

But now we are being given the option of either taking a half a trillion dollars worth of spending that does some good things, but we do not know what else it does.

My friend from Nebraska mentioned the Welfare Reform Act. There is no one that can tell me with great certainty that this bill does not repeal it. We do not know if it establishes all new criteria for gun control. We do not know if it says on a permanent basis that we are going to have troops in Haiti or Bosnia forever. We do not know what kind of trade pacts are buried in there, because, quite frankly, there is not one copy of this bill that 435 Congressmen are being asked to vote on available for any of us to read.

Mr. Speaker, I take my job very seriously. I begged for it. When we get through with this, I am going to go back home and beg for it again. I am not going to give my responsibility away. I am going to vote no. Until there is a copy of that bill that is available for the Members to study and have some idea and some certainty as to what we are doing to and for the American people, I am going to continue to vote no.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 44 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

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

At a time when there is so much that must be accomplished, we take this moment for prayer and reflection, for thanksgiving and praise. We are grateful, O God, for the blessings that have come to us and to our land. Through days of celebration and achievement and at times of challenge and struggle, You have encouraged us to live our lives in grateful response to Your gifts by doing those good deeds that honor You and serve people with justice and mercy.

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 I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. Solomon led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 633. An act to amend the Foreign Service Act of 1980 to provide that the annuities of certain special agents and security personnel of the Department of State be computed in the same way as applies generally with respect to Federal law enforcement officers, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3633. An act to amend the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act to place limitations on controlled substances brought into the United States.

H.R. 4501. An act to require the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to improve the access for persons with disabilities to outdoor recreational opportunities made available to the public.

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

H.R. 2070. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for the testing of certain persons who are incarcerated or ordered detained before trial, for the presence of the human immunodeficiency virus, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4283. An act to support sustainable and broad-based agricultural and rural development in sub-Saharan Africa, and for other purposes.

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

S. Con. Res. 129. Concurrent resolution to correct a technical error in the enrollment of H.R. 3910.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, October 20, 1998.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted to Clause 5 of Rule III of the

Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on Tuesday, October 20, 1998 at 10:30 a.m. "that the Senate Passed without amendment, H.J. Res. 137".

With warm regards,
ROBIN H. CARLE,
Clerk.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the Speaker pro tempore signed the following joint resolution on Tuesday, October 20, 1998:

H.J. Res. 137, making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1999 and for other purposes.

DISPENSING WITH CALL OF PRIVATE CALENDAR TODAY

Mr. REDMOND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the call of the Private Calendar today.

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

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF S. 1132, BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT ADMINISTRATIVE IMPROVEMENT AND WATERSHED PROTECTION ACT OF 1998 AND S. 2133, PRESERVATION OF THE ROUTE 66 CORRIDOR

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 604 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 604

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order without intervention of any point of order to consider in the House the bill (S. 1132) to modify the boundaries of the Bandelier National Monument to include the lands within the headwaters of the Upper Alamo Watershed which drain into the Monument and which are not currently within the jurisdiction of a Federal land management agency, to authorize purchase or donation of those lands, and for other purposes. The bill shall be considered as read for amendment. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate on the bill equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Resources; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. Upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order without intervention of any point of order to consider in the House the bill (S. 2133) an act to preserve the cultural resources of the Route 66 corridor and to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide assistance. The bill shall be considered as read for amendment. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on

the bill to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate on the bill equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Resources; and (2) one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield half our time, 30 minutes, to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution is a straightforward rule providing for the consideration of two Senate bills that are pending now before the House.

First, the resolution provides for consideration in the House, without intervention of any point of order, of S. 1132, the Bandelier National Monument Administrative Improvement and Watershed Protection Act of 1998.

The rule provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Resources, and the rule also provides for one motion to recommit on this bill.

Secondly, the rule provides for the consideration in the House, again without intervention of any point of order, of S. 2133, the Preservation of the Route 66 Corridor.

The rule also provides 2 hours of debate on that bill equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Resources.

Finally, the rule provides one motion to recommit on the second bill as well.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1132, Bandelier National Monument Administrative Improvement and Watershed Protection Act of 1998, was introduced by Senator BINGAMAN on July 31, 1997, was reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on April 19 of this year, and was adopted by the Senate on July 17, 1998.

Likewise, S. 2133, the Preservation of the Route 66 Corridor, was introduced by Senator DOMENICI on June 4 of this year, was reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on September 25, last month, and passed the Senate on October 9, just a couple of weeks ago.

Mr. Speaker, both these Senate bills were considered by the House last week under the suspension of the rules procedure. That is a procedure where we bring noncontroversial legislation to the floor and, instead of requiring a majority vote of 50 percent plus one, it requires two-thirds to pass, because it is being brought under a special procedure. However, both of these bills, which have bipartisan support in both Chambers, failed to achieve the necessary two-thirds support of the House required under that procedure. There were some 50 Members missing on that particular day.

Nevertheless, both these bills did receive the support of a majority of the House. Consequently, this rule allows the House to consider these bills under a regular order procedure that will most efficiently get them to the President's desk for signature in the waning days of this Congress, and might I say the waning day of this House of Representatives. This should be the last day that we are going to be meeting on legislation.

Mr. Speaker, considering Senate bills in an expeditious manner at the end of a session of Congress is a common House practice. This rule will help the 105th Congress to expeditiously conclude its work, and I urge adoption by the House of both the rule and the two bills that it does make in order.

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

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I wish to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON), the chairman of the Committee on Rules, for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, this is a closed rule. It will allow for consideration of two resolutions, one is S. 1132, the Bandelier National Monument Administration Improvement and Watershed Protection Act of 1998, and S. 2133, which is called the Route 66 Preservation Act.

As my colleague from New York has described, this rule provides for 1 hour of general debate to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member on the Committee on Resources. No amendments will be in order under this very closed rule.

Mr. Speaker, on the last day the House will be in session in the 105th Congress, once again we are asked to vote on measures for which there have been no House hearings, no committee reports, and without any opportunity to perfect these bills on the House floor.

My objection to this rule is more on process than substance. The Route 66 Corridor bill is controversial, should not be coming up under a closed rule without House hearings or committee markup or committee report. There are several uncontroversial bills that the Committee on Resources has considered and approved and these bills are not being brought to the House floor. The two bills we are taking up today, including one which is controversial, should not be given this special treatment.

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

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to say that there is no one I have greater respect for than the gentleman from Ohio, but I would just say that I think he protests too much.

These bills do have committee reports. There were hearings held in the Senate. They are relatively noncontroversial and, as everyone knows, in the waning days of any session that

I have been here for, for the last 20 years, legislation like this passes back and forth between the two Houses, and that is what is happening here today. It is absolutely regular order.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. REDMOND), an outstanding relatively new Member of this body, but he has certainly left his mark in such a short time and we admire him.

Mr. REDMOND. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York for yielding to me this time to speak in favor of this rule.

I rise in support of the rule for S. 1132, the Bandelier National Monument Administration Improvement and Watershed Protection Act, and I urge the support of my colleagues on this legislation.

The Bandelier National Monument was established by the President on February 11, 1916 to preserve the archeological resources of a vanished people, with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof. At various times since the establishment of the monument, the Congress and the President have adjusted the boundaries and purpose of the monument to further preservation of the archeological and natural resources within the monument.

S. 1132 was introduced by Senator BINGAMAN in the Senate. This bill will expand the boundaries of Bandelier National Monument, located in northern New Mexico, next to the Santa Fe National Forest.

With passage of S. 1132, the State of New Mexico will see approximately 900 acres of expansion of the Bandelier National Monument, one of the oldest national monuments in the United States. The National Park Service will be able to fulfill a long-time goal to acquire the Alamo Headwaters and to protect the watershed from any upstream contamination.

S. 1132 expands Bandelier National Monument to include the lands often known as Elk Meadows within the headwaters of the upper Alamo Watershed which drains into the Monument, but which are not currently within the jurisdiction of the Federal Land Management Agency because they currently reside on privately owned land.

This bill has both bipartisan and bicameral support. The Senate support of S. 1132 was the result of efforts of both Senator DOMENICI and Senator BINGAMAN. S. 1132 passed the Senate with unanimous consent.

S. 1132 will authorize the National Park Service to purchase approximately 900 acres from a willing seller located adjacent to Bandelier. This land is an inholding within the Santa Fe National Forest. It makes sense to add it to the Federal inventory of property.

There is no doubt in my mind that if the Federal Government does not purchase this land at this time, it will be developed and the protection of the

monument watershed will be lost forever. If this bill does not pass this year, then the National Park Service will not be able to use the money appropriated in the omnibus bill that Congress will pass later this week. This is money for the purchase of the land called Elk Meadows.

S. 1132 will allow the National Park Service to readjust the boundaries of the Bandelier around Elk Meadows, and to take in the watershed north of the Monument for protective purposes.

This bill should be noncontroversial. The National Park Service fully supports this. Members on the other side of the aisle should support this bill introduced by a Senator from their own party. The residents of the region are very supportive of this bill.

Currently, Bandelier's boundaries tend to ignore the natural geographic features, particularly on the western side that cuts across the mid-watershed of the Alamo Canyon.

In March 1997, the Sandoval County Commission approved a subdivision on Elk Meadows of an approximately 90 private acre parcel that straddles the headwaters. That development will be inevitable if this bill does not pass. Development in what may be considered to be an environmentally and ecologically sensitive area would permanently seriously disturb the Bandelier Wilderness Area.

□ 1415

The National Park Service's recommendations for fixing these problems are two. One, expand the Bandelier boundary to include the Alamo headwaters and, two, acquire the title to the land to include the adjacent boundary.

Under current law, the U.S. Forest Service has blanket authority to purchase lands outside the Forest Service boundaries in every state except New Mexico and Arizona. That is why the boundaries are needed to be changed legislatively before the purchase can take place. S. 1132 would make the necessary boundary adjustment and authorize the purchase of land.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to speak in favor of the Route 66 component of this rule. I think it is important for us to understand that Route 66 is very important to the culture of America. Long before the information superhighway came about, there was an American superhighway. It was called Route 66. Just mentioning its name invoked the restless American spirit of exploration and adventure and yet it linked America together.

I cannot help but think of Route 66 without thinking of the words to the song from Woodie Guthrie as he states, "I roamed and rambl'd and followed my footsteps through the sparkling sands of her diamond desert, and all around me the voice kept saying 'this land was made for you and me.'"

Route 66 is that land that was described by John Steinbeck in the novel "The Grapes of Wrath." Truly, Route

66 has deep roots in American culture and protection of this is very important.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER), who is the ranking minority member on the Committee on Resources.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this rule because, once again, the Republican majority is misusing the procedures of this House to deny the Democratic Members an opportunity to participate fully in the legislative process, which is our right.

Last week the House voted down two resources bills that are now back before us today. These bills have only been recently introduced. They have never had hearings. They have never been subjected to review by the Committee on Resources, and they have never been debated or marked up.

So this House is being called upon to vote to spend nearly \$20 million on projects that we have never reviewed. They may be good. They may be wasteful. We do not know.

The proponents of these bills never asked for a hearing. Or if they did, they never got them. They certainly did not make a case for these bills. Now, at the last hour, we are told we have to pass them, without full debate, without any amendment, without questions being answered. Why? Because everyone in this Chamber knows, for election reasons, pure and simple.

Once again, the Republican leadership of the Committee on Resources and the House is demanding that only Republican-sponsored bills be allowed to come to the House floor. When they tried this tactic two weeks ago, the House overwhelmingly defeated their Omnibus Parks bill. And then we did what we should have done in the first place. We negotiated out an agreement where an equitable number of Democratic and Republican bills were passed.

Now the Republican leadership is desperate to enhance the image of the vulnerable Members with terrible environmental voting records who did not do their jobs to get these bills considered in the normal procedure. These rules let them steamroll this House into passing legislation that was never considered by any subcommittee or committee of the House.

And what of the promises of fair treatment? Request after request for consideration of Democratic sponsored bills, bills that have passed the committee, that have passed the Senate, just like the two we are presenting here today, are ignored. We are told the Democratic bills we have requested cannot be considered. Not the bill of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN), not the bill of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES), not the bill of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. RODRIGUEZ), not the

bill of Senator DASCHLE, not the bill of Senator LANDRIEU. None of them. Just Republican bills for vulnerable incumbents. Does anyone doubt that politics is at work here?

Let us look at the bill of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN), a bill that affects only her district that was approved unanimously by the Committee on Resources, a bill without any known controversy. I have asked no fewer than five times that this noncontroversial bill be brought before the House and each time I am told that it cannot be considered, that it is out of our hands at the Committee on Resources. Whose hands is it in? We do not know. No one will say.

Lo and behold, yesterday a story appears in the Virgin Islands Daily News quoting a Republican staffer of the Committee on Resources who denies that there has been any effort to block consideration of the bill of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN). He claims delays are common at the end of session. He conveniently ignored that our committee passed over 30 bills last week, many of them having received less consideration than the committee-approved bill of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN).

What we are seeing is a stealth effort to kill Democratic bills while trying to pass unknown and expensive legislation simply to benefit marginal Republican Members. This House should not do that.

We should oppose these rules because they are designed simply to silence the minority, deliver election year favors to vulnerable Republicans. We should oppose these rules because they are an attempt to misuse the rules of this House to prevent full consideration of this legislation at last hour and to prevent any Member of this House from offering an amendment to approve these bills. We should oppose these rules because they disenfranchise the entire Democratic Caucus of this House.

This action does not suspend the rules, as they tried last week, but it does bend the rules to play partisan politics with taxpayers' money. We should vote no on the rules and we should vote no on the bills.

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

I am going to retire at the end of this year, after 20 years in this House, and the one thing I will not miss about this body, although I will miss almost everything else, is statements like my good friend and nextdoor neighbor in the second floor of Rayburn, when he stands up here and he criticizes Republicans for bringing these bills up in a political way on the last day of the session. He says we are doing it to help marginal Republicans.

Well, first of all, Senator BINGAMAN, last I knew, was not a Republican. He is a Democrat. He is not marginal. And he wants this bill. He has asked for it.

Senator DOMENICI is a Republican in the other body. He certainly is not marginal. And he is an outstanding Member and he wants this bill.

We are doing exactly what the Democrats did for 40 years on the last days of the session. Only this time we are bringing two bills before the House that did pass the House with a majority vote, not with two-thirds as required under suspension, because 50-some Members were missing that day. And now we are bringing the bills up and that is the way it should be, and I am very proud to have done it.

Over here we have two outstanding Members, one I spoke of, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. REDMOND) and how he is one of the most highly respected Members. He replaced a good friend of mine, Bill Richardson. Bill Richardson and I served together for many years. He was the UN ambassador. And although he and I did not agree philosophically on a number of things, he was a good Member. And he is replaced by an equally good Member.

And we all remember Steve Schiff. Steve Schiff, serving on the Committee on the Judiciary, was respected on both sides of the aisle. He was a member of the Committee on Ethics. And every Member of this body praised him. And he died of cancer not too long ago and he was replaced by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON). And in this short time, I would just say to her, I have never seen any Member come to this body and take hold and be able to carry out her duties like she has done. And I just greatly admire and respect her.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON). Then I would ask my colleagues to tell me if they think this is a political act.

Mrs. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support today of this rule and in support also of Senate bill 2133. The fact is that this bill had a hearing on the Senate side and was marked up in the Senate and passed the committee by unanimous voice vote.

It passed the Senate floor under unanimous consent and came over here to the House. It is important to my district, but not in a partisan political way. It is an important part of Americana and it is something that my predecessors and Senator BINGAMAN and Senator DOMENICI and others who live along this historic route have been working on for 5 years now. Something that is as simple as this little bill that does not appropriate a dime, it merely authorizes expenditures over 10 years and recognizes this historic route, should not be lost in the waning days of this session.

It is supported by the National Parks and Conservation Association, which endorses this bill, and by the National Park Service, and enjoys bipartisan support in both the House and the Senate.

Route 66 is 2,448 miles long. It crosses 8 States and three time zones, stretch-

ing from Chicago all the way down to Los Angeles, and it is firmly rooted in Americana.

Almost every child in America who studies English in high school reads "The Grapes of Wrath," where John Steinbeck writes Highway 66 is the migrant road; 66, the long concrete path across the country, weaving gently up and down on the map from the Mississippi to Bakersfield, over the red lands and the gray lands, twisting up into the mountains crossing the divide and down into the bright and terrible desert, and across the desert to the mountains again and into the rich California valleys. 66 is the path of a people in flight, refugees from dust and shrinking land, from the thunder of tractors and shrinking ownership, from the desert's slow northward invasion, from the twisting winds that howl up out of Texas, from the floods that bring no richness to the land and steal what little richness is there.

From all of these, the people are in flight and they come into 66. From the tributary side roads, from the wagon tracks and the rutted country roads, 66 is the mother road, the road of flight. 250,000 people over the road. 50,000 old cars wounded, steaming wrecks along the road, abandoned. Well, what happened to them? What happened to the folks in that car? Did they walk? Where are they? Where does the courage come from? Where does the terrible faith come from?

Here is a story we can hardly believe, but it is true and it is funny and it is beautiful. There was a family of 12 and they were forced off the land. They had no car. They built a trailer out of junk and loaded it with their possessions. They pulled it to the side of 66 and waited, and pretty soon a sedan picked them up. Five of them rode in the sedan and seven on the trailer and a dog on the trailer. They got to California in two jumps. The man who pulled them fed them, and that is true.

How can such courage be and such faith in their own species? Very few things would teach such faith.

The people in flight from the terror behind, strange things happened to them, some bitterly cruel and some so beautiful that the faith is refired forever.

Route 66 is a part of our history and a part of our literature and a part of our lives, and it continues to be part of our lives from Chicago all the way down to L.A.

There is a little elementary school in Moriarty, New Mexico, the east mountains of my district. It is called Route 66 Elementary School. I showed last week the hubcap that they gave to me, and one of their teachers there wrote me a letter, and some of the children did, too, about their school and how it is designed around the Route 66 theme.

There is one of them that I wanted to read, or at least read a part of it, from Kelsey Byrne in Ms. Trujillo's fourth grade class. It says,

Honorable Congressman Wilson, our principal told us about the hubcap. It is an honor

to have had you show it on television. I am very glad to get part of my education here at Route 66. It is historical, you know. I believe that this school will go on for generations. I think a good education is very important, especially if you want to be something, like a computer technician, a teacher or an astronaut. People use their school education all the time, even us kids. That is why I think everyone deserves a good education. Route 66 is very important to me. It is old, but it is in very good shape. I would like to thank you for supporting us and good luck.

Unlike today's interstate highways, Route 66 is a collection of roads, tied together by highway signs. It is a means to an end and a bona fide destination in itself. It is now decommissioned but it remains a preferred means of travel for those who want to get a little bit off the beaten path. Remember Phillips 66? It used to be the Phillips Petroleum Company. It changed its name near Tulsa, Oklahoma, on Route 66.

Many of us have gotten our kicks on Route 66, and much of our culture surrounds this great migration westward on Route 66.

When America entered World War II, traffic on Route 66 slowed to a trickle because of gas rationing. Military convoys began to travel across the highways with men and machines renewing the need for a fast, complete corridor from the heart of the country to the coast. Chicago mobsters like John Dillinger, Al Capone, Bugsy Moran used Route 66 as their getaway route.

Route 66, the start of it moved to Chicago in 1933 when the World's Fair reclaimed land that was previously a swamp.

There are many sites along that great route: The Chain of Rocks Bridge in Missouri; the Jessie James Wax Museum also in Missouri; in Kansas, and Galena, Kansas, the home of the 1935 United Mine Workers strike that erupted into violence; the Will Rogers Museum in Oklahoma; and on into Texas, and the art deco Conoco Service Station there in Shamrock.

□ 1430

There is, of course, Cadillac Ranch where Stanley Marsh is buried in cement, rear end upward, 10 famous tail-fin Cadillacs built from 1948 to 1964. And then, of course, New Mexico through Tucumcari and Santa Rosa to Moriarty, the home of Route 66 Elementary School, and into Albuquerque, my hometown, where Route 66 is now central, and one can drive it from one end to the other looking at the old motor courts and the curio shops, most of which still operate, and have lunch at the Route 66 diner. In Arizona, the Petrified National Forest and the Painted Desert, the Meteor Crater and the gateway to the Grand Canyon National Park. And finally on into California, the home of Ray Crock's first McDonald's in San Bernardino, and then on down in Pasadena along the route of the Tournament of Roses Parade.

Route 66 is truly America's Main Street. This is a simple bill that recognizes that, promotes tourism along it

and will help those small businesses that are a part of our heritage.

ROUTE 66 ELEMENTARY,
Edgewood, NM.

Dear Representative HEATHER WILSON: Greetings from Route 66 Elementary. Thank you for your interest in our area. Although our school building is new, it has a lot of history around it and within it. In many ways our school is like one of the original Route 66 Main Street communities.

Our school is located near the site of Old Barton, one of the many Route 66 filling stations between Tucumcari and Albuquerque, New Mexico. Old Barton is now only a broken-down building and windmill. Where the school stands was a cow pasture. Just down Barton road is the grave of a man who claimed to be Billy the Kid.

The design of our school includes many features related to Route 66. When you walk in the front doors you find yourself on a "walking map" beginning at Chicago. To get to our room, follow the map down the hall, and take a left immediately after you cross the Arizona border into California. Our signs in the halls are replicas of the old highway signs. The front of our school bears up a huge neon "Route 66" sign. There is a time capsule buried in the walls of our building, with things the students chose to include. Many of our building's features were generated by the students during the planning phase of our permanent structure. Our student council raises money by selling the states on the walking map and, as you well know, cool old hubcaps.

The folks around here call our part of the historic roadway "Old 66", never "New Mexico 333" as the people from the State have renamed it. Although Interstate 40 runs alongside 66 and is much faster, many of our families prefer to take the more leisurely drive into Albuquerque on 66. Several families of the students in our class own their own businesses on or near Route 66, and many others are second, third, fourth or even fifth generation in this community. We have strong ties here.

Our school is so small that we have to have combination classes, and barely have enough students to put together a sixth grade traveling basketball team, but the students, families, teachers . . . all of us pitch in to make our school the best it can be.

Sincerely,

Mr. Tyrrell's 5th/6th grade combination class.

OCTOBER 16, 1998.

Honorable Congresswoman WILSON: It was wonderful for you to present the hubcap on television that we gave to you. As you know, our school is located near the Historic Route 66 road. That is why our school's name is Route 66 Elementary.

I heard that you were invited to the Grand Opening but couldn't make it.

I really think that education is very important. I believe that everyone needs an education. I think staying in school is the coolest thing anyone could ever do.

Route 66 Elementary is a very important place to me. One thing I know about the Historic Route 66 is that it is very old.

Thanks again!!

Sincerely Yours,

REBECCA RASBECK,
Mrs. Trujillo's 4th Grade,
Route 66 Elementary.

P.S. Good luck in the next election!

OCTOBER 16, 1998.

Honorable Congresswoman WILSON: Thank you for showing the hubcap we gave to you on Cable Television. I'm very honored to be writing this letter to you. I'm also honored

to be in a "famous school." I feel education is important to our future life, because I think it helps us do whatever career we get. For example if I become an engineer, I would need to know about spelling, mathematics, social studies, and science.

Route 66 road goes from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. I don't know very much about Route 66, but I do know it's very old. Route 66 is important to me. Good luck on the election! Oh! Thanks again for making our school famous.

Sincerely,

NICOLE AURAND,
Mrs. Trujillo's 4th Grade,
Route 66 Elementary School.

OCTOBER 16, 1998.

Honorable Congresswoman WILSON: Our principal told us about the hubcap. It is an honor to have had you show it on television! I am very glad to get part of my education here at Route 66. It is historical you know. I believe that this school will go on for generations!

I think a good education is very important. Especially if you want to be something like a computer technician, a teacher, or an astronaut.

People use their school education all the time. Even us kids do! That's why I think everyone deserves a good education.

Route 66 is very important to me. It is old but is in very good shape. I would like to thank you for supporting us. Good luck at the election!

Sincerely yours,

KELSEY BYRNE,
Mrs. Trujillo's 4th grade.

OCTOBER 16, 1998.

Honorable Congresswoman WILSON: I think education means helping children with there lives. Route 66 elementary gets kids to do better with education. We sent you your hubcap because we are good citizens. Route 66 was built from the east to west in the 50's.

Sincerely yours,

STEVEN CHRISTENSEN,
Route 66,
Mrs. Trujillo's 4th grade.

OCTOBER 16, 1998.

Honorable Congresswoman WILSON: Thank you for showing the hubcap that we gave to you on television. I really appreciate you doing that!

My principle Mr. Marshall said for me to write this letter. It is about our school.

I will tell you about it. Route 66 starts at the Pacific and ends at the Atlantic Ocean. As you know our school is on it. I will also tell you about the history about it. Route 66 is a very old road.

Now I will tell you about education. It means a lot to me. You get a job from education and a lot more. The most thing I like about education is knowing that you learn something.

Sincerely,

JENNIFER HUNT,
From Mrs. Trujillo's class.

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

As my colleagues know, that to me was so reminiscing. I enjoyed it immensely. But I would like to just point out to the Members that the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON) not only is a mother of two, and she is serving here in this body, but she also is the first woman graduate of the United States Air Force Academy ever to be elected to Congress. I wish we had more like her. I wish we had more veterans serving in this body. I am going

to have more to say about that when we bring up the omnibus bill in just a few minutes and about how we ought to be defending the defenders of our Nation, and I thank the gentlewoman.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he might consume to the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. REDMOND).

Mr. REDMOND. Mr. Speaker, again I would like to stand in support of the rule on this bill for both the Banderier National Monument expansion and also the Route 66 designation.

And, Mr. Speaker, you are aware that in America there are a number of symbols in our Nation that unite us as a people. We have the Statue of Liberty, we have the monuments here in Washington, D.C., but there is a symbol that the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON) has identified for us, the symbol of Route 66 that stretches from my hometown, Chicago, through my new home state, New Mexico, and on into California, and again during the years of the Depression and many times strong relationships and ties were built during that era for our people, and part of our national heritage is identified by that defining point in our history. And, as I stated earlier, the song by Woody Guthrie talks about this land is your land, this land is my land, from California to the New York islands, from the redwood forests, to the Gulf stream waters, this land is made for you and me. And the Route 66 embodies that symbol and unites all Americans. Mr. Guthrie goes on in his song, and I believe that he was describing Route 66 when he wrote: "As I was walking that ribbon of highway, I looked above me, the endless skyway, I saw below me the golden valley, this land was made for you and me."

I would respectfully ask that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle support the Route 66 and also the Banderier expansion because both these are symbolic of who we are as Americans and how we are united as a people.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, before I yield back the balance of my time, I would just simply say that we in the minority will probably, almost 100 percent, be against this rule and for a variety of reasons. Number one, it is a closed rule. Number two, the bill itself really has not had any hearings in the House of Representatives, and in this particular rule there is not really a chance to change it, so it is up or down. We do not have a choice because it says in the rule that we cannot make amendments. There has been no committee report. It has been said by papers that I have here by the ranking minority member that one of the bills that is up before us is somewhat controversial, and if we put all those things together, one is enough for us to oppose the bill. The majority really does not give us much of a choice.

So, for that reason we will oppose the rule.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL), and in closing let me just repeat one more time these are two noncontroversial bills. The people that have been on the floor listening, the people that have been back in their offices listening and certainly the viewing audience, I think they have made up their mind there is nothing controversial about these bills. They were brought to the floor under regular order. I have here a whole list of Members who were not here for the vote on these two bills, 50 some Members and an awful lot of Democrats. I do not know where they were:

The gentleman from New York (Mr. ACKERMAN), the gentleman from Maine (Mr. ALLEN), the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN), the gentleman from California (Mr. BROWN), the gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS), the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK), the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST), the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. FURSE), the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN), the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HEFNER), the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON), the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. KENNELLY), the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI), the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCINTYRE), the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MEEHAN), and it goes on, and on, and on.

They ought to have a chance to vote on this. I urge support of the rule.

In closing, let me point out to anyone who has any question about either one of these bills: Because of the changes that I and the Committee on Rules made when we took control here 4 years ago, the minority party always has the right to a motion to recommit, and that means they can offer their alternative. They have an alternative; now is their time to offer it.

Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in objection to S. 2133 which is being brought to the floor today without having undergone review by the House Resources Committee.

First of all, the program will, if enacted, divert \$10 million from underfunded and backlogged projects, possibly even in the National Park system in my own district, the U.S. Virgin Islands. Today, my constituents have been asked to pay a fee, despite the fact that when the property was deeded to the Park Service it was with the stipulation that residents especially on the Island of St. John where over 60% of the land is park, would never be charged for use. This would not be necessary if we were funded adequately, and so I object to this bill.

But even more insulting to our territory is what happened in the case of my bill, H.R. 4313, which is similar to provision passed for Guam, and which was submitted upon a resolution passed by the local representatives in the Virgin Islands. Our legislature asked to be

given the authority to reduce the size of our legislature even though it was passed unanimously out of committee, it still has not come to the floor for passage.

This is similar to the fate of several of the Democratic bills that are languishing and apparently about to die as we close out this Congress.

This is no way to do the people's business, Mr. Speaker. I urge my colleagues in the interest of fairness to vote no on the rule and on these bills.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered. The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). The question is on the resolution.

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

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Such rollcall vote, if postponed, will be taken after debate has concluded on the motion to suspend the rules, but not before 5 p.m. today.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADE AND TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 1998

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4856) to make miscellaneous and technical changes to various trade laws, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. R. 4856

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 1998".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.

TITLE I—MISCELLANEOUS TRADE CORRECTIONS

Sec. 1001. Clerical amendments.

Sec. 1002. Obsolete references to GATT.

Sec. 1003. Tariff classification of 13-inch televisions.

TITLE II—TEMPORARY DUTY SUSPENSIONS AND REDUCTIONS; OTHER TRADE PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions

CHAPTER 1—REFERENCE

Sec. 2001. Reference.

CHAPTER 2—DUTY SUSPENSIONS AND REDUCTIONS

Sec. 2101. Diiodomethyl-*p*-tolylsulfone.

Sec. 2102. Racemic dl-menthol.

Sec. 2103. 2,4-Dichloro-5-hydrazinophenolmonohydrochloride.

Sec. 2104. Tab.

Sec. 2105. Certain snowboard boots.

Sec. 2106. Ethofumesate singularly or in mixture with application adjuvants.

Sec. 2107. 3-Methoxycarbonylamino-phenyl 3'-methyl-carbanilate (phenmedipham).

Sec. 2108. 3-Ethoxycarbonyl-amino-phenyl-n-phenyl-carbamate (desmedipham).

Sec. 2109. 2-Amino-4-(4-aminobenzoyl amino)-benzene-sulfonic acid, sodium salt.

Sec. 2110. 5-Amino-n-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2,3-xylenesulfonyl-phenyl-ethanamide.

Sec. 2111. 3-Amino-2'-(sulfatoethylsulfonyl)ethyl benzamide.

Sec. 2112. 4-Chloro-3-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid, monopotassium salt.

Sec. 2113. 2-Amino-5-nitrothiazole.

Sec. 2114. 4-Chloro-3-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid.

Sec. 2115. 6-Amino-1,3-naphthalenedisulfonic acid.

Sec. 2116. 4-Chloro-3-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid, monosodium salt.

Sec. 2117. 2-Methyl-5-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid.

Sec. 2118. 6-Amino-1,3-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, disodium salt.

Sec. 2119. 2-Amino-p-cresol.

Sec. 2120. 6-Bromo-2,4-dinitroaniline.

Sec. 2121. 7-Acetylamino-4-hydroxy-2-naphthalene-sulfonic acid, monosodium salt.

Sec. 2122. Tannic acid.

Sec. 2123. 2-Amino-5-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid, monosodium salt.

Sec. 2124. 2-Amino-5-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid, monoammonium salt.

Sec. 2125. 2-Amino-5-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid.

Sec. 2126. 3-(4,5-Dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonic acid.

Sec. 2127. 4-Benzoylamino-5-hydroxy-2,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acid.

Sec. 2128. 4-Benzoylamino-5-hydroxy-2,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, monosodium salt.

Sec. 2129. Pigment Yellow 151.

Sec. 2130. Pigment Yellow 181.

Sec. 2131. Pigment Yellow 154.

Sec. 2132. Pigment Yellow 175.

Sec. 2133. Pigment Yellow 180.

Sec. 2134. Pigment Yellow 191.

Sec. 2135. Pigment Red 187.

Sec. 2136. Pigment Red 247.

Sec. 2137. Pigment Orange 72.

Sec. 2138. Pigment Yellow 16.

Sec. 2139. Pigment Red 185.

Sec. 2140. Pigment Red 208.

Sec. 2141. Pigment Red 188.

Sec. 2142. 2,6-Dimethyl-m-dioxan-4-ol acetate.

Sec. 2143. β -Bromo- β -nitrostyrene.

Sec. 2144. Textile machinery.

Sec. 2145. Deltamethrin.

Sec. 2146. Diclofop-methyl.

Sec. 2147. Resmethrin.

Sec. 2148. N-phenyl-n'-1,2,3-thiadiazol-5-ylurea.

Sec. 2149. (1R,3S)3[(1'RS)(1',2',2',2'-Tetrabromoethyl)]-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylic acid, (S)- α -cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl ester.

Sec. 2150. Pigment Yellow 109.

Sec. 2151. Pigment Yellow 110.