

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, again, I have a further parliamentary inquiry. The documents are in the custody of the Speaker, are they not?

The SPEAKER. At the direction of the Chair, the documents are in the custody of the Sergeant at Arms on behalf of the House. No Member of the House, neither the Speaker nor the minority leader nor any other Member nor any staff member, has access to these documents.

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, how would a Member of the House who seeks to see these documents go about seeing them?

The SPEAKER. The most efficient way could be for the gentleman from Mississippi to meet with either the minority leader or the ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary and explain how he wishes them to be handled, so that as the rule is written tonight or tomorrow morning it is written in a manner that fits the gentleman's interest. That is the way for an individual Member to be effective on this topic. On the Republican side, Members could meet with the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) or the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON).

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I have a further parliamentary inquiry. If it is the understanding of a Member that the people that the Speaker has mentioned would not be in favor of releasing the report, what recourse then would a Member, or hopefully a majority of Members, have in seeking these documents?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will not speculate on relations inside the gentleman's party. The gentleman will have to discern that for himself. The Chair will not speculate on how that might work out. The gentleman would also, as a Member, have a right to vote against a proposed rule.

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, is that the sole recourse?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will not speculate, but the gentleman may want to sit down with the Parliamentarian and determine what other recourse he might have.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON), chairman of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would say to the honorable gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. TAYLOR) that there are ongoing meetings right this minute between the staffs of the Committee on the Judiciary on both sides of the aisle and the Committee on Rules on both sides of the aisle to make a determination of how to expedite this matter. And I would suggest to any and all Members that they go to their respective party leaders, because

that input is being put in right now and sometime this evening we will come to some kind of bipartisan decision and bring that rule to the floor tomorrow.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2863, MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY REFORM ACT OF 1998

Mr. GOSS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 105-698) on the resolution (H. Res. 521) providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2863) to amend the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to clarify restrictions under that Act on baiting, to facilitate acquisition of migratory bird habitat, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2538, GUADALUPE-HIDALGO TREATY LAND CLAIMS ACT OF 1998

Mr. GOSS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 105-699) on the resolution (H. Res. 522) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2538) to establish a Presidential commission to determine the validity of certain land claims arising out of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo of 1848 involving the descendants of persons who were Mexican citizens at the time of the Treaty, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REAPPOINTMENT AS MEMBER TO THE NATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS BOARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, and pursuant to the provisions of section 503(b)(3) of Public Law 103-227, the Chair announces the Speaker's reappointment of the following Member on the part of the House to the National Skills Standard Board for a 4-year term:

Mr. William E. Weisgerber, Iona, Michigan.

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO COORDINATING COUNCIL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, and pursuant to the provisions of section 206 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5616) as amended by section 2(d) of Public Law 102-586, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following member on the part of the House to the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention:

Mr. Gordon A. Martin, Roxbury, Massachusetts to a 2-year term.

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, 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 Michigan (Mr. STUPAK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. STUPAK 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 gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. MINK of Hawaii addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. CONYERS 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 gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. MINGE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. MINGE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

RONALD V. DELLUMS FEDERAL BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3295 which designates a Federal building in Oakland, California, as the Ronald V. Dellums Federal Building. The naming of this building after my distinguished predecessor, Ronald V. Dellums, is truly an honor that many of his constituents his colleagues and his supporters from across the Nation have awaited as a mark of recognition and as a symbol of our appreciation for the role that he played, the leadership that he gave, the work that he did, and the spiritual uplift that he gave to the critical issues of our time.

Ron, as constituents, colleagues, family, and friends call him, we have

called him that from the time actually of his membership on the Berkeley City Council in 1967, Ron became the focus and the leader of an ever growing group of people who were hungry for leadership on the critical issues of the late 1960s and the 1970s. These were people, activists who were upset about the Vietnam war, angry about injustices against blacks, people of color, women, and all those yearning to be a part of the larger America that would be moral and ethical in our domestic and foreign policy.

Ron V. Dellums, like his elder contemporary, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., ignited the activists for civil rights and activists for peace. For over two decades, this coalition provided some of the greatest political energies and social and political achievements that we have ever known.

This coalition propelled Ron to the House of Representatives where as a result of his distinguished work in the Armed Services Committee, now the Committee on National Security, he was elected to the chair and later the ranking member of that committee. He was valued and loved because of the role that he played on that committee and on the floor of Congress.

He spoke to the fears and the doubts regarding the war in Southeast Asia. He addressed passionately the need for social and economic justice at home and abroad. He also helped to forge the annual Alternative Budget, which was a product of the Congressional Black Caucus and the Congressional Progressive Caucus. This budget was of tremendous importance to his district and his national constituents because it provided a necessary voice for many of our deepest moral considerations.

The people who worked with Ron, who supported Ron, who became the people also who loved Ron, value this designation of the Ronald V. Dellums Federal Building. I want to thank my colleagues for honoring Ronald V. Dellums by designating this building in his name.

LABOR DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this week we celebrated Labor Day, and I believe that it is important to acknowledge the working men and women of America, for it is on their good and hard work, their tenacity and determination, their appreciation for excellence and equality that this Nation was built.

So if I might, Mr. Speaker, let me pay tribute to all of America's workers, men and women, single parents, senior citizens, young people who go to work every day and make this country a better place.

All over the Nation we celebrate Labor Day in many different ways. Families gather together. And I

thought it was important to bring to the attention of this body maybe something that is not particularly associated with Labor Day, people working, but to emphasize how we can improve this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I live in Houston, Texas, near the coast, so many celebrate Labor Day by going to their beloved Gulf waters. This past weekend a family from Beaumont went to those waters to celebrate Labor Day. The family of four enjoying an outing out together happened to be African-American. Those family members joined on what was claimed to be a flimsy raft and went out into the rough waters seeking to have a good time.

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I think there is nothing wrong with a family having a good time. Tragically, the raft overturned. But I would like to pay tribute to Holly Shaffer, a white woman in Galveston. I say that for a reason. For quoting from the Houston Chronicle, here are Holly Shaffer's words,

"Shaffer said she was sitting in her pick up truck watching two families go in and out of the surf when one group began struggling. She said other help might have arrived sooner, but a man she asked to call for help on his cellular telephone refused to do so. The man remarked they are black, they are probably drunk, she said. He got out of his car and stood there for 5 minutes, she added. I was seeing red by then. Holly then had to run across the street to a restaurant to seek help. Then she ran back across the street to get whatever she had out of her car and ran down the rugged rocks to be able to save one of the people who had overturned."

I say that because it is important for us to uplift the goodness of America, and Holly Shaffer emphasizes that. How tragic it is that, in 1998, on a day when we celebrate working Americans of all hues and colors and ethnic backgrounds, this quote in Texas signifies the cancer that still plagues America.

That is why I think it is important to note and say thank you to two very fine scholars, William Bowen of Princeton University and Derek Bok of Harvard University who today have presented a report that should end and silence forever those who want to kill affirmative action and civil rights in America.

The study says affirmative action created black middle class. There is no doubt, with absolute documentation, finite research to indicate that those African-Americans who were able to be race-based admitted into institutions of higher learning, elitist institutions like Yale and Harvard and Princeton in the 1970s and 1980s clearly carved out the path of black middle class in America.

In fact, the article goes on to say that, more than their counterparts, and a Hispanic study will follow, those individuals became civic leaders. They became doctors and lawyers. They became active and contributors in their community.

The shape of the report draws upon data about students who entered col-

lege in 1976 and 1989. It emphasizes in particular that race neutral admissions policy would be disastrous for American society, reducing black percentages to top schools to less than 2 percent.

As an illustration of what that would mean, they constructed a rough profile of 700 black students admitted in 1976 under race conscious policies. Of the 700, 225 doctorates, 70 are now medical doctors, 60 are lawyers, 125 are business executives, and more than 300 are civic leaders. Their average annual salary are \$71,000, as reported from the New York Times, as I am reading from the Houston Chronicle, Wednesday, September 9, 1998.

Mr. Speaker, I think this puts to rest, I hope, as we begin the debate in the years to come and the future months as we listen to the courts, looking at cases in Michigan and elsewhere around this Nation, we cannot snuff out the opportunities for African-Americans, women, and other minorities because someone believes that we have enough.

Because we hear comments like they are drunk and probably black when people are losing their lives in the rough waters off the Gulf of Mexico, I think it is clear that we have a cancer in this community that we need to address.

This Congress must come on the side or come down on the side of affirmative action. We must support those who believe in equal opportunity.

The documentation by William Bowen and Derek Bok are clear deciding factors that suggest, without affirmative action in the 1960s and 1970s and 1980s, the affirmative action would not have created the black middle class that now serves and contributes to America. I hope we can stand for once on the side of equality and opportunity and carve out the cancer of racism for once and for all as we move into the 21st Century.

A WORLDWIDE FINANCIAL CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EVERETT). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, we are now experiencing a worldwide financial crisis. It may yet prove to be the worst in all of history.

There have been a lot of wringing of hands as to the cause, but the source of the problem is not a mystery. It is a currency induced crisis.

Although tax, spending, regulatory policies and special interest cronyism compounds the problems, all nations of the world operate with a fiat monetary system. We have been operating with one for 27 years. It has allowed the financial bubble to develop.

Easy credit and artificially low interest rates starts a chain reaction that, by its very nature, guarantees a future