

read that the Senate majority leader thinks that a bill to save jobs is not a front-burner issue.

□ 1030

Needless to say, we have different priorities. Getting Americans back to work and creating more jobs is a front-burner issue with me, and I hope it is a front-burner issue with a majority of Members of Congress. It is imperative that we act now so the President can sign this bill and we can get our economy moving forward once again.

**APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 2506, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002**

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 2506) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHAW). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona? The Chair hears none and, without objection, appoints the following conferees: Messrs. KOLBE, CALLAHAN, KNOLLENBERG, KINGSTON, LEWIS of California, WICKER, BONILLA, SUNUNU, YOUNG of Florida, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. JACKSON of ILLINOIS, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. ROTHMAN, and Mr. OBEY.

There was no objection.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I very much appreciated the indulgence of the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee earlier this year when we considered this appropriation on the House floor. We engaged then in a colloquy regarding the importance of funding for the U.S. Agency for International Development's Office of Environment and Urban Programs.

I believe this is one of the important non-military components of the war on terrorism. When Secretary of State Powell appeared before our International Relations Committee late last month, he and I shared an exchange regarding the importance of investing in infrastructure, human capital, and entry-level industries in the urbanized regions of the developing world. As someone whose public service has focused on livable communities in the United States, I've been increasingly concerned about the urgent international implications.

The cities of our world are already overwhelmed by human needs and economic instability. Today, 30 percent of urban residents throughout the world lack access to safe drinking water; waterborne disease kills 5–12 million people each year; 50 per cent do not have adequate sanitation facilities. These conditions are getting worse by the day. Within the next 25 years, 2.5 billion more people will move to cities throughout the world; 95 percent of this movement will occur in developing nations. Here, the poverty, malnutrition, and

chronic diseases of rural areas will become focused in new "mega-cities" of 10–20 million people, creating an even greater strain on natural resources, human health, economic well-being—and the stability—of these nations and the entire world.

This dangerous trend has not gone unnoticed. In its Outlook 2015 Report, the CIA ranked rapid urbanization as one of its top seven security concerns. "The explosive growth of cities in the developing countries," the report concludes, "will test the capacity of governments to stimulate the investment required to generate jobs, and provide the services, infrastructure, and social supports necessary to sustain livable and stable environments. Cities will be sources of crime and instability as ethnic and religious differences exacerbate the competition for ever scarcer jobs and resources."

Foreign assistance programs are critically important if cities in developing nations are to meet the demands of their rapidly growing populations. We need to help them build the capacity to provide basic infrastructure needs, promote economic growth, reduce environmental degradation, and improve health services for their residents. Programs that focus on not only the symptoms but also the causes of growing poverty and social unrest are our best defense against increasing human misery and global instability.

It is clear that we need additional resources to enable the U.S. Agency for International Development to address these challenges. Last year, its Office of Environment and Urban Programs operated on a budget of \$4 million—the cost of four cruise missiles—down from an \$8 million budget in 1993. This steady pattern of disinvestment, which continues into this fiscal year, is dangerously eroding our ability to address urban problems just as they are becoming more critical to our own national security.

Increased funding for the Office of Environment and Urban Programs would permit AID to build on its past successes and would encourage and strengthen the involvement of our public and private sector partners in these critical activities.

I have asked Secretary Powell to provide information from AID identifying the role cities will play in economic, security, and social development issues and its intended response to the growing urban crises, including a description of current funding and staffing levels as well as projected future needs.

I look forward to continuing to work with Chairman KOLBE's Subcommittee, and with my own Committee, the House International Relations Committee to strengthen funding for this vital purpose. AID allocates resources internally to its Office of Environment and Urban Programs. I hope its funding will be considerably higher for FY02 than the \$4 million it was given in FY01.

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, and the Chair's prior announcement, the Chair will now put two of the questions on which further proceedings were postponed yesterday in the following order:

H.R. 2998 by the yeas and nays, and  
H.R. 852 by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for the second electronic vote in this series.

**RADIO FREE AFGHANISTAN ACT OF 2001**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 2998, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2998, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 405, nays 2, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 429]

YEAS—405

Abercrombie	Cooksey	Graves
Ackerman	Costello	Green (TX)
Aderholt	Cox	Green (WI)
Akin	Coyne	Greenwood
Allen	Cramer	Grucci
Andrews	Crenshaw	Gutierrez
Armey	Crowley	Gutknecht
Baca	Culberson	Hall (OH)
Bachus	Cummings	Hall (TX)
Baird	Cunningham	Hansen
Baker	Davis (CA)	Harman
Baldacci	Davis (FL)	Hart
Baldwin	Davis (IL)	Hastings (FL)
Barcia	Davis, Jo Ann	Hastings (WA)
Barr	Davis, Tom	Hayes
Barrett	Deal	Hayworth
Bartlett	DeFazio	Hefley
Bass	DeGette	Hegerger
Becerra	Delahunt	Hill
Bentsen	DeLauro	Hilleary
Bereuter	DeMint	Hilliard
Berkley	Deutsch	Hinchee
Berman	Diaz-Balart	Hinojosa
Berry	Dicks	Hobson
Biggert	Dingell	Hoefel
Billirakis	Doggett	Hoekstra
Bishop	Dooley	Holden
Blagojevich	Doolittle	Holt
Blumenuaich	Doyle	Honda
Blunt	Dreier	Hoolley
Boehlert	Duncan	Horn
Boehner	Dunn	Hostettler
Bonilla	Edwards	Houghton
Bonior	Ehlers	Hoyer
Bono	Emerson	Hulshof
Borski	English	Hunter
Boswell	Eshoo	Hyde
Boucher	Etheridge	Inslee
Boyd	Evans	Isakson
Brady (PA)	Everett	Israel
Brady (TX)	Farr	Issa
Brown (FL)	Fattah	Istook
Brown (SC)	Ferguson	Jackson (IL)
Bryant	Filner	Jefferson
Burr	Flake	Jenkins
Buyer	Foley	John
Callahan	Forbes	Johnson (CT)
Calvert	Ford	Johnson (IL)
Camp	Fossella	Johnson, E. B.
Cannon	Frank	Johnson, Sam
Cantor	Frelinghuysen	Jones (NC)
Capito	Frost	Kaptur
Capps	Gallegly	Keller
Capuano	Ganske	Kelly
Cardin	Gekas	Kennedy (MN)
Carson (IN)	Gephardt	Kennedy (RI)
Carson (OK)	Gibbons	Kerns
Castle	Gilchrest	Kildee
Chabot	Gillmor	Kind (WI)
Chambliss	Gilman	King (NY)
Clay	Gonzalez	Kingston
Clayton	Goode	Kirk
Clement	Goodlatte	Kleczka
Clyburn	Gordon	Knollenberg
Coble	Goss	Kolbe
Combest	Graham	Kucinich
Condit	Granger	LaFalce