

the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans' Employment in force on the date of enactment of this Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans' Employment and Training.

(c)(1) Section 3 of Reorganization Plan No. 6 of 1950 is repealed.

(2) Section 5316 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking:

"Assistant Secretary of Labor for Administration."

(d) Section 5316 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking:

"Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans' Employment."

(e) Subsection (c) of this section shall become effective on the day upon which the individual who is the incumbent of the position abolished by such subsection, as of the date of enactment, ceases to hold the position.

(f)(1) The incumbent in the position of Under Secretary of Labor on the date of enactment of this Act may serve as Deputy Secretary of Labor at the pleasure of the President after such date and the amendments made by subsection (a)(2) shall apply to such incumbent.

(2) The incumbent in the position of Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans' Employment on the date of enactment of this Act may serve as Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans' Employment and Training at the pleasure of the President after such date and the amendments made by subsection (b)(2) shall apply to such incumbent.

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

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HAWKINS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on S. 2864, the Senate bill just passed, as well as on H.R. 4244, the bill on which a Senate amendment was previously concurred in.

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

There was no objection.

#### WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT AMENDMENTS

Mr. VENTO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 4350) to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment to the House amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment to the House amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment to the House amendments, as follows:

At the end of the bill, insert:

#### TITLE VII—TO PROVIDE RELIEF FOR CERTAIN DESERT LAND ENTRYMEN IN IDAHO

Sec. 701. The Congress finds that—

(1) certain developed and productive desert land entries in Idaho, identified in section 702 of this title, made pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the sale of desert lands in certain States and Territories", approved March 3, 1877 (43 U.S.C. 321, et seq.), commonly known and hereinafter referred to as the "Desert Land Act", have been canceled by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to holding limitation regulations promulgated pursuant to section 7 of the Act (43 U.S.C. 329);

(2) such regulations were retroactively applied to such desert land entries several years after the entries were allowed and more than two years after final development, proof and final payment for such entries were made, without giving the entrymen any opportunity to comply with the new interpretation of such regulations;

(3) cancellation of such desert land entries was harsh and unfair, and resulted in forfeiture to the Government of the developed entries and the monies paid for the land;

(4) such entrymen have fulfilled the requirements of the Desert Land Act in all respects other than such holding limitation regulations; and

(5) such entrymen, or their heirs or devisees, should have the entries reinstated and qualify for issuance of patents to carry out the objectives of the Desert Land Act.

Sec. 702. The names of the entrymen, and the serial numbers of the desert land entries generally known as the "Sailor Creek Project", to which this title applies, are as follows:

#### Bureau of Land Management

Entryman:	Serial Number
G. Patrick Morris.....	Idaho 013820
John E. Roth.....	Idaho 013905
Elise L. Neeley.....	Idaho 013906
Lyle D. Roth.....	Idaho 013907
Vera M. Noble (Now Baltzor).....	Idaho 014126
Charlene S. Baltzor.....	Idaho 014128
George R. Baltzor.....	Idaho 014129
John E. Morris (deceased).....	Idaho 014130
Juanita M. Morris.....	Idaho 014249
Nellie Mae Morris (deceased).....	Idaho 014250
Milo Axelsen.....	Idaho 014251
Peggy Axelsen.....	Idaho 014252

Sec. 703. (a) The desert land entries identified in section 702 of this title are hereby reinstated. The entrymen, or the heirs or devisees of any deceased entryman, may—

(1) rescind any agreement which is prohibited by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to regulations under section 7 of the Act (43 U.S.C. 329) within six months after the date of enactment of this title; and

(2) resubmit final proof of reclamation and cultivation of the land in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the Act (43 U.S.C. 329) before December 31, 1988.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior shall issue patents to the entryman named in section 702, or their heirs or devisees upon compliance with the provisions of subsection (a) and the submission of satisfactory final proof.

Sec. 704. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the property right prior to issuance of a patent to the land of any entryman identified in section 702 of this title, or the heirs, or devisees of any such entryman whose entry is reinstated in accordance with section 703 of this title, shall be a personal right, inheritable but not assignable. Any such entry may be mortgaged in the manner permitted by regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior for the pur-

pose of securing repayment of monies borrowed for development of the entry or for farm operating or crop production expenses.

#### TITLE VIII—BLACK REVOLUTIONARY WAR PATRIOTS MEMORIAL

##### AUTHORIZATION OF MEMORIAL

Sec. 801. The Black Revolutionary War Patriots Foundation is authorized to establish a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor the estimated five thousand courageous slaves and free black persons who served as soldiers and sailors or provided civilian assistance during the American Revolution and to honor the countless black men, women, and children who ran away from slavery or filed petitions with courts and legislatures seeking their freedom. Such memorial shall be established in accordance with the provisions of H.R. 4378, as approved by the House of Representatives on September 29, 1986.

##### FUNDING

Sec. 802. The Black Revolutionary War Patriots Foundation shall establish the memorial with non-Federal funds.

#### TITLE IX—WOMEN IN THE ARMED FORCES MEMORIAL

##### SEC. 901. AUTHORIZATION OF MEMORIAL

The Women in Military Service for America Memorial Foundation is authorized to establish a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor women who have served in the Armed Forces of the United States. Such memorial shall be established in accordance with the provisions of H.R. 4378, as approved by the House of Representatives on September 29, 1986.

##### SEC. 902. FUNDING

The Women in Military Service for America Memorial Foundation shall establish the memorial with non-Federal funds.

#### TITLE X—NEW RIVER GORGE ADMINISTRATIVE SITE

Sec. 1001. Section 1102(a) of the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-625) is amended by inserting the following after the second sentence: "In addition, the Secretary may acquire by any of the foregoing methods not to exceed ten acres outside the boundaries of the national river for an administrative headquarters site, and funds appropriated for land acquisition shall be available for the acquisition of the administrative headquarters site."

Sec. 1002. Section 1112 of the same Act is amended by striking "\$500,000" and inserting "\$3,000,000".

Mr. VENTO (during the reading). Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate amendment to the House amendments be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Madam Speaker, reserving the right to object, I will not object, but yield to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] to explain the Senate amendment.

Mr. VENTO. Madam Speaker, the House acted to return H.R. 4350 to the other body on October 8, 1986.

Unfortunately, the bill has been returned with several amendments. Since all of the Members have heard the description of the main body of the bill dealing with wild and scenic rivers, I will not repeat that discussion.

The amendments made by the other body would do four things.

First, the bill would provide authority for the Secretary of the Interior to acquire up to 10 acres for an administrative headquarters at New River Gorge National River.

Second, the Secretary would be required to issue patents for 3,790 acres in the State of Idaho to 12 named individuals under authority of the Desert Land Act.

Third, titles VIII and IX contain language similar to bills previously reported by the Committee on House Administration and passed by the House. Title VIII authorizes the Black Revolutionary War Patriots Foundation to establish a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs in recognition of those blacks—slave and free—who fought for the American Revolution. This memorial will help us all recognize and remember their contributions. The language specifies that the memorial shall be established in accordance with the provisions of H.R. 4378 as approved by the House of Representatives on September 29, 1986, and that the memorial shall be established with non-Federal funds.

Title IX authorizes the women in Military Service for America Memorial Foundation to establish a memorial to honor women who have served in the armed forces of the United States. As we know, the contributions of women have been insufficiently recognized in our history. Yet women have long fought in our Nation's wars and served in our armed forces. This memorial will improve our understanding of, and appreciation for, their contributions. Again, the language specifies that the memorial shall be established in accordance with the provisions of H.R. 4378 as approved by the House of Representatives on September 29, 1986, and that the memorial shall be established with non-Federal funds.

Madam Speaker, I urge approval of this legislation.

Mr. FRENZEL. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Further reserving the right to object, I yield to the other gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. FRENZEL].

Mr. FRENZEL. Madam Speaker, the two memorial bills that are attached to this bill are the ones that the distinguished gentlewoman from Ohio [Ms. OAKAR] and I discussed on the floor several times this week. They provide

for a memorial for Black Patriots of the Revolutionary War and for Women Heroes in our military history. These are essential first-priority bills for the House Administration Committee, and we are grateful to the gentlemen who are managing this bill for the vehicle for our two worthy hitchhikers.

I congratulate the gentlewoman from Ohio, all the authors of the bills, and all Members responsible for the passage of the Black Patriots bill and the Women Military Heroes bill.

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Madam Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I rise in strong support of the amended version of H.R. 4350 which we are considering today. As you know, this bill would provide wild and scenic designation for segments of several rivers in the United States. It would also provide studies for several other river segments for potential inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

The House has considered and approved this measure on two previous occasions. It was recently amended and approved by the Senate. We are concurring with the Senate amendments. These include provisions to provide relief for certain desert land entrymen in Utah, to authorize the Black Revolutionary War Patriots and Women in the Armed Forces Memorials, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands for an administrative site for the New River Gorge National River in West Virginia and to increase the authorization of appropriations for land acquisition for New River Gorge National River.

I am not opposed to these amendments. I urge passage of this legislation in an effort to provide appropriate protection for several of our Nation's most scenic and recreational rivers.

Mr. BROWN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill and would like to take this opportunity to thank the gentleman from Minnesota, Chairman VENTO, and the gentleman from California [Mr. LAGOMARSINO] for their leadership in putting together this package of wild and scenic river bills. Because of their dedication, and the dedication of the Members who sponsored the individual river bills, we have before us a measure which I am convinced will benefit our Nation for generations to come.

The hard work demonstrated in the other body has enabled us to work out this important compromise. I would like to thank the gentleman from Colorado, Senator ARMSTRONG, who sponsored and worked diligently on the Senate Cache la Poudre bill, and Senators WALLOP and McCLURE for their leadership on the Senate committee.

The bill includes language which designate segments of the Cache la Poudre River as the first wild and scenic river in Colorado. Colorado and the entire Nation will enjoy the beautiful amenities that this river offers for many years.

The Cache la Poudre is one of Colorado's finest rivers. Beginning at the Continental Divide, the Poudre River flows east, through the Roosevelt National Forest, across the Colorado plains to join the South Platte River. The mainstem of the Poudre flows down from an alpine lake, through a high mountain valley, on through steep-walled canyons, into the cities of La Porte, Fort Collins, and Greeley, before draining into the South Platte River.

Named by early French fur trappers who buried a cache of gunpowder along its bank, the Cache la Poudre Canyon is the longest scenic river canyon on the entire eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains.

The river and its corridor support a broad range of outdoor recreation activities. It is an excellent cold-water fishery, designated by the State as wild trout water, and features excellent hiking, picnicking and camping. These activities are easily accessible to the nearly 2 million people living along Colorado's Front Range.

Since the 19th century, the Poudre River has been intensively managed for importation, storage, and conveyance of water. The earliest transmountain diversion structure in Colorado carries water from the headwaters of the Colorado River into the headwaters of the Poudre River. Numerous small reservoirs exist on tributaries to the Poudre River in these upper reaches.

The Poudre River language is a very important compromise. Leaders in the community, including members of environmental groups and representatives from water users associations, worked together to develop this proposal. Included in the group which drafted this compromise was Maggie Fox, of the Sierra Club, Barney White, of the Friends of the Earth, Chuck Wanner, from Preserve Our Poudre, Fort Collins Councilman Jerry Horak, Larimer County Commissioner Court Hotchkiss, Larry Simpson, secretary-manager of the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District, and Gregory Hobbs, counsel representing the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District.

Through months of tough negotiations, the panel worked until all of the issues were resolved. These community leaders have dedicated a great deal of their time and effort to prepare a balanced and thoughtful proposal for our consideration. The bill would enhance the long-term water and recreational needs of the entire region. The measure preserves existing water rights, while preserving the beauty of the river. The language in the bill makes clear that water development outside of the areas designated will be possible. It is a situation where a compromise helped all sides win.

The Poudre language has the support of the local and national environmental groups, the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District, the city of Fort Collins, the city of Greeley, the county commissioners of Weld and Larimer Counties, and the entire Colorado delegation. I believe leaders in northern Colorado have worked hard and in good faith to bring us a balanced proposal.

Mr. Chairman, the portion of the river that is designated as "wild" is named after the Honorable Peter H. Dominick. Senator Dominick served a term in this House of Representa-

tives and went on to serve two terms in the Senate. There is not a more fitting tribute to Pete Dominick than to name a "wild," untamed river in the mountains of Colorado in his honor. He loved the Colorado mountains and the untamed beauty of the State. Senator Dominick played the key vote in the original legislation that called for a wild and scenic study of the Cache la Poudre River. I think our actions here today would have meant a great deal to him.

Ms. OAKAR. Madam Speaker, included as amendments to H.R. 4350 are two resolutions that are very important to me, House Joint Resolution 142 and House Joint Resolution 36. I have anxiously awaited the passage of both these bills.

House Joint Resolution 36, originally passed unanimously (405-0) in the House of Representatives on November 6, 1985. The resolution was referred to the other body and was reported favorably, as amended, on September 19, 1986. On October 14, 1986, House Joint Resolution 36 passed as an amendment to H.R. 4350.

Since the American revolution, women have served with distinction and honor. The official history of women in the U.S. Armed Forces began with the formation of the Army Nurse Corps in 1901. Currently there are approximately 1.4 million women veterans—these women fulfill many responsibilities with the same competence displayed by military men. This resolution would provide for a memorial to honor these women.

Establishment of this memorial has been favorably recommended by the National Capital Memorial Advisory Committee and shall be established with non-Federal funds. This memorial shall also be established in accordance with the standards set forth in H.R. 4378, as passed by the House on September 29, 1986.

I urge adoption of this resolution, as an amendment to H.R. 4350.

House Joint Resolution 142, was also added as an amendment to H.R. 4350, and is a resolution to authorize a memorial to honor the black revolutionary war patriots. This legislation originally passed unanimously (408-0) in the House and was referred to the other body. It was reported favorably, as amended, on September 19, 1986 and was passed by the other body as an amendment to H.R. 4350 on October 14, 1986.

As early as 1652, blacks were fighting as members of the militia in colonial America; thus beginning their history of achievement and heroism. Yet history books in American schools have for the most part omitted the contributions of black soldiers. This memorial to these black patriots is but a small tribute to their bravery and valor.

Establishment of this memorial has been favorably recommended by the National Capital Memorial Advisory Committee and shall be established with non-Federal funds. This memorial shall also be established in accordance with the standards set forth in H.R. 4378, as passed by the House on September 29, 1986.

I ask that my complete statement be inserted in the RECORD and I urge adoption of this resolution, as an amendment to H.R. 4350.

I would like to commend the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota, Congressman BRUCE VENTO, for the splendid work he has

done on legislation relating to future commemorative works. The assistance and cooperation of Mr. VENTO and his committee is always appreciated and warrants high praise from myself and my fellow colleagues on House Administration.

As the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Mr. UDALL, is aware, the Committee on House Administration through its task force on libraries and memorials has jurisdiction over authorization of commemorative works.

The Committee on House Administration supports passage of these memorial bills, as amendments to H.R. 4350. It should not, however, be construed as precedent for relinquishing jurisdiction of the Committee on House Administration over this and any future related matters. Once again, I urge support of this bill, as amended, and thank the distinguished Chairman, Mr. VENTO, for managing this bill on the floor.

Madam Speaker, I am honored to be one of the many bipartisan co-sponsors and would like to commend my colleagues, Representative NANCY JOHNSON and Senator ALBERT GORE for introducing this historic legislation that will authorize the erection of a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor the estimated 5,000 courageous slaves and free black persons who served as soldiers and sailors or provided civilian assistance during the American Revolution and to honor the countless black men, women, and children who ran away from slavery or filed petitions with courts and legislatures seeking their freedom.

House Joint Resolution 142 passed the House, as amended, by Yea-Nay vote: 408-0 and was referred to the other body. On September 19, 1986 the House version of this bill was amended and reported favorably. On Friday, October 3, 1986, the other body passed House Joint Resolution 142 as amended.

History has robbed all Americans of the chance to learn about the contributions of black men and women during this important period. Most history books, in American schools, have omitted the contributions of black soldiers, from the Revolutionary War to the conflict in Vietnam. Only since the establishment of black studies departments in universities and secondary schools have we begun to learn of the important contributions that black people have made throughout our country's history. I look forward to the day that black history is taught in the classroom as part of the regular or mainstream American history curriculum.

Approximately 20 percent of the colonial population of 2.5 million were black, yet many of the white colonists were against arming and recruiting them. In fact, the official policy of the Continental Army under Washington, was to refuse the enlistment of any "stroller, negro or vagabond." The British, quick to take advantage of the divisive nature of racism and slavery, sought to enlist blacks in exchange for their freedom. As a result of this, and because there was a manpower shortage and a newly imposed draft, General Washington authorized the recruitment of "free negroes" desirous of enlisting in the Army. These enlisted black soldiers served in integrated units. Later

in the war "black units" were formed. Slaves, although officially barred, were frequently used as substitutes in place of their masters to fulfill their service requirement.

By contrast, Continental Navy enlisted blacks. No State passed legislation barring blacks for naval service. Several States, in fact, paid bonuses to black crew members or granted freedom to known slaves.

Service in the colonial military units brought the rewards of freedom and land grants to some slaves but their contributions were soon forgotten after the war. None received formal recognition nor were any decalated national heroes. Fear of slave revolts remained a primary concern in the minds of many white colonists. The revolutionary fervor felt so strongly amongst the white members of the colonies did not transcend to the rights of their colonial born black brothers and sisters.

As early as 1652, blacks were fighting as members of the militia in colonial America, beginning their history of achievements and heroism throughout our country's history.

A memorial is but a small tribute too long in coming, to those black Americans who played an important but forgotten part in the founding of this country.

Madam Speaker, House Joint Resolution 36, which I introduced, will authorize the establishment of a memorial to honor the thousands of women who have served in our Armed Forces. On November 6, 1985, the House passed this bill, as amended, in a historic vote of 405 to 0. The other companion measure, Senate Joint Resolution 156 was introduced on July 10, 1985 by the distinguished chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, Senator FRANK MURKOWSKI. House Joint Resolution 36, as amended by the other body, was reported out of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee on September 19, 1986, and passed October 3, 1986.

The Federal Government would provide the land in the District of Columbia or its environs for this memorial while the funding would come from private sources raised by the Women in Military Service for America Memorial Foundation.

Women have served in a variety of military occupations in the Armed Forces since the American Revolutionary War—where more than 20,000 women served.

Women also experienced combat action in the Civil War. The most famous female soldier of that time was Sarah Edwards who disregarded the customary social mores of the 19th century and performed the functions of spy, courier, nurse, and soldier for the Union Army. Other women such as Clara Barton also made their mark in history tending to the sick and wounded. Barton went on to establish both the Arlington National Cemetery and the Red Cross.

Women have not been considered official participants of the military services since the formation of the Army Nurse Corps in 1901 and the Navy Nurse Corps in 1908. Even in World War II, the urgency of defending our country gave reason to the male dominated military for womens' broader participation within the armed services. Performing a myriad of duties, women like pilot Cornelia

Fort (WASPS), provided their bravery and dedication to our country, some losing their lives in the process.

Contrary to popular belief, in all wars women have been killed, maimed, disabled, and injured psychologically. There are names of eight nurses listed on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. However, that small number of dead does not represent the daily fear of death or injury.

The World War II mobilization brought 350,000 women into the service as well as many others who served in quasi-military support units. For example, the Womens Airforce Service Pilots (WASPS) engaged 800 female pilots, from applications of over 25,000, to ferry war planes around the world. Women also performed traditionally male tasks such as changing tires, repairing planes, and rigging parachutes. Women served as gunnery instructors, test pilots, air traffic controllers, naval air navigators, and air transport servers.

Many do not know that the first Womens' Army Corps [WACS] unit landed in Normandy 38 days after D-day. Furthermore, 65 women were taken captive as POW's from December 1941 to February 1945 on Corregidor. Nurses were also on the beachhead at Anzio.

In light of their distinguished service, women veterans have throughout history been largely overlooked by their male counterparts in the military and in the Government. With the passage of this legislation, their achievements will indeed be recognized by both esteemed bodies.

Even today there is very little research information available on female veterans. Today there are over 1.4 million female veterans. In the United States alone they account for over 4.1 percent of all living American veterans.

The story of women veterans in American history is one in which all women can take pride. They have indeed performed with valor and courage in the defense of their country. They have suffered the dangers and agonies of war in combat, combat support and combat service support in many regions of the world. In spite of this, womens' roles in the area of national defense in peacetime situations have remained limited.

We know that the issue of peace in the world is of particular importance to women as mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters. They have sacrificed their lives, the lives of their sons, husbands, brothers, fathers, and loved ones.

In this era of multibillion dollar defense systems and the constant threat of nuclear annihilation, all women, particularly women in the military, must pursue their interests in the areas of military strategy, policy, security, and strategic defense matters.

Men have historically made the political decisions that have led our country into wars. Women, in turn, have performed the support functions for the military—directly in the field performing duties such as medical and technological, et cetera, or indirectly by working in heavy industry, et cetera.

With the increasing number of women in the military, they must be ensured equality with their male counterparts especially in the areas of rank benefits, rights, and opportunities.

I believe that we are about 200 years late in honoring the participation of women in the

military. Their efforts have for too long gone unnoticed. I hope that this memorial will help create a greater sense of national public awareness of their contributions. Women in the military have served as role models for all women in their struggle to attain equality.

I would also like to mention that this memorial is supported by the Department of Defense, the Army Nurse Corps, the Air Force, the U.S. Coast Guard, and the Marines. It is also supported by the National Capital Memorial Advisory Committee, the American Veterans Committee, the Vietnam Veterans of America, Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Defense Advisory Committee on Women and the Services, the American Nurses Association, and many other organizations.

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Madam Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. VENTO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the legislation just considered.

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

There was no objection.

#### AUTHORIZING ERECTION OF A MEMORIAL TO THE "AMERICAN ARMORED FORCE"

Ms. OAKAR. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration be discharged from further consideration of the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 43) to authorize the Armored Force Monument Committee, the United States Armor Association, the World Wars Tank Corps Association, the Veterans of the Battle of the Bulge, the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment Association, the Tank Destroyer Association, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 16th Armored Division Associations, and the Council of Armored Division Associations jointly to erect a memorial to the "American Armored Force" on United States Government property in Arlington, Virginia, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

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

Mr. FRENZEL. Madam Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Ms. OAKAR], chairman of the Li-

brary and Memorials Subcommittee, to explain the legislation.

Following Ms. OAKAR I wish to associate myself with the remarks of the gentlelady from Ohio. I also want to salute the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SPENCE] and the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] for their leadership in managing this bill through to passage.

Ms. OAKAR. Madam Speaker, I thank the minority leader of our committee for yielding.

Madam Speaker, this resolution would authorize the establishment of a memorial to honor the American Armored Force. The Armored Force Memorial will give credit to 3 million American soldiers and marines who have served in hundreds of units for the past 70 years. The Armored Force embodies a unique concept of cohesion and teamwork. The combat capabilities of these men contributed greatly to the success of the American Armed Services—in the wars of this century and continuing today to deter aggression around the world. To neglect such memorialization would be to deny recognition to those millions who served our Nation loyally and willingly—sacrificing themselves in the name of freedom for all.

Madam Speaker, I would like to thank my distinguished colleague from South Carolina, Mr. SPENCE, and especially the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, Mr. STROM THURMOND, for introducing this joint legislation. I would also like to thank the 229 cosponsors of House Joint Resolution 167, the House version of this bill.

Madam Speaker, this memorial will be established with non-Federal funds and in accordance with the standards of H.R. 4378, as passed in the House on September 29, 1986, except as amended.

Madam Speaker, I also want to say that we have also passed today or actually yesterday memorials honoring the women who served in the armed services really since the Revolutionary War days and the black patriots who served in the Revolutionary War. We did not have an opportunity to discuss these memorials, but the fact is that we are, with our great work of the committee members, in particular my distinguished minority leader, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. FRENZEL] and others, able to complete this series of worthy memorials that I think really deserve creation, such as the Korean War Veterans Memorial, the women who served in the armed services, the black patriots who served in the military, and now this very important armored division.

Madam Speaker, House Joint Resolution 43 would authorize the establishment of a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia or its environs to honor the American Armored