

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 539

Resolved, That the election contest of Joseph Haas, contestant, against Charles F. Bass, contestee, relating to the office of Representative from the Second Congressional District of New Hampshire, is dismissed.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF REPORT OF COMMISSION ON PROTECTING AND REDUCING GOVERNMENT SECRECY

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Oversight be discharged from further consideration of the Senate Concurrent Resolution (S. Con. Res. 67) to authorize printing of the report of the Commission on Protecting and Reducing Government Secrecy, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

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

Mr. FAZIO of California. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleague to describe this resolution as well, and I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, the Commission on Protecting and Reducing Government Secrecy was established in the 103d Congress by Public Law 103-236. That law requires the Commission to file a final report to Congress, which will occur before the end of the year. Senate Concurrent Resolution 67 provides for printing of the report.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I would obviously concur in the purpose of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution as follows:

S. CON. RES. 67

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there shall be

printed as a Senate document the report of the Commission on Protecting and Reducing Government Secrecy.

SEC. 2. The document referred to in the first section shall be—

(1) published under the supervision of the Secretary of the Senate; and

(2) in such style, form, manner, and binding as directed by the Joint Committee on Printing, after consultation with the Secretary of the Senate.

The document shall include illustrations.

SEC. 3. In addition to the usual number of copies of the document, there shall be printed the lesser of—

(1) 5,000 copies for the use of the Secretary of Senate; or

(2) such number of copies as does not exceed a total production and printing cost of \$45,000.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING CAPITOL GUIDE SERVICE TO ACCEPT VOLUNTARY SERVICES

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Oversight be discharged from further consideration of the Senate bill (S. 2085) to authorize the Capitol Guide Service to accept voluntary services, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

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

Mr. FAZIO of California. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would ask my colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS], chairman of the committee, to briefly describe the purpose of his request.

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

Mr. FAZIO of California. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, once again I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, S. 2085 would allow the U.S. Capitol Guide Service to accept volunteer services. This provision is necessary because without such authorization, congressional entities may not use volunteers unless they are interns who are participants in a demonstrated educational plan.

A similar provision already is in public law which allows the Botanical Garden to accept volunteer services. This would extend it to the U.S. Capitol Guide Service.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I concur with that description of the resolution, which I support.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 2085

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

That section 441 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 (40 U.S.C. 851) is amended by striking subsection (j) and inserting the following:

“(j)(1) Notwithstanding section 1342 of title 31, United States Code, the Capitol Guide Service is authorized to accept voluntary personal services.

“(2) No person shall be permitted to donate personal services under this subsection unless the person has first agreed, in writing, to waive any claim against the United States arising out of or in connection with such services, other than a claim under chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code.

“(3) No person donating personal services under this section shall be considered an employee of the United States for any purpose other than for purposes of chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code.

“(4) In no case shall the acceptance of personal services under this section result in the reduction of pay or displacement of any employee of the Capitol Guide Service.”.

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

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF “VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1789–1993”

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Oversight be discharged from further consideration of the Senate concurrent Resolution (S. Con. Res. 34) to authorize the printing of “Vice Presidents of the United States, 1789–1993,” and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

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

Mr. FAZIO of California. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS], chairman of the committee, for a further description of the resolution.

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

Mr. FAZIO of California. I yield to the gentleman from California.

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

Mr. Speaker, this is a Senate concurrent resolution which, because we all know that the 44 men who have held the position of Vice President of the United States under the Constitution also holds the position of the President of the Senate, will then be a book about the Presidents of the Senate, which also is a book about the vice presidents of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, this will provide a history for each of the vice presidents who has completed their service, beginning with the first Vice President, John Adams, obviously, and ending with the last Vice President to complete his service, former Senator Dan Quayle.

I have been instructed to state that the office of the Vice President is often not a historical focus, and this book will shed light on the office, as well as the people. We do have the usual cost limiters in the bill. The estimated total cost of the production of the book is \$16,392. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, in light of the fact that most vice presidents have been in the shadows, I am certainly supportive of shedding light on them.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 34

Whereas the United States Constitution provides that the Vice President of the United States shall serve as President of the Senate; and

Whereas the careers of the 44 Americans who held that post during the years 1789 through 1993 richly illustrate the development of the nation and its government; and

Whereas the vice presidency, traditionally the least understood and most often ignored constitutional office in the Federal Government, deserves wider attention: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. PRINTING OF THE "VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1789-1993".

(a) IN GENERAL.—There shall be printed as a Senate document the book entitled "Vice Presidents of the United States, 1789-1993", prepared by the Senate Historical Office under the supervision of the Secretary of the Senate.

(b) SPECIFICATIONS.—The Senate document described in subsection (a) shall include illustrations and shall be in the style, form, manner, and binding as directed by the Joint Committee on Printing after consultation with the Secretary of the Senate.

(c) NUMBER OF COPIES.—In addition to the usual number of copies, there shall be printed with suitable binding the lesser of—

(1) 1,000 copies (750 paper bound and 250 case bound) for the use of the Senate, to be allocated as determined by the Secretary of the Senate; or

(2) a number of copies that does not have a total production and printing cost of more than \$11,000.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR RELOCATION OF PORTRAIT MONUMENT

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Oversight be discharged from further consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 216) providing for relocation of the portrait monument, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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

Mrs. MALONEY. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to object, but I would like to express my limited reservations about this resolution.

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Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland [Mrs. MORELLA] to explain the resolution.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I will briefly explain what this resolution does.

First and foremost it is a compromise that has been agreed to by the House, by the Senate and women's groups throughout the Nation who have been involved in this project for years.

What House Concurrent Resolution 216 will do, it will bring the suffragette statue, also known as the portrait monument, up to the rotunda where it will be rededicated as the important symbol that it is, for women's rights, and for what it says about the importance of the right to vote in a democracy.

According to the bill, the statue will remain in place for 1 year in the rotunda and then there will be a commission that will be established of 11 interested parties, including Senators and Representatives. The majority leader of the Senate will appoint 3 members, the minority leader of the Senate will appoint 2 members of the commission, the Speaker of the House of Representatives will appoint 1 member, the majority leader of the House 2 Members, the minority leader of the House 2 Members; and the Architect of the Capitol will serve as the 11th member.

What that commission will do is it will make recommendations about the final resting place for the statue. It is really needed because there are so many differing opinions, and so this commission will be appointed in order to conclude some of those concerns.

If I might also comment, Mr. Speaker, on why this is important, all I can say is, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and Lucretia Mott. Get ready. You're finally going where you've always belonged—upstairs.

Tonight, thousands of American women are watching—from Mrs. Stanton's great-great-granddaughter in Connecticut to Arlys Endres, a 9-year-old schoolgirl in Arizona—the thousands of women who have written this House with one strong message: Move the statue to the rotunda.

I salute the leadership of Senators WARNER and STEVENS, who initiated this effort in the Senate last year; the energy and hard work of Karen Staser of the National Woman's Suffrage Statue Campaign and Sherry Little of the Senate Rules Committee, who spearheaded a national movement to relocate the portrait monument; and the thousands of women and women's organizations who cared so much about their history.

House Concurrent Resolution 216 will make sure that future generations will

honor, remember, and celebrate these earlier women of courage, strength, and perseverance, women whose indomitable spirit still inspires us in our quest for a more equitable society.

More than 75 years ago, Alice Paul and the National Woman's Party commissioned sculptor Adelaide Johnson to create a statue to commemorate the passage of the 19th amendment and to celebrate those remarkable women whose lives were devoted to gaining for women the right to vote and the opportunity to participate fully in American life.

Today, we tend to forget the enormity of that struggle for the right to vote and those brave and outspoken women who demanded the right to vote in a society that still frowned on the education of girls.

It was not an easy victory. For more than 70 years, women gave speeches, marched in parades, wrote and signed petitions, picketed, went to jail, and even died for the right to vote.

The statue that honors these women will have again a place of honor in the Capitol rotunda, a place of honor it has long deserved.

When schoolchildren from around the Nation come to visit Washington, a city of monuments and symbols, they will see in the rotunda a statue that not only honors the women who marched for the vote but a statue that also underscores the importance of the right to vote in our American democracy, a right that today so many of us take for granted.

(Mrs. MALONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, first I would like to thank the gentlewoman from Maryland for her leadership and persistence on this issue, and I would like to thank the Speaker of the House for supporting it and moving it to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, as a New Yorker, I am pleased that New York State's distinguished leaders, Susan B. Anthony, Lucretia Mott, and Elizabeth Stanton are finally going to be moved, after 76 years in the basement of the Capitol, into the living room of the Capitol rotunda.

Mr. Speaker, almost every great struggle throughout American history is represented in the Capitol's rotunda. Exactly 76 years ago, American women gained the right to vote. But our leaders were not allowed into the rotunda to stand beside the great revolutionary male leaders, Lincoln, Washington, and King.

The Republican leadership initially opposed the move because of expense to the taxpayer. Now that we have \$75,000 of private funding from the National Museum of Women's History to move the statue once, this compromise solution could possibly move it twice.

Statues are about history. Moving the statue of these three great heroines of the women's suffragette movement