

¶109.39 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. CRANE (for himself, Mr. BE-REUTER, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. BERMAN, and Mr. PORTER):

H.R. 4807. A bill to authorize the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of Mongolia; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SNOWBARGER (for himself, Mr. KANJORSKI, and Mr. DAVIS of Virginia):

H.R. 4808. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to permit an affiliation between a depository institution and the holding company successor to the Student Loan Marketing Association under certain circumstances and subject to certain conditions; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

By Mr. ABERCROMBIE (for himself and Mrs. MINK of Hawaii):

H.R. 4809. A bill for the relief of the State of Hawaii; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COLLINS:

H.R. 4810. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the deductibility of business meal expenses for individuals subject to Federal hours of service; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 4811. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and the Federal Credit Union Act to prohibit fees for using teller windows at depository institutions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

By Mr. DREIER:

H.R. 4812. A bill to make the Federal employees health benefits program available to individuals age 55 to 65 who would not otherwise have health insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JONES (for himself and Mr. BURR of North Carolina):

H.R. 4813. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to protect critical infrastructure radio systems from interference and to promote efficient spectrum management of the private land mobile radio bands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. POMEROY (for himself and Mr. HILL):

H.R. 4814. A bill to provide for the harmonization of registrations of certain pesticides used on canola; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. QUINN:

H.R. 4815. A bill to provide that December 7 each year shall be treated for all purposes related to Federal employment in the same manner as November 11; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

By Mr. REDMOND (for himself and Mrs. WILSON):

H.R. 4816. A bill to authorize the acquisition of the Valles Caldera currently managed by the Baca Land and Cattle Company, to provide for an effective land and wildlife management program for this resource with-

in the Department of Agriculture through the private sector, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. SOLOMON (for himself and Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas):

H.R. 4817. A bill to provide a location in Arlington, Virginia, for construction of a memorial to honor the men and women who have served in the United States Air Force; to the Committee on National Security, and in addition to the Committee on Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. THOMPSON (for himself, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. LEE, Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Ms. KILPATRICK, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. SCOTT, and Mr. FROST):

H.R. 4818. A bill to provide that payments of the earned income tax credit are to be disregarded for 12 months in determining eligibility for benefits under the program of block grants to States for temporary assistance for needy families, the supplemental security income program, the Medicaid program, and public housing programs; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Commerce, and Banking and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON:

H.J. Res. 134. A joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1999, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. ARCHER (for himself, Mr. REG-ULA, Mr. BUNNING of Kentucky, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. WELLER, and Mr. ADERHOLT):

H. Con. Res. 350. Concurrent resolution calling on the President to take all necessary measures under existing law to respond to the significant increase of steel imports resulting from the financial crises in Asia, Russia, and other regions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

¶109.40 MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

401. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, relative to House Resolution Number 856, urging the United States Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to revise comprehensively the existing laws, regulations, and policies with respect to the Federal Crop Insurance Program in order to adequately protect farmers against unavoidable crop losses and to prevent the serious reduction in farm operations and farm acreage throughout the nation; to the Committee on Agriculture.

[Re-Referred: Memorial 303]

303. By the SPEAKER: A memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, relative to House Joint Memorial No. 10 memorializing the recognition of state and county rights-of-way under Revised Statute 2477 and take appropriate action to invalidate the proposed policy change for forest roadless areas; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Resources. May 4, 1998.

¶109.41 ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

- H.R. 18: Mrs. WILSON.
- H.R. 40: Mr. WYNN.
- H.R. 158: Mr. MANZULLO.
- H.R. 2995: Mr. TOWNS and Mr. TORRES.
- H.R. 3024: Mr. THOMPSON.
- H.R. 3568: Mr. BALDACCI.
- H.R. 3778: Mr. PITTS.
- H.R. 3956: Mr. PALLONE.
- H.R. 3988: Mr. BALDACCI.
- H.R. 4126: Mrs. THURMAN.
- H.R. 4332: Mr. NORWOOD.
- H.R. 4344: Mr. PICKETT, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. BAESLER, and Mr. GIBBONS.
- H.R. 4467: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts and Mr. PASCRELL.
- H.R. 4683: Mr. PORTMAN and Ms. WATERS.
- H.R. 4729: Mrs. LINDA SMITH of Washington.
- H.R. 4761: Mr. BERETEER.
- H.J. Res. 40: Mr. KILDEE.
- H. Con. Res. 322: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
- H. Res. 554: Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Ms. RIVERS, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

¶109.42 PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

81. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Compton City Council, Compton, California, relative to a Resolution of the City Council of the City of Compton Opposing Mandatory Social Security Coverage for State and Local Employees (Resolution No. 19,214); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

82. Also, a petition of the United Seniors Association, relative to Urging the Congress of the United States to enact H.R. 857; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1998 (110)

¶110.1 DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The House was called to order at 9 o'clock a.m. by the SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. PETRI, who laid before the House the following communication:

WASHINGTON, DC,
October 13, 1998.

I hereby designate the Honorable THOMAS E. PETRI to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Whereupon, pursuant to the order of the House of Tuesday, January 21, 1997, Members were recognized for "morning-hour debate".

¶110.2 RECESS—9:01 A.M.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. PETRI, pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, declared the House in recess until 10 o'clock a.m.

¶110.3 AFTER RECESS—10 A.M.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SHIMKUS, called the House to order.

¶110.4 APPROVAL OF THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SHIMKUS, announced he had examined and approved the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, October 12, 1998.

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

¶110.5 COMMUNICATIONS

Under clause 2, rule XXIV,

11676. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report pursuant to

Section 3 of the Arms Export Control Act; was referred to the Committee on International Relations.

¶110.6 MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, 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. 214. Concurrent resolution recognizing the contributions of the cities of Bristol, Tennessee, and Bristol, Virginia, and their people to the origins and development of Country Music, and for other purposes.

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

H.R. 700. An Act to remove the restriction on the distribution of certain revenues from the Mineral Springs parcel to certain members of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians.

H.R. 2327. An Act to provide for a change in the exemption from the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 for minors who are 17 years of age and who engage in the operation of automobiles and trucks.

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

S. 1642. An Act to improve the effectiveness and performance of Federal financial assistance programs, simplify Federal financial assistance application and reporting requirements, and improve the delivery of services to the public.

S. 1722. An Act to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend certain program with respect to women's health research and prevention activities at the National Institutes of Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

S. 2116. An Act to clarify and enhance the authorities of the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Agriculture.

S. Con. Res. 123. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of Congress regarding the policy of the Forest Service toward recreational shooting and archery ranges on Federal land.

The message also announced, that pursuant to Public Law 100-696, the Chair, on behalf of the Democratic Leader, announces the appointment of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) as a member of the United States Capitol Preservation Commission.

¶110.7 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CONCESSION MANAGEMENT

Mr. HANSEN moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill of the Senate (S. 1693) to provide for improved management and increased accountability for certain National Park Service programs, and for other purposes; as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SHIMKUS, recognized Mr. HANSEN and Mr. MILLER of California, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House suspend the rules and pass said bill, as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SHIMKUS, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

Mr. VENTO objected to the vote on the ground that a quorum was not present and not voting.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SHIMKUS, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced that further proceedings on the motion were postponed.

The point of no quorum was considered as withdrawn.

¶110.8 U.S. COMMITMENT TO CITIZENS OF
GUAM

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following resolution (H. Res. 494):

Whereas the Chamorro people have inhabited Guam and the Mariana Islands for at least 4,000 years and developed a unique and autonomous seafaring agrarian culture, governing themselves through their own form of district government;

Whereas in 1565 the Kingdom of Spain claimed the islands of the Chamorro people, which were named the Ladrones by Ferdinand Magellan in 1521 and renamed the Marianas by the Jesuit missionary Diego Luis de San Vitores in 1668, to secure the trans-Pacific route of the Manila-Acapulco Galleon Trade, then, upon San Vitores's death in 1672, the islands were placed under military governance;

Whereas in 1898 the United States defeated the Kingdom of Spain in the Spanish-American War and acquired Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines by virtue of the Treaty of Paris;

Whereas, in signing the treaty, the United States Government accepted responsibility for its new possessions and agreed that Congress would determine the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants, as stated specifically in Article IX;

Whereas President William McKinley, by Executive Order 108-A on December 23, 1898, placed the island of Guam under the administration of the United States Navy, which administered and governed the island, initially as a coaling station, then as a major supply depot at the end of World War II;

Whereas a series of rulings popularly known as the "Insular Cases", issued by the United States Supreme Court from 1901 to 1922, defined Guam as an "unincorporated territory" in which the United States Constitution was not fully applicable;

Whereas the United States Naval Government of Guam was forced to surrender the island of Guam to the invading forces of the Japanese Imperial Army on December 10, 1941, after which Japanese occupation and control of Guam lasted until the United States Forces recaptured the island in 1944;

Whereas Guam is the only remaining United States territory to have been occupied by Japanese forces during World War II, the occupation lasting for 32 months from 1941 to 1944;

Whereas the people of Guam remained loyal to the United States throughout the Japanese occupation, risked torture and death to help clothe and feed American soldiers hiding from enemy forces, and were subjected to forced labor, ruthless executions, and other brutalities for their support of the United States;

Whereas, upon liberation of the people of Guam, the island was returned to United States Navy governance, which, like its pre-war predecessor, limited the civil and political rights of the people, despite numerous appeals and petitions to higher authorities and Congress for the granting of United

States citizenship and relief from military rule;

Whereas in 1945, upon establishment of the United Nations, the United States voluntarily listed Guam as a nonself-governing territory, pursuant to Article 73 of the United Nations Charter, and today Guam continues to be included in this list;

Whereas on March 6, 1949, the House of Assembly, the lower house of the popularly elected 9th Guam Congress, which was merely an advisory body to the Naval Governor of Guam, adjourned in protest over the limitation of its legislative rights granted to it by the United States Department of the Navy in 1947 and refused to reconvene until the United States Congress enacted an organic act for Guam;

Whereas the Organic Act of Guam (64 Stat. 384) passed by Congress and signed by President Truman on August 1, 1950, statutorily decreed Guam's status as an "unincorporated territory", established a three-branched civilian government patterned after the Federal model, and conferred United States citizenship upon the people of Guam;

Whereas, since the granting of American citizenship, the people of Guam have greater participation in the American democratic processes and some measure of self-government;

Whereas the people of Guam, who strongly adhere to the belief that a government should derive power and right from the governed, successfully gathered enough support to push for the passage of the Elective Governor Act (Public Law 90-497) on September 11, 1968, and in which Congress granted the people of Guam the right to elect their own governor and lieutenant governor;

Whereas the Congress enacted the Guam-Virgin Islands Delegate bill on April 10, 1972, allowing for Guam to have a nonvoting delegate in the United States House of Representatives, and although the delegate is not accorded a vote on the floor of the House of Representatives, it is still one of the benchmarks in Guam's political evolution and heightens Guam's visibility in the national arena;

Whereas, although Congress authorized in Public Law 94-584, the formation of a locally drafted constitution, the subsequent Guam Constitution, it was not ratified by Guam's electorate through a referendum on August 4, 1979;

Whereas concerns regarding Guam's political status led the Twelfth Guam Legislature to create the first political status commission in 1973, known as the Status Commission, the Thirteenth Guam Legislature in 1975 created another commission, known as the Second Political Status Commission, to address Guam's political status issue and explore alternative status options, and in 1980, the existing Guam Commission on Self-Determination (CSD) was created to identify and pursue the status choice of the people of Guam, and in 1996 the Twenty-Fourth Guam Legislature created the Commission on Decolonization to continue pursuing Guam's political status;

Whereas the CSD, after conducting studies on 5 Guam political status options, proceeded to conduct a public education campaign, which was followed by a status referendum on January 12, 1982 in which 49 percent of the people of Guam voted for Commonwealth, 26 percent for Statehood, 10 percent for Status Quo, 5 percent for Incorporated Status, 4 percent for Free Association, 4 percent Independence, and 2 percent for other options;

Whereas on September 4, 1982, a runoff was held between commonwealth and statehood, the top options from the January referendum, with the outcome of the runoff resulting in 27 percent voting for statehood