

campus. While conducting classes with borrowed facilities, the college, and its many supporters throughout our State, convinced Congress to pass the Navajo Community College Act in 1971.

The original act provided for construction grants plus an annual sum for operation and maintenance of the college. Shortly thereafter, groundbreaking ceremonies were held at the college's centrally located site at Tsalle, Ariz., where today there sits a \$20,000,000 facility which represents this tribes major link to higher education in our country.

Navajo community college is a 2-year college, similar to other community colleges in its regional orientation with the nearby Indian community, which graduates students with associate of arts and associate of science degrees. Many of the short-term students learn special skills and training to go directly into the job market, others have received their diplomas and moved on to universities.

As a tribally owned college, tribal leaders are able to run their own institution, address their own needs, and provide the type of training which fits into regional economies and cultural aspirations of the Navajo people. As a fully accredited community college on the 16,000-square-mile Navajo Reservation, its role in helping this tribe help itself, and provide for its own future, can only benefit the goal of self-determination for our Nation's native peoples.

The authors of the legislation before us today included, as an addition to the changes asked for in the tribally controlled community college assistance programs, a simple extension of the ongoing programs created in the Navajo Community College Act, for fiscal years 1984-87, with the annual grants to be subject to the appropriation process. This act was last authorized in 1978 through 1982, and I am pleased that the committee took the effort to include this extension in the bill today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SIMON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2307, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. ERLBORN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5, rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

DECLARING SUPPORT OF U.S. GOVERNMENT FOR U.S. SOCCER FEDERATION

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 219), declaring the support of the U.S. Government for efforts of the U.S. Soccer Federation to bring the World Cup to the United States in 1986, designating the Secretary of Commerce as the official representative of the U.S. Government to the Federation Internationale de Football Association, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.J. Res. 219

Joint resolution declaring the support of the United States Government for efforts of the United States Soccer Federation to bring the World Cup to the United States in 1986, designating the Secretary of Commerce as the official representative of the United States Government to the Federation Internationale de Football Association, and for other purposes

Whereas the direct involvement and support of the government of the host country is essential to the successful organization of the World Cup;

Whereas bringing the World Cup to the United States would serve as a tremendous impetus to national and international tourism;

Whereas the United States is already capable of meeting all the requirements imposed on a host country;

Whereas hosting the World Cup would encourage the continued development of professional soccer and ensure the growth of soccer at all levels in the United States;

Whereas soccer is the world's most popular sport; and

Whereas the World Cup is the most popular professional sporting event in the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States Government declares its support for the efforts of the United States Soccer Federation to bring the World Cup to the United States in 1986, and encourages the Federation Internationale de Football Association to visit the United States and actively consider the United States' application to host the World Cup.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Commerce is designated as the official representative of the United States Government in any discussions with the Federation Internationale de Football Association, with the authority to delegate that responsibility to the Under Secretary of Commerce for Travel and Tourism.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FLORIO) will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from New York (Mr. LENT) will be recognized for 20 minutes.

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The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FLORIO).

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

Mr. Speaker, this resolution declares the support of the U.S. Government for the efforts of the U.S. Soccer Federation (USSF) to have the United States chosen as the host country for the 1986 World Cup Soccer Championship. It encourages the international governing body of the World Cup, the Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), to visit the United States and actively consider the U.S. application to host the World Cup. It also designates the Secretary of Commerce as the official representative of the United States in any discussions with FIFA. Under the resolution, the Secretary has the authority to delegate his responsibility as representative to the Under Secretary of Commerce for Travel and Tourism.

On April 7, 1983, the Subcommittee on Commerce, Transportation, and Tourism conducted a hearing on the resolution, receiving testimony from international soccer players and representatives of the USSF and the North American Soccer League. As the hearing record demonstrates, the United States is ready, in terms of both its facilities and its soccer players, to host the World Cup.

The World Cup is the world's most popular professional sporting event. If the United States is chosen as the host country, the U.S. tourism industry is expected to benefit. It is estimated that between 100,000 and 200,000 foreign tourists will visit this country for the World Cup games. Spending by these foreign visitors will greatly stimulate the tourism industries of at least 12 U.S. cities, the sites of the first round of games.

In addition, hosting the World Cup is expected to give an enormous boost to U.S. professional soccer. The publicity about the World Cup will focus the attention of U.S. sports fans on Team America, a soccer team formed to play in the World Cup comprised exclusively of U.S. citizens. This increased visibility of U.S. soccer should generate support for it at the professional level.

President Reagan has already indicated his support for the efforts to host the World Cup. These efforts are also being supported by former Secretaries of State Kissinger and Vance.

This resolution will provide an important additional indication that the United States is serious in its efforts to host the World Cup, and therefore, will greatly enhance the chances for the success of those efforts. I urge the Members of the House to support it.

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

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

Mr. KEMP. I appreciate the gentleman's yielding.

Mr. Speaker, did I hear the word "football" mentioned with regard to the World Cup?

Mr. FLORIO. The international organization is regarded as a football association. It really has not anything to do with football, as we know it.

Mr. KEMP. I would appreciate that distinction being made. For those of us who have a love for football, with due respect for soccer, it is important that the American people know that this is not football, that it is soccer.

I wanted to ask the gentleman how much it would cost to promote the World Cup being held in the United States.

Mr. FLORIO. The gentleman's point is a very important one, and the answer is that it will not cost anything, that what this signifies is our interest in having these facilities, these games, conducted here, and what we are holding ourselves out to do is to deal with visa waivers and other customs problems, all of those types of things that are normally associated with any foreign event being conducted. We are clearly qualified to do those things because, as the gentleman undoubtedly knows, the 1984 International Olympics are going to be conducted in this Nation. So there is no cost associated with this resolution.

Mr. KEMP. Before I make my 11-year-old son mad at me for giving the impression that I may be against it, let me announce that I am for holding the cup in the United States.

Mr. FLORIO. The Members of the House are relieved.

Mr. KEMP. I think the benefits would be quite extensive.

But I want to make sure, as a very, very old football player, that we do nothing that would show support by the Government for one sport as opposed to the other, because as far as I am concerned—I say this with some tongue in cheek—football is football; soccer is soccer. Soccer does not have a quarterback; only football has a quarterback.

And I was deeply upset when I heard read from this body the idea that we were going to support—what is it?—the Internationale de Football Association (FIFA). I wish they would change their name and stop confusing all of those young boys and maybe some young girls who think of football as football, and they think that the Super Bowl is the world's greatest spectator event, with all due respect to soccer and baseball. It seems to me that we should not let it go unnoticed that the Super Bowl is becoming in the world equal to the World Cup, and some of us think it will surpass it.

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

Mr. FLORIO. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Speaker, I remind the gentleman from New York that this football that the gentleman from New Jersey is talking about is spelled "fut," futbol, and that is the name in all Latin America. Soccer is their football and not the football that the gentleman was so excellent at.

But let me ask the gentleman in the well, I thought that Mexico had bid for holding the cup in Mexico. Am I correct?

Mr. FLORIO. The decision has not been made. There was a lower level committee recommendation that Mexico was the preferred site of that lower level screening committee. It is my understanding that the United States, Canada, and Mexico are in the final round of evaluation, that at one point there was some question as to whether the international organization was going to review the other two sites. I am pleased to report to the Members that, I think in large measure as a result of some of this activity that the committee and, hopefully, the Congress will take, there is going to be a review of facilities in this country, and the decision will not be made until the latter part of May as to a final site for the World Cup in the United States.

Mr. KAZEN. Let me tell the gentleman this: I feel otherwise. Mexico has been at this game for many, many, many years. We are newcomers to it. I think that Mexico is entitled to it if they want it, and I do not think that we as a government and as a Congress ought to come in and, by just the sheer strength of the Government of the United States, bring that tournament to the United States. I think it rightfully belongs in Mexico this coming year.

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

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

Mr. KEMP. I appreciate my friend from Texas making the distinction between football and futbol. I was not casting any aspersions on anybody's pronunciation. But in the resolution it is spelled f-o-o-t, football, and I think it is important that for all of those young people out there, who some day hope to play real football, where you throw it and kick it and run with it and put it in your hands, a distinction should be made that football is democratic, capitalism, whereas soccer is a European socialist—I am going to have to revise and extend my remarks. I do not think I want to leave this on the RECORD. I get a kick out of the comments of the gentleman from Texas. I do not think you have to worry that the U.S. Government is going to force the International Association to hold the World Cup in this country. With all due respect, there is competition.

Mr. FLORIO. On that point, if I could just reclaim my time—

Mr. KEMP. I was going to support the gentleman.

Mr. FLORIO. This is a manifestation of support.

Mr. KEMP. Yes.

Mr. FLORIO. And it is part of the normal application process for all of the contending locations.

Mr. KEMP. Just one last second to clear that up for myself, anyway.

I was going to support the gentleman's contention that Mexico is in competition with the United States. We are not going to bludgeon the international authorities into holding it in our country. I think it would be a healthy competition with Mexico, and they should not feel that they were compromised by what the Congress does. So I am going to support it. But I want to do so with the full understanding that someday I hope to see a full distinction in this country between football and soccer.

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield briefly?

Mr. FLORIO. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to make sure that the record is clear, and that is that the United States is not trying to wade in and take anything that belongs to anyone. In fact, the United States—and Mexico, for that matter—is attempting to assist in this area because Colombia had originally been awarded the World Cup and is now unable to perform those duties, so that we are offering ourselves, along with several other nations. I think it is entirely appropriate that the United States offer itself, based upon the surge that soccer or football has had in this country.

In addition, it is my understanding that Mexico was host to the World Cup in the last decade. It is a prestigious event. It certainly ought to move around the world. But Mexico had it in the seventies.

Mr. FLORIO. The gentleman is correct on all counts of all of the points that he has made.

Mr. THOMAS of California. I think it is entirely appropriate that the resolution be offered and that the United States let the rest of the world know that not only are we going to be able to host a World Cup soccer, but we may very well be in the finals.

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

Mr. FLORIO. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I just stumbled innocently onto this debate, and I am somewhat confused. I do not understand. Is this the subject on which I saw Mr. Kissinger's picture on the front page of the paper recently? Is he behind this somehow?

Mr. FLORIO. He is associated with the effort, as is Secretary Vance.

Mr. STUDDS. To bring a socialist game to the United States?

Mr. FLORIO. I suspect we will not read that in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD tomorrow.

Mr. STUDDS. I am sorry to hear that. I thought that was an extraordinary analysis of the situation.

Does the gentleman think that we may find a resolution next week, if we were to pass this, from the Mexican assembly asking that the World Series of baseball be held in Vera Cruz?

Mr. FLORIO. I am not a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, so I would not purport to have any expertise in that area.

Mr. STUDDS. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Joint Resolution 219, and I want to commend the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FLORIO), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Transportation and Tourism, for his leadership with this resolution.

Over the past 15 years, the sport of soccer has experienced an enormous surge of popularity in the United States. There are more youngsters playing organized soccer in this country than baseball. More of our colleges and universities have intercollegiate soccer teams than gridiron football teams. The ultimate expression of this tremendous growth in the popularity of soccer in this country would be our hosting of the 1986 World Cup.

The World Cup is the world's most popular sporting event. The 1982 games in Spain were attended by a record number of fans and over \$60 million in gross profits were realized from ticket sales, television, and publications. Millions more were spent on hotel accommodations and restaurants. The championship game in 1982 was viewed on television by more than 1.3 billion people, over one-quarter of the world's population.

The U.S. Soccer Federation is seeking Federal support in its efforts to host the World Cup, without requesting any Federal funds. House Joint Resolution 219, which is before us today, expresses that support. The Federation's effort also has the strong backing of President Reagan as well as other leading public officials in this Nation.

Twelve sites around the country have been recommended as host cities and meetings have already taken place between USSF officials and representatives of the Governors' and mayors' offices, chambers of commerce, tourist, and convention bureaus, stadium authorities, and corporate sponsors. Chief executives of such companies as Ford, PepsiCo, and R. J. Reynolds have joined the organizing committee. It is

clear, therefore, Mr. Speaker, that the United States is ready to host this event.

Convincing the Federation Internationale de Football Association, or FIFA, to consider the United States as a host country will not be easy. Yesterday's edition of the New York Times told of the efforts in this regard of two former Secretaries of State, Henry Kissinger and Cyrus Vance.

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Dr. Kissinger testified last month before our Subcommittee on Commerce, Transportation and Tourism on the importance of this resolution if these efforts are to be successful.

Therefore, I would urge my colleagues to support House Joint Resolution 219. The benefits that will be derived from increased international good will and valuable cultural exchange, not to mention the boost to our tourism industry, demands such a vote.

I would point out very respectfully to my colleague from Massachusetts who characterized soccer as a Socialist sport that nothing could be further from the truth, because soccer is a sport which knows no politics. It is played all over the world. It is played in Europe. It is played in Asia. It is played in Africa and South America, as well as in North America, so certainly it knows no politics.

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

Mr. LENT. I would be happy to yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. STUDDS. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, not only was that not my characterization, I was expressing my abject disbelief that the gentleman from New York (Mr. KEMP) had defined football as, what did he say, "Democratic capitalism," and soccer, which is, of course, an older sport, from which we stole the European word "football," as "socialism." I found that a challenging intellectual concept and that is why I was referring back to it again.

Is the gentleman going to offer an amendment on behalf of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BOLAND) to suggest that we not wrest this from Mexico by covert means?

Mr. LENT. I had not heard of the amendment by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

I thank the gentleman for his contribution, and I am glad we won him over, as I believe we won over the gentleman from New York (Mr. KEMP) as well.

● Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, I support House Joint Resolution 219 the World Cup Soccer resolution. I am a cosponsor of this legislation and voted for it when it was before the House Energy and Commerce Committee. This resolution is necessary because

the Federation Internationale de Football Association, the international governing body of the World cup, will not consider the United States as host country for the 1986 World Soccer Championship without a declaration of support by the U.S. Government. House Joint Resolution 219 is a non-binding resolution committing no tax dollars to any program—it simply designates the Secretary of the Department of Commerce to assist in discussions with the Federation Internationale de Football Association.

In 1981, the travel and tourism industry, if viewed as a single retail industry, was the second largest retail industry in the country. The U.S. hosting of the World Cup Soccer Championship will generate a great deal of domestic and international tourism trade. As a member of the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Commerce, Transportation and Tourism and as a member of the steering committee of the Tourism Caucus, I am acutely aware of the growing importance of the tourism industry to our Nation's economy. I remain committed to efforts to promote tourism and urge my colleagues to support this worthy resolution.●

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, if there are no other requests, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FLORIO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 219 as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the joint resolution, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Debate has been concluded on all motions to suspend the rules.

Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, the Chair will now put the question on the motion on which further proceedings were postponed.

TRIBALLY CONTROLLED COMMUNITY COLLEGE ASSISTANCE ACT AMENDMENTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 2307, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by