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House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. WALKER].

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 30, 1996.

I hereby designate the Honorable ROBERT S. WALKER to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

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

Let us pray using the words of the beloved hymn by Isaac Watts:

O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,

Our shelter from the stormy blast,
And our eternal home.

We pray, gracious God, that Your blessing will be with those who seek to do their daily work in ways that help other people. As the words of the hymn remind, we know that we can place our trust in Your grace and in Your goodness for Your mercy gives us hope and our eternal home. So bless each one and strengthen us with your abiding hand.

The Lord bless us and keep us,
The Lord make His face shine upon us and be gracious unto us,
The Lord lift up His countenance upon us and give us peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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 1, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HASTERT] come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. HASTERT 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 Ms. McDevitt, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills, a joint resolution, and concurrent resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 543. An act to reauthorize the National Marine Sanctuaries Act, and for other purposes;

NOTICE

A final issue of the Congressional Record for the 104th Congress will be published on October 21, 1996, in order to permit Members to revise and extend their remarks.

All material for insertion must be signed by the Member and delivered to the respective offices of the Official Reporters of Debates (Room HT-60 or S-220 of the Capitol), Monday through Friday, between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m., through October 21. The final issue will be dated October 21, 1996 and will be delivered on October 23.

None of the material printed in the final issue of the Congressional Record may contain subject matter, or relate to any event, that occurred after the sine die date.

Senators' statements should also be submitted electronically, either on a disk to accompany the signed statement, or by e-mail to the Official Reporters of Debates at "Record at Reporters."

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By order of the Joint Committee on Printing.

WILLIAM M. THOMAS, *Chairman.*

□ 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.



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H12177

H.R. 1031. An act for the relief of Oscar Salas-Velazquez;

H.R. 1734. An act to reauthorize the National Film Preservation Board, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2297. An act to codify without substantive change laws related to transportation and to improve the United States Code;

H.R. 2579. An act to establish the National Tourism Board and the National Tourism Organization to promote international travel and tourism to the United States;

H.R. 3916. An act to make available certain Voice of America and Radio Marti multilingual computer readable text and voice recordings.

H.J. Res. 197. Joint resolution waiving certain enrollment requirements with respect to any bill or joint resolution of the One Hundred Fourth Congress making general or continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1997;

H. Con. Res. 221. Concurrent resolution correcting the enrollment of H.R. 3159; and

H. Con. Res. 229. Concurrent resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to make corrections in the enrollment of S. 1004.

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

H.R. 3668. An act to extend certain programs under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act through September 30, 1996.

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

S. 2158. An act to set the time for counting electoral votes; and

S. 2159. An act to set the time for the convening of the One Hundred Fifth Congress.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1004), "An Act to authorize appropriations for the United States Coast Guard, and for other purposes," and that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1467), "An Act to authorize the construction of the Fort Peck Rural County Water Supply System, to authorize assistance to the Fort Peck Rural County Water District, Inc., a nonprofit corporation, for the planning, design, and construction of the water supply system, and for other purposes."

ELECTION OF THE HONORABLE ROBERT S. WALKER AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE THROUGH LEGISLATIVE DAY OF TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 553) electing the Honorable ROBERT S. WALKER of Pennsylvania to act as Speaker pro tempore, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 553

Resolved, that the Honorable Robert S. Walker, a Representative from the Common-

wealth of Pennsylvania, be, and he is hereby, elected Speaker pro tempore through the legislative day of Tuesday, October 1, 1996.

Sec. 2. The Clerk of the House shall notify the President and the Senate of the election of the Honorable Robert S. Walker as Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SWEARING IN OF THE HONORABLE ROBERT S. WALKER AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE DURING ABSENCE OF THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON] please come to the well of the House and administer the oath of office.

Mr. WALKER took the oath of office administered to him by the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON], as follows:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter. So help you God.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ASTRONAUT SHANNON LUCID

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

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I am absolutely delighted with Newsweek because you know what it says? Here we have this wonderful picture of Shannon Lucid and it said: Forget the fighter jocks. At 53 years of age, Shannon Lucid has the new right stuff. To be in space 188 days is almost as long as this Congress has been in session and I must say I am very proud of the fact I held the first hearing here when we asked NASA why there were no women and they tried to explain to us, because you had to be tough and strong and it was back when the jockocracy was ruling that. Well, I pointed out I was a pilot and I understood it really was more like milking a mouse. They kind of swallowed hard and we finally moved on with moving women into that era. And now we have her defining the norm for the future. I think that is very exciting.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Shannon and NASA for having the vision to move there and I think all of us as Americans are terribly proud of her accomplishment and very few of us would want to have changed places with her during those 188 days.

TRIBUTE TO HON. ROBERT WALKER ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM CONGRESS

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

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, a few minutes ago I had the privilege to swear you in as Speaker pro tempore for the next 2 days. I just want to say to the body when I came here 18 years ago, BOB WALKER had been here for a while, and over the years there is no one who has mastered the parliamentary procedures of this floor more than BOB WALKER, but even beyond that, this man has been a watchdog of this body. He is a man of the highest integrity, and we are so sorely going to miss him. Today will probably be the last day and tomorrow, that he will be a Member of this body but we wish him well and we hope he still remains available to give us his old sage advice as the years go on.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thanks the gentleman from New York very much.

CONGRATULATIONS TO TEXAS RANGERS, CHAMPIONS OF AMERICAN LEAGUE WESTERN DIVISION

(Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the Texas Rangers are the champions of the American League West. I know I speak for all of Texas when I say congratulations to the Ranger players, coaches and management.

I particularly want to make mention of my friend Tom Schieffer, the managing partner of the Rangers. Under his leadership, the team has given us the magnificent ballpark at Arlington and now has filled the park with a champion. We wish you the best as the playoffs begin.

Texas Rangers, you are champions. Thank you for a great year.

TRIBUTE TO HON. ROBERT WALKER

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

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I also want to come to the well this afternoon and commend the Speaker for the next 2 days, the Honorable ROBERT WALKER of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He came to this Congress in our bicentennial year as I did, an unusual class, Vice President AL GORE was in that class, Democrat leader DICK GEPHARDT was in that class, former Vice President Dan Quayle was in that class. Mr. Speaker, NEWT did not come until 2 years later. BOB WALKER set the ground for NEWT over those 2 years and he has been what Mr. SOLOMON said, a master of parliamentary procedure. Through tough times and smooth times, he has been the conscience of the House at least on our side of the aisle. He is going to be sorely missed.

He and I are Korean-war-era veterans. By our birth date, we missed the combat in Korea but we did not miss the combat here. Mr. Speaker, your two decades here set the stage, I think, for the Republicans to take the House on November 8, 1994, and probably to retain it about 36 days from now. Please keep coming back and keep us on the straight and narrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thanks the gentleman from California.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

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

[Mr. COBLE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

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

[Mrs. COLLINS addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

HOUSE TO INSTITUTE RANDOM DRUG TESTING

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

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, there is something happening throughout this country which is so discouraging, and that is the escalating illegal drug use by Americans, particularly young Americans. We have seen the reports just recently that among 12- and 13-year-olds that illegal drug use is up by 137 percent over the last 4 years. In youth 14 and 15 years of age it is over 200 percent. It is a situation that seems to be getting worse and worse.

Now it is estimated that 75 percent of all the crime against women and children, the abuse of women and children, is drug-related. Mr. Speaker, that is just absolutely intolerable. Studies have shown in the past that 75 percent of all the drug use in America is used not by the inner core areas of the country where we seem to see all the killings taking place, but 75 percent of all the illegal drug purchases in America actually come from outside the inner core cities. It comes from the suburbs of our cities where even the upper-middle-class people are driving in, purchasing these drugs, taking them back and using them on a recreational weekend; and, Mr. Speaker, that is what props up the price of ille-

gal drugs in this country and that is why we have to make an all-out effort with everything that we can do in government to try to prevent this from happening.

That is why on the opening day of this Congress next year, I will be offering an amendment to the rules of the House which will require random drug testing of all Members of Congress, and of their staffs as well, both on the committee staffs and personal staffs. It is not because I think that there is any wide abuse by Members of Congress or even of their staffs with using illegal drugs but, Mr. Speaker, we have to help set the example for the rest of the country. Back in the early 1980's—1983 and 1984—President Reagan at the urging of myself and others implemented random drug testing in our military. At that time there was an estimated drug use of 25 percent by our active military personnel. Within several years of random drug testing, that average had dropped from 25 percent down to less than 4 percent, to what it is today. If we could lower that 4 percent throughout the entire Nation, what a difference that would make. That is why major corporations like the General Electric Co. and IBM and others have random drug testing of their employees.

We need to set the example in this Congress and make it a condition of employment that if they are going to work for the House of Representatives, that they are going to submit as a condition of their employment to random drug testing. That way there can be no violations. It simply is a question of their duty as a part of being paid to submit to the random drug testing. If we could do that, if we could do it throughout the Federal Government, and if we could do it at the State and the county and the town and village and city levels, just think what that would be with all those massive employees. And then if we could encourage the rest of the private sector to do the same thing, it would then become very unhip for people to be using drugs. If they knew they were going to go to a hockey game, a football game, a basketball game or to a cocktail party and people were going to turn up their noses at them when they were using these drugs recreationally, let me assure you they would soon stop doing it, especially if they thought that their good job was going to be affected.

Mr. Speaker, I wanted to call attention to the Members that that rule change will be taking place on January 3 when this Congress reconvenes. I thank the Speaker for his time. I also thank him for his leadership over all these years of helping me with legislation that we have implemented on the floor of this Congress dealing with this particular issue of illegal drugs.

□ 1415

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to proceed out of order for the purposes of asking something about the scheduling with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HASTERT], and the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON].

Mr. Speaker, because the chairman of the Committee on Rules is on the floor and Mr. HASTERT, another one of the leaders on your side of the aisle, I am very concerned that the Senate apparently has not yet passed the omnibus appropriation bill, or the CR, whatever we are calling the vehicle we are using to fund the balance of Government. The concern obviously is, as the chairman knows, the fiscal year ends in essentially 9 hours 45 minutes.

Can the gentlemen sort of enlighten us as to where the Senate might stand, what are the prospects of making sure we pass something by tonight, so that we do not put the Federal employees and the Federal Government to the test of shutting down and opening up?

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, let me say to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland, who is a strong defender of the Federal employees of this country, as well he should be, because 99 percent of them are good, loyal Americans and hard working people, and he should be concerned.

Let me just say I was about to pose the same question to him. As the gentleman knows, we constructed an unusual rule, an innovative rule, which sent over to the other body not only the omnibus appropriation conference report, taking care of all of the unfinished appropriation business, but at the urging of the other side of the aisle, the gentleman's side, we also sent a freestanding bill consisting of the exact language.

The reason for that was that there were Members that wanted to offer some amendments. As I understand it, and I talked to Mr. LOTT not too long ago, they are going to pursue that out of courtesy and fairness to the Democrat side of the aisle. Should any of those amendments I guess be enacted, I think they would pull that freestanding bill and then pass the conference report well before midnight tonight.

How long it is going to take to go through this amendment process, I do not know. In the meantime, as the gentleman knows, there are a number of other unfinished matters. Some are terribly important to some Members. We are operating under a unanimous-consent rule now. Those are being negotiated.

To answer the gentleman's question, I feel confident from my conversations with the other body that they are going to act on the final conference report before midnight tonight, which would solve the concerns of the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his answer. Obviously I think all of us believe that

ought to occur, and hopefully it will occur. I am pleased that the focus is on that so that we do not pass this deadline.

Mr. SOLOMON. Why do not you and I just kind of lurk through the halls and kind of give them a little push and make sure it happens.

Mr. HOYER. I am sure they will look forward to that.

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

[Mr. MONTGOMERY addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

TRIBUTE TO DR. JOHN N. LEIN

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

Mr. DOCKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Jack Lein, who has been a great friend to me and my office over the years during his long, distinguished career at the University of Washington. During Jack's 32-year career at the University of Washington, he has served in many capacities which encompass most aspects of modern medicine, medical and health sciences education, university administration and Federal relations. At the end of this year, Jack will begin a well-earned retirement. The many skills that he brought to his job will be hard to replace. I want to join the many people in the University of Washington family to express our debt of gratitude to Dr. Lein for his decades of conscientious service.

Jack has spent most of his life in the State of Washington, having been born in Spokane. He received his MD degree from the University of Washington in 1955. After finishing his internship and residency in 1960, Jack returned to Spokane to begin an obstetrics and gynecology practice. After 4 years in his medical practice, Jack began his distinguished career at the University of Washington.

Although Spokane lost a good physician, the University gained a tremendous asset and advocate. Dr. Lein founded the University of Washington School of Medicine Continuing Medical Education Program and was its first director for 19 years. He was also assistant dean and then associate dean of the School of Medicine. From 1965 through 1969, he was the director of the Washington/Alaska Regional Medical Program and was one of the founders of the widely acclaimed WAMI Program which set up a regionalized medical education system for Washington, Alaska, Montana, and Idaho.

From 1970 until 1984, Jack was the State legislative liaison for the health sciences. For the past 29 years, he has coordinated all Federal relations for the University. Dr. Lein served as vice

president for health sciences for 10 years, making him the highest ranking administrative official ever to graduate from the University of Washington Medical School. Since ending his service as vice president in 1992, he has been the first full-time director of Federal relations, reporting directly to the university president. At the same time, he has continued to be a professor of obstetrics and gynecology.

During the years that Dr. Lein has headed up the Federal relations efforts, the University of Washington has become the No. 1 recipient of Federal contract and grant dollars among State universities nationwide. When Jack began his tenure, the University received \$40 million in Federal dollars. For each of the last 3 years, these Federal monies have totaled more than \$400 million.

Dr. Lein's understanding of the relationship between a world-class university and the Federal Government reminds me of the dedication of the Warren G. Magnuson Health Science Center. Jack remarked to Senator Magnuson that he had better keep the Federal money flowing to the University or else we had just dedicated the world's largest Christian Science reading room.

The research that this money has helped fund has produced some very impressive results. Over the last decade, the University of Washington research programs have produced Nobel Prizes in medicine and physics, along with medical advances in bone marrow transplantation and the Hepatitis B vaccine. Other achievements include assisting key State and regional industries through research into advanced materials and methods for aerospace and electronics manufacturing and for the growing biotechnology industry. The university has been key to advancements made in developing new methods for sustainable management of our fisheries and forest resources, which is vitally important for the district I represent. The university's research has led to patented technologies for more than 20 startup companies. And perhaps most importantly, this research has provided training for more than 8,000 graduate and professional students each year. These successes testify to the legacy that Dr. Lein is leaving the University of Washington.

As Jack prepares to begin his retirement, I want to wish him all the best. I know, Jack, that you will be missed. Every happiness to both you and your family. As a graduate, I want to thank you for your dedicated service to the University of Washington.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKS. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Washington for talking about Dr. Lein. I wanted to congratulate this wonderful doctor, because he has brought another dimension to the gentleman from

Washington. We usually hear you talking about the Huskies. This shows that you have tremendous allegiance to all sorts of parts of that university. I thank you, and I thank you for being such a wonderful friend of it.

Mr. DICKS. Well, I appreciate very much the very kind comment of my distinguished friend from Colorado, who will also be missed from this House, and who has done so much for women's issues in this country.

Dr. Lein, of course, would appreciate those remarks, and I appreciate them very much as well.

I would also like to say this: You mentioned the Huskies. Dr. Lein and I, I hope over many, many years to come, will be able to spend a little time on Saturday afternoons watching those University of Washington Huskies, and hopefully they are going to have a great future, as they hopefully will have a great season this year.

Dr. Lein, you will be missed. Thank you for the great job you have done for the University of Washington and for our country.

DRUG USE INCREASES UNDER CLINTON ADMINISTRATION

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

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I come before the House as we wrap up our work and leave Washington to report on one of the final hearings that will be held before the Congress tomorrow morning. This is a hearing that I requested, and I want to thank Chairman ZELIFF of the Subcommittee on National Security, International Affairs and Criminal Justice of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, on which I serve, for holding that hearing. I want to thank Chairman CLINGER for his outstanding leadership, particularly on the drug issue.

Our Committee on Government Reform and Oversight and our specific subcommittee has tried for the last 18 or 20 months, since we took control of the committee and the Congress, to make a real national drug policy a priority of this Congress and this country.

The reason for the hearing tomorrow is really quite disturbing. I found in reports that I received that shortly after assuming the office of drug czar, that General McCaffrey, who was appointed to that position by the President, did in fact, and we are learning more of the facts and we will find out all of the information tomorrow at the hearing, but did in fact receive a report, and I have finally gotten a copy of the report. The report was requested by the Secretary of Defense and prepared for the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Drug Enforcement Policy and Support.

This report was presented in March at a meeting shortly after General McCaffrey assumed the office of drug czar, and I am told that in fact he ordered that no one was to release the

contents of this report. In fact, this report was extremely critical of the Clinton administration's drug strategy, a failed drug strategy that in fact had dismantled interdiction, that had dismantled the use of our military, our Coast Guard and other assets in stopping drugs cost effectively at their source.

This report in fact was given to General McCaffrey, and we are going to find out tomorrow if in fact he ordered that report buried. If he did indeed, it is a disgrace, and it is a sad commentary on his first step as drug czar, and I think he needs to answer for that.

We are seeing the results of this failed drug policy and lack of a policy. The President, the first thing he did after taking office was in fact fire a majority of the staff, two-thirds of the staff in the drug czar's office, and then appointed a national health officer, Joycelyn Elders, who told our children, "Just say maybe."

Then we had a President who just said nothing. In fact, when he did speak, and I have seen the clips from this on MTV, he said if he had it to do over again, he would inhale. I as a parent wonder what kind of message that sends to our children, and I as a Congressman wonder what is happening when a report like this is in fact buried and kept from the Secretary of Defense and kept from this Congress, that in fact substantiates that the Clinton approach to curtailing drugs on our streets and in our neighborhoods and in our schools is an abject failure.

So tomorrow we are going to hear about that report. Now we are getting news reports, "White House buries critical drug report." The study in fact supported interdiction, supported the efforts by the Reagan administration and the Clinton administration to crack down on drugs.

Now, this Congress and the Republican majority have restored those cuts and are replacing those funds. In this budget that we have just passed in appropriations, there is a record \$8 billion. Remember, the other side of the aisle, the Democrats controlled the House and the other body and the White House for the first 2 years, and it is their proposals to wreck a policy of solid accomplishment and get us into this situation where we have drug use increase among our juveniles in epidemic proportion across this land, and even in my district children and teenagers are dying of drug overdoses and heroin use and abuse.

So in every category we see the results of a failed policy, and it must be changed.

PROUD OF LIBERAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Colorado [Mrs. SCHROEDER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I am not quite sure what to call this,

whether I call it a "Fem-fomercial," or "I am liberal, hear me roar," or "I am a progressive, hear me roar," or what. I wanted to take this floor one last time and say, for those who want to demean progressives or demean liberals in this body, and for those who want to hurl labels at them, I want to say I am proud to be in that category, and I wanted to say why.

□ 1430

If you look back on this last century, think of what it would have been like if there had not been progressives or there had not been liberals. There clearly would not have been any civil rights enacted. The voting rights would not have transpired. Women would not be voting. We would not be dealing with the environment the way we are now, and much more knowledgeable about it. We would not have Social Security. That, clearly, was a very stark difference. We would not have had Medicare. There was a stark difference.

We would not have had the Marshall Plan, which President Truman introduced when he was at about a 17 percent approval rating. We would not have had the nuclear test ban. We would not have had the food safety laws or the drug safety laws. We would not have had things like air bags.

I remember those fights and how people laughed at those of us who were advocating air bags and the threatening stuff we were hearing from people, and now everybody is delighted that we have them and lives have been saved.

We would not have had the educational opportunities that the Federal Government is putting out there, whether it is for Head Start to going on to college. And I could go on with a lot of things that were introduced in this century that I think made this place a better place to live.

One of my frustrations has been, in my 24 years in politics, watching the people who fought us tooth and nail on these issues, then, after they passed they start trying to get in front of the train and pretend like its theirs and say trust me, I will take care of this if you just put me in power. Well, I do not think so. And at the same time trying to hurl labels at the people who advocated these issues like there was something really terrible about it although now of course they agree with the issues.

So as we go into this election year, I hope Americans are a lot more sophisticated and start thinking about how far this country has moved in 100 years. That is hard for us as Americans because one of our strong suits is we do not really deal in the past and we really do not deal too far in the future. We deal in the here and now and reality. That is good news, but that can be bad news, because we have to at some time think about how deep is our rudder, where is our compass set, and what do we see out there on the horizon.

So I guess what I am saying is the challenge of every one of us as we start

to enter this new century is to think about where is our compass set and where do we want to go, and do we want to wipe out all these people we now call liberals, liberals or progressives, that have any of these kind of ideas? Do we want to just stay right where we are, marching in place, or do we want to march backwards and start undoing things?

As you know, they are already in the Presidential campaign talking of let us undo family medical leave, we do not like that. Let us undo all sorts of things that we have made gains on. I always feel after we gain that ground, it is almost like a military campaign, we have to sit there and sleep with one eye open like the lioness at the den because we never know what could be undone.

But I hope all Americans engage in this and think about it because I do not think liberal is a bad word. I think the great progress that this country has made has been because of people who have been courageous enough to come to this floor and say this is a Nation where hope is the bottomline and the Federal Government must find a way that hope becomes reality to every American.

I have said over and over again that I was raised in a family that said we all came from countries where we were what our parents are, but in this country we are what our children become. So we desperately need to think about what our children are going to become in the 21st century and what our Nation is going to become in the 21st century and what kind of opportunities are going to be out there for everyone.

And that, I hope, is the level of debate we have this fall. I hope that that starts to be a little more of a vision thing for every voter. It is not just the vision thing for the candidates. What are the vision things of the voters? This is where the people come in, and this is where I hope they speak.

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

[Mr. MOAKLEY addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

THE NATIONAL PARKS BILL

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

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to talk about a national parks bill, probably the most important national parks bill, that expands the parks, protects the parks, that passed this body before we adjourned on Friday and is now being considered in the Senate.

This is a very important, bipartisan piece of legislation that the Committee on Natural Resources, majority and

minority, put together, and this is the only bill that could do some substantial good for our national parks. It is critically important that the Senate move on this piece of legislation because if we do not move on this piece of legislation, we believe that not just the funding for the parks will be jeopardized but a lot of very important management decisions affecting parks, old and new, will not be made.

Let me just mention how each state is affected by this national parks legislation. In Alabama, we have the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail creation. In Alaska, we have the Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, and you have the Anaktuvuk Pass land exchange.

In Arizona, we have the Walnut Canyon National Monument boundary modification, the Wupatki National Monument boundary adjustment. In California, we have the Old Spanish Trail addition to the National Trails System and also a unique management structure for San Francisco's Presidio.

In Colorado, we have the Yucca House National Monument boundary adjustment. We have the construction of Rocky Mountain National Park visitor's center. We have the maintenance of Grand Lake Cemetery in Rocky Mountain National Park, the Old Spanish Trail addition to the National Trail System.

In Idaho, we have the Craters of the Moon National Monument boundary adjustment and the Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument boundary.

In Hawaii, we have the Kaloko-Honokohau National Historic Park Advisory Commission; in Kansas, a very important piece of legislation, the creation of the 11,000 acre Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve.

In Kentucky, we have got the Cumberland Gap National Historic Park. In Massachusetts, we have the Boston National Historic Park, which basically deals with materials and park adjustments to the Freedom Trail. We also have the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor boundary changes.

In Michigan, we have the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore boundary adjustment; in Mississippi, the Corinth Battlefield interpretation center construction as part of the Shiloh National Military Park; in New Jersey, the establishment of the Great Falls Historic District in Paterson and protection for Sterling Forest.

In New Mexico, we have the Rio Puerco watershed study, and the Taos Pueblo bill that deals with including the boundaries for a new wilderness area called Blue Lake, called the bottleneck legislation.

In New York, the Women's Right National Historic Park inclusion of additional property. In New York also, the critically important Sterling Forest, the protection for the Sterling Forest. In Pennsylvania, Independence National Historic Park boundary adjustment; in Rhode Island, the Blackstone

River Valley National Heritage Corridor; and in Texas, another very important piece of parks legislation, the Big Thicket National Preserve.

In Tennessee, the Cumberland Gap Historic Park; in Utah, the Zion National Park, the Old Spanish Trail edition to the National Trails System; in Virginia, the Cumberland Gap National Historic Park and Colonial National Historic Park, also in Virginia.

In Washington State, the establishment of the Vancouver National Historic Reserve; in West Virginia; the New River Gorge National River and Gauley River National Recreation Area, the Bluestone National Scenic River.

Mr. Speaker, this is very important legislation, and this is the last day, the last day, of the session that we have to complete it. We know there are some concerns in the other body about the absence of legislation that dealt with, for some Members of that delegation, very important Alaska legislation. But I think it is critically important that we see that we have over 100 bills for all regions, for all Members of Congress, Republican and Democrat, a bipartisan compromise that was crafted by the gentleman from Alaska [DON YOUNG] and the gentleman from Utah [JIM HANSEN], and the gentleman from California [GEORGE MILLER], and many others in a very good faith basis before we adjourned.

Mr. Speaker, it is critically important that the other body take action on this legislation before we adjourn. We know that they have some concerns, particularly the Alaska delegation. We respect those, but hopefully we can address those concerns in the next session and we should not have to hold up this legislation that is up here today.

Mr. Speaker, I have been the ranking member of the Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Lands. We have thoroughly examined all of these bills. They are good bills. We urge the other body to push for their passage.

THE STORY OF LEN BIAS

THE SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DE LA GARZA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to visit with my colleagues and especially to address the youngsters in our country. At home when I visit schools I tell the story of a young man named Len Bias, who lived in nearby Maryland here.

Len Bias was a great basketball player when he was a kid. He could do anything with a basketball. He could make it sing a song. Six feet tall by the time he was 10, 12 years old. Went to high school. They won the championship. He won all of the medals, he won everything. High schools were looking for him all over, and then college. He went to the University of Maryland, although he had scholarships from 20 some colleges that had offered him a scholarship.

Same thing in Maryland. Four years, Len Bias was a man of the hour in basketball. Not only in basketball, he was a leader in the church, a leader on the campus. He was a great individual.

That year the Boston Celtics won the world championship, and they were looking at him, and he went to Boston and the word is that he signed a contract for I do not know how many millions, \$8 million, \$10 million. Came back and was met by some friends at National Airport. They went back to the campus, and they were disobeying the rules, but someone had some liquor. He was tired, but he had the world in the palm of his hands. I do not know how many millions of dollars he had signed with the Boston Celtics, and one of the friends, supposed friends, said, "Why aren't you happy, why aren't you excited." He said, "Well, I am just tired." He said, "Here, I will give you something that will help you, take a sniff of this and you will feel good, you will feel great." He says, "No, I don't do that." "I don't do that," Len Bias said, and they kept insisting and insisting and insisting.

Finally, he said, "Okay, let me try it," and he went like that and he was dead before he hit the floor. He didn't know his body would not tolerate cocaine. This fine specimen of an individual, this hero, this now rich young man from the suburbs of Washington, he was dead because of one who professed to be his friend gave him a little cocaine.

What I would like to leave you with is we do not want any more Len Bias's. We do not want any of our youngsters to have to suffer with that, to have to suffer the family. And you know what happened? He was such a leader, when the word got out, it was past midnight, 1 o'clock in the morning. When the word got out on campus, people started coming out of the dorms and they were coming out in the square there.

□ 1445

Some opened the gym and the gym started filling up and what happened, Len Bias died, Len Bias is dead. One of the students lit a candle. Someone started singing Negro spirituals, black spirituals, the whole college came up. What happened to Len Bias?

A friend had given him a sniff of a little white powder and then there was no more Len Bias.

We do not want any more of our youngsters to go that way. We want them to be Len Bias, the basketball player, the hero, the leader in the college, the leader in the church, the leader in the community.

I do hope that those who remember Len Bias but those that may never have heard of him, if you remember nothing else of what I say today, remember that there was a young man with a future that would not quit but a friend led him astray and now there is no more Len Bias.

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

Mr. DE LA GARZA. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, let me just say that selflessly the gentleman from Texas has talked about somebody else when in effect this may be the last speech that truly one of the giants in the Congress, the gentleman from Texas, will be giving.

Mr. Speaker, I will ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's speech to the Congressional Hispanic Caucus be part of the RECORD of this proceeding, because what we have is truly one of the giants of the Congress in our midst, somebody who will be dearly missed, not just for the Hispanic people of this country but for all Americans, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

This is truly a historic day in that he comes to the floor to talk about the tragedy of Len Bias, a young man with unlimited potential who succumbed to drugs. Yet he is probably giving the last speech of his career which is historic in that he truly has been one of the giants of this body.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. (Mr. WALKER). Is the gentleman propounding a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the speech of the gentleman from Texas, [Mr. DE LA GARZA], before the Congressional Hispanic Caucus be made part of the RECORD of this proceeding.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, I thank my distinguished colleague for his kindness and generosity.

Mr. Speaker, this is 32 years for me. I close speaking about the youngsters. If I have improved one youngster's life, my 32 years here would have been very worthwhile, Mr. Speaker.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Ms. McDevitt, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 4194. An act to reauthorize alternative means of dispute resolution in the Federal administrative process, and for other purposes.

BILL CLINTON, SECURITY CLEARANCE AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from California [Mr. DORNAN] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, good afternoon to my good friend. We are certainly going to miss him here. What a great 20 years he brought to his coun-

try's service following his reserve military service.

Mr. Speaker, I thought that the U.S. Senate might move more swiftly on Friday last and that we might adjourn sine die on Friday, the 27th of September. Then there would have been no special orders. We would have gone out sine die. My high school Latin tells me that means done, no further legislative action, House and Senate are gone, traditional call from the White House to the leader of the Senate, Mr. TRENT LOTT, and the man second in line to the presidency after the vice presidency, the Speaker of the U.S. House. But it did not happen. I thought I had done the last special order on Thursday night. Then on Friday night, since we did not go out sine die, I thought I had done the last special order on Friday night. Saturday, we were in and out, recesses, and I did not get a chance to come to the floor with something that I did not have time for Thursday or Friday that really was the most important thing I wanted to say and the core of how I wanted to personally close out the 104th Congress, as I had closed out the 102d Congress in 1992, with three of the most experienced military men in this Chamber, the only aerial ace from the Signal Corps in World War I, Army Air Corps, Army Air Force, U.S. Air Force, U.S. Navy, the only ace to ever serve in this House, DUKE CUNNINGHAM came to this floor with me for over a week with DUNCAN HUNTER, Army paratrooper, ranger from Vietnam, 2 corps area, and, of course, the greatest hero that we have serving at the current time in this House, SAM JOHNSON of Texas, savagely tortured in Hanoi, Kept in solitary confinement longer than the United States was in World War II.

World War II was a 6-year war for our Allies, nations like conquered France and brave Great Britain hanging on, desperately, before we were bombed at Pearl Harbor. Great Britain was virtually alone with exiled forces of other nations, Belgium, Netherlands and their colonies, now gone their own way around the world. Of course, free Frenchmen that had made it through Dunkirk to England, but Britain was alone but for the United States.

The war was less than 4 years in Europe, 3 years and 5 months it took us to drive Hitler to suicide, less than 3 years and 5 months. SAM JOHNSON of Dallas was in solitary confinement.

The other day I said to him, right here in this Chamber, he was standing right here, I was leaning against this desk. I said, SAM, with all the times they broke you, did you ever go on the air in Hanoi, that is an expression for taking a torture-extracted propaganda statement and running it on the radio, because I know some heroes, one of them former squadron commander of mine that was savagely tortured for months, finally broken, went on the air but you could tell the deliberate awkwardness of their statements, that they were beaten into this.

SAM JOHNSON of Dallas, standing right here, Mr. Speaker, said some incredible words to me: I never did give them what they wanted.

Then he said, you know, because this is typical of his humility, all human beings are different. He slapped me on the back of my hand. He said, some people you do that to them and they caved. We actually had two officers who were full traitors who collaborated with the enemy their entire captivity without ever having been tortured. And we had seven enlisted men. The officers were always held in Hanoi. The enlisted men had survived the medieval brutality of the camps in South Vietnam so they came to Hanoi already utterly demoralized from watching 20 or 30 of their friends shrivel up and die, and they collaborated horribly.

All of them should have been court martialed, but the Secretary of the Army, Bo Callaway, said, and he was very wrong on this, that Army people do not have to recognize the authority of Air Force or Navy commanders in a prison camp. That is totally wrong.

So he said, these Army enlisted men, getting orders from senior Air Force and Navy officers, they did not have to obey them. Once he did that, it put now Senator JOHN WARNER, who was then Secretary of the Navy, in a box. So he had to let this traitor naval commander and this traitorous marine lieutenant colonel go. I am merciful that I do not mention their names. They are burned in the front of my brain.

But from that range of collaborator traitor to psychological torture to a slap on the wrist, there were a handful, like Congressman JOHNSON, who were broken but never broken enough to make them cooperate. They might break them to bow, and some they could not even break to do that. Three men they tortured to death, beat them to death over a long period because they would not bow. But SAM JOHNSON was one of the unique 11 that were put in a small, horrible little camp in downtown Hanoi, tailored for them, called Alcatraz wherever every cell was separated by a big space or another cell so they could only communicate by coughing or the sweep of a broom. One of the men was left behind there, Air Force Captain Stewarts, Ron Stewarts. His goodbye to his Nation, to his friends, and his family was, It has been an honor serving with you, God bless you. And he tapped that out with the sweep of a broom, and his remains were returned two decades later.

Now, I tell that story to give the listeners, the 1,300,000 listeners to C-SPAN, the quality of SAM JOHNSON on this floor, with naval ace DUKE CUNNINGHAM, Army Officer DUNCAN HUNTER, and this post Korean war Air Force fighter pilot. And for 4 days we tried to get a message out to the Nation. And the message was simply that Bill Clinton, I want to say this slowly and deliberately and I defy someone to contradict me, Bill Clinton could never

have gotten the security clearance to serve in the U.S. Army, my father's service, in the U.S. service, the service of five Presidents in my lifetime, the U.S. Air Force, the service of Ronald Reagan when it was the Army Air Force. He could never have been accepted into the FBI, the CIA. He could never have been a Secret Service officer, the ones who will throw their bodies in front of him to catch a bullet. He would never have been accepted in the Customs department. He would never have been accepted in any solitary U.S. Marine Corps, given in any service that requires a security clearance.

How did he get to be Commander in Chief over all of these men, of them putting their lives down for him? Why did the fathers of two Medal of Honor winners, one just died 5 days before I went down to watch the commissioning of a ship named after his hero, Delta Force, Special Forces, master sergeant's son, Gary Gordon, why did Gary Gordon's father refuse to shake Clinton's hand? Why did Herb Shughart say to him, you are not fit to be the Commander in Chief and, refused to shake his hand at the White House at the ceremony where the sons of these two fathers were posthumously being awarded the Medal of Honor? Because they sensed this.

How did he get to be Commander in Chief? You can get a top secret clearance, even if your whole life is clouded by treachery, by getting elected to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House, being chosen Vice President on a ticket that wins or winning as the President of the United States. Article II, section 2 says, simple words, 16 words: The President of the United States shall be the Commander in Chief of the military forces. There is a comma, and then it says, he is the commander in chief when the militia is called up, militia meaning what we now call the National Guard or reserves.

Now, a hero, a survivor of the Bataan Death March tried to warn the Nation. I have his letter in front of me. He wrote to the Nation. He is the recipient of the medal next one down from the Medal of Honor. If there had been more eyewitnesses to his courage on Bataan and his bravery in the Japanese prison camps, he was in the camps about as long as SAM JOHNSON was in solitary confinement, 3½ years, SAM JOHNSON, of course, served 7. But he wrote a letter to the Nation on September 7, 1992, 4 years and 23 days ago, and he warned the Nation what would happen if Clinton was elected President of the United States. I have his letter before me, and I am going to read it.

But I also have in front of me a letter written years earlier, 1969, 23 years earlier, by Bill Clinton, supposedly at Oxford but had not even signed into his dormitory, no record that he ever went to class the second year, but drawing the \$700 a month, that would be about \$2,000 a month now from the Rhodes scholarship set up by the British Sir Cecil Rhodes. He was drawing the

money, organizing demonstrations against his country in a foreign land.

That immediately disqualifies him from any security clearance. A footnote, one of my pals in pilot training, class 55-H, great pilot, good guy, his parents were born in the Ukraine. They came to him after he was through pilot training. He had finished everything. He had waited 7 months, as I had, as a precadet enlisted man because after the Korean war, different country, there were so many people lined up to fly F-86 Saber jets or Thunderjets or bombers or serve in our Air Force. I had to wait 7 months to start pilot training, after I had passed my test.

□ 1500

Started my test the day Stalin died, my dad's birthday, March 5, 1953.

So this young man waited all those months, got through pilot training, graduated with me near the top of his class. We are all waiting around buying our rings, and I remember going to the book store for the headquarters building at Bryan Air Force Base, College Station, TX, and he was picking up his ring, and he says, "Well, I am going to wear my ring, but I will never be an officer and I will never get my wings."

Why? He says, "Because my parents were born in the Ukraine. They are good people. They came over here. But the FBI cannot run a thorough background check on them, so I am not going to be—and I was born in America, but I am not going to get my wings or commission."

I see his picture, and I was the editor of our graduation book, pilot training, Mr. Speaker. I look at his picture there, and it says second lieutenant. I will not use his name; maybe he did not want it known; maybe he worked it out years later; I do not know.

But I think about that when I think of Clinton as Commander in Chief, with his background, organizing demonstrations, calling them the fall offensive, and not realizing that the fall offensive title came out of Hanoi.

As a matter of fact, 4 years and 23 days later, guess what I found out this week, Mr. Speaker? That it was not Hanoi who named it the fall offensive, it was the Kremlin, the KGB. I find out in documents now that were classified, they spent more money on the propaganda war, of which Clinton was a part, than they spent funding 98 percent of the war in Vietnam.

So here first is a touch of Clinton's letter, December 3, 1969, to Colonel Holmes. He wrote a letter—he drew his lottery number, 319, on the 1st of December. He wrote to Yale Law School on the 2d of December, that is all in the letter, kissing off being an army lawyer, a JAG, going through ROTC as a graduate in law school with the University of Arkansas, which he told Colonel Holmes he was going to do. That is why he went back to Oxford.

Supposedly he was to finish up being a Rhodes scholar, and come back, and then go through law school, go back to

the undergraduate. It was a brand new program initiated in 1969, and he only had to do 2 years ROTC and 1 summer camp instead of what I was doing in college, 4 years and 2 summer camps.

So he writes to Yale on December 2, 1969, with all the political letters, Fulbright, Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller, all that political mentioning that helped him beat his induction showup date of July 28, 1969.

But he writes to Yale on the 2d, draws that lottery number, 319, on the 1st, and writes them the 2d, and then he has got this little bit of business to clear up to keep Colonel Holmes tamped down and to let him know how he really euchred him and pulled the wool over his eyes.

And he says—now Ted Koppel read this to the Nation on Lincoln's birthday, February 12, 1969, with Clinton sitting there, giving him his total, own "Nightline" show. He was plummeting in New Hampshire. He had dropped to third in the polls. He only had 18 percent. And Koppel gives him his own "Nightline" show all by himself.

Why would he do that? Because Charter FOB, who is down at South Carolina, at Hilton Head, at the Renaissance New Year's Day intellectual gathering; Clinton, as President, has been there 4 years in a row, and of course Rick—gosh, why would I forget his last name? It will come to me. The producer of Ted Koppel's "Nightline" show for the first 14 years was now the executive producer of—no longer the producer of "Nightline," he was now the executive producer of Peter Jennings' "Evening News," and he still is.

Rick Kaplan, K-A-P-L-A-N, calls up—he is an adviser to Clinton, FOB, friend of Bill's, and he calls up and leans on Koppel: Do this for Clinton, give him this show.

So while Clinton is sitting there Koppel, does not do what he would do to a Republican, to a Dole or a Reagan or a Bush; he reads the whole letter and says it is a remarkable document, and Clinton had to wince through a few tough periods, but they spun it and gave them the whole day to explain it away, the whole half-hour.

And then they went into overtime as though this candidate, running third in New Hampshire with 18 percent, in free fall, was Margaret Thatcher or Helmut Kohl or Bibi Netanyahu. It is unbelievable.

Here is the way Clinton starts the letter:

We did this 4 years ago. America was not listening, CUNNINGHAM, HUNTER, JOHNSON, and DORNAN. We did it, Tiger flight. I will try again solo here.

The text of the letter Bill Clinton wrote to Col. Eugene Holmes, director of the ROTC program at the University of Arkansas, December 3, 1969:

I am sorry to be so long in writing. I know I promised to let you hear from me at least once a month, and from now on I will—he never wrote again—but I have had some time to think about his first letter—first letter,

never a second—almost daily since my return from England. I have thought about writing about what I want and ought to say—he is still in England; that is inaccurate.

First I want to thank you not just for saving me from the draft. Colonel Holmes feels that is a terrible line, and he will quote later why. He said there are things you do not know. He says I have written and spoken and marched against the war in Vietnam. One of the national organizers of the Vietnam moratorium is a close friend of mine. That is now-prominent homosexual David Mixner who was the one that talked Clinton into his first dust-up in the press, trying to force homosexuals in the face of our Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, Colin Powell, and all the 4 CINCs who are now all retired, and the current CINCs I know personally, and they all tell me that it is a fight that is not going to go away if there is a second term.

He goes on to say no government really rooted in limited parliamentary democracy should have the power to make its citizens fight and kill and die in a war they oppose.

Now how would that have worked in World War II?

And he said a war which in any case does not involve the peace and freedom of the Nation—well, what peace and freedom for the United States is involved in Bosnia? in Haiti? in Somalia? and in Iraq? American interests are not just to defend the continental States or Hawaii and Alaska, which, by the way, we do not defend from missile attack, single missile attack, 6 missiles.

I am going to ask to put Clinton's whole letter in the RECORD, Mr. Speaker, and then I am going to quote twice more from it. May I do that?

The letter referred to is as follows:

FOR THE RECORD—TEXT OF BILL CLINTON'S LETTER TO ROTC COLONEL

The text of the letter Bill Clinton wrote to Col. Eugene Holmes, director of ROTC program at the University of Arkansas, on Dec. 3, 1969:

I am sorry to be so long in writing. I know I promised to let you hear from me at least once a month and from now on I will, but I have had to have some time to think about this first letter. Almost daily since my return from England I have thought about writing, about what I want and ought to say.

First, I want to thank you, not just for saving me from the draft, but for being so kind and decent to me last summer when I was as low as I have ever been. One thing which made the bond we struck in good faith somewhat palatable to me was my high regard for you personally. In retrospect it seems that the admiration might not have been mutual had you known a little more about me, about my political beliefs and activities. At least you might have thought me more fit for the draft than ROTC.

Let me try to explain. As you know, I worked for two years in a very minor position on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. I did it for the experience and the salary but also for the opportunity, however small, of working every day against a war I opposed and despised with a depth of feeling I had reserved solely for racism in America. Before Vietnam, I did not take the matter

lightly, but studied it carefully and there was a time when not many people had more information about Vietnam at hand than I did.

I have written and spoken and marched against the war. One of the national organizers of the Vietnam Moratorium is a close friend of mine. After I left Arkansas last summer, I went to Washington to work in the national headquarters of the Moratorium, then to England to organize the Americans here for demonstrations Oct. 15 and Nov. 16.

Interlocked with the war is the draft issue which I had not begun to consider separately until early 1968. For a law seminar at Georgetown I wrote a paper on the legal arguments for and against allowing the Selective Service System, the classification of selective conscientious objection for those opposed to participation in a particular war, not simply participation in war in any form.

From my work I came to believe that the draft system itself was illegitimate. No government really rooted in limited parliamentary democracy should have the power to make its citizens fight and kill and die in a war they may oppose, a war which even possibly may be wrong, a war which in any case does not involve immediately the peace and freedom of the nation.

The draft was justified in World War II because the life of the people collectively was at stake. Individuals had to fight if the nation was to survive, for the lives of their countrymen and their way of life. Vietnam is no such case. Nor was Korea an example where, in my opinion, certain military action was justified, but the draft was not for the reasons stated above.

Because of my opposition to the draft and the war I am in great sympathy with those who are not willing to fight, kill and maybe die for their country (i.e. the particular policy of a particular government) right or wrong. Two of my friends at Oxford are conscientious objectors. I wrote a letter of recommendation for one of them to his Mississippi draft board, a letter which I am more proud of than anything else I wrote at Oxford last year. One of my roommates is a draft resister who is possibly under indictment and may never be able to go home again. He is one of the bravest, best men I know. His country needs men like him more than they know. That he is considered a criminal is an obscenity.

The decision not to be a resister and the related subsequent decisions were the most difficult of my life. I decided to accept the draft in spite of my beliefs for one reason to maintain my political viability within the system. For years I have worked to prepare myself for a political life characterized by both practical political ability and concern for rapid social progress. It is a life I still feel compelled to try to lead. I do not think our system of government is by definition corrupt, however dangerous and inadequate it has been in recent years. (The society may be corrupt, but that is not the same thing, and if that is true, we are all finished anyway.)

When the draft came, despite political convictions, I was having a hard time facing the prospect of fighting a war I had been fighting against, and that is why I contacted you. ROTC was the one way left in which I could possibly, but not positively, avoid both Vietnam and resistance. Going on with my education, even coming back to England, played no part in my decision to join ROTC. I am back here and would have been at Arkansas law School because there is nothing else I can do. In fact, I would like to have been able to take a year out, perhaps to teach in a small college or work in some community action project and in the process to decide

whether to attend law school or graduate school and how to begin putting what I have learned to use.

But the particulars of my personal life are not nearly as important to me as the principles involved. After I signed the ROTC letter of intent, I began to wonder whether the compromise I had made with myself was not more objectionable than the draft would have been, because I had no interest in the ROTC program in itself and all I seemed to have done was protect myself from physical harm. Also, I began to think I had deceived you, not by lies—there were none—but by failing to tell you all the things I'm writing now. I doubt that I had the mental coherence to articulate then.

At that time, after we had made our agreement and you had sent my ID deferment to my draft board, the anguish and loss of my self-regard really set in. I hardly slept for weeks and kept going by eating compulsively and reading until exhaustion brought sleep. Finally on Sept. 12, I stayed up all night writing a letter to the chairman of my draft board, saying basically what is in the preceding paragraph, thanking him for trying to help in a case where he really couldn't, and stating that I couldn't do the ROTC after all and would he please draft me as soon as possible.

I never mailed the letter, but I did carry it on me every day until I got on the plane to return to England. I didn't mail the letter because I didn't see, in the end, how my going in the Army and maybe going to Vietnam would achieve anything except a feeling that I had punished myself and gotten what I deserved. So I came back to England to try to make something of this second year of my Rhodes scholarship.

And that is where I am now, writing to you because you have been good to me and have a right to know what I think and feel. I am writing too in the hope that my telling this one story will help you to understand more clearly how so many fine people have come to find themselves still loving their country but loathing the military to which you and other good men have devoted years, lifetimes of the best service you could give. To many of us, it is no longer clear what is service and what is disservice or if it is clear the conclusion is likely to be illegal.

Forgive the length of this letter. There was so much to say. There is still a lot to be said, but it can wait. Please say hello to Col. Jones for me.

Merry Christmas.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON.

Then Clinton writes, I have no interest in the ROTC program in itself, and all I seem to have done was to protect myself from physical harm.

Yeah, amen, that is right. He called it right there.

Also, I began to think I have deceived you, not by lies; there were none. Wrong. But by failing to tell you all the things I am writing now. I doubt that I had the mental coherence to articulate them then. When he was facing the draft, when he had suppressed his induction day of July 28, 1969.

At that time, after we made our agreement, and you had sent my ID deferment to the draft board, the anguish and loss of my self-regard really set in. I began eating compulsively and reading until exhaustion brought sleep.

While the third high school guy, Mr. Speaker, was in uniform, maybe in Vietnam; only God knows then, maybe dying, maybe wounded, maybe a young

married man who lost his wife to someone else while he was gone, given the mixed up country, the culture that we had then and still do 30 years later from those middle sixties.

But he ate compulsively, and he says, I stayed up all night writing a letter to the chairman of my draft board. I have spoken to him on the phone, saying basically what is in the preceding paragraph, all the demonstrations that he led.

Let me back up. Two of my friends at Oxford are conscientious objectors. I wrote a letter of recommendation for one of them to his Mississippi draft board, a letter which I am more proud of than anything else I wrote at Oxford last year.

He did not write anything at Oxford. He was one of three people in his class of 32, never got his degree. And, by the way, that person from Mississippi is now a homosexual and a waiter in San Francisco, did not want to be interviewed by anybody in 1992.

One of my roommates is a draft resister who is possibly under indictment and may never be able to go home again. That is Frank Aller.

He was not his roommate; they were sleeping on the floor at Strobe Talbot's apartment at 43 Lekner Road near Oxford.

And Frank Aller came home. The FBI said, "We do not want you any more; President Nixon is downgrading the war." And Aller committed suicide, and Clinton says Aller's picture is on his wall of his bedroom upstairs on the second floor of the White House. He says Aller is one of the bravest best men I know. His country needs men like him more than they know. That he is considered a criminal is an obscenity.

Well, is not it too bad that he killed himself like another of Clinton's friends named Vince Foster? Not a hero in my book to throw yourself back in God's face, committing the eighth deadly sin of despair unless you have serious mental problems. That is a tough call when you are riding high.

And Aller was an Oxford—although he ditched classes, like Clinton, I repeat, sleeping on the floor of the number two man in the State Department, Strobe Talbot, he was smarter. He could not have gotten into Oxford, so he had his whole life in front of him. And Vince Foster was a Catholic father of three children, a beautiful wife, at the top of his game. There better have been serious mental problems here, or he had a lot of explaining to do to Saint Peter, or the mystery deepens there.

So here it is. Clinton signs off. To many of us, it is no longer clear what is service and what is disservice, or, if it is clear, the conclusion is likely to be illegal. He was thinking he was illegal.

And this is the infamous letter where he says I wanted to keep my political options open. Forgive the length of this letter, there was so much to say, there

was still a lot to be said, but I can wait. Please say hello to Colonel Jones for me.

Jones is the one who took the letter out of the ROTC file and kept it for two-and-a-half decades. Colonel Holmes did not release this letter to the press. Colonel Jones did for his own reasons.

Merry Christmas. Sincerely, Bill Clinton.

So 23 years later, a colonel sets the record straight, Bataan Death March survivor, and only the Washington Times in this city, about the seventh circulation paper in America, and a solid paper that really seeks the truth, they printed it.

But ABC, of course, after giving Clinton on Lincoln's birthday his own personal "Nightline" show, at Stephanopoulos' behest from the War Room, in the folded newspaper down a block and a half away from the Excelsior Hotel, the Paula Corbin Jones hotel, Stephanopoulos and Carville called ABC and said, "Spike it."

For people who are not familiar with print journalism, spiking a story is when you stick a well written story by one of your reporters on one of those spindles in a newsroom; you spike it. Today they just erase it off the word processor. It was spiked by ABC, of course.

I am going to slow down here now. And it was spiked by CBS. Would not that have made Fred Friendly sick? And Edward R. Murrow?

It was spiked by NBC; it was spiked by PBS. Of course, they get Federal money. And he was running ahead of Bush in the polls. It was spiked by even the—well, the Wall Street Journal did not spike it. It never got to them in time. No; sorry. Jeff Bierbaum spiked it because he lost his exclusive with the Holmes family. So he punished them because they went to ABC with this letter, and ABC spiked it, and so did he because he did not get it first, and he could have had it exclusively. And the New York Times spiked it, and of course, my L.A. Times.

I am running against the L.A. Times for the next 36 days. In my 9 races, you had 10 because, remember, I had that break in service, Mr. WALKER, so I got to finish out my 20 and see if I end up as honorably as you did; as HERNY HYDE always said, leaving this place with a little dignity instead of changing the world. You changed the world more than a little.

But when I think about the L.A. Times, my nine races with lightweight, flaky opponents, I have got another one. They build them up into opponents. That draws money to them. Then I have to raise money.

And several times I found myself in the fight for my life, 51 percent, 50.2, but a couple of 57's, 57 and one-half last year, and a 59. Always in the 50's though, because I represent a Democrat district, 50 percent Democrat; I think it has dropped to about 49 now; 39 percent Republican, and 54 percent Hispanic.

And most Hispanics, like most people of African-American heritage, have not learned yet that you have got to play with both teams. Hispanics know it better than African-Americans, but with two great African-Americans serving on the Republican side in the House and J.C. WATTS with his eloquent oratory, we are making inroads. But people know that a district that is 54 percent Hispanic is generally a slam dunk Democrat district.

So the L.A. Times, no friend of conservatives or me, faced spiked. The Washington Post, of course, did not want to hear this letter, and they are inside the beltway here. They did not print this letter.

So as I read it to America, Mr. Speaker, think of all these papers spiking this letter, and at the same time I implore you to think, if they had a letter like this against Ronald Reagan in 1980 or 1984 or a Navy attack carrier pilot with 58 combat missions named George Bush in 1988 and 1992, if they had it on him in 1992, they would have front paged it across the country. And whatever the New York Times, the L.A. Times, the Washington Post, and the Wall Street Journal do, all the rest of America's newspapers do starting with number four, the Chicago Tribune, a colonel sets the record straight September 7, 1992.

□ 1515

Memorandum for Record: Subject: Bill Clinton and the University of Arkansas ROTC Program. "There have been many unanswered questions as to the circumstances surrounding Bill Clinton's involvement with the ROTC department at the University of Arkansas."

I will not stop again, Mr. Speaker, but I want America to know they are hearing the words of a Bataan Death March survivor. I spent 4½ hours with him on February 24 last year, where the son of the gentleman from Arkansas, JAY DICKEY, is going through law school there at Fayetteville, at the University of Arkansas law school. Colonel Holmes was born in Utah with his brother, Bob. I visited Bob's grave on the last day of last month, at the Cambridge Cemetery in England, bled to death on his B-17 coming back from a raid over Hitler's fortress Europe.

This is a man who had the son of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. DICKEY] and myself with tears running down our faces. He told us, about a lieutenant, with his beautiful wife of 60 years sitting there, a young lieutenant in nothing but a tattered pair of underpants, smaller than an athletic supporter, skinny, coming back working in the fields all day long, they had moved him down to a camp in Mindanao, or one of the other Philippine Islands, or South Luzon, and he had a cigarette stuck in the side of this little shriveled dirty bikini strap, and they found the cigarette. And an extremely tall Japanese officer, over 6 feet, very unusual, says, raise your

hands, lieutenant. And he says, when your hands come down, you die. One hour goes by, 2 hours go by, 3 hours go by, and his hands slowly start to come down from exhaustion. And the Japanese officer takes out his nambu pistol and shoots this West Pointer between the eyes. That is what Colonel Holmes witnessed.

Then he hold me about his two friends, Larry and Spike. "Do not get on the prison ship. I have got a bad feeling." They said, we have got to get out of here, we will die here. They got on the prison ship. No Red Cross markings. They were bombed by American aircraft; swimming to the beach, our aircraft strafed them. Those that made it to the beach, the Japanese took them off in the jungle and executed them. That is the end of Larry and Spike, real names.

But I remember Colonel Holmes telling those stories. We spent 3 hours on his Bataan Death March and his captivity. Anybody who fell to the side of the road to get a drink of water, bayoneted in the back, run over deliberately by trucks and tanks. One man's body, you could not tell it was a human being after all these Japanese trucks had deliberately run over him.

He saw all of this. That is whose words I am reading to my country that I love. I will see if I can go through this without interrupting myself again, Mr. Speaker. Words of Colonel Holmes, Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star, Purple Hearts:

"Prior to this time, 1992, I have not felt the necessity for discussing the details of Clinton. The reason I have not done so before is that my poor physical health, a consequence of participation in the Bataan Death March, and the subsequent 3½ years of internment in Japanese prison camps, has precluded me from getting into what I felt was unnecessary involvement." He told me he felt intense guilt at all of the Governor's race. He said, "I have never been so relieved in my life as when Clinton lost the governorship in 1980. I thought, 'I will never have to come forward.'"

Then, with each subsequent Governor's race, he said, I never dreamed he would survive a primary system in this country. Then when the letter came out, he could not believe he was surviving it. And Col. Clint Jones, his number two, released the letter, not Col. Holmes.

However, present polls, 1992, they show there is an imminent danger to our country of a draft dodger becoming Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States. While it is true, as Mr. Clinton has stated, that there were many others who avoided serving their country in the Vietnam war, they are not aspiring to be the President of the United States. The tremendous implications of the possibility of his becoming Commander in Chief of the U.S. Armed Forces compels me now to comment on the facts concerning Mr. Clinton's evasion of the draft.

Mr. Speaker, I must pause to remind people that Clinton was living at the home of a war criminal named Robert McNamara.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WALKER). The Chair must ask the gentleman from California to suspend for a moment at this point.

The Chair would remind all Members that it is not in order to engage in personalities toward the President. Although remarks in debate may include criticism of the President's official actions, it is a breach of the order of the House to question the personal conduct of the President, whether by actual accusation or by mere insinuation.

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, this letter I have put in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD maybe 12 times over the years. I have discussed with the parliamentarians whether the term "draft dodger" is a pejorative term or whether it is a historical statement of fact, like drunk driving, or any combination of words in crime.

I will change this Distinguished Service Cross recipient and Bataan Death Marcher's words whenever I see the word "dodger," and I do not think it appears in the letter again, I will change it to "evasion," or "avoidance," which is less harsh on the ears, I guess.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would remind the gentleman from California that any allegations of evasion of the draft or such things do involve personality, regardless of the origin of the allegation.

Mr. DORNAN. Would the term "student deferment," thousands of people, including leaders in both Chambers, have taken student deferments honorably when it looked like the war was winding down.

I understand in the Second World War, people would spit out the term "draft dodger," but student deferment or some other euphemism, for me to get through this Bataan Death March survivor, I will accommodate the parliamentarians that far. But I will push it beyond that, and ask for a ruling of the Chair and appeal the ruling of the Chair, if I cannot do honor to this man who is suffering down in Arkansas right now.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair simply wishes to remind the gentleman that the rule of the House involves the use of personalities in debate, that the gentleman is entitled to criticize the President's official actions or his policies. But the Chair reminds the gentleman that the breach of order is to question the personal conduct of the President, whether it is an actual accusation or whether it is an insinuation, engaging in personalities on the House floor with regard to the President or any Member of this body, is not within the rules.

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, no one has been more of an expert on the rules of the House than the gentleman in the Chair. Out of my respect for him on

one of his 2 last days, I am going to accede to that.

However, I am entitled to tell every Member of Congress and every American watching that this letter is in the RECORD 12 times, and some few other Members have put it in, over the last 4 years, maybe more. I think a lot more. I think I have put it in 15 myself. They can write to their Congressman, and I am saying this, and please, Mr. Speaker, please do not write to my poor office, I do not have any more staffers than anybody else, write to your own Congressman and write for today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and ask your Congressman to call my office and find out other dates this was in the RECORD, and then they can see it in its fulsome detail.

I will do what the CIA and the DIA has done to our POW and missing-in-action families, and that is drive them to mental pain with what is called redacted documents; you know, where they black out whole sections, so you are left with a page, to whom and from whom, and it is about your son or your husband, lost in Laos, Cambodia, or Vietnam.

Then you have to beg for years for documents that are already being given to the Russians in Moscow and their intelligence people to be debunked and destroyed, not debunked, detruthed, or given to Hanoi. We have been given secret documents to Hanoi for a decade now that we would not even give to the parents.

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

Mr. DORNAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I just want to say to my good friend the gentleman from California, BOB DORNAN, I just have great respect for the gentleman.

Many, many years ago after this Congress had passed a resolution saying that there was nothing else that could be done to bring back even not only live missing-in-action, but the remains, you and I, I recall back in 1983 or 1984, I was the chairman, if the gentleman remembers, on POW missing-in-action, and you and I and a number of others went to a place called Hanoi and a place called Vietnam.

I recall you and I sitting across the table from these Communists and begging, almost on our hands and knees, it was so embarrassing to sit there and beg, to try to get somebody by the name of Hon Vick Son, remember him, he was a foreign minister, to release the remains that were being warehoused right there in Hanoi.

Mr. DORNAN. Blocks away.

Mr. SOLOMON. It was such a humiliating experience for me. But everyone should know that that was the very beginning of getting back some of those remains, and over a period of time, more than 200 have come back. It is through nobody's effort but yours that we were able to get them back here. I want to take off my hat to you, sir.

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, let me recall two things from this trip, to give the audience a flavor of how this is coming from deep in my heart. I do not want to come out as a blubbering baby, when I already admitted that Colonel Holmes made me cry at his dinner table with myself and with the young law student, the son of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. DICKEY].

But you recall, when we went to Hawaii, to the central investigative laboratory, where all the remains were identified, that we went into this room that was almost like the nave of a church, it was so quiet. And here on all these white sheets set on tables like cots were the pieced-together remains, like jigsaw puzzles, of our heroes, Marines, Army-Navy pilots, Air Force officers.

Mr. SOLOMON. I will never forget it.

Mr. DORNAN. Then they had a table of ID cards, and you will recall, I picked up one. My air officer number changed later, they changed the letters in the front. It was 3038271. This is before they went to Social Security numbers.

I picked up this card and I look at the Social Security number, I mean his Air Force number, and it says, regular Air Force, 3038260, 11 numbers off mine. I look at the name and it is David Allison, F-105 pilot, good shoot, on the ground, gave a radio call. His remains had never come home. But there is his ID card. His military green serviceman's card was there, the only other redhead in my pilot training class, lined up with me, getting his wings, Allison ahead of Dornan.

You remember, the tears went down my face, I said, JERRY, look at this. This is one of my pals from 15 months of pilot training. Is this all his family is going to get now is an ID card, if, in fact, they ever sent it to him? They had him a prisoner. We do not have his remains back, let alone any word of what happened to him, and we know they took him prisoner.

Then I asked, can we all say a prayer here? And it wa like we were in a church, praying for all these men. And some of them, all they had was one tooth, trying to match it up with good military dental records. This has been a tough, tough end to this Vietnam conflict.

Let me see if I can get through Colonel Holmes' letter, redacted. He says, The account would not have been imperative, had Bill Clinton been completely, redacted, with the American public concerning this matter. But as Mr. Clinton replied on a news conference this evening, September 5, 1992, after being asked another particular about his, blank, the draft, almost everyone concerned with these incidents are dead, Clinton said. I have no more comments to make. They were not all dead. I talked to some of them.

"Since I may be the only person living," he is not, "who can give a firsthand account of what actually transpired, I am obligated by my love for

my country and my sense of duty to divulge what actually happened and make it a matter of record. Bill Clinton came to see me in my home in 1969 to discuss his desire to enroll in the ROTC program at the University of Arkansas."

I must stop again, Mr. Speaker. I asked Colonel Holmes February 24 last year at his home, at his dinner table, let me tell you what I would ask you as a hard-bitten newsmen. How would you remember this one student? He says, a fair question, Congressman. In 10 or 12 years of working with ROTC programs in my final year of active duty, never in all those 12 years, in California, in San Francisco, at USF, or at Arkansas for 10 years, did any student ever come to my home except Bill Clinton, 23-year-old Bill Clinton.

Then he called me at my Holiday Inn room later that night, at 1:30 that morning. I said, oh, my God, Colonel, I apologize for keeping you up. He said, well, you know, Irene, I said Alice earlier but his wife's name was Irene, Irene told me we might have confused you with something. I want you to know, I never let him in my house. Is that not interesting? He followed me from the backyard to the front yard for 2 hours while I did my gardening, imploring me to help him.

Interesting historical footnote. Most people in America are hearing that for the first time. Because I have never told anybody that. I may have said it on the House floor once.

□ 1530

Clinton came to see me in my home in July 1969, just a few weeks before his introduction show-up date, July 28, 1969, to discuss his desire to enroll in the ROTC at the University of Arkansas. We engaged in an extensive, approximately 2-hour interview. At no time during this long conversation about his desire to join the program did he inform me of his involvement, participation and actually organizing protests against the United States's involvement with our allies in Southeast Asia. He was shrewd enough to realize that had I been aware of his activities, he would not have been accepted into the ROTC program as a potential officer in the U.S. Army.

The next day I began receiving phone calls regarding Bill Clinton's draft status. I was informed by the draft board that it was of interest to Senator Fullbright's office that Bill Clinton, a Rhodes scholar, not going to class, should be admitted to the ROTC program. I received many such calls.

He told me he received one from the Governor's office, Winthrop Rockefeller, liberal Republican.

The general message conveyed by the draft board to me was that Senator Fullbright's office was putting pressure on them and that they needed my help.

The draft board needed this Bataan death march survivor's help.

I then made the necessary arrangements to enroll Mr. Clinton into the

ROTC program. I was not saving him from serving his country, as he erroneously thanked me for in the opening of his letter from England dated December 3, 1969. I was making it possible for what I thought was a Rhodes scholar to serve in the U.S. military as an officer.

In retrospect I see that Mr. Clinton had no intention of following through with his agreement to join the Army ROTC program at the University of Arkansas, or even to attend the University of Arkansas law school. I had explained to him the necessity of enrolling at the University of Arkansas as a student in order to be eligible to take the ROTC program with the undergraduates. He never enrolled at the University of Arkansas, but instead enrolled at Yale University after going back to Oxford.

I believe that he purposely—redacted—me, using the possibility—and the Colonel does not use obscene language, obviously, this is a redaction because it is a tough verb involving honor—he purposely—blanked—me, used the possibility of joining the ROTC as a ply to work with the draft board to delay his induction—actually destroyed his induction—and get a new draft classification which he got, 1-D.

The December 3 letter written to me by Mr. Clinton, and subsequently taken from the files by Lt. Col. Clint Jones, my executive officer, was placed by me into those files so that a record would be available in case the applicant should ever again petition to enter into an ROTC program. The information in that letter alone would have restricted Bill Clinton from ever qualifying to be an officer in any branch of the U.S. military.

The words of Jimmy Durante come to mind now: What a revolting development this is.

Even more significant was his lack of—redacted—in purposely—redacted—the military by—redacting—me, both in concealing his antimilitary activities overseas and his counterfeit intentions for later military service. These actions cause me to question both his patriotism and his integrity.

When I consider the caliber, the bravery and the patriotism of the fine young soldiers whose death I have witnessed and whose funerals I have attended—many in Arkansas he described to Tim Dickey and myself—when I reflected on not only the willingness but the eagerness that so many displayed in their earnest desire to defend and serve their country, it is untenable and incomprehensible to me that a man who was not merely unwilling to serve his country but actually protested against its military overseas should every be in the position of Commander in Chief of our Armed Forces.

I write this declaration not only for the living but for future generations, and for all those who fought and died for our country. If space and time permitted, I would include the names of the ones I knew personally and fought

with—Bataan, the kids he sent to Vietnam, those young second lieutenants—and along with them I would mention my brother Bob.

I repeat, I stood at Bob's grave at Cambridge. My wife and I thought about Bob's grave as Clinton walked right past it with Hillary on the 50th anniversary, beginning the ceremonies over there on D-Day. On Victory in Europe Day, a few months later, Clinton was in Moscow. AL GORE went to the Cambridge cemetery for our air crews.

My brother Bob, who was killed during World War II and is buried in Cambridge, England. Bob was 23, the age Bill Clinton was when he was over in England protesting against his country.

I have agonized over whether or not to submit this statement to the American people, but I realize that even though I served my country by being in the military for over 32 years, and have just gone through the ordeal of months of combat under the worst conditions followed by years of imprisonment by the Japanese, it is not enough.

That is not enough service, Colonel Holmes says.

I am writing these comments to let everyone know that I love my country more than I love my own personal security and well-being.

Is he frightened, living in Arkansas? Given all the stories we have read over the last 4 or 5 years, the Mena Airport stories?

I am writing these comments to let—I read that—to let everyone know I really love my country. My personal security and well-being are not important. I will go to my grave loving these United States of America and the liberty for which so many men have fought and died.

Because of my poor physical condition—he is tall and handsome, he looks like John Wayne, as a matter of fact, but he has had a very slight stroke, and he is a handsome officer, he does not want to go before the press with this slight tiny little stroke problem—this will be my final statement. Except for his 4 hours with me. I will make no further comments to any of the media regarding this issue.

So he made his beautiful daughter, who came over that night February 24, 1995, and I met her, Colonel Holmes turned this matter over to his daughter and his wife Irene to represent him with the press. I repeat, there are pictures of him in his den where he looks handsomer than John Wayne, so I can understand his reticence to go before the press and be torn up.

You know what the Wall Street Journal did? And ABC, NBC, CBS, PBS, everybody, Washington Post? They said the daughter wrote the letter. After sitting there with that man for 4 hours, I can tell you Colonel Holmes wrote that letter, not his beautiful, educated daughter in her forties or later thirties. No, he wrote the letter.

But the daughter wrote the letter. There is something wrong, he will not

meet with us, so they rejected it. If they had really had a reporter going for a Pulitzer prize and begged to go see him, that would have been something.

Now I think it is fitting that in these last 2 days that this be in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, for the record, as we say.

And I want to point out that after I left Bob Holmes' grave, the American Cemetery at Cambridge, which is not too far from Oxford, both kind of the same angle of distance away from London, Cambridge is northeast, Oxford northwest. I went up to the wall and looked at Joe Kennedy's name on the wall of the missing, thousands of men missing whose planes buried themselves vertically into a forest somewhere in Germany or France coming home, we still find them, lost in the Zuider Zee or out in the deep North Sea or anywhere in the English Channel, body washed out to the Atlantic.

I looked at Joe Kennedy's name, the oldest son of the father, Joe Kennedy, of President John F. Kennedy. Two boys were born third and fourth, two girls ahead of them: Kathleen, who died in a plane crash, Rosemary who is still alive in a home today. But Joe Kennedy was the one they picked out to be President in that family of politically motivated people, and Joe thought that to be President, he had to do something dangerous, something different.

His brother had already had his back broken and suffered with it his whole life, when on his very first mission at night, without even knowing what hit him, a Japanese destroyer cut him in two. And he said to his friend, Lilly, Lillian Thall, I will never run for anything. I guess it is up to my brother Joe, because I lost my ship on my first mission.

But he got the Navy Cross. Two of his 13 men were killed, but he rescued one, keeping him in his teeth, Kennedys are all good swimmers, dragging one of his young enlisted men who was unconscious to Kilimbangara Island, off Rendova in the west side of the Solomons.

And Joe Kennedy said, well, Jack has been wounded, has a Navy Cross. I have got to do something for my country. So he takes off, in what the Air Force called the Liberator and what the Navy called the Privateer, because it had one big single tail instead of two, in a PB-2Y Privateer, loaded with explosives, and they were going to radio control direct it right into submarine pens and bail out over the English Channel and be picked up.

And it disappeared off the rudimentary radar that they had. Senator TED KENNEDY's oldest brother Joe disappeared over the English Channel into a mist as the explosives were triggered by some electrical fault, they assume, in midair. Maybe it was shot down by an enterprising Messerschmitt pilot that was still coming that far. They did not come out over the channel

much in 1944, and he disappeared into the English Channel.

I looked at that name and thought, like me, like HUNTER, like JOHNSON, like DUKE CUNNINGHAM, when I was a kid, I thought, if I am ever going to run for President, I have got to put my life on the line for my country. I do not send three high school kids in my place. I have got to do whatever is the most dangerous thing to do.

And I ended up doing it in peacetime and ejecting from jet aircraft twice, one time ended up 6 miles off the Pacific Coast, off Point Magu, no raft, no Mae West, and God has a helicopter come out, serendipity, looking at thousands of square miles of Pacific Ocean, and sees that precise 2-inch white strip down my helmet and says—two man crew—says to this guy let out of the service 2 weeks later for being overweight—at least he had good eyes, but he would not jump in—he says, keep your eye on that whitecap, now it is going away. And bingo, I am plucked out of the water, February 23, 15th anniversary of flag raising, Iwo Jima. God says in 1960, no, DORNAN, you are at least going to have 36 more years.

That was what I thought I had to do in peacetime to be worthy of ever thinking about being commander in chief, and ordering 19 great men to die in the alleys of Mogadishu and have their bodies chopped apart and dragged through the streets, and all we get back are torsos, burned at that.

Mr. Speaker, where was Clinton when he sent the Delta Force and those heroes and Rangers and the 160th Special Forces Aviation Regiment, the best helicopter pilots in the world. The training they go through, and interviews and interviews and flight checks, is more arduous than getting through West Point, to join that 160th special ops, nighttime Delta Force helicopters up there at Fort Campbell.

He sent those people in to die in the alleys of Mogadishu from a war criminal's home on Martha's Vineyard. Clinton was staying at Robert Strange McNamara's home, and on a pay phone at a golf course, he said send in that Delta Force, whatever it is, and in they went, Operation Ranger, and a few weeks later the fathers of the two Medal of Honor winners refused to shake his hand.

Mr. Speaker, same subject, different field. Infanticide. I know 15 Republicans voted for this, two of them are not coming back, and I will always have this in the back of my mind when I deal with these 13 fellow Republicans that probably will all be reelected. They all have safe races as far as I can see.

But this issue of infanticide, how could 15 Republicans, 4 of them claiming to be Roman Catholics in their biographies, vote for a baby being delivered, 80 percent out of the womb, deliberately breech block, which is stressful to the mother. The mother is not in any danger, or they would not be holding the baby's head in the birth canal.

And with the baby's little arms and legs grasping at life, stab the baby in the back of the head and remove the brains with a suction device, crushing the cranium.

Any doctor who does that is a killer, a murderer and if he does it over and over, he is a serial murderer. A serial murderer. Seven or eight Catholic Senators voted for it, six of them Irish Americans, I am sick to tell you. And over here 33 Catholics on that side of the row, four over here, but a great number of Democrats and a big vote, more than two-thirds over here to stop it; fell nine votes short in the Senate but it was still a big majority, 57 to 40—something.

And here is my pal that I first had on my television show as a young—we both had full heads of red hair then—Dr. James Dobson, founder of Focus on the Family, moved away from this Beltway and from California to be out at Colorado Springs, God's country, here is what he says about the failure to override the Clinton veto of partial birth infanticide.

□ 1545

He dated it from his office here in Washington. In reaction to today's failure, and I have to redact little of this, because we cannot comment, well, I can comment on policy, failure by the U.S. Senate to override Clinton's veto of the partial-birth abortion ban, Dr. James Dobson, President of Focus on the Family, released the following statement, and every word of this speaks for me, and I will bet for you, JERRY SOLOMON, and the Speaker.

This was a dark day in the entire history of this Nation. Forty Senators joined Clinton in turning their backs on the most vulnerable members of the human family, baby boys and girls, who are literally inches from being completely born. Because the Senate abandoned its moral duty to stop such an evil practice, these children will now continue to be murdered in the most despicable way, a procedure Congressman HENRY HYDE so aptly called revolting, even to the most hardened heart.

Dr. Dobson continues: The pro-abortion disinformation campaign, lying campaign actually by the billion dollar killing industry, murdering industry that was launched against this legislation, showed the extremism of the abortion industry in supporting abortion on demand throughout all my months of pregnancy for any reason or no reason.

Defenders of this procedure claimed it was rare, that it was only for the health of the mother, and that the baby did not feel the pain of the scissors; that the anesthesia would kill the baby, terrifying, by the way all the mothers across this country, like my oldest daughter has had three C-sections, cesareans, and had to have anesthesia. The bells went off. A red light spun. When I am waiting as the dad right there by the delivery room, what

is it, the baby's cord is prolapsed, we are into surgery here, we have to take the baby C-section from your daughter, and she had to be anesthetized.

Now women are calling in, does the baby have a chance of dying if it is anesthetized? Because they do not want to admit the baby is alive when it is held in the birth canal.

Back to Dr. Dobson. They claim the baby doesn't feel the pain of the scissors entering the back of its head. But in the last 2 weeks, the media finally acknowledged none of that is true, even the Washington Post. The successful effort to kill the partial birth, partial infanticide abortion ban, shows that there is no abortion that Clinton and his allies will not try to protect.

The Senators who joined Clinton in actually defending the partial birth abortion have the blood of innocent children on their hands. I, as Thomas Jefferson said, tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just, and that his justice cannot sleep forever.

Here are the words of Cardinal, and I am going to mispronounce his name, a beautiful Spanish name, Bevilacqua, I believe he is from Senator RICK SANTORUM's State, Pennsylvania, his words speak as eloquently as Dr. Dobson's. He says, if late term abortions are legal, Cardinal Bevilacqua, he speaks, a prince of the church, I truly fear that infanticide, legal infanticide, will not be far behind, said the Archbishop of Philadelphia. No nation, no civilization, that loses its moral life, that murders its children, can possibly survive.

That day from the gallery, after he left the gallery, Dr. James Dobson, a child psychiatrist, who I guested regularly when he was at the University of Southern California on my Emmy award winning show in 1968 and 1969, in between a lot of flights to Vietnam, to see how the conflict against communism was going, he said judgment will come upon this Nation.

We have a morality test and an IQ test on November 5, Mr. Speaker. I hope the Nation passes it.

Mr. Speaker, I include the following for the RECORD.

DR. JAMES DOBSON DENOUNCES SENATE FAILURE TO OVERRIDE CLINTON VETO OF PARTIAL BIRTH ABORTION BAN

WASHINGTON—In reaction to today's failure by the U.S. Senate to override President Clinton's veto of the Partial Birth Abortion Ban, Dr. James Dobson, president of Focus on the Family, released the following statement:

"This was a dark day in the entire history of the Senate and of this nation. 40 Senators joined President Clinton in turning their backs on the most vulnerable members of the human family—baby boys and girls who are literally inches from being completely born.

"Because the Senate abandoned its moral duty to stop such an evil practice, these children will now continue to be murdered in a most despicable way—by a procedure Congressman Henry Hyde so aptly called 'revolting, even to the most hardened heart.'

"The pro-abortion disinformation campaign that was launched against this legisla-

tion showed the extremism of the abortion industry in supporting abortion-on-demand throughout all nine months of pregnancy. Defenders of this procedure claimed it was rare, that it was for the health of women, and that the baby didn't feel the pain of the scissors. But in the last two weeks, the media finally acknowledged that none of this is true. The successful effort to kill the partial birth abortion ban showed that there is no abortion the President and his allies in the Senate would try to stop.

"The Senators who joined President Clinton in actually defending partial birth abortion have the blood of innocent children on their hands. I, as Thomas Jefferson did, 'tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just and that His justice cannot sleep forever.'"

A COLONEL SETS THE RECORD STRAIGHT

Sept. 7, 1992.

Memorandum for Record:

Subject: Bill Clinton and the University of Arkansas ROTC Program:

There have been many unanswered questions as to the circumstances surrounding Bill Clinton's involvement with the ROTC department at the University of Arkansas. Prior to this time I have not felt the necessity for discussing the details. The reason I have not done so before is that my poor physical health (a consequence of participation in the Bataan Death March and the subsequent 3½ years internment in Japanese POW camps) has precluded me from getting into what I felt was unnecessary involvement. However, present polls show that there is the imminent danger to our country of a draft dodger becoming the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States. While it is true, as Mr. Clinton has stated, that there are many others who avoided serving their country in the Vietnam War, they are not aspiring to be the President of the United States.

The tremendous implications of the possibility of his becoming Commander-in-Chief of the United States' Armed Forces compels me now to comment on the facts concerning Mr. Clinton's evasion of the draft.

This account would not have been imperative had Bill Clinton been completely honest with the American public concerning this matter. But as Mr. Clinton replied on a news conference this evening (Sept. 5, 1992) after being asked another particular about his dodging the draft, "Almost everyone concerned with these incidents are dead. I have no more comments to make." Since I may be the only person living who can give a firsthand account of what actually transpired, I am obligated by my love for my country and my sense of duty to divulge what actually happened and make it a matter of record. Bill Clinton came to see me in my home in 1969 to discuss his desire to enroll in the ROTC program at the University of Arkansas. We engaged in an extensive, approximately two (2) hour interview. At no time during this long conversation about his desire to join the program did he inform me of his involvement, participation, and actually organizing protests against the United States involvement in Southeast Asia. He was shrewd enough to realize that had I been aware of his activities, he would not have been accepted into the ROTC program as a potential officer in the United States Army.

The next day I began to receive phone calls regarding Bill Clinton's draft status. I was informed by the draft board that it was of interest to Senator Fullbright's office that Bill Clinton, a Rhodes Scholar, should be admitted to the ROTC program. I received several such calls. The general message conveyed by the draft board to me was that Senator

Fullbright's office was putting pressure on them and that they needed my help. I then made the necessary arrangements to enroll Mr. Clinton into the ROTC program at the University of Arkansas.

I was not "saving" him from serving his country, as he erroneously thanked me for in his letter from England (dated Dec. 3, 1969). I was making it possible for a Rhodes Scholar to serve in the military as an officer.

In retrospect I see that Mr. Clinton had no intention of following through with his agreement to join the ROTC program at University of Arkansas or to attend the University of Arkansas Law School. I had explained to him the necessity of enrolling at the University of Arkansas as a student in order to be eligible to take the ROTC program at the university. He never enrolled at the University of Arkansas, but instead enrolled at Yale University after attending Oxford. I believe that he purposely deceived me, using the possibility of joining the ROTC as a ploy to work with the draft board to delay his induction and get a new draft classification.

The Dec. 3 letter written to me by Mr. Clinton, and subsequently taken from the files by Lt. Col. Clint Jones, my executive officer, was placed into the ROTC files so that a record would be available in case the applicant should again petition to enter into the ROTC program. The information in that letter alone would have restricted Bill Clinton from ever qualifying to be an officer in the United States military. Even more significant was his lack of veracity in purposely defrauding the military by deceiving me, both in concealing his anti-military activities overseas and his counterfeit intentions for later military service. These actions cause me to question both his patriotism and his integrity.

When I consider the caliber, the bravery, and the patriotism of the fine young soldiers whose deaths I have witnessed, and others whose funerals I have attended. . . . When I reflected on not only the willingness, but eagerness that so many of them displayed in their earnest desire to defend and serve their country, it is untenable and incomprehensible to me that a man who was not merely unwilling to serve his country, but actually protested against its military, should ever be in the position of Commander-in-Chief of our Armed Forces.

I write this declaration not only for the living and future generations, but for those who fought and died for our country. If space and time permitted I would include the names of the ones I knew and fought with, and along with them I would mention my brother Bob, who was killed, during World War II and is buried in Cambridge, England (at the age of 23, the age Bill Clinton was when he was over in England protesting the war).

I have agonized over whether or not to submit this statement to the American people. But, I realize that even though I served my country by being in the military for over 32 years, and having gone through the ordeal of months of combat under the worst conditions followed by years of imprisonment by the Japanese, it is not enough. I'm writing these comments to let everyone know that I love my country more than I do my own personal security and well-being. I will go to my grave loving these United States of America and the liberty for which so many men have fought and died.

Because of my poor physical condition, this will be my final statement. I will make no further comments to any of the media regarding this issue.

EUGENE J. HOLMES,
Colonel, U.S.A., Ret.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WALKER). With respect to a possible special order which the gentleman sought for tomorrow for 1 hour, the gentleman should pursue that request with the majority leader through the Cloakroom.

Mr. DORNAN. Again to you, sir, good luck. What an honor serving with you for two decades.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. I thank the gentleman.

FAREWELL FROM THE HONORABLE JOHN T. MYERS, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, it is with mixed emotions today that I take this floor. After 30 years of service in the House, if seems like only yesterday, January 5, 1967, that I sat in that chair right there, with two little girls by my side, Carol Ann, 11, and Lori, 6. We took the oath together.

It is not a easy task to say good-bye. So many times we have heard the expression, parting is such sweet sorrow. I never knew exactly what that meant. I guess I have said it myself many times.

Mr. DORNAN. May I destroy the gentleman's rhythm on that sweet sorrow for 1 second?

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Certainly, my friend from California. It is difficult to follow the order of BOB DORNAN.

Mr. DORNAN. You will like this. You are something else, Mr. MYERS. How old were you when you were the commander as a lieutenant of a prison camp for German prisoners?

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. I spent my 18th birthday there, as a lot of people did.

Mr. Dornan. Second lieutenant at 18. Pretty darn good, commanding a German POW camp.

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. In the Air Force I would have been a captain.

Mr. DORNAN. That is right, but that is because so many guys were shot down in the chain of command. And you came in George Bush's class of '66.

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. We were together, yes.

Mr. DORNAN. With J.P. Hammer-schmidt, who beat Clinton at his only other attempt at Federal office in 1974, beat him by 6,600 votes. Thirty years, 1966 to 1996. A whole decade more than BOB WALKER. I have just loved serving with you. And you put the icing on the cake, you honorable man, you, by bringing those grandkids, that look like they were drawn by Norman Rockwell onto this floor, Justin and Austin, John Austin and Justin. What an honor serving with you, JOHN. Let us stay in touch.

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Thank you for knowing he was a little boy with that long curly hair. Grandpa wishes he has some of that.

Mr. DORNAN. Well, I gave orders that that is not to be cut until another year.

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. His mother will take care of that.

Mr. DORNAN. JOHN, keep coming back a lot. Loved serving with you.

Mr. SOLOMON. If the gentleman will yield, JOHN, I am going to say to you what I said to the honorable Speaker sitting up there, BOB WALKER, the pro tem Speaker who is going to be leaving along with you. But we certainly are going to miss you, my friend, you and JIM QUILLEN, who is retiring. I know you are the best of friends, and the two of you sat in these two seats right here in front of me.

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. For a good many years.

Mr. SOLOMON. During every vote taken for how many years, JOHN?

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Thirty. JIMMY served 34.

Mr. SOLOMON. I have been here 18 of those years. I just wanted to tell you, when you would come to the Committee on Rules and testify on the many bills, especially the appropriation bill on energy-water that you would bring before us, you used to do it almost being humble, and I just always admired you for it, because some of us have a tendency to be a little emotional and a little excitable. You always had that reserved presence which we all just admired so much.

So I just want to wish you and your wonderful wife all the best, and hope you do come back and lend us your advice from time to time.

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Thank you very much.

Mr. BACHUS. If the gentleman will yield, Mr. MYERS, I wanted to say to you, you and Mr. BEVILL, and we said this on the floor of the House earlier this year, that when it came to protecting communities against floods, building levies, I do not think there is a district in the country that have a river that is not thankful to you for your many years of services on the House Appropriations Committee. A lot of people who do not know you, do not know your name, who may be viewing today, do not realize what a difference you have made in their communities. But I want to compliment again you and Mr. BEVILL for your many years of service to the communities of our nation.

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Thank you very much for the nice remarks.

Sweet sorrow, the sweet side is the fact that the people of the 7th Congressional District, the midwest-central part of Indiana, sent me here for 30 years. I have had the privilege of representing the good folks of Indiana, and it has been a great experience.

But the sorrow is, first, I feel somewhat like I have left the staff, the personal staff we have had through the years, very loyal, I hope I have not forsaken them. But leaving them, when often they worked extra hours to carry out and help a constituent. There always has to be a time when we decide

to leave, but it has been difficult to leave the staff. Then also the friends here, those that expressed their views this afternoon, it is most appreciated.

That is the sorrow side of it, of leaving friends behind. But there comes a time when we must do that.

So I say today that it has been a privilege to serve in this body. Time goes so fast, it seems like only yesterday we came here, but it does go fast. But it has been a great honor to have served with so many people.

As we leave, I have to say that back when I worked for a living, I was a farmer and a country banker, and I was president of my Chamber of Commerce. I passed the gavel to my successor. I had not been elected yet, but I felt I was going to, even the Republican National Committee did not think I was, but I will tell you all about that some day.

I passed the gavel to him, and he ran a local dry cleaning establishment, and he stood there, straightened his tie, gulped, and finally I realized that he had stage fright. So I stood up and said, "I know Ross is overwhelmed by the responsibility we are giving him today," giving him the gavel of being president of our local chamber. But I said, "Ross, say a few words. Say thank you."

He said well, "I may not appreciate this, but I sure deserve it."

Well, I do appreciate it, and I hope I deserve something here. But as we leave, we say it has been a pleasure serving with each of you, and we will never forget it. Our prayers will always be with the hard-working people here, the staff, and the Members that will serve in this Chamber in the future.

God be with you. Thank you.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the House stands in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 56 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1902

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. WALKER] at 7 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.

HOURLY MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. tomorrow.

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

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legis-

lative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Member (at the request of Mrs. SCHROEDER) to revise and extend her remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DICKS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. SCHROEDER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MOAKLEY, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. SOLOMON, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. DORNAN) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. CLINGER, for 5 minutes on October 1.

(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. RICHARDSON, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. MYERS of Indiana, for 5 minutes today.

ENROLLED BILLS AND A JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House oversight, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 1011. An act to extend the deadline under the Federal Power Act applicable to the construction of a hydroelectric project in the State of Ohio;

H.R. 1031. An act for the relief of Oscar Salas-Valasquez;

H.R. 1514. An act to authorize and facilitate a program to enhance safety, training, research and development, and safety education in the propane gas industry for the benefit of propane consumers and the public, and for other purposes;

H.R. 1823. An act to amend the Central Utah Project Completion Act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to allow for prepayment of repayment contracts between the United States and the Central Utah Water Conservancy District dated December 28, 1965, and November 26, 1985, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2700. An act to designate the building located at 8302 FM 327, Elmendorf, Texas, which houses the operations of the United States Postal Service, as the "Amos F. Longoria Post Office Building";

H.R. 2779. An act to provide for appropriate implementation of the Metric Conversion Act of 1975 in Federal construction projects, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2967. An act to extend the authorization of the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2988. An act to amend the Clean Air to provide that traffic signal synchronization

projects are exempt from certain requirements of Environmental Protection Agency Rules;

H.R. 3074. An act to amend the United States-Israel Free Trade Area Implementation Act of 1985 to provide the President with additional proclamation authority with respect to articles of the West Bank of Gaza Strip or a qualifying industry zone;

H.R. 3166. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to the crime of false statement in a Government matter;

H.R. 3458. An act to increase, effective as of December 1, 1996 the rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of certain service-connected disabled veterans, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3660. An act to make amendments to the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3871. An act to waive temporarily the Medicaid enrollment composition rule for certain health maintenance organization;

H.R. 3916. An act to make available certain Voice of America and Radio Marti multilingual computer readable text and voice recordings;

H.R. 3973. An act to provide for a study of the recommendations of the Joint Federal-State Commission on Policies and Programs Affecting Alaska Natives;

H.R. 4138. An act to authorize the hydrogen research, development, and demonstration programs of the Department of Energy, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4167. An act to provide for the safety of journeyman boxers, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4168. An act to amend the Helium Act to authorize the Secretary to enter into agreement with private parties for the recovery and disposal of helium on Federal lands, and for other purposes; and

H.J. Res. 197. Joint resolution waiving certain enrollment requirements with respect to any bill or joint resolution of the One Hundred Fourth Congress making general or continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1997.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS AND A JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 919. An act to modify and reauthorize the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, and for other purposes;

S. 1577. An act to authorize appropriations for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission for fiscal years 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001;

S. 1931. An act to provide that the United States Post Office and Courthouse building located at 9 East Broad Street, Cookeville, Tennessee, shall be known and designated as the "L. Clure Morton United States Post Office and Courthouse";

S. 2100. An act to provide for the extension of certain authority for the Marshal of the Supreme Court and Supreme Court Police; and

S.J. Res. 64. A joint resolution to commend Operation Sail for its advancement of brotherhood among nations, its continuing commemoration of the history of the United States, and its nurturing of young cadets through training in seamanship.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
PRESIDENT

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Oversight, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 2816. To reinstate the license for, and extend the deadline under the Federal Power Act applicable to the construction of, a hydroelectric project in Ohio, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2773. To extend the deadline under the Federal Power Act applicable to the construction of 2 hydroelectric projects in North Carolina, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2695. To extend the deadline under the Federal Power Act applicable to the construction of certain hydroelectric projects in the State of Pennsylvania;

H.R. 2630. To extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project in the State of Illinois;

H.R. 3877. To designate the United States Post Office building located at 351 West Washington Street in Camden, Arkansas, as the "David H. Pryor Post Office Building";

H.R. 3546. To direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey the Walhalla National Fish Hatchery to the State of South Carolina, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2501. To extend the deadline under the Federal Power Act applicable to the construction of a hydroelectric project in Kentucky, and for other purposes;

H.R. 1791. To amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to make certain technical corrections relating to physicians' services;

H.R. 1366. To authorize the extension of time limitation for the FERC-issued hydroelectric license for the Mt. Hope Waterplant Project;

H.R. 1335. To provide for the extension of a hydroelectric project located in the State of West Virginia;

H.R. 1290. To reinstate the permit for, and extend the deadline under the Federal Power Act applicable to the construction of, a hydroelectric project in Oregon, and for other purposes;

H.R. 1014. To authorize extension of a time limitation for a FERC-issued hydroelectric license;

H.R. 680. To extend the time for construction of certain FERC licensed hydro projects;

H.R. 657. To extend the deadline under the Federal Power Act applicable to the construction of three hydroelectric projects in the State of Arkansas;

H.R. 2869. To extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project in the State of Kentucky; and

H.R. 3259. To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Tuesday, October 1, 1996, 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:

5385. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Contract Reporting for Fiscal Year 1997 [DFARS Case 96-D315] received September 28, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on National Security.

5386. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the annual report on the operations of the Exchange Stabilization Fund [ESF] for fiscal year 1995, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 5302(c)(2); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

5387. A letter from the Inspector General, Department of Defense, transmitting the report of fiscal year 1995 DOD Superfund financial transactions (Report No. 96-227), pursuant to Public Law 99-499, section 120(e)(5) (100 Stat. 1669); to the Committee on Commerce.

5388. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Implementation of the Development Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act Amendments of 1990 and 1994 (RIN: 0970-AB11) received September 28, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

5389. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Fenprothrin; Pesticide Tolerance Correction [FRL-5393-8] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received September 27, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

5390. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy Management Staff, Office of Policy, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Food Labeling: Health Claims and Label Statements; Folate and Neural Tube Defects; Revocation (RIN: 0910-AA23) received September 30, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

5391. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Repeal Act"; to the Committee on Commerce.

5392. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Contract Appeals, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Rules of Procedure of the General Services Administration Board of Contract Appeals: Standard proceedings and Expedited Proceedings (RIN: 3090-AF99) received September 28, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

5393. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule—Visa Documentation of Nonimmigrants Under the Immigration and Nationality Act, As Amended; Application for Nonimmigrant Visa—Olympic Procedures (22 CFR Part 41) received September 28, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5394. A letter from the Director, Office of Insular Affairs, Department of the Interior transmitting a report entitled "The Impact of the Compact of Free Association on the United States Territories and Commonwealths and on the State of Hawaii," pursuant to 48 U.S.C. 1681 note; jointly, to the Committees on Resources and International Relations.

5395. A letter from the Administrator, Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health and Human Services,

transmitting the Department's final rule—Medicare Program; Waiver of Recovery of Overpayments [BPD-869-F] received September 26, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly, to the Committee on Ways and Means and Commerce.

5396. A letter from the Administrator, Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting their Department's final rule—Medicare Program; Part B Advance Payments to Suppliers Furnishing Items or Services Under Medicare Part B (RIN: 0938-AF85) received September 26, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Commerce.

5397. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation aimed at combating money laundering, organized crime, drug trafficking, terrorism, and other forms of international crime; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary, Commerce, and International Relations.

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:

[Omitted from the Record of September 28, 1996]

By Mr. CRANE:

H. Res. 554. Resolution returning to the Senate the bill H.R. 400 and the Senate amendment thereto; considered and agreed to.

[Submitted September 30, 1996]

By Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas:

H.R. 4329. A bill to designate the Federal building located at 300 East 8th Street in Austin, TX, as the "J. J. 'Jake' Pickle Federal Building"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. HEFLEY:

H.R. 4330. A bill to amend titles 23 and 49, United States Code, relating to metropolitan planning; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts:

H.R. 4331. A bill to amend certain provisions of law relating to child pornography, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANTOS (for himself and Mr. HYDE):

H.R. 4332. A bill to prohibit United States assistance to foreign governments that provide landing rights to Libyan aircraft; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. LEWIS of Georgia:

H.R. 4333. A bill to prohibit smoking in any transportation facility for which Federal financial assistance is provided; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas (for himself, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BLUTE, and Mr. FLAKE):

H.R. 4334. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow individual retirement accounts to be used for expenses for post-secondary education and job retraining; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas (for himself and Mr. GINGRICH):

H.R. 4335. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, and the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, to modify provisions of law relating to public assistance and benefits for aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Ways

and Means, Agriculture, Banking and Financial Services, Economic and Educational Opportunities, and Commerce, 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. SOLOMON:

H. Res. 553. Resolution electing the Honorable ROBERT S. WALKER of Pennsylvania to act as Speaker pro tempore; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BARCIA of Michigan (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina, Mr. LONGLEY, Mr. METCALF, Mr. ORTON, Mr. POMEROY, and Mr. WARD):

H. Res. 555. Resolution expressing the sense of the House urging the inclusion of Ross Perot in the 1996 Presidential debates; to the Committee on House Oversight.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

243. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Delegates of the Common-

wealth of Virginia, relative to memorializing the Congress of the United States to propose an amendment to article V of the Constitution of the United States to provide for the calling of limited national constitutional conventions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 561: Mr. KLINK.
 H.R. 1876: Ms. DELAURO and Mr. BALDACCI.
 H.R. 2976: Mr. SAWYER.
 H.R. 2994: Mr. MCNULTY.
 H.R. 3001: Mr. STOKES, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Mr. WATT of North Carolina.
 H.R. 3003: Mr. CHAPMAN.
 H.R. 3430: Mr. COLEMAN.
 H.R. 3531: Mr. MINGE.
 H.R. 3654: Mrs. MALONEY.
 H.R. 3747: Mr. COYNE.
 H.R. 3775: Mr. HALL of Texas.
 H.R. 3798: Mr. HALL of Ohio.

H.R. 3919: Mr. MARTINEZ and Mr. SANDERS.
 H.R. 4108: Mr. HERGER.
 H.R. 4113: Mr. MORAN.
 H.R. 4117: Mr. HILLIARD.
 H.R. 4124: Mr. DOYLE, Ms. KAPTUR, and Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 4125: Mr. ENGEL, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. KLINK, and Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 4142: Mr. HALL of Texas.
 H.R. 4145: Ms. SLAUGHTER and Mr. ACKERMAN.
 H.R. 4159: Mrs. CLAYTON and Mrs. KELLY.
 H.R. 4162: Mr. HINCHEY.
 H.R. 4196: Mr. FATTAH.
 H.R. 4308: Mr. SHAYS.
 H. Con. Res. 209: Ms. KAPTUR.
 H. Res. 30: Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. KIM, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. BISHOP, and Mr. HAYWORTH.
 H. Res. 486: Mr. BAKER of Louisiana and Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey.
 H. Res. 513: Mr. BARCIA of Michigan, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. CAMPBELL, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, and Mr. MANTON.
 H. Res. 520: Ms. FURSE, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. COYNE.