

H. Con. Res. 195: Mr. QUINN.

H. Res. 38: Ms. ESHOO, Mr. TUCKER, Mr. WASHINGTON, and Mr. NADLER.

H. Res. 156: Mr. TORKILDSEN.

H. Res. 202: Mr. ENGEL and Mrs. FOWLER.

H. Res. 234: Ms. LAMBERT, Mr. QUINN, Mr. TANNER, Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. HOKE, Mr. BLUTE, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. COSTELLO, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. ROWLAND, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. SAM JOHNSON, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. SAXTON, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. CRANE, Mr. WALKER, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. McMILLAN, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. COYNE, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. BACHUS of Alabama, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. LEHMAN, and Mr. COPPERSMITH.

H. Res. 236: Mr. BROWDER, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. FIELDS of Texas, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. EWING, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. SHAW, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. CRANE, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. MANTON, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. BAESLER, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. QUINN, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. FROST, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. PORTER.

H. Res. 281: Ms. LONG, Mr. ALLARD, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. SHUSTER, Ms. SNOWE, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. WILSON, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. HAYES, Mr. DERRICK, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. ROWLAND, Mr. EHLERS, and Mr. SLATTERY.

#### ¶1.36 PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII.

70. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Governor of Puerto Rico, relative to a copy of the preliminary certification of the vote count, issued by the Puerto Rico State Elections Commission; which was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources.

### Wednesday, January 26, 1994 (2)

The House was called to order by the SPEAKER.

#### ¶2.1 APPROVAL OF THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER announced he had examined and approved the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, January 25, 1994.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal was approved.

Mr. TRAFICANT, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, objected to the Chair's approval of the Journal.

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House agree to the Chair's approval of said Journal?

The SPEAKER announced that the yeas had it.

Mr. TRAFICANT objected to the vote on the ground that a quorum was not present and not voting.

The SPEAKER, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced that the vote would be postponed until later today.

The point of no quorum was considered as withdrawn.

#### ¶2.2 COMMUNICATIONS

Executive and other communications, pursuant to clause 2, rule XXIV, were referred as follows:

2456. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his request for emergency fiscal year 1994 supplemental appropriations for emergency expenses related to the January 17 earthquake in Southern California, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1107 (H. Doc. No. 103-199); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2457. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting the list of all reports issued or released in December 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2458. A letter from the Director, Congressional Budget Office, transmitting a report on unauthorized appropriations and expiring authorizations by CBO as of January 15, 1994, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 602(f)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2459. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2460. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Housing Finance Board, transmitting the 1992 management reports of the 12 Federal Home Loan Banks and the Financing Corporation, pursuant to Public Law 101-576, section 306(a) (104 Stat. 2854); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2461. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification of his decision that the adjustment of the maximum deficit amount, as allowed under section 253(g)(1)(B) of the act (2 U.S.C. 903(g)(1)(B)), shall be made, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 904(c); to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed.

2462. A letter from the Senior Policy Adviser, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1993, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2463. A letter from the American Legion, transmitting the proceedings of the 75th National Convention of the American Legion, held in Chicago, IL, on September 7-9, 1993, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 49; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed.

2464. A letter from the Director, the Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB's final sequestration report to the President and Congress for fiscal year 1994, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-587); to the Committee on the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

#### ¶2.3 MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Kalbough, one of his secretaries.

#### ¶2.4 HOLOCAUST REPARATIONS FOR HUGO PRINCZ

Mr. HAMILTON, pursuant to the special order of the House of January 25, 1993, moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following resolution (H. Res. 323):

Whereas Hugo Princz and his family were United States citizens residing in Europe at the outbreak of World War II;

Whereas as civilians, Mr. Princz and his family were arrested as enemy aliens of the

German Government (not prisoners of war) in early 1942;

Whereas the Government of Germany, over the protests of Mr. Princz's father, refused to honor the validity of the Princz family's United States passports on the grounds that the Princz family were Jewish Americans and failed to return the Princz family to the United States as part of an International Red Cross civilian prisoner exchange;

Whereas the Princz family was instead sent to Maidanek concentration camp in Poland, after which Mr. Princz's father, mother, and sister were shipped to Treblinka death camp and exterminated;

Whereas Mr. Princz and his two younger brothers were transported by cattle car to Auschwitz to serve as slave laborers, where Mr. Princz was forced to watch as his two siblings were intentionally starved to death while they lay injured in a camp hospital;

Whereas Mr. Princz was subsequently transferred to a camp in Warsaw and, then, by death march, to the Dachau slave labor facility;

Whereas in the closing days of the war, Mr. Princz and other slave laborers were selected for extermination by German authorities in an effort to destroy incriminating evidence of war crimes;

Whereas hours before his scheduled execution, Mr. Princz's death train was intercepted and liberated by United States armed forces, and Mr. Princz was sent to an American military hospital for treatment;

Whereas although the actions of the United States Army saved Mr. Princz's life, he was sent to an American facility and was never processed through a "Center for Displaced Persons", a development which would later affect his eligibility to receive reparations for his suffering;

Whereas following his hospitalization, Mr. Princz was permitted to enter then-Communist-occupied Czechoslovakia to search for family members, and, after determining that he was the sole survivor, Mr. Princz traveled to America where he was taken in by relatives;

Whereas in the early 1950s, the Federal Republic of Germany established a reparations program for "survivors", to which Mr. Princz made timely application in 1955;

Whereas Mr. Princz's application was rejected, and Mr. Princz has argued that his rejection was based on the grounds that he was a United States national at the time of his capture and later rescued and not a "stateless" person or "refugee";

Whereas Mr. Princz has not received relief from the Federal Republic of Germany in the intervening 40 years;

Whereas Mr. Princz's diplomatic remedies were exhausted by late 1990, forcing him to sue the Federal Republic of Germany in the Federal District Court for the District of Columbia in 1992;

Whereas the Court denied Germany's dismissal motion and determined that Mr. Princz's situation to be *sui generis*, given Germany's concurrence with the material facts in the case and its simultaneous failure to accept financial responsibility with respect to Mr. Princz, when it has distributed billions of dollars in compensation to other Nazi death camp survivors, simply because of his American citizenship at the time of Mr. Princz's capture and later rescue;

Whereas the trial is now stayed pending Germany's appeal to the District of Columbia Circuit to require the case to be dismissed on grounds of sovereign immunity; and

Whereas Germany's refusal to redress Mr. Princz's unique and tragic grievances and to provide him a survivor's pension undercuts its oft-voiced claims to have put its terrible past behind it: Now, therefore, be it