

Public Law 101-531  
101st Congress

An Act

To transfer the responsibility for operation and maintenance of Highway 82 Bridge at Greenville, Mississippi, to the States of Mississippi and Arkansas.

Nov. 6, 1990

[S. 3062]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That (a) all the authorities conferred upon the city of Greenville, Mississippi, and Washington County, Mississippi, by the Act of June 14, 1938 (52 Stat. 681) to operate and maintain a bridge across the Mississippi River (known as the Greenville/Lake Village Bridge or the "Highway 82 Bridge") are transferred, upon the certification required by subsection (b), to the State Highway Commissions of Mississippi and Arkansas, acting jointly.

(b) Whenever the Secretary of Transportation determines that the States of Mississippi and Arkansas have entered into a suitable agreement for the continued operation and maintenance of the Highway 82 Bridge at Greenville, Mississippi, the Secretary shall so certify to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the House of Representatives.

Approved November 6, 1990.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 3062:

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 136 (1990):

Oct. 4, considered and passed Senate.

Oct. 22, considered and passed House.

Public Law 101-532  
101st Congress

Joint Resolution

Nov. 7, 1990  
[H.J. Res. 669]

To salute and congratulate the people of Poland as they commemorate the two-hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the Polish Constitution on May 3, 1991.

Whereas, the Polish Constitution of 1791 was designed to protect Poland's sovereignty and national unity, and replaced a feudal system of rule in Poland with a progressive constitutional monarchy;

Whereas, the Polish Constitution secured individual freedom for all persons in Poland and guaranteed religious tolerance by assuring "to all persuasions and religions freedom and liberty", and formed a government composed of three distinct powers: Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, while declaring that "all power in civil society should be derived from the will of the people";

Whereas, the Polish Constitution revitalized the parliamentary system by placing preeminent lawmaking power in a House of Deputies, by subjecting the legislative Diet to majority rule, and by granting the Diet the power to remove ministers, appoint commissars, and choose magistrates;

Whereas, the Polish Constitution provided for significant economic, social, and political reforms for its time by removing inequalities between the nobility and bourgeois, recognizing town residents as "freemen" that had judicial autonomy and expanded rights, and extending the protection of law to the peasantry, which previously had no recourse against the arbitrary action of feudal lords; and

Whereas, the principles of the Polish Constitution endured and became the symbol around which a powerful new national consciousness was born, helping the Polish nation to survive long periods of misfortune over the next two centuries: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the people of the United States of America salute and congratulate the people of Poland as they commemorate the two-hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the Polish Constitution on May 3, 1991, and recognize that Poland's rebirth as a free nation is supported by the legacy of the Polish Constitution of 1791;

SEC. 2. The Library of Congress is authorized and directed to commemorate this anniversary with appropriate ceremonies and activities.