

In fact, the Treasury Department testified that coin redesign would generate \$250 million in additional Mint profits over a 6-year period. CBO estimates that money would decrease interest payments on the Federal deficit by \$29 million.

As Members can see, this package deserves your support and we look forward to your vote in favor of H.R. 3337.

□ 1300

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

Mr. WYLIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I rise in strong support today of H.R. 3337, the White House Commemorative Coin Act, and urge its prompt adoption. Initially, I would like to praise Consumer Affairs Subcommittee Chairman TORRES for his work in getting this bill to the floor. I express my appreciation to the gentleman from California [Mr. MCCANDLESS] for his helpful cooperation.

It has been a difficult task in crafting the legislation before us and I know that there are still Members who

are not entirely happy with this package. On balance though, I believe that this is good legislation and would like to point out that the administration has no objection to the House passing this bill and sending it to the President for his signature.

The legislation before us is omnibus legislation and contains six coin programs, as mentioned, that have been under consideration by Congress for years. I would like to point out first, the White House commemorative coin which will mark the 200th anniversary this year of the laying of the White House cornerstone. The cornerstone ceremony took place on October 13, 1792, and celebrated the completion of the first Federal building to be constructed in the Nation's Capital. In order to commemorate this historical event and to provide funding for the preservation and refurbishing of the White House, H.R. 3337 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to mint and issue \$1 silver coins.

The legislation requires that the sales price of the coin cover all costs to the Government and includes a surcharge of \$10 per coin. Proceeds from the surcharge are to be paid to the White House endowment fund to help meet its goal of establishing a \$25 million source of permanent funding for the White House. Such funding will be used to support the White House collection of fine art and antique furnishings and to preserve the public rooms of the White House. Funding provided by H.R. 3337 will help to ensure that the White House is preserved for the enjoyment of all people, standing as it has for 200 years as a symbol of American culture and heritage.

First Lady Barbara Bush and the White House strongly support this legislation to benefit the White House endowment fund, a fund established at the request of Mrs. Bush in January 1990. No taxpayer money is used for the preservation and refurbishing of the public rooms of the White House. Therefore, proceeds from the coins are needed to ensure the quality care and enhancement of the rooms which, on a yearly basis, are visited by over 1.5 million people.

Even as important to me is the fact that this omnibus coin legislation includes the World Cup USA 1994 Commemorative Coin Act. The World Cup is perhaps one of the greatest international sporting events and I believe it is an honor for our country to be able to host this tournament. The World Cup is watched by millions worldwide and I want our country to be a worthy host for this moment in the spotlight.

I am particularly happy that the World cup is considering holding games on the campus of Ohio State University in my home town of Columbus, OH. I know many of my good friends in Columbus are anxiously awaiting the op-

portunity to host these historic games and I share their support for the World Cup.

I believe the World Cup will have the same appeal to Americans as the Olympics and I think it is appropriate to authorize commemorative coins for these games in order to assist with their funding. I believe that such a program would be a great success and would demonstrate the commitment that the United States has to the World Cup.

Finally, I would like to indicate my strong support for the Christopher Columbus Coin and Fellowship Act included in H.R. 3337. I would like to praise the gentleman from Illinois, Congressman ANNUNZIO for the splendid work he has done on this bill over the last several years.

Christopher Columbus represents a special figure in America's history to me and one I believe is truly worth commemorating. I represent and live in Columbus, OH, which was named after the great explorer.

□ 1310

Indeed, Columbus, OH, is the largest city in the world named in honor of the great explorer, and Columbus has been designated as the flagship city for the quincentenary celebration this year.

Our town with its great university, Ohio State, and its other educational institutions is a place that I feel has captured the spirit of Christopher Columbus. It seems highly appropriate to me that not only does this bill commemorate the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America, but it also establishes an educational foundation to promote research designed to produce new discoveries in all fields of endeavor for the benefit of mankind. This idea was important to Christopher Columbus and it embodies the spirit of my hometown and his namesake, Columbus, OH.

I am hopeful that our university, Ohio State, will in the near future have several Columbus scholars that will be able to identify both with the explorer and our city. I am optimistic that the work and discoveries of this new generation of explorers will move our society ahead and have the same effect as the discovery of America 500 years ago.

Therefore, for all of these reasons, I urge Members to join me in voting to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 3337 and sent it to the President for his signature as quickly as possible.

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3½ minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO].

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the distinguished chairman of the Consumer Affairs and Coinage Subcommittee, Mr. TORRES, for his work in bringing this legislation to the floor today. He is to be commended for his leadership in the coinage field. As a former chairman of the subcommittee, I know just how hard it is to balance

the many demands on the chairman. As a member of the subcommittee, I have seen firsthand how the distinguished gentleman from California has handled this demanding task.

Title VI of this legislation contains the Christopher Columbus Coin and Fellowship Act. This legislation, which I introduced last year as H.R. 500, would authorize the minting of coins in commemoration of the quincentenary of the discovery of the New World by Christopher Columbus.

The most important aspect of this program is not the commemorative coins, but the establishment of the Columbus Fellowship Foundation, which will award fellowships to assist modern day explorers in the search for discoveries that can benefit mankind.

There is no better way to honor the memory of the great explorer than to create an enduring legacy designed to produce new discoveries. The Christopher Columbus Foundation will award fellowships to outstanding individuals. These Columbus scholars will be selected on the basis of a nationwide competition. The scholars will receive stipends to pursue discoveries in fields of their choice.

And this program will be conducted at no cost to the Nation's taxpayers.

If all the coins are sold, the Foundation will begin operations with an endowment of \$51.5 million. It is also authorized to accept contributions, and as the fame and benefits of Columbus scholars become well known, the Foundation should attract significant amounts of contributions.

H.R. 3337 also contains the World Cup U.S.A. 1994 Commemorative Coin Act. I was proud to be an original cosponsor of the legislation introduced by the distinguished chairman of this subcommittee authorizing these coins. This is a good program and it will enable the United States to host this most prestigious of soccer events. The money raised will go a long way to assisting the host cities for the World Cup games, including my hometown of Chicago, in presenting world class, World Cup soccer games.

There is one provision of this bill which was added by the other body that does concern me, however. That title would require the complete redesign of the reverse side of all our Nation's coins. In addition, it would require that the Treasury be required to consider redesigning all the portraits on the coins, as well. Indeed, one of the coins would be required to have its design changed twice between now and 1995.

Americans simply do not want our Nation's coins redesigned. Every survey conducted of the American public shows that by an overwhelming majority they are satisfied with our Nation's coin designs. If there is any desire to change our Nation's coins, the Secretary of the Treasury has the author-

ity under current law to make those changes. Congress should not order the Secretary to change our Nation's coins without overwhelming evidence that the public wants such a change. To date, there is no such evidence.

This Congress is faced with many important issues. We have an economic crisis in this country. We have a recession. Millions of Americans are unemployed, and thousands are homeless. What kind of signal is this Congress sending by spending time on this frivolous and unnecessary artistic meddling?

Worrying about how our Nation's money looks, rather than how strong our money is, opens this House up to charges of wasting valuable time instead of dealing with our economic woes.

I realize what a hard position the distinguished subcommittee chairman is in. He has a bill here that has five good and laudatory programs. I wholeheartedly support those provisions. But coin redesign is an unnecessary and inappropriate addition to this bill. I want Members to be aware that support for those five excellent programs will require support for changing all our Nation's coinage. Members will have to make that choice in voting on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I want to conclude by saying that if there were a separate vote, I would vote against the coin design section of the bill. There being no separate vote, I am going to vote for the entire bill under suspension of the rules.

Mr. WYLIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. McCANDLESS].

Mr. McCANDLESS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio, the ranking minority member of the full committee, for yielding me this time.

With all due respect to my subcommittee chairman, and to the ranking Republican of the full Banking Committee, I rise in opposition to H.R. 3337 as amended by the Senate.

Both gentlemen have outlined their support for the commemorative coin programs in the bill, and if the bill stopped there, I, too, would support it.

But, the bill before us goes much further. It mandates that the reverse, or tails, side of the penny, nickel, dime, quarter, and half dollar be redesigned. The bill also requires that the front side be considered for redesign.

What is wrong with the current designs? The answer is nothing. The Lincoln Memorial, Monticello, Liberty's torch, and the American eagle are timeless designs. They represent the stability and continuity of our Nation.

There is nothing to indicate that the American people are dissatisfied with our current designs. In fact, a recent survey indicated that 88 percent opposed coin redesign.

This is a nonpartisan issue, but it will be a controversial vote. Your con-

stituents will want to know why you voted to redesign the coins that they carry and see every day.

There is no reason, other than—no pun intended—it is change merely for the sake of change.

The issue is straightforward. If you support coin redesign, you should vote yes. If you are opposed to coin redesign, you should vote no.

This bill will go from the House of Representatives straight to the President's desk. This will be your only opportunity to vote against coin redesign.

If H.R. 3337 does not pass, we can, and should, promptly enact the non-controversial portions of the bill that have strong bipartisan support.

Mandatory coin redesign is one controversy that we can avoid.

There is nothing wrong with our coins. We should leave a good thing alone.

Therefore, I encourage my colleagues in joining me in voting against coin redesign and H.R. 3337.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California [Mr. McCANDLESS] for his comments. I want to rise at this time to simply inform my colleagues that during the 101st Congress over 270 Members of the House cosponsored identical legislation. Over the past few Congresses support has grown for this idea and the coin redesign proposal has passed the Senate seven times on separate occasions.

I regret the gentleman's opposition, but there is simply no other way than this to pass this legislation.

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

Mr. TORRES. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. McCANDLESS. Mr. Speaker, I think it is important that we distinguish the 101st Congress from the 102d Congress.

The 102d Congress has one cosponsor.

□ 1320

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I want to dispel this notion and indicate how the public often perceives a change in our coinage. There are polls taken. Obviously when you ask people do you want your coins changed, they see no reason for it. But contrary to popular belief, the coin redesign proposal will actually generate revenue, according to the 1988 CBO estimate.

Mr. Speaker, people do not know that. Approximately \$120 million over the first 4 years would be generated to our Treasury. The profits would result from the difference between the cost to make a coin and its face value, or its worth as money and legal tender. These profits are known as seigniorage.

CBO anticipates that additional interest in the new design from both col-

lectors and the public will create more seigniorage.

Mr. Speaker, as I said before, the minting of new coins, coin redesign, will actually bring in money to reduce the Federal deficit. But people are not aware of this. Once they understand that this will take place, then there is an acceptance of this type of change.

Mr. Speaker, this is not change for change's sake. It is in keeping with the traditions of this Nation, with the history of this Nation. Coins are the indicators of change.

Mr. Speaker, I include the following for the RECORD:

WORLD CUP USA 1994 COMMEMORATIVE COIN BILL

DESCRIPTION OF PROVISIONS

Section 2

This section sets forth the specifications of the gold, silver and clad coins. The specifications are identical to previous programs which will allow the Mint a smooth transition into this program.

The mintage levels established in the bill have been questioned by some claiming the level is too low while others argue it is too high. It is impossible to predict with perfect accuracy exactly what the level of sales may be. The mintage level set in the bill is designed to strike a balance.

Since the World Cup is the largest single-sport spectacle in the world, the Committee believes the potential markets are much larger which will present the Mint with a unique opportunity for international sales. The Committee expects the Mint to work closely with the World Cup Organizing Committee in marketing the coins. The Mint's experience combined with the World Cup's international sports and marketing skills will provide an opportunity to reach the sales levels specified.

Section 4

This section requires that Mint to sponsor a nationwide open competition for the design of each coin. This section was added to comply with the Mint's view that the American public should be allowed to participate in the design of these coins.

Section 5

Subsection (b): The Mint has been criticized for not issuing bulk sale information to dealers until after the programs have begun. In the case of the Korean Coin Program, the bulk purchase conditions were not released until the final quarter of the program. This does not provide adequate time for bulk dealers to plan marketing programs.

The Committee expects the Mint to consult with leading coin dealers and the respective trade associations in 1993 and to prepare suitable bulk sales terms and conditions. These terms and conditions should be released as soon as possible in 1993.

Subsection (c): The Committee expects the Mint to be very aggressive in marketing the coins. Since the World Cup tournament will not be held until 1994, it is very important that the Mint work closely with the World Cup to secure a substantial number of prepaid orders. The Committee directs the Mint to work closely with the World Cup Organizing Committee to take advantage of every opportunity for early sales.

The Committee expects the Mint to pay the surcharges from prepaid orders to the World Cup Organizing Committee within a reasonable time after they are received.

Subsection (e): The World Cup will be held in several cities across the nation. This affords excellent marketing opportunities for the Mint. The Committee expects the Mint to work with banks and retailers in those venue cities to establish distribution outlets. The Mint may designate these distributors as "Official U.S. Mint World Cup Coin Distributors." The Mint should include in their reports to Congress a report detailing their efforts to develop this distribution system.

Subsection (f): The World Cup is an international sporting event. The Committee believes there is an excellent opportunity for international marketing. The Committee expects the Mint to work with the World Cup Organizing Committee to establish international marketing and distribution systems. The Mint may designate international distributors as "Official U.S. Mint World Cup Coin Distributors" with concurrence of World Cup 1994.

Subsection (g): The Committee intends for the Mint to work in a cooperative fashion with the Congress and World Cup to provide timely information on the performance of the coin program.

The Committee would like to see a very successful program and believes that cooperative reporting will provide the information necessary to help the Mint and World Cup maximize the potential of this program.

Since coin programs are short-term (i.e. one year in duration), it is difficult to react quickly to any potential marketing opportunities unless there is an ongoing update of what is actually occurring with the program.

The Committee anticipates the format of the reports will follow the example provided by the Mint in the Mint Budget Authorization Report—H.R. 2631; July 15, 1987; Page 77. Furthermore, we acknowledge that the Mint was required to provide similar reports by the 1984 Olympic Coin Program (P.L. 97-220). This reporting amendment attempts to follow the earlier reporting requirements so as not to be unnecessarily disruptive to the Mint operations.

The Committee understands that it will be difficult for the Mint to provide actual numbers in the early days of the program. Therefore, we recognize that the Mint will have to estimate many of the early costs. However, the Committee expects the Mint to update their estimates with the actual costs when they become available. Even the estimates will be helpful to show early trends in the programs performance.

Section 6

The Committee's intent is to have coins available for sale January 3, 1994. The terms "issued" and "issuance" are to be interpreted broadly, not restrictively. The Committee understands that coins sold on December 31, 1994 cannot practically be delivered to customers until 1995. The Committee expects the Mint to push coin sales through the end of the calendar year even if some deliveries have to be made in 1995.

Section 8

Subsection (a): The Committee intends that the purpose of the World Cup 1994 Commemorative Coin Program is to raise surcharges for the World Cup USA 1994 Organizing Committee. However, it is also our intent that the program shall not result in any net cost to the Federal Government.

In prior coin programs, there has often been a residual operating profit at the conclusion of a program. This residual operating profit is the balance remaining from a specific program after the Federal Government has recovered all its costs to operate a pro-

gram. The profit accrues because in order to comply with Section 11(a), the Mint must make sure it has raised sufficient funds from the sale of each coin to cover the costs associated with producing and marketing the coin. Since it is extremely difficult to predict exactly what those costs may be, the Mint must make sure their estimates are conservative so there is not a shortfall. In other words, this residual operating profit is the difference between the Mints estimated costs and their actual costs.

While the Committee accepts this practice as a means to insure that a coin program results in no net cost to the Federal Government, the Committee feels strongly that the Mint is subject to unfair criticism if the leftover funds are not spent on activities directly related to the particular program.

The Committee is concerned that the Mint is placed in a position of conflict and forced to choose between the legislative intent of a coin program (e.g. to raise surcharges for a specific cause) and its professional judgment on how to manage a coin program. For example, in prior programs, the Mint has been asked to expend these residual profit monies on marketing initiatives to sell more coins. However, in their professional judgment, the Mint has responded that the amount of money spent on marketing may actually exceed the surcharges generated as a result of the marketing. Therefore, the Mint concluded it was unsound to expend say \$100,000 on a marketing ad which may only produce \$25,000 in surcharges. We respect the Mint's professional judgment and recognize we must rely on their coinage expertise. We believe the language in Section 8(a) will remove the Mint from future criticism.

The surcharge language in Section 8(a) is designed to insure that decisions effecting a coin program are made in the best interests of the program. Furthermore, it eliminates the Mint's dilemma of having to make sound business decisions in which they are left open to unfair criticism because they are perceived to be promoting their own interests at the expense of the benefiting organization. Under this language, the remaining funds (e.g. the residual operating profits) will be deemed surcharges and distributed to the Secretary of the Organizing Committee.

Under our earlier hypothetical, if the Mint decided it was not in the best interest of the program to expend the \$100,000 on a marketing ad, at the end of the program that \$100,000 would be deemed a surcharge and transferred to the benefiting organization. This way the Mint could comply with the legislative intent of the program without being criticized that its decision not to expend the money was influenced by what the Mint stood to gain. At the conclusion of the program, the Committee directs the Mint to pay to the World Cup Organizing Committee all remaining funds from the sale of the coins.

Subsection (b): Ten percent of the funds made available by subsection 8(a) will be available to the United States Soccer Federation Foundation, Inc. for distribution to institutions for scholastic scholarships to qualified students. The scholastic scholarships shall go to any groups for distribution to qualified students that meet the following criteria:

Definition of "Institutions"—In selecting institutions to provide scholastic scholarships to qualified students, the Committee expects that the United States Soccer Federation Foundation shall select no more than five recipients, provided that the institution:

Is a 501(c)(3) non-profit which includes as its mission increasing the representation of qualified students, as defined in the following section, in higher education by providing scholarship assistance to students pursuing college degrees;

Serves all of the geographic and ethnic subgroups of a target population consisting principally of qualified students; and

Provides educational services, scholastic scholarships and related services to qualified students.

The Committee does not intend that institutions of higher learning, trade associations, for-profit institutions, units of state or local government, or other organizations or entities providing scholastic scholarships that are generally available to persons other than qualified students be considered by the United States Soccer Federation Foundation for participation in the programs authorized by this section.

Definition of "qualified student"—The Committee intends that the term "qualified students" be interpreted narrowly by institutions providing scholastic scholarships. The Committee intends to limit scholarships under this section to the most undereducated persons and groups in American society. The Committee expects that "qualified students" shall be identified based on the following criteria:

Individuals who are "first-generation" college students, i.e., whose parents did not complete a course of study at an accredited institution of higher learning; and

Individuals who are "economically disadvantaged", i.e., who come from families with incomes at or below the median family income of the U.S. population, or who are members of communities with median incomes at or below 70% of the median family income of the U.S. population; and

Individuals who are "educationally disadvantaged," because of developmental disability, national origin, nativity or limited-English proficiency, or attended school districts with dropout rates at least twice as high as the national average; and

The scholastic scholarship fund will be targeted to minority student groups that have a high school completion rate of less than 60 percent.

Provided further,

That at least one such institution serves as an umbrella organization for at least 125 affiliated local community-based organizations. Such institution provides capacity-building assistance, public policy analysis and advocacy, public information efforts, and special catalytic efforts on behalf of economically and educationally disadvantaged persons. Such institution is governed by organizational by-laws that require a Board of Directors reflective of the geographic, gender and ethnic composition of a target population consisting principally of qualified students and their families, as defined in this section. Such institution includes a corporate board of advisers composed of at least twenty senior executives of major corporations.

That at least one such institution is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization whose sole mission is to provide scholarship assistance to qualified students in all fifty states and Puerto Rico. Scholarship recipients are selected on the basis of academic achievement and personal strengths, and represent hundreds of both public and private colleges and universities across the nation. Recipients are also reflective of the composition of five national regions. Such institution annually selects scholarship recipients using a process

of regional review committees. In addition, such institution is government by organizational bylaws which require a board of directors comprised of corporate and educational leaders.

That at least one such institution is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization with a national scope and a primary goal to provide post high school scholarship assistance to qualified students in all fifty states and the territories of the United States of America. Scholarship recipients are selected on the basis of academic achievement, community leadership and financial need. Such institution is governed by organizational by-laws that require officers, board of directors, and trustees who are business and community leaders throughout the nation and are dedicated to the educational advancement of a target population of qualified students as defined in this section.

STUDENT ELIGIBILITY

A qualified student who is in attendance or who has been accepted for admission, as a full-time undergraduate or graduate student at an accredited institution of higher education may apply.

The Committee recognizes that institutions must have some flexibility in the selection of scholarship recipients; however, we expect that, except in unusual or exceptional circumstances, each scholarship recipient shall meet the three of the four broad criteria in addition to other criteria set forth by the institution.

Section 11

As mentioned earlier, the Committee expects the Mint to use best efforts to insure this program results in no net cost to the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SISISKY].

Mr. SISISKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3337, the 1992 White House Commemorative Coin Act, and urge my colleagues to join me in enacting this worthy legislation.

The measure before us today includes six coinage programs which enjoy strong bipartisan support in the House of Representatives. In addition to the White House coin bill, this package contains the World Cup USA 1994 coin bill, the Persian Gulf Veterans Silver Medals, the Christopher Columbus coin bill, coin redesign and the James Madison-Bicentennial of the Bill of Rights Commemorative Coin Act. As principal sponsor of the Madison-Bill of Rights coin bill, I wish to thank the chairmen and ranking minority members of the Banking Committee and Coinage Subcommittee for bringing this important legislation to the floor today. This package is the product of a great deal of hard work and compromise, and I want to express my deep appreciation to them for their efforts.

Mr. Speaker, last year this Nation commemorated the bicentennial anniversary of the Bill of Rights, and the role which James Madison, our Nation's fourth President, played as a principal author of this historic document. For 200 years, these first 10 amendments have withstood time's scrutiny and remain the cornerstone of basic human rights and liberties in this

country. It is, therefore, only fitting that we should consider today legislation to honor James Madison and the Bill of Rights.

The measure before us this afternoon provides for gold and silver coins emblematic of James Madison and the Bill of Rights to be issued by the U.S. Mint in 1993. These coins will be minted at no net cost to the Federal Government, and a surcharge from the sale of the coins will go entirely into funding the fellowships of the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation.

The James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation was established by Congress as part of the bicentennial commemoration of the U.S. Constitution. The Foundation will use the proceeds from the sale of these coins to fund fellowships which will be awarded nationwide to outstanding graduate students preparing to become secondary school teachers in the fields of American history and government. Fellowships will also be awarded to experienced high school teachers seeking to strengthen their knowledge in these same subjects. Upon receiving a fellowship, Madison fellows will agree to teach full-time in secondary schools for at least 1 year for each year of assistance they receive, and emphasize the U.S. Constitution in their teaching.

I hope that my colleagues will join me in support of this appropriate and worthwhile commemoration of James Madison and the Bill of Rights. I believe that the Madison Fellowship Program, which will foster greater awareness and understanding of the rights and responsibilities of citizens under the Constitution, particularly among educators and students, is strongly deserving of our support.

Vote "yes" on H.R. 3337.

Mr. WYLIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ALLARD].

Mr. ALLARD. I would like to add my voice of support to H.R. 3337, the 1992 White House Commemorative Coin Act. I want to particularly address the James Madison-Bill of Rights commemorative coins which were added to this bill late last session in Congress. I, along with my distinguished colleague, NORM SISISKY, am principal sponsor of these coins.

The James Madison Memorial Foundation was established by Congress to encourage outstanding current and future high school teachers of American history, American government, and social studies to undertake graduate study of the roots, framing, principles, and development of the Constitution of the United States. The Foundation thereby also commemorates the bicentennial of the Constitution, and particularly the Bill of Rights, and James Madison, fourth President of the United States who is generally acknowledged as the Father of the Constitution.

In establishing the Foundation, Congress in effect declared that it would not stand idly by while their constituents lacked understanding of their Constitution. It saw the 200th anniversary of that document as the right occasion to set up a continuing legacy of Madison's work. But Congress' intent may be frustrated if the funds needed to implement the Foundation's enabling legislation are not available, and this is why we are seeking passage of this legislation.

Improving American education is at the forefront of the American agenda, and all of us, as legislators, are trying to do something to remedy the ills of our education system. Many proposed education reforms address the structure of school government, school financing, teachers' compensation, and the shape of the curriculum. The James Madison Memorial Foundation is focusing on something that is often left out of consideration: The actual knowledge—or lack of knowledge—that teachers bring to the classroom. The Foundation's purpose, simply stated, is to improve teachers' and children's knowledge of the Constitution of the United States.

The funds raised from the sale of these commemorative coins are critical to the ability of this Foundation to offer fellowships to deserving high school teachers. The Foundation will award its first fellowships in March 1992. The Foundation intends to award one fellowship per State this year. With additional funds from the coinage surcharge, they should be able to increase the number of fellowships to two per State and perhaps seven more. Madison Fellows must agree to teach full time in secondary schools for at least 1 year for each year of assistance. The Foundation will strongly encourage Madison fellows to teach in their home States.

The funds derived from the surcharge of these coins will be deposited in a special account for the Madison Foundation in the U.S. Treasury. The interest that this trust account bears provides the operating funds for the Foundation. I am encouraged that Colorado as well as every other State in this Nation will equally benefit from the Madison program. I am likewise confident that if Members look into their own districts, they will see great need for improving our constituents' understanding of the U.S. Constitution.

Those who take our Nation's history for granted should ask themselves how we might have come to have the constitution we have without the profound knowledge of our Nation's Founders, and without their ability to turn learning into law. It is imperative that this Nation has citizens who understand their history and the nature of their Constitution. For these reasons, I am a strong advocate of the James Madison Bill of Rights commemorative coins.

I would like to briefly discuss the other provisions of H.R. 3337. The White House commemorative coins: Who in this body could not support a coin which commemorates the 200th year of the White House, the official home of our Presidents and one of America's symbols of freedom and democracy to the world. Millions of visitors to Washington list the White House as the No. 1 landmark they would like to visit. Our Presidents are expected to host world leaders and conduct the business of Government in this historic building. Certainly, we can support the cause of assuring this historical building remains in the condition befitting the honor of the Office of President.

The World Cup USA 1994 coins: Outside of the Olympics, no sporting event has generated such national excitement as the World Cup soccer tournament which will be held in the United States in 1994. We expect millions of foreign tourists to travel to the United States to see this event. I'm hoping that all of these tourists come to Denver, CO, one of the World Cup venue sights. In the tradition of commemorative coins funding national sporting events, certainly the World Cup soccer coins deserve the support of this body.

Persian Gulf veterans silver medals: Every member of this body witnessed the valor and courage of the men and women of our Armed Forces as they went to war in the Persian Gulf. These silver medals are small tokens of thanks we, as Members of Congress, can give to our outstanding personnel of the military.

Christopher Columbus quincentenary coins: With the adventures of Christopher Columbus 500 years ago, the great story of America began. The funds raised from these coins will support the activities of Americans in research, study, and labor to produce new discoveries in all fields of endeavor. These are the very endeavors that have made America a haven of creativity and excellence.

Coin redesign: The time has come for the thoughtful change of the design of the reverse side of our circulating coins. The new coin will commemorate the Bill of Rights. The Treasury has indicated that this proposal will be a revenue producer for the Government. Coin collectors throughout the Nation have strongly endorsed this proposal.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my fellow Members to join with us in passing this comprehensive coinage legislation.

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. LAROCCO].

Mr. LAROCCO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3337. I would like to thank the chairman of the Subcommittee on Coinage and Consumer Affairs, the gentleman from California [Mr. TORRES], who has been instrumental in the passage of this legislation. Without

his support and suggestions it would not have made it to the full House for overwhelming passage. I thank the chairman for his help.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to thank the gentleman from California [Mr. McCANDLESS] for his suggestions and help during the deliberations on this bill in the subcommittee.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is simple. What it does is establish a silver medal for the veterans who served in the Persian Gulf conflict. How appropriate is it that now we are debating this bill and looking forward to its final passage. It was just a year ago that we commenced ground action in the Persian Gulf conflict. So this bill is a way of saying thanks from the Congress to the veterans of that conflict.

Mr. Speaker, the Pentagon said that perhaps 640,000 veterans will be eligible to receive this silver medallion, an expression of thanks from the Congress.

During the deliberations of this bill the Pentagon and the mint made fine suggestions in the crafting of this legislation. The Pentagon wants final say on who shall receive this medallion, and that is included in the legislation. The mint has said that they think that we should put together a bronze replica to pay for this bill. We have put that into the bill.

Mr. Speaker, most important is that we recognize that the Congress has already voted overwhelmingly to give gold medals to the generals of this conflict.

□ 1330

Now we are simply saying "Thank you" to the men and women, the Reservists, the National Guard, and Regular troops that served in Desert Storm.

My bill, H.R. 1107, which is now title III of H.R. 3337, passed overwhelmingly in the House. It had more than 200 co-sponsors, and I supported its passage as part of this package which the gentleman from California, Chairman TORRES, has put together so wisely and so prudently.

I would also like to thank the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. WYLIE], the ranking minority member of the full Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs for his help in support of this legislation and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ], chairman of the full Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO], who has a great deal of knowledge about coins and medals and a great deal of institutional knowledge on bills that have passed through the Congress in prior years.

I stand in support of H.R. 3337, in particular in support of title III of that bill which will give a silver, glistening medal to the troops that served in Desert Storm.

Mr. WYLIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH].

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3337, the 1992 White House Commemorative Coin Act. I applaud my colleagues who have spent so many months fine-tuning this legislation and bringing it to the floor.

H.R. 3337 is now an omnibus bill with provisions for four commemorative coin programs, redesign of our Nation's circulating coin, and a silver medal for all who served in the U.S. Armed Forces during the Persian Gulf war. As a Member with a mint in my district, I am very familiar with the importance of this type of legislation. Skilled mint employees will continue to have jobs because of the demand for commemorative coins and coins with new designs, and the U.S. Treasury stands to gain hundreds of millions of dollars in profits over the 6-year implementation period if coin redesign is undertaken. These funds will be applied directly to decreasing the deficit.

A delay in approving H.R. 3337 would jeopardize commemorative programs which celebrate events occurring in 1992: The 500th anniversary of the discovery of the New World the James Madison Fellowship Awards, and the bicentennial of the laying of the cornerstone of the White House. In addition, continued delay in approving the World Cup Commemorative Coin Program may have a detrimental effect on the planning of the World Cup soccer championships in 1994—an event which the Department of Commerce estimates could mean \$1.5 billion in sales for the United States.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot let this opportunity pass us by. Countless dollars and hours have already been invested in the planning of these programs and the events which they commemorate, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 3337.

Mr. WYLIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WELDON].

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into a colloquy with the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage, someone that I have a great deal of respect for and whom I have come to appreciate the situation he is in and because of the willingness not to want to hold up a major portion of this bill any further, I have agreed to support this effort.

I would appreciate the gentleman responding to my concerns over a bill, a coin bill that has generated 290 cosponsors, the highest estimate of any bill in the House to recognize the Nation's fire service and Ben Franklin, the first American firefighter.

It is my understanding that the chairman of the subcommittee has agreed to support us in our renewed effort.

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

Mr. WELDON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WELDON] entering into this colloquy with me. I want to thank him for his tireless work on behalf of this Nation's 3 million firefighters.

These are men and women who put their lives on the line every day in the defense of Americans and their safety and their security.

I am pleased, Mr. Speaker, that after discussions with the gentleman from Pennsylvania that we could reach an agreement that will acknowledge how firefighters risk their lives every day for the American public, at least for the past 250 years.

I have promised support for the compromise medal package that will honor firefighters and their commitment to saving lives, and I want to assure the gentleman that as chairman of the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage, I have committed to schedule a markup early in March.

I will also lend my assistance to guide the bill through the House by the end of this session. So the gentleman has my unequivocal, straight, strong support for his medal for firefighters.

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for that commitment. I know the Nation's fire service does as well.

Let me repeat, Mr. Speaker, and thank the gentleman and the ranking member as well as the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. WYLIE] who are both sponsors of the Ben Franklin bill.

It has never been my desire to hold up other major coin legislation. As a matter of fact, the RECORD will show that I am a cosponsor of the Christopher Columbus coin bill. I am a cosponsor of the World Cup coin bill, the Persian Gulf medal.

I am a supporter of the White House initiative, and I do not even have an objection to the redesign effort put forth by Senator CRANSTON.

I commend my colleague and the chairman of the subcommittee for attempting to bring up four of those initiatives in the waning hours of last year. Unfortunately, even though this House supported those, the Senate put two additional bills in, the redesign and the James Madison bill.

I have no problem with the redesign bill, Mr. Speaker. I do have a problem with the James Madison bill. I think it is not the issue of the scholarships. I am an educator myself by profession.

It is the manner in which this particular initiative came forward. Congress passed the James Madison Foundation legislation in 1986 and appropriated \$20 million, which was to be matched by \$10 million raised through the private sector.

When that amount was not reached, an attempt was made to put through a coin bill to serve as that revenue to offset what was supposed to have been raised in the private sector.

When the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage said he would not include that bill in the package at the 11th hour, the final day of the session, a new bill was put in that had the Congress use the \$4 million of the interest off of the original \$20 million as a match to allow that money to be appropriated. That was not the intent of this Congress. That is not the way we should be considering coin legislation.

However, be that as it may, we are here today and I am here to say that on behalf of the Nation's 3 million firefighters from every State in the Union that we have won a victory. The gentleman from California [Mr. TORRES] is behind us, and I appreciate his support and his leadership and thank him on behalf of the International Association of Fire Fighters, the National Volunteer Fire Council, the International Association of Fire Chiefs, the Fire Service Instructors, Arson Investigators, and all of those other groups, Black Professional Fire Fighters, who represent the emergency responders of this country.

We will not forget our friends, and we will not forget our enemies.

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

In closing, I would like to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO], my good friend, and I think I would be remiss if I did not do that and express some of his concerns about the coin redesign portion of this bill.

Historically, I have opposed that portion of the bill; however, the coin redesign proposal must be evaluated now in terms of the overall package we are considering. I support the other parts of H.R. 3337, particularly the White House, World Cup, and Columbus coins.

The package is the way to get these worthy coin bills passed and, therefore, I support the package.

I would also note that the administration has no opposition to the bill in this form. Therefore, I would suggest that the good far outweighs the bad, and I urge my colleagues to adopt H.R. 3337.

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

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

Once again, I want to indicate to the Members assembled and, of course, to all the members of the subcommittee who were instrumental in this legislation that we have tried our best to bring this bill up, H.R. 3337. We want very much to see that this becomes legislation.

I just entered into a colloquy with the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr.

WELDON], who spoke eloquently about the need for firefighters to be recognized. I concurred with that. I believe that firefighters have to be recognized and for that reason, as I said, I will move forth in the subcommittee to bring forth a scheduled markup and attempt and help to guide the legislation through the House.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3337, the 1992 White House Commemorative Coin Act. In addition to the White House coin bill, which will generate funds to support the collection of fine arts and maintenance of historic public rooms in the White House, this bill contains five other coinage programs which have a broad base of support.

I am particularly pleased that H.R. 3337 contains the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Coin Act, introduced by our colleague Representative FRANK ANNUNZIO. I have been honored to work for the passage of this legislation to commemorate the quincentenary.

In furtherance of the spirit of discovery, this provision will establish a Christopher Columbus Fellowship Foundation Program to encourage and support research, study and labor designed to produce new discoveries. The fellowships will be awarded to scholars, inventors, and others who are working toward discoveries to benefit all humanity.

I would also like to note the inclusion of a provision authorizing the minting of coins to commemorate James Madison and the Bill of Rights, with the proceeds of coin sales supporting fellowships to high school teachers pursuing graduate studies related to the founding and development of the Constitution.

H.R. 3337 also contains the World Cup USA 1994 coin bill, designed to generate funds to assist the U.S. effort to host the World Cup in 1994. The World Cup is the largest single sport event in the world, and it is expected that it will attract 1.5 million visitors to the United States. These visitors will spend at least \$1.5 billion while visiting our country. Promoting World Cup efforts is cost effective.

In fact, each of the coinage programs contained in this bill will be minted at no net cost to the Federal Government. The Treasury has even indicated that coin redesigned, which is contained in this package, would generate \$250 million in additional profits for the U.S. Mint over 6 years.

As a former member of the Consumer Affairs and Coinage Subcommittee, I know that this coin bill has been the product of extensive negotiations. I commend Chairman TORRES for his hard work and success in bringing this measure before us and urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3337, the White House Commemorative Coin Act of 1992.

I want especially to note that this bill includes provisions for coin redesign. Our coinage has not been redesigned for many years, although in the past coins were regularly redesigned and our coinage included many prized issues as a result of that thoughtful and careful effort. I have long advocated redesign of our coinage—both because it will make money for the Treasury and because it should make

our coinage once again a matter of pride among our citizens. Coins after all should be more than just a useful item; they should also be objects with a beauty that reflects our national pride. Redesign should also result in modernization of our coinage—make it more easily used and recognized, as well as more appealing. I have sponsored coin redesign and argued for it strongly, especially in the past 3 years. After all, I suggested the Kennedy half dollar, now a prized item; I know that new design, properly done, will enhance our coinage and be warmly received by the public. So I commend Mr. TORRES for including this element in H.R. 3337.

In the first session of the 102d Congress, a number of well conceived bills authorizing commemorative coins and medals were co-sponsored by a majority of the Members of the House of Representatives. Commemorative coin and medal sales generally produced revenues over and above the costs involved in making these items and the profits from the public sale of these coins or medals are used to develop and promote various programs of significant public interest. This is certainly the case with the bill before us today.

Each of this bill's various coins or medals provisions deserves the attention of the House and the support of each Member in this House. I wish to publicly thank the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage, Congressman ESTEBAN TORRES, for conducting the comprehensive hearings and markups necessary to bring this legislation to the floor of the House. Chairman TORRES and his fine staff have worked hard to put this package together. The other body amended the bill we sent over on the last day of the first session and the Senate insisted on additional provisions which they strongly feel are in the public interest as well.

There is not an inexhaustible demand for commemorative coins and medals. It is imperative that the program for the sale of these items be carefully planned to maximize profits for each item to be offered for sale. It is to the credit of Chairman TORRES that this will be done and funds will be available for the White House Endowment Fund, the organizing committee of the 1994 World Cup, the Christopher Columbus Foundation, the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Program and to honor those who served our country in the Persian Gulf conflict.

Once again I wish to commend Chairman TORRES and the sponsors of the bill contained in this package and I urge the adoption of H.R. 3337.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, today we are voting on H.R. 3337, the White House Commemorative Coin Act. Overall, this bill is a good one. It includes provisions to authorize the minting of a number of important commemorative coins, including the White House coin, the Christopher Columbus coin, and the James Madison coin. The bill also provides for the minting of an Operation Desert Storm silver medal to recognize the brave veterans who served our Nation during the war in the Middle East.

Most importantly to me, however, is the provision dealing with the minting of a World Cup coin, which would generate funds for the Unit-

ed States to host the World Cup soccer games in 1994. The World Cup is the largest sporting event in the world, and it is estimated that it will attract 1.5 million visitors to the United States. Cities in my home State of Florida, including the city of Tampa, are bidding to host the World Cup games, and I strongly support their efforts.

However, I have grave reservations to one specific provision of H.R. 3337, namely the requirement that the tail side of the coins in circulation must be redesigned and that the front side of coins be considered for redesign. I simply believe that there is very little support among the American people for such a move. There is no mandate from the electorate to redesign the penny, nickel, dime, quarter, or half dollar. I oppose this amendment that was added in the Senate and wish that the House and Senate could agree to move ahead on the important provisions of this bill without having to agree to the unneeded and hasty move of coin redesign.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. TORRES] that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 3337.

The question was taken.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

□ 1340

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3337 and the Senate amendments thereto.

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

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. DYMALLY (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today through February 21, on account of official business.

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

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.
 Mr. LAFALCE, for 10 minutes, today.
 Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, for 60 minutes each day, on February 19 and 26, and March 4.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

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

Mr. BLAZ.
 Mr. WELDON.
 Mr. SCHULZE.
 Mr. DICKINSON.

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

Mr. ANDERSON in 10 instances.
 Mr. GONZALEZ in 10 instances.
 Mr. BROWN in 10 instances.
 Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.
 Mr. LEVINE of California.
 Mr. STARK.
 Mr. RANGEL.
 Mr. MARKEY.

A BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROSE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on the following date present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

On February 12, 1992:

H.R. 2927. An act to provide for the establishment of the St. Croix, Virgin Islands Historical Park and Ecological Preserve, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LAROCCO. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 43 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 19, 1992, at 2 p.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

2832. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a request for fiscal year 1993 appropriations for the Department of Defense, revisions to fiscal year 1992 budget authority for the Small Business Administration and other agencies, and amendments to the pending request for various fiscal year 1993 appropriations, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1107 (H. Doc. No. 102-191); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2833. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting the fiscal year 1991 report on implementation of the support for East European Democracy

Act [SEED] Program, pursuant to Public Law 101-179, section 704(c) (103 Stat. 1322); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2834. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting copies of reports of political contributions for Ints M. Silins, of Virginia, Robert C. Frasure, of West Virginia, and Darryl Norman Johnson, of Washington, Ambassadors-designate and members of their families, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3944(b)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2835. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to clarify authority of the Secretary of the Interior to cooperate with non-Federal entities in the conduct of research concerning the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2836. A letter from the Assistant Secretary (Civil Works), Department of the Army, transmitting the Secretary's views and recommendations on possible shore erosion protection improvements for Santa Barbara County, CA; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

2837. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the 12th report on U.S. costs in the Persian Gulf conflict and foreign contributions to offset such costs, pursuant to Public Law 102-25, section 401 (105 Stat. 99); jointly, to the Committee on Armed Services and Foreign Affairs.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BERMAN (for himself, Mr. FASCELL, and Mr. YATRON):

H.R. 4231. A bill to provide supplemental authorizations of appropriations for U.S. contributions to international peacekeeping activities for fiscal years 1992 and 1993, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ARCHER (for himself and Mr. DELAY):

H.R. 4232. A bill relating to the tariff treatment of 1,6-hexamethylene diisocyanate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLAZ:

H.R. 4233. A bill to extend the supplemental security income benefits program to residents of Guam, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAFALCE (for himself, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, and Mr. FLAKE):

H.R. 4234. A bill to amend the Home Owners' Loan Act to provide greater flexibility in meeting capital standards; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. OLIN:

H.R. 4235. A bill to provide for comprehensive health care for pregnant women and children under 7 years of age through a Government insurance program; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

By Mr. ORTON:

H.R. 4236. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to the treatment of certain real estate activities under the limitations on losses from passive activities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 4237. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce taxes on capital

gains on certain tangible assets for all taxpayers, to allow an investment tax credit for manufacturing equipment, and to allow taxation of capital gains to be deferred by rolling the gain into an individual retirement plan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHULZE (for himself, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. COYNE):

H.R. 4238. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to more fairly apportion interest expenses between domestic and foreign sources; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VANDER JAGT (for himself and Mr. HEFLEY):

H.R. 4239. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a mechanism for taxpayers to designate \$1 of any overpayment of income tax, and to contribute other amounts, for use by the U.S. Olympic Committee; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALSH:

H.R. 4240. A bill to amend section 1126 of title 10, United States Code, to provide for the furnishing of gold star lapel buttons to the dependents of a member of the Armed Forces who dies as a result of an injury or illness sustained in the line of duty; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WYLLIE (by request):

H.R. 4241. A bill to provide funding for the Resolution Trust Corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. MCDADE (for himself, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. BROWDER, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. GALLO, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. HOBSON, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. KASICH, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. MANTON, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. MFUME, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. PURSELL, Mr. RHODES, Mr. ROE, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. WEBER, and Mr. YATRON):

H.J. Res. 411. Joint resolution to designate the week of September 13, 1992, through September 19, 1992, as "National Rehabilitation Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SOLOMON:

H.J. Res. 412. Joint resolution authorizing and requesting the President to designate the second full week in March 1992 as "National Employ the Older Worker Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H. Con. Res. 276. Concurrent resolution commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Battle of Midway; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 431: Mr. DERRICK.
 H.R. 774: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.
 H.R. 1300: Mrs. COLLINS of Michigan.
 H.R. 1335: Mr. BUSTAMANTE and Mr. MCCLOSKEY.
 H.R. 1400: Mr. LIPINSKI.
 H.R. 1536: Mr. KOSTMAYER.

H.R. 1653: Mr. TAUZIN and Mr. DE LA GARZA.
 H.R. 2254: Mr. RANGEL.
 H.R. 2336: Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. PENNY, and Mr. BAKER.
 H.R. 2492: Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER.
 H.R. 2546: Mr. SERRANO and Mr. BREWSTER.
 H.R. 2673: Mr. CAMPBELL of California.
 H.R. 3164: Mr. KOLTER, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. RAY, Mr. WELDON, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. WEBER, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi,

Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. TRAXLER, and Mr. GEKAS.
 H.R. 3705: Mr. BOUCHER.
 H.R. 3844: Mr. FLAKE, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. McDERMOTT.
 H.R. 3864: Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. FROST, Mr. GORDON, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. HENRY.
 H.R. 3972: Mr. NEAL of North Carolina.
 H.R. 4100: Mr. SARPALIUS and Mr. BILBRAY.
 H.R. 4206: Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. MAVROULES, and Mr. FAZIO.

4224: Mr. GOSS, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. ARMEY, and Mr. RHODES.
 H.J. Res. 351: Mr. OLIN and Mr. JONTZ.
 H. Res. 87: Mr. SERRANO and Mr. LENT.
 H. Res. 234: Mr. CAMP.
 H. Res. 359: Mr. OBERSTAR, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. FLAKE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MORAN, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. MFUME, Mr. LENT, and Ms. PELOSI.