

Osborne	Ryun (KS)	Tanner
Ose	Sabo	Tauscher
Otter	Sanchez	Tauzin
Owens	Sanders	Taylor (MS)
Oxley	Sandlin	Taylor (NC)
Pallone	Sawyer	Terry
Pascarell	Saxton	Thomas
Pastor	Scarborough	Thompson (CA)
Paul	Schaffer	Thompson (MS)
Payne	Schakowsky	Thornberry
Pelosi	Schiff	Thune
Pence	Schrock	Thurman
Peterson (MN)	Scott	Tiahrt
Peterson (PA)	Sensenbrenner	Tiberi
Petri	Serrano	Tierney
Phelps	Sessions	Toomey
Pickering	Shadegg	Towns
Pitts	Shaw	Traficant
Platts	Shays	Turner
Pombo	Sherman	Udall (CO)
Pomeroy	Sherwood	Udall (NM)
Portman	Shimkus	Upton
Price (NC)	Shows	Velazquez
Pryce (OH)	Simmons	Visclosky
Putnam	Simpson	Vitter
Quinn	Sisisky	Walden
Radanovich	Skeen	Walsh
Rahall	Skelton	Wamp
Ramstad	Slaughter	Waters
Rangel	Smith (MI)	Watkins
Regula	Smith (NJ)	Watt (NC)
Rehberg	Smith (TX)	Watts (OK)
Reyes	Smith (WA)	Waxman
Reynolds	Snyder	Weiner
Riley	Solis	Weldon (FL)
Rivers	Souder	Weldon (PA)
Roemer	Spence	Weller
Rogers (MI)	Spratt	Wexler
Rohrabacher	Stark	Whitfield
Ros-Lehtinen	Stearns	Wicker
Ross	Stenholm	Wilson
Rothman	Strickland	Wolf
Roukema	Stump	Woolsey
Roybal-Allard	Stupak	Wu
Royce	Sununu	Wynn
Rush	Sweeney	Young (FL)
Ryan (WI)	Tancredo	

NOT VOTING—19

Baird	Clement	Moakley
Becerra	Doolittle	Morella
Bono	Evans	Rodriguez
Buyer	Greenwood	Rogers (KY)
Calvert	Grucci	Young (AK)
Cannon	Istook	
Capito	Meehan	

□ 1059

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. GRUCCI. Mr. Speaker, due to the death of my mother-in-law, Mrs. Carmella Fierro, I was unable to participate in today's recorded vote. However, I would have voted in the affirmative on the suspension bill on today's agenda: H.R. 132 to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 620 Jacaranda Street in Lanai City, Hawaii, as the "Goro Hokama Post Office Building."

Ms. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 11, I was not present due to erroneous information. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

ENSURING FAIRNESS AND JUSTICE WITH REGARD TO TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO

(Mr. UDALL of New Mexico asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize an impor-

tant anniversary of the United States: 153 years ago, the United States and Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. This treaty sought to protect the property rights of those who remained in the United States and became United States citizens.

There is now substantial evidence there were many violations of this treaty's provisions. The GAO has undertaken an investigation to get to the heart of this important matter. This situation cries out for justice.

I urge all my colleagues to follow this study closely so we can bring justice to this issue.

Mr. Speaker, February 2nd marks the 153d anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the Mexican War, and ceded to the United States what is now California, Arizona and New Mexico. The Treaty also recognized U.S. claims over Texas, with the Rio Grande as its southern boundary.

In turn, the United States paid Mexico \$15,000,000, and among other things, agreed to recognize prior land grants issued by Spain and Mexico to individuals, communities, and indigenous pueblo people. Thus, during the 50 years that followed the signing, numerous procedures were developed to evaluate and validate the land grants.

However, the change in sovereignty in 1848 brought together two different legal systems—the Spanish/Mexican and the Anglo-American. These competing legal systems resulted in the inability of the United States to properly recognize and honor the role that custom played in preserving the lands and waters in accordance with Spanish and Mexican law.

Mr. Speaker, this along with other facts, suggests that the manner in which these private and communal land grants were evaluated by the U.S. Courts and by Congress, did not satisfy the obligations assumed by the United States when we signed the treaty. To address this issue, the GAO has embarked on a study of whether the United States fulfilled its obligations under the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo with regard to land grants made by Spain and Mexico. I am pleased that the initial exposure draft was recently completed, and I believe that this ongoing study is a proper step in addressing the numerous issues regarding the Treaty and its implementation.

Mr. Speaker, the issues that have evolved from the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo center on the concept of fairness and justice. Thus, I ask that all Americans acknowledge the 153d anniversary of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, by recognizing the many issues that remain to be properly addressed in order to assure a fair evaluation of the land grant claims.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of Florida). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, 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 Ohio (Mr. BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. BROWN of Ohio 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 gentleman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mrs. BIGGERT addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

CONTINUING ESCALATION OF HIV AND AIDS

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as we reconvene the Congress, as we begin to deal with the various issues which affect our Nation and our country and our world, I thought I would take some time this morning to highlight one of those; and it has to do with the continuing escalation of HIV and AIDS.

As a matter of fact, I was looking at a report that suggests that, in the first detailed study to target some of the AIDS epidemic's overlooked victims, researchers in Chicago reported Monday that fully 30 percent of young gay African-American men are infected with HIV.

The infection rate for gay blacks was twice that of any other ethnic group, a finding that shocked some experts despite the already well-documented racial gap in AIDS cases.

"This is a disturbing and frightening number, and something should be done about it," said Linda Valleroy, an epidemiologist at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, who led the six-city survey of gay men in their twenties. The results were outlined Monday at the 8th Annual Retrovirus Conference being held in Chicago this week.

The new figures reflect a troubling reality for gay black men who may not have enough income to live in the largely white gay enclaves where AIDS health centers are located. Such problems are amplified, gay advocates say, by lingering rifts over homosexuality within the African-American community itself.

For example, and I quote, "I am an African-American gay man living with HIV. In some people's eyes, I'm damned several times over," said Frank Oldham, Jr., who is the assistant commissioner of AIDS public policy at the Chicago Department of Health.

Previous AIDS surveys tended to focus on members of the white population, Valleroy said, in part because the researchers sampled gay neighborhoods where relatively few blacks live, men who frequented gay bars, clubs, restaurants and coffee houses.

Valleroy's team succeeded in recruiting 408 gay black men for the survey, about 17 percent of the total. Moreover, no