

example, was distorted because of the way the Census forms asked respondents to specify their Hispanic origin. On the Census 2000 form, while Hispanics who are not of Mexican, Puerto Rican or Cuban origin were given the option of listing their origin as "other" and naming the group, they were not provided with examples of what to list, as they had been on the Census 1990 form. This seemingly minor change in the form led many respondents to not fill in a country of origin at all. As the next census is designed, I hope that this problem will not occur again. Having accurate information about the diversity of the Hispanic population will enable us to better target resources that are culturally sensitive to these communities.

As the Census Bureau begin its next 100 years of service to the United States, I hope that it will work seriously and earnestly to address the undercount of minorities. I urge the Census Bureau to re-examine its methods and procedures so that the accuracy of the decennial count can be improved. It should be everyone's goal that the Census reveal the entire picture of America.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 339, and to honor the Census Bureau and the thousand's of dedicated employees.

The employees of our federal statistical system labor day in and out to provide the information necessary to govern our country and manage our economy. Businesses use federal data to locate plants and retail outlets. Local governments used federal data to comply with regulations and to plan for the future. Few people stop to wonder how all of those numbers are out our finger tips at a moments notice.

There are eleven major statistical agencies in the federal government: the Bureau of Labor Statistics; the Bureau of Economic Statistics; the Bureau of Transportation Statistics; the U.S. Census Bureau; the National Center for Education Statistics; the Statistics of Income at the IRS; the Energy Information Agency; the Bureau of Justice Statistics; the National Agricultural Statistical Service and the Economic Research Service with the Department of Agriculture; and the National Center for Health Statistics. The Bureau of Labor Statistics and the U.S. Census Bureau are the two largest agencies when you exclude the decennial census.

The decennial census is the largest single activity undertaken by a statistical agency. The census is a management challenge that few agencies, statistical or otherwise, could accomplish. In the year of the census, the Census Bureau opens and closes over 500 offices. The agency goes from a staff of 7 to 10 thousand, to 500,000 and back again in a period of about three months. That means 500,000 people must be hired. Thousand more must be recruited and interviewed. In addition to hiring and training staff, the census requires the management of multiple contracts each of which is measured in the hundreds of millions of dollars. Then, of course, the data must be tabulated and prepared for the President—all within a year.

That would be a major accomplishment for any agency. However, that is only one of many census performed by the Census Bureau. Furthermore, censuses are not their only line of business. The Census Bureau collects data for a number of other agencies within the federal government.

To list all of the accomplishments of the employees at the Census Bureau would take more time that both sides have today. Suffice it to say, as a country we are fortunate to have a statistical agency staffed with professionals who produce daily, the information necessary to guide public policy. We salute those employees today as we celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Census Bureau.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 339.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

—————

PERIODIC REPORT ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS PAYMENTS MADE TO CUBA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 1705(e)(6) of the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992, as amended by section 102(g) of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996, 22 U.S.C. 6004(e)(6), I transmit herewith a semi-annual report prepared by my Administration detailing payments made to Cuba by United States persons as a result of the provision of telecommunications services pursuant to Department of the Treasury specific licenses.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 12, 2002.

—————

AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND AUSTRALIA ON SOCIAL SECURITY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-186)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to section 233(e)(1) of the Social Security Act, as amended by the Social Security Amendments of 1977 (Public Law 95-216, 42 U.S.C. 433(e)(1)), I transmit herewith the Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Australia on Social Security, which consists of two separate instruments: a principal agreement and an adminis-

trative arrangement along with a paragraph-by-paragraph explanation of each provision. The Agreement was signed at Canberra on September 27, 2001.

The United States-Australia Agreement is similar in objective to the social security agreements already in force with Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Korea, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Such bilateral agreements provide for limited coordination between the United States and foreign social security systems to eliminate dual social security coverage and taxation, and to help prevent the lost benefit protection that can occur when workers divide their careers between two countries. The United States-Australia Agreement contains all provisions mandated by section 233 and other provisions that I deem appropriate to carry out the purposes of section 233, pursuant to section 233(c)(4).

I also transmit for the information of the Congress a report prepared by the Social Security Administration explaining the key points of the Agreement. Annexed to this report is the report required by section 233(e)(1) of the Social Security Act, a report on the effect of the Agreement on income and expenditures of the U.S. Social Security program and the number of individuals affected by the Agreement. The Department of State and the Social Security Administration have recommended the Agreement and related documents to me.

I commend the United States-Australia Social Security Agreement and related documents.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 12, 2002.

—————

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 57 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

—————

VACATING ORDERING OF YEAS AND NAYS ON H.R. 2175, BORN-ALIVE INFANTS PROTECTION ACT OF 2001

Mr. THORNBERRY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to vacate the ordering of the yeas and nays on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2175, to the end that the Chair put the question on the motion de novo.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2175.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ENHANCED BORDER SECURITY AND VISA ENTRY REFORM ACT OF 2002

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 365.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 365, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 275, nays 137, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 53]

YEAS—275

Abercrombie	Davis (CA)	Hastings (WA)
Ackerman	Davis (FL)	Hill
Allen	Davis, Tom	Hinchey
Andrews	DeFazio	Hobson
Army	DeGette	Hoeffel
Baca	Delahunt	Holden
Baird	DeLauro	Holt
Baldacci	DeLay	Honda
Baldwin	Deutsch	Hooley
Becerra	Diaz-Balart	Houghton
Berkley	Dicks	Hoyer
Berman	Dingell	Hyde
Berry	Doggett	Inslee
Biggert	Dooley	Israel
Bishop	Doyle	Issa
Blumenauer	Dreier	Jackson (IL)
Boehlert	Dunn	Jefferson
Boehner	Edwards	John
Bonilla	Ehlers	Johnson (CT)
Bonior	Ehrlich	Johnson (IL)
Bono	Engel	Johnson, E. B.
Borski	English	Jones (OH)
Boswell	Etheridge	Kanjorski
Boucher	Evans	Kelly
Brady (PA)	Farr	Kennedy (MN)
Brown (FL)	Fattah	Kennedy (RI)
Brown (OH)	Filner	Kildee
Buyer	Fletcher	Kilpatrick
Calvert	Foley	Kind (WI)
Cannon	Ford	King (NY)
Capps	Fossella	Kirk
Capuano	Frank	Kleczka
Cardin	Frost	Knollenberg
Carson (OK)	Gephardt	Kolbe
Castle	Gibbons	Kucinich
Chabot	Gilchrest	LaFalce
Clay	Gillmor	Lampson
Clayton	Gilman	Langevin
Clyburn	Gonzalez	Lantos
Condit	Goss	Larsen (WA)
Conyers	Green (TX)	Larson (CT)
Costello	Green (WI)	Latham
Cox	Grucci	LaTourette
Coyne	Gutierrez	Leach
Cramer	Hall (OH)	Lee
Crowley	Harman	Levin
Cummings	Hart	Lewis (CA)
Cunningham	Hastings (FL)	Lewis (GA)

Lofgren	Otter	Sherman	Sweeney	Weiner
Lucas (KY)	Owens	Simmons	Thompson (MS)	Wexler
Luther	Oxley	Simpson	Trafcant	
Lynch	Pallone			
Maloney (CT)	Pascarell			
Maloney (NY)	Pastor			
Markey	Paul			
Mascara	Payne			
Matheson	Pelosi			
Matsui	Petri			
McCarthy (MO)	Phelps			
McCarthy (NY)	Pomeroy			
McCollum	Portman			
McDermott	Price (NC)			
McGovern	Pryce (OH)			
McHugh	Quinn			
McIntyre	Radanovich			
McKeon	Rahall			
McKinney	Rangel			
McNulty	Regula			
Meehan	Reyes			
Meek (FL)	Reynolds			
Meeks (NY)	Rivers			
Menendez	Rodriguez			
Millender-McDonald	Roemer			
Miller, George	Rogers (KY)			
Mink	Ros-Lehtinen			
Mollohan	Ross			
Moore	Rothman			
Moran (VA)	Roybal-Allard			
Morella	Rush			
Murtha	Ryan (WI)			
Nadler	Sabo			
Napolitano	Sanchez			
Neftci	Sanders			
Nephercutt	Sandlin			
Ney	Sawyer			
Northup	Schakowsky			
Nussle	Schiff			
Oberstar	Scott			
Obey	Sensenbrenner			
Oliver	Serrano			
Osborne	Shaw			
Ose	Shays			

NAYS—137

Aderholt	Goodlatte	Pitts
Akin	Gordon	Platts
Bachus	Graham	Pombo
Baker	Granger	Putnam
Ballenger	Graves	Ramstad
Barcia	Greenwood	Rehberg
Barr	Gutknecht	Riley
Bartlett	Hall (TX)	Rogers (MI)
Bass	Hansen	Rohrabacher
Bereuter	Hayes	Roukema
Bilirakis	Hayworth	Royce
Blunt	Hefley	Ryun (KS)
Boozman	Herger	Saxton
Boyd	Hilliard	Schaffer
Brady (TX)	Hoekstra	Schrock
Brown (SC)	Horn	Sessions
Bryant	Hostettler	Shadegg
Burr	Hulshof	Sherwood
Callahan	Hunter	Shimkus
Camp	Isakson	Shows
Cantor	Istook	Shuster
Capito	Jenkins	Smith (MI)
Chambliss	Jones (NC)	Stearns
Clement	Kaptur	Stump
Coble	Keller	Stupak
Collins	Kerns	Sullivan
Combest	Kingston	Tancredo
Cooksey	LaHood	Taylor (NC)
Crane	Lewis (KY)	Taylor (MS)
Crenshaw	Linder	Thune
Cubin	LoBiondo	Thurman
Culberson	Lucas (OK)	Toomey
Davis, Jo Ann	Manzullo	Upton
Deal	McCrery	Visclosky
DeMint	McInnis	Vitter
Duncan	Mica	Walden
Emerson	Miller, Dan	Wamp
Everett	Miller, Gary	Weldon (FL)
Ferguson	Miller, Jeff	Weldon (PA)
Flake	Moran (KS)	Whitfield
Forbes	Myrick	Wicker
Frelinghuysen	Norwood	Wilson (SC)
Galleghy	Pence	Wolf
Ganske	Peterson (MN)	Young (AK)
Gekas	Peterson (PA)	Young (FL)
Goode	Pickering	

NOT VOTING—22

Barrett	Carson (IN)	Hinojosa
Barton	Davis (IL)	Jackson-Lee
Bentsen	Doolittle	(TX)
Blagojevich	Eshoo	Johnson, Sam
Burton	Hilleary	Lipinski

Lowey	Sweeney	Weiner
Neal	Thompson (MS)	Wexler
Ortiz	Trafcant	

□ 1858

Messrs. SULLIVAN, SAXTON, LINDELL, BURR of North Carolina, WICKER, BASS, CAMP and CRENSHAW changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. JEFFERSON, GIBBONS and MASCARA and Ms. SLAUGHTER changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3215

Mr. GIBBONS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 3215.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nevada?

There was no objection.

□ 1900

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CANTOR). 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.

SALUTING A HERO: PETTY OFFICER FIRST CLASS NEIL C. ROBERTS, USN

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

Mr. OSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today torn by two emotions: proud of the way that U.S. Navy SEAL Neil Roberts served our country and saddened by his loss in the line of duty.

Petty Officer First Class Neil Roberts grew up in Woodland, California, which I am privileged to represent. One of 11 children in the Roberts family, Neil graduated from Woodland High in 1987 and joined the U.S. Navy that September.

Neal served with distinction in the U.S. Navy, first assigned to the Navy Air Reconnaissance Squadron and then joining the elite Navy SEAL team. He served in the Navy with distinction, earning two Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medals, three Good Conduct Medals, the Joint Meritorious Unit Award, the Meritorious Unit Commendation, five Sea Service Deployment Medals, the NATO Medal, three Southwest Asia Service Medals, the Battle “E”, his Rifle Marksmanship Medal, his Pistol Expert Medal, the Armed Forces Service Medal, and the National Defense Award. This is truly a record to be proud of.