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No. 112

## House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DAN MILLER of Florida).

### DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
September 9, 2002.

I hereby appoint the Honorable DAN MILLER to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. MONAHAN, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 5010. An act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 5010) "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes." requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. INOUE, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. BYRD, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. REID, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. KOHL, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. BOND, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. GREGG, and Mrs. HUTCHISON to the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 351. An act to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to reduce the quantity of mer-

cury in the environment by limiting the use of mercury fever thermometers and improving the collection and proper management of mercury, and for other purposes.

### MORNING HOUR DEBATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 23, 2002, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to not to exceed 30 minutes, and each Member except the majority leader, the minority leader or the minority whip limited to not to exceed 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER) for 5 minutes.

### HONORING COMMANDER MASSOUD

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, today is the first anniversary of the murder of Commander Massoud, a leader of the anti-Taliban forces in northern Afghanistan. Two days before the attack on the United States, bin Laden's terrorists, posing as journalists, killed Commander Massoud. They blew him up. The Taliban and the al Qaeda were free from their most effective opponent, and the world lost a champion.

Those of us who dedicated ourselves to eliminating communism from this world know what a great debt that we owe to Commander Massoud. It was his courage, his tenacity and skills in battle that played an indispensable role in the outcome of that global fight between good and evil known as the Cold War.

I first began communications with Commander Massoud when he sent his brother to see me when I worked at the White House in the 1980s under Ronald Reagan. At that time Commander

Massoud was already a legend. His courage and wisdom served his own people well. It also inspired freedom-loving people throughout the world, and let me admit to that I was one of those who was inspired by Commander Massoud. It was my honor to have communicated with him over the years as well as to go and meet him in Afghanistan about 5 years ago, meet him in one of his mountain retreats, one of his mountain holdouts, and strategize with him on how to free Afghanistan from the grip of the Taliban.

Commander Massoud, along with the other leaders of the resistance against Soviet occupation, leaders like Abdul Haq, were heroes in the truest sense of the word. Massoud was never defeated by those Soviet troops during the long battle for Afghanistan. It is unfortunate that after the Soviets were defeated that chaos and a lack of support from Afghanistan's Western friends prevented Massoud and others from unifying and democratizing their country. Americans can be proud, however, that we helped Commander Massoud and the Afghan freedom fighters, people like Abdul Haq, as I say, in their fight to thwart Soviet aggression, but we should be ashamed that we walked away after that great victory and left them with no resources to rebuild their country.

It is also sad that the United States, under President Clinton's leadership, never provided Massoud or the other freedom fighters what they needed to prevent the tyranny of the Taliban from dominating Afghanistan. But as we know, Commander Massoud was able to stand like a giant. Like the Soviet troops before them, the Taliban were never able to defeat Commander Massoud.

Today as we try to rebuild a peaceful Afghanistan where people can raise their families and live without fear, Commander Massoud is sorely missed. Although he made mistakes, and all

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Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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leaders make mistakes and there were some judgments, of course, things that happened that were not absolutely all totally correct, this is the real world, but by and large Commander Massoud, one can say of his life, he fought for the right. He was a major force for good. But as we remember him today on the first anniversary of his death, let us commit ourselves to his vision of a free, prosperous, and more peaceful Afghanistan. And in achieving this we will assure that Commander Massoud will never be defeated.

One year ago, upon hearing of Commander Massoud's death, and as I say, it was an assassination that took place 1 year ago today, 2 days before September 11, I went into a state of shock. It was like taking the breath right out of my lungs. But after regaining my composure, I realized, yes, my friend had been assassinated, but I realized that those who killed Massoud had a purpose. They meant to attack the United States and were eliminating the person that we would turn to to rally the people of Afghanistan and lead a counterattack against the Taliban. That meant that an attack on the United States was imminent.

I called the White House and asked for an emergency meeting with Condoleezza Rice and the top members of the President's National Security Council. I got a call back and was told that the earliest that they could meet me, and they were taking my request very seriously, would be at 2 o'clock the next day.

Well, at 8:45 a.m. that next day, the hijackers' planes began to slam into the World Trade Center. Yes, that could have been averted had we had Commander Massoud fighting against the Taliban much earlier. Unfortunately, we did not provide him the effort and what he needed to defeat the Taliban then.

Commander Massoud would have been making history all this year and would have been doing and helping things for the better, and we will avenge his death and all the victims of 9-11 by rebuilding a peaceful Afghanistan free of tyrants and fanatics.

#### NEXTWAVE AUCTION BILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 23, 2002, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague from California (Mr. ROHRBACHER) for his continuing support in recognizing this anniversary. NPR had a great tribute to the general this morning which I listened to. I think it is altogether appropriate that the gentleman do this on the House floor, of course, and I want to thank him.

Mr. Speaker, on another matter, I rise to deal with something that is more close to home, and that is dealing with something I am involved with in

telecommunications. I am urging my colleagues to support a bill that I introduced to eliminate impediments that restrict the ability of certain wireless telecommunication providers to, I think, meet the urgent need of the consumers. The bill has bipartisan support and the support of the Subcommittee on Telecommunications and the Internet on which I serve.

I am pleased, Mr. Speaker, that a recent editorial in the Wall Street Journal supports my actions on this matter, and I will be providing the Wall Street editorial to be made a part of the RECORD and part of my speech.

The affected providers are the successful bidders for wireless spectrum that the Federal Communications Commission auctioned off in Auction No. 35. Some of the spectrum had previously been licensed to companies, including NextWave Personal Communications, whose bankruptcy filings, and subsequent failure to pay amounts due to the FCC for their licenses, led to the cancellation of those licenses. The FCC subsequently reclaimed the licenses and reaucted them off in Auction No. 35 for about \$16 billion.

In June 2001, the D.C. Circuit held that "the Commission violated the provision of the Bankruptcy Code that prohibits governmental entities from revoking debtors' licenses solely for failure to pay debts dischargeable in bankruptcy." In August 2001, after the issuance of that court's mandate, the FCC restored the NextWave licenses to active status. More recently, the Supreme Court granted the FCC's petition for a writ of certiorari to review the D.C. Circuit's judgment. The Supreme Court will not hear argument in the case until the fall of 2002 and is unlikely to announce a decision until the spring of 2003. If the Court reverses the D.C. Circuit's decision, there will be further litigation on remand in D.C. Circuit to resolve issues that court did not reach in its first decision. As a result, there is not likely to be a final resolution of the status of the NextWave licenses any time soon, and the FCC therefore will not be in a position to deliver licenses to the winners of Auction No. 35, until three or more years from the time the auction was concluded.

Now, the status of NextWave's license has been the subject of extended litigation in not only the bankruptcy court, but the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, and soon to be, the Supreme Court of the United States.

Although the FCC recently returned most of the downpayment funds previously deposited by all these successful bidders, it continues to hold, without interest, Mr. Speaker, substantial sums, equal to 3 percent of the total amount of the winning bids. It apparently intends to hold these sums indefinitely.

Despite the lengthy delay in delivering the licenses, moreover, the FCC takes the position that the successful bidders remain obligated, on a mere 10-day notice, to pay the full amount of their successful bids if and when the

FCC, at some unknown future date, establishes its right to deliver those licenses.

Now, I think, as the Wall Street Journal points out, this is grossly unfair to those who bid on these licenses and did so in good faith. Companies calibrate their bids on the understanding of the auction, implicit in any commercial arrangement, that the delivery of the licenses will occur in a reasonable time following these auctions. That expectation is especially crucial in the context of spectrum licenses. Given the recent volatility we have seen in the market prices for spectrum, we can understand that there would be some action by the FCC after the auction.

Moreover, it is particularly burdensome to some companies to have the FCC hold even a small portion of their enormous downpayment without any interest on these amounts. It is not done in the private sector; it should not be done in the government. They are paying no interest on these deposits for extended periods of time.

In addition, winning bidders are obligated, as I mentioned, on very short notice to pay the remaining \$16 billion they bid for the license at issue. Obviously, this adversely affects their capacity to serve the needs of their customers, because they must have this capital always on hand and they cannot use it for long-term benefits for business. This need to keep itself in a position to fulfill that obligation at an indefinite future date impedes its ability to take, as I mentioned, interim steps for building their own businesses.

The FCC's failure to respond appropriately to alleviate these serious burdens, I believe, deserves the public interest. That is why I have dropped bill H.R. 4738. It addresses this problem in two ways, Mr. Speaker.

First, it requires the FCC promptly to refund to the winning bidders the full remaining amount of their deposits and their downpayments. Second, it gives each winning bidder an opportunity to elect, within 15 days after enactment, to relinquish its rights and to be relieved of all further obligations under Auction No. 35. Those who choose to retain their rights and obligations under Auction No. 35 will nonetheless be entitled to a return of their deposits and downpayments in the interim period. If and when the FCC is in a position to deliver the license at issue to those who remain obligated, they will be required to pay the full amount of their bid in accordance with the FCC's existing regulations. Those who elect to terminate their rights and obligations under this auction will be free to pursue their business interests without the burdens under which they must labor.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this timely and much-needed legislation, and I appreciate the Wall Street Journal bringing to the attention of the Nation this very important problem, and I also hereby submit for

the RECORD the article I have referred to.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Aug. 21, 2002]  
ANOTHER TELECOM FIASCO

The telecom shakeout (or meltdown) continues, with Qwest ditching assets to stay solvent, and VoiceStream pursuing a merger in wireless with Cingular. The market will sort all of this out, though it sure would help if the Federal Communications Commission stopped making things worse.

Consider the FCC's ongoing NextWave spectrum fiasco. That small wireless carrier won spectrum licenses in a 1997 FCC auction, but later defaulted on its payments. The FCC revoked the licenses and reaucted them—even as NextWave was suing to get them back. NextWave won its case, and a red-faced FCC had to tell the other carriers that had just bid \$16 billion that it had nothing to give them.

In the real business world, the FCC would have cancelled the reaction once it couldn't deliver the licenses. But rules are different in FCC-land. The agency may not have delivered any licenses, but it has nonetheless held on to the hefty deposits the second batch of carriers gave it. And, by the way, the FCC has informed those carriers that when it does finally turn over the spectrum (in 2004, optimistically, if ever), it expects them to cough up the entire \$16 billion within 10 business days.

All of this is playing havoc with an industry already in chaos. Verizon Wireless, for instance, bid \$8.7 billion for its share of the spectrum. The FCC took a deposit from the company of \$1.7 billion, and then sat on it—interest free—for 14 months. The FCC finally gave back some of the deposit earlier this year, though it still holds the bureaucratic pocket-change of \$261 million.

Verizon is also stuck with a large liability—money it can't effectively touch because of the 10-day future payment obligation. Credit agencies say they may downgrade its debt because of the \$8.7 billion overhang. Meantime, the company can't afford to run in place for years while the FCC fiddles, so it has redrawn its business strategy around the lost spectrum—which means it may not need it even if it comes free.

The FCC usually hands over licenses within three months, and for good reason: The industry changes faster than a politician's mind. Since January 2001 when the reaction ended, wireless and equipment companies have laid off tens of thousands of workers and lost \$850 billion, or 65%, in market value. (Would that the FCC shrank 65% in size.) Wireless officials estimate that if the reaction were held today, the bids would be about 40% of the original \$16 billion.

But that gets to the heart of the FCC matter: money, and creative accounting. It turns out that when NextWave bid its \$4.8 billion in 1997, the FCC booked the entire amount in the federal budget. Then, when the reaction happened in 2001, it booked that \$16 billion as well—adjusted for what it had lost from NextWave.

Chairman Michael Powell keeps promising a telecom revival, but this FCC money-grubbing doesn't help. The reaction is tying up much-needed investment capital: According to a recent study from AEI economist Gregory Sidak, the frozen \$16 billion, if released, would increase GDP between \$19 billion and \$52 billion. Consumers are also losing out, as new services such as mobile videophones are delayed.

The FCC isn't even helping itself, if it cares. Reputation counts, even in government, and the agency has important auctions to come. Carriers may discount future bids because of uncertainty of ever receiving licenses. Several big players may not be able

to bid at all, since the FCC is already sitting on their capital.

We still believe FCC auctions are the most efficient way of allocating spectrum. But their purpose is defeated when the government keeps the cash but won't deliver the goods.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 44 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DAN MILLER of Florida) at 2 p.m.

#### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Lord God of history and ever-present wisdom, ever since 1789 in New York's Federal Hall until this very day, the Government of these United States has been dedicated to the protection of the people and securing human freedom with justice and peace.

Grant guidance to the House of Representatives in their work today so that they may be fellow workers in accomplishing Your holy will in human affairs and the progress of this Nation. May this work benefit all citizens so that with them and for them an earthly city may be built reflecting the values of Your Kingdom. For You are Lord and Savior, now and forever. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. CUMMINGS led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

#### RESIGNATION FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Speaker pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation from the House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, September 5, 2002.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
Speaker of the House,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have been nominated by President Bush and confirmed by the Senate to serve as United States Representative to the United Nations Agencies for Food and Agriculture, with the rank of Ambassador. Therefore, I have submitted my resignation as Member of the House of Representatives, effective close of business, September 9, 2002. I am forwarding to you a copy of my letter of resignation to Ohio Governor Bob Taft.

I am grateful for the opportunity to serve with the distinguished men and women of the House of Representatives for the past twenty-four years. I look forward to working with the Members of the House as I continue service to the Nation in my new position.

Sincerely,

TONY P. HALL,  
Member of Congress.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, September 6, 2002.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
The Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on September 6, 2002, at 10:24 a.m.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3298.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5012.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5207.

Appointment: Land's Title Report Commission.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAH,  
Clerk of House.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the Speaker signed the following enrolled bill on Thursday, September 5, 2002.

H.R. 5012, to amend the John F. Kennedy Center Act to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to carry out a project for construction of a plaza adjacent to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and for other purposes.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any record votes on postponed questions will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules but not before 6:30 p.m. today.

**FEDERAL TRANSIT FORMULA GRANTS FLEXIBILITY RETENTION ACT**

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5157) to amend section 5307 of title 49, United States Code, to allow transit systems in urbanized areas that, for the first time, exceeded 200,000 in population according to the 2000 census to retain flexibility in the use of Federal transit formula grants in fiscal year 2003, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5157

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. URBANIZED AREA FORMULA GRANTS.**

Section 5307(b) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking the last sentence of paragraph (1);

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively;

(3) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) SPECIAL RULE FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003.—

“(A) INCREASED FLEXIBILITY.—The Secretary may make grants under this section, from funds made available to carry out this section for fiscal year 2003, to finance the operating cost of equipment and facilities for use in mass transportation in an urbanized area with a population of at least 200,000 as determined under the 2000 decennial census of population if—

“(i) the urbanized area had a population of less than 200,000 as determined under the 1990 Federal decennial census of population;

“(ii) a portion of the urbanized area was a separate urbanized area with a population of less than 200,000 as determined under the 1990 Federal decennial census of population; or

“(iii) the area was not designated as a urbanized area as determined under the 1990 Federal decennial census of population.

“(B) MAXIMUM AMOUNTS.—Amounts made available pursuant to subparagraphs (A)(i) and (A)(ii) shall be no more than the amount apportioned in fiscal year 2002 to the urbanized area with a population of less than 200,000 as determined in the 1990 Federal decennial census of population. Amounts made available pursuant to subparagraph (A)(iii) shall be no more than the amount apportioned under this section for fiscal year 2003.”; and

(4) in paragraph (3) (as redesignated by paragraph (2) of this section) by aligning subparagraph (C) with subparagraphs (A) and (B).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI).

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

The Transit Operating Flexibility Act, the bill before us, is bipartisan legislation that will allow the transit systems in 52 communities that grew to more than 200,000 in population as

defined by the 2000 census to retain flexibility in the use of their Federal transit formula grants in budget year 2003.

H.R. 5157 was favorably reported without amendment by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on July 24 of this year. The bill now has a total of 45 original cosponsors. Legislation was developed with the assistance and cooperation of the Federal Transit Administration, and has been endorsed by the American Public Transportation Association.

The 2000 census made wholesale changes in urbanized area designations. Some of the communities that are crossing 200,000 in population simply grew since 1990. Others were absorbed into nearby major metropolitan areas. Yet others were combined with another nearby small city. Many of these communities were not aware they were going to cross 200,000 until the final urbanized area notice was published in the Federal Register in May of 2002.

Under current Federal transit law, areas of more than 200,000 cannot use Federal formula grant funds to pay for transit operating expenses. The Transit Operating Flexibility Act will allow the 52 communities affected by the 2000 census change to retain their operating flexibility in budget year 2003 to the same extent that they did in fiscal year 2002.

Without this legislation, some transit operators in the affected areas may be so strapped for resources that they will have to drastically reduce service or even shut their doors. We cannot allow a change in census definition to result in a loss of public transportation services.

This bill does not change the amount of transit formula funding that these communities or any other community will receive under TEA-21 in fiscal year 2003. The Federal Transit Administration will apportion formula grant funds to its grantees according to the 2000 census numbers as they are required by law to do. H.R. 5157 gives these 52 communities some breathing room to adjust to their new urbanized area status as they plan how to fund these transit services under their new urbanized area designation.

I urge that the House pass the bill that is before us, H.R. 5157.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I commend the subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI), and the ranking member, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BORSKI), for advancing legislation, H.R. 5157, that will allow local flexibility in the use of Federal transit funds in the newly designated urbanized areas over 200,000 population.

H.R. 5157 amends the Federal transit program to allow transit systems in urbanized areas that for the first time exceeded 200,000 in population to retain

flexibility in the use of Federal transit formula grants in fiscal year 2003 for operating and capital assistance.

Without this flexibility, some transit systems would not have sufficient revenues to continue to provide public transportation services. The lack of flexibility in the use of Federal transit formula funds may result in the interruption in transit services or unnecessary hardship on transit systems.

Mr. Speaker, as the committee moves forward with legislation to reauthorize the surface transportation programs, the flexibility needed for transit systems in urbanized areas will be addressed in the legislation.

In the interim, I urge the enactment of H.R. 5157.

Mr. OTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 5157. This bill will allow Boise, ID and dozens of other transit systems around the county to maintain bus and transit service.

Boise, like many other communities around the Nation, depends upon its Section 5307 grants under TEA-21 to meet the operating costs of maintaining bus service. Unfortunately, the current 5307 program restricts federal funds to capital costs when an area's population increases to over 200,000. Boise and 51 other cities crossed that benchmark in the last census and now face losing the funds they need for operating bus services.

When TEA-21 was passed in 1998 the potential disruption after a census was not taken into consideration. Forcing communities to make major changes in their financing is unfair, particularly when that program, and its rules, are to be reauthorized in less than a year.

H.R. 5157, Mr. Speaker, will prevent large disruptions in service Idaho and nationwide. It will protect the jobs of those who commute to work by public transit. It will help the environment, and relieve traffic congestion. It will give community leaders another option in planning the growth of their cities and enable our transit systems to build for the future.

Boise is one of the fastest growing areas in the Nation, and is suffering the growing pains of traffic congestion and air pollution. An integrated program of highway and transit development is essential to meeting growth. At the same time federally provided funds must be flexible enough to meet the unique needs and challenges of each community.

As this House prepares TEA-21 reauthorization I will fight for more generous and flexible funding of transit needs in Idaho and other fast-growing rural states.

I want to thank Chairman YOUNG of the full committee for introducing this bill, and Chairman PETRI for managing the debate today. I also want to thank Kelly Fairless of Valley Ride in Boise, Grant Jones of Boise Urban Stages, and Steve O'Neal of the Idaho Transportation Department of their work on behalf of Idaho transit, and the drivers and maintenance personnel for Valley Ride who work everyday to bring mobility to the people of the Treasure Valley.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5157.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### RECOGNIZING THE HEROISM AND COURAGE DISPLAYED BY AIRLINE FLIGHT ATTENDANTS EACH DAY

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 401) recognizing the heroism and courage displayed by airline flight attendants each day, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

##### H. CON. RES. 401

Whereas over 100,000 men and women serve as airline flight attendants in the United States;

Whereas flight attendants dedicate themselves to serving and protecting their passengers;

Whereas flight attendants are responsible for customer service aboard an aircraft;

Whereas flight attendants react to dangerous situations as the first line of defense of airline passengers;

Whereas safety and security are a flight attendant's primary concerns;

Whereas flight attendants evacuate aircraft in emergency situations;

Whereas flight attendants defend passengers against hijackers, terrorists, and abusive passengers;

Whereas flight attendants handle in-flight medical emergencies;

Whereas flight attendants perform routine safety and service duties on board an aircraft;

Whereas 25 flight attendants lost their lives aboard 4 hijacked flights on September 11, 2001;

Whereas 5 flight attendants helped prevent United Airlines Flight 93 from reaching its intended target on September 11, 2001;

Whereas flight attendants provided assistance to passengers across the United States who had their flights diverted on September 11, 2001;

Whereas on December 22, 2001, flight attendants helped subdue attempted shoe bomber, Richard Reid, who attempted to kill all 185 passengers and 12 crew members on board American Airlines Flight 63; and

Whereas on February 7, 2002, flight attendants helped prevent Pablov Moreira, a Uruguayan citizen, from breaking into the cockpit during United Airlines Flight 855 from Miami to Buenos Aires: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—*

(1) expresses profound gratitude to airline flight attendants for their daily service to make air travel safe;

(2) honors the courage and dedication of flight attendants;

(3) expresses support for the flight attendants who displayed heroism on September 11, 2001, and to all flight attendants who continue to display heroism each day; and

(4) directs the Clerk of the House of Representatives to send a copy of this resolution to a family member of each of the flight attendants killed on September 11, 2001.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI).

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 401, honoring the over 100,000 men and women who serve as flight attendants. As we near the final anniversary of the September 11 attacks, I think it is appropriate that we stop to recognize these everyday heroes.

America's flight attendants dedicated their lives to ensuring the safety and the security of their passengers. There are over 20,000 commercial airline flights each day, and on these flights, flight attendants put the well-being of each of their passengers ahead of their own. They are the first responders to all emergencies in the cabin of an aircraft. They provide in-flight medical assistance to passengers in need. They may be the only line of defense should terrorists once again attempt to take control of an airplane.

It was the flight attendants who subdued attempted shoe-bomber Richard Reid aboard American Flight 63 last September. Last year, 23 flight attendants lost their lives aboard the four hijacked flights on September 11. In recognition of their important role, the House overwhelmingly passed legislation that would significantly increase self-defense and situational training to aid flight attendants in the case of another terrorist hijacking.

I would like to express my profound gratitude for all airline flight attendants for their daily service to make air travel safe and secure, and urge the passage of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I, too, want to commend the subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA), and the ranking member, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI), for their action on House Concurrent Resolution 401 that recognizes the largely unsung heroism that airline flight attendants display on a daily basis.

On September 11 of last year, 25 flight attendants lost their lives as a result of terrorist attacks. When they left their homes and loved ones that morning, I am sure that none of them knew what tragic events would unfold before the day's end, and what role they would play in it. Five flight attendants working on United Airlines Flight No. 93 helped prevent hijackers from reaching their intended target of Washington, D.C. I am sure that many of us have to give credit to them for perhaps saving our lives.

Everyday a workforce of 100,000 flight attendants make it their mission to ensure the safety of passengers that rely on them. In the war on terrorism, they can be compared to ground soldiers. They are our front line of defense. Not only did flight attendants display acts of heroism on September 11, but they also have repeatedly reacted courageously to thwart acts of terrorism on American aircraft.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to acknowledge the heroism and bravery of flight attendants. After September 11, when many were afraid to return to the air, these courageous workers devotedly returned to their jobs. I admire their sense of dedication and professional attitude. I urge my colleagues to support this very, very appropriate resolution.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of West Virginians and Americans as a whole, I want to express our deep appreciation for the flight attendants who provide outstanding service while ensuring public safety for thousands of Americans on a daily basis. In addition, I want to commend our Nation's flight attendants for their acts of heroism. A considerable number of them demonstrated their great courage during the September 11th attacks that occurred almost exactly one year ago today.

It should not be overlooked that in the days, weeks, and months following that terrible day, America's flight attendants bravely resumed their duties serving our flying public. This contribution aided the almost immediate restoration of air service, and it provides a profound demonstration of this country's refusal to let the terrorists win. Our flight attendants, and by extension, all of us would not allow a few evildoers to destroy our daily activities and our unique way of life.

As we approach the anniversary of September 11th, we must remember the contributions of this group of individuals who have so ably demonstrated their importance to this country and to its citizens. They stand as an example for the brave efforts of all hard-working Americans as we cope with the events and the aftermath of that infamous day.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, a great many things changed on September 11, 2001. Among them, Americans began thinking differently about air travel, and we all gained a greater respect for those who are pledged to guarantee our safety as we fly.

For its part, Congress has moved to make air travel safer, and I have no doubt we will do more. But one of the main lines of defense against events in the air rests with the pilots and flight crews.

The professionalism, courage and common sense exhibited by these individuals is clearly exemplified in the actions of Madeline Amy Todd Sweeney, who was a flight attend aboard American Airlines Flight 11 on September 11. That was the first aircraft to crash into the World Trade Center.

Showing courage under pressure, Amy was one of the first individuals to use a cell phone and notify the world of the hijackings that were underway. Her last acts of bravery were critically important in identifying and exposing those terrorists who threatened our lives, our country and our values.

Ms. Sweeney is a true American hero. She was many things to many wonderful people, a

faithful wife, a loving mother, and a devoted daughter. But she will be remembered by most Americans for her extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty on a fateful day.

Consider this—those who hijacked American Airlines Flight 11, had years of training and preparation for their terrible mission. They had plenty of time to consider what they were going to do. But for Amy, the decisions of a lifetime were compressed into a few terrible minutes. Yet she responded with tremendous courage, calmness and common sense. She did her duty in the face of death. And at the last moment, she called out to God for salvation.

I had the honor earlier this year to attend a ceremony in Massachusetts where she became the first individual to be awarded the “Madeline Amy Todd Sweeney Award for Civilian Bravery.” It is in recognition of Amy Todd Sweeney’s heroism and courageous spirit that this award was created.

Future recipients—awarded annually on the anniversary of her death—must demonstrate exceptional bravery, without regard for personal safety, in an effort to save the life or lives of another or others in actual or imminent danger. It is a fitting tribute to her conduct that this award has been established. There can be little doubt that many people are alive today because of her quick thinking and her heroism. Her actions remind us that courage is rightly esteemed as the first of human qualities because it is the quality that guarantees all others.

And we should remember that courage does not mean an absence of fear, because without fear there can be no courage. Courage is doing the thing you think you cannot do.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to enter into the RECORD a recent article from the New London Day entitled, “A Hero On Flight 11, She Put Her Job First: Madeline Amy Todd Sweeney.”

May God bless and keep you, Madeline Amy Todd Sweeney, and may God bless America.

A HERO ON FLIGHT 11, SHE PUT HER JOB FIRST: MADELINE AMY TODD SWEENEY

9-11: THE SHADOW OF A DAY

(By Bethe Defresne)

Once the extended family of Madeline Amy Todd Sweeney verified that she was aboard the flight, there was no waiting for a miracle. There was no use praying that the blond, blue-eyed young mother with the dazzling smile had been caught in some pocket of hope within the ashes of the World Trade Center, and that somehow she would rise up and come home to them.

Relatives and friends of victims who worked in the towers would spend days or even weeks holding off the inevitable. But for Sweeney’s loved ones, there was only the swift, burning onslaught of grief.

She was a flight attendant on American Airlines Flight 11, the plane that hit the north tower at 8:48 a.m. on Sept. 11, when the world still thought it must have been some terrible accident.

Sweeney’s colleagues in air control back at Logan International Airport in Boston, where the flight had taken off that morning bound for Los Angeles, were among the few who knew better—because she had told them.

Calmly, and with painstaking attention to detail, Sweeney had explained that the plane was being hijacked. What she said would later help federal investigators reconstruct how the plane was taken over.

Sweeney reported the seat numbers of the hijackers, including suspected ringleader Mohamed Atta, and the progress of their assault. She described the landscape below after the flight was diverted, right up until the shocking end.

Her last words were, “I see water and building. Oh my God! Oh my God!”

Sweeney’s father, William A. Todd of Norwich, expects that some day he’ll listen to a tape of conversations from the airplane. But he’s not ready.

This Sept. 11, Todd will be in Boston, the point of Sweeney’s departure, not New York, the site of her tragic end, to mark the anniversary of the terrorist attacks. There he will witness the presentation of the second annual Madeline Amy Todd Sweeney Award for Civilian Bravery, posthumously presented to her in February with her family in attendance.

Sweeney lived in Acton, Mass., with her husband, Michael, and their two children, Anna, 6, and Jack, 5. The award, in the form of a medallion, is to be given each year to a Massachusetts resident who exemplifies the courage that Sweeney displayed.

Her reports from the doomed airplane have been credited with helping officials make the crucial decision to ground all airplanes on Sept. 11, perhaps saving many lives.

It’s good, Todd acknowledged, to have something to do and somewhere to go on this grim anniversary. And he really didn’t want to be in New York.

“It’s too much,” he says.

Mike Sweeney, who could not be reached, is reportedly coping as best he can, and also plans to be at the presentation in Boston on Wednesday.

Reflecting today on what enabled his 35-year-old daughter to show such remarkable strength under intense pressure, Todd draws upon an apt and familiar analogy, that of a soldier in battle. As an Army war veteran who saw combat in Korea, Todd, 65, says his daughter was doing what she was trained to do in a situation like that: focus not on yourself, but on your job.

Todd treasures an American flag carried in Sweeney’s honor aboard an F-16CG Falcon during a Jan. 26 combat mission over Afghanistan. The flag was sent to him along with a citation from the 332nd Air Expedition Group, called “The Tip of the Spear,” certifying that the flag was carried “In Memory of the Grace and Bravery of Madeline Amy Todd Sweeney, who lost her life to a terrorist attack on the WTC while serving on American Airlines Flight 11 on Sept. 11, 2001.”

Todd hasn’t decided yet where to display the flag, which he handles reverently, like a flag that has been draped over a soldier’s coffin. It was a nephew in the Air Force, Patrick Todd, who arranged through his commanding officer to have the flag carried and delivered.

Sweeney came from a large extended family, with numerous aunts, uncles and cousins. She reveled in those myriad relationships, said Todd, and will be especially missed at the Sept. 28 wedding of her brother, William Todd III, who lives in Massachusetts. He was her only sibling.

Sitting at the kitchen table in his home on Corning Road, Todd, who retired after 15 years as a welder at Electric Boat in Groton, appears to take some comfort in thinking about the lasting impression his daughter’s life has made on others. But he is not a man given to displaying an excess of emotion.

“What can you say?” he asks. “Not a day goes by that I don’t think of her.”

Tears well up in his tired eyes, but he won’t let them go. His wife of 23 years, Doris, is more talkative and openly emotional. Sweeney was like a daughter to her, she

says, although they only got together on visits, mostly during the summer. Todd and his first wife divorced when Sweeney was 10, and she continued to live with her mother in Nashua, N.H.

It’s not very difficult for family members to imagine what Sweeney, whom everyone called Amy, would have been doing this past year had she not been among the 3,008 victims of Sept. 11. She would have continued to love being a wife and mother, kept in close touch with her large circle of friends and family, and, of course, kept on flying.

The 12-year veteran of American Airlines was at a point in life where, it seems, she had everything she wanted. “She loved to fly, and she loved to travel,” says Todd. She especially relished trips to the Caribbean.

The flight to Los Angeles was also one of her favorites, Todd says, because she got a layover in California.

After Sweeney graduated from high school, before she married and went to flight attendant school, she took a year off to live and travel in California, says Todd. This was her one real fling with being totally carefree.

But shouldering responsibility was something Sweeney apparently did willingly, with a modest touch that endeared her to family, friends and colleagues, as well as passengers.

She was “a natural at being a flight attendant” wrote one of her peers in a tribute booklet put out by American Airlines and given to all the families of those who died on Flight 11. She was a genuine person, it was said, always the first to volunteer when help was needed.

In her heroic death, Sweeney is forever linked with one colleague in particular, fellow flight attendant Betty Ong. The two women worked as a team to alert ground officials about what was happening.

The Todds have a tape of a Prime Time TV segment on the two women, hosted by Diane Sawyer. Sweeney’s husband, Mike, is featured along with several members of Ong’s family. So, too, are home videos of Sweeney playing and singing with her children.

But most of the program is devoted to what happened on Flight 11.

Doris Todd cries softly, and her husband sits stoically upright in his chair, as a Logan flight manager who got the first call recounts his conversations with Sweeney. “Amy, honey,” he began, “what’s going on?” Everything after that was dark—throats slashed, orders from hijackers—but Sweeney remained purposeful and calm through it all.

The Todds find this tape difficult to watch, but say they’ve looked at it several times. During the program, the Ong family reports that a bone and a flesh fragment from Betty Ong were recovered from the WTC site.

“Nothing was found of Amy,” says Todd, not even a bit of DNA. But this is not something to dwell on, he says. He’d rather hold the flag that was carried over a battlefield in her honor, or point out the sign in her memory attached to his truck, the one he drove in the June parade for A Reason to Ride, an organization that raises funds for disabled and homeless veterans.

There’s been talk, Todd says, that Sweeney and some other Sept. 11 heroes might be posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom. U.S. Rep. Rob Simmons, R-2nd District, and Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts are among those who have proposed Sweeney for the prestigious award.

The Todds haven’t gotten involved in the debate over what kind of memorial should be erected at Ground Zero, but they do have two thoughts on the subject. “It should be tall,” they say. “And it should have all the names, like the Vietnam War Memorial.”

Sweeney didn’t have enough information in that early hour of Sept. 11 to go on the offensive, like the crew and passengers of

United Flight 93, forced down in a field in Pennsylvania. But she died in service to her passengers and, it turned out, to her country.

It's almost impossible to find a source of gratitude in the horror of Sept. 11. But the Todds say they're at least glad to know that almost to the last moment Madeline Amy Todd Sweeney was not living in terror, but helping others.

□ 1415

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DAN MILLER of Florida). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 401, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### RECOGNIZING THE AMERICAN ROAD AND TRANSPORTATION BUILDERS ASSOCIATION FOR REACHING ITS 100TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 442) recognizing the American Road and Transportation Builders Association for reaching its 100th Anniversary and for the many vital contributions of its members in the transportation construction industry to the American economy and quality of life through the multi-modal transportation infrastructure network its members have designed, built, and managed over the past century.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 442

Whereas, founded in 1902 by Horatio Sawyer Earle, a visionary Michigan public official, the American Road and Transportation Builders Association is the Nation's oldest national association exclusively representing the transportation construction industry;

Whereas, for a century, the American Road and Transportation Builders Association has successfully advocated for strong Federal investment in transportation infrastructure, highlighted by the world's greatest road network, the Dwight David Eisenhower System of Interstate and Defense Highways;

Whereas the transportation construction industry that the American Road and Transportation Builders Association represents works to constantly improve America's transportation network, including our Nation's roads, bridges, airports, mass transit

systems, ports, and waterways that are the foundation on which the Nation's economy stands and grows;

Whereas the American Road and Transportation Builders Association incorporates educational, research, and charitable efforts to advance the transportation construction industry, improve transportation education, maintain the highest industry standards of excellence, and ensure the public health, safety, and welfare; and

Whereas the multi-modal transportation infrastructure network that American Road and Transportation Association members have designed, built, and managed over the past century, in partnership with government at all levels, has made America's economy the envy of the world and provided the American people with an unmatched quality of life: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—*

(1) acknowledges the American Road and Transportation Builders Association for its 100th Anniversary;

(2) commends the many achievements of the transportation construction industry; and

(3) encourages the American Road and Transportation Builders Association to continue its tradition of excellence in service to the transportation construction industry and to the public.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI).

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

Mr. Speaker, the American Road and Transportation Builders Association is the Nation's oldest national association exclusively representing the transportation construction industry. I have worked with ARTBA on many legislative issues, and they have played and will continue to play a large role in the development of our country's transportation infrastructure.

Founded by Horatio Earle, ARTBA has consistently advocated a strong Federal investment in our transportation network and has played an integral role in the development of the Dwight David Eisenhower System of Interstate and Defense Highways, known as our interstate system.

Under the leadership of ARTBA, the transportation construction industry maintains the highest standards of excellence to ensure the public safety and welfare of those traveling throughout these United States.

I look forward to working with ARTBA as Congress moves forward with reauthorization of TEA 21 next year. I urge the Congress to join me in commending ARTBA and its members for their 100 years of service to the construction industry and the important work they do every day in building America.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI)

and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BORSKI) for moving forward with H. Con. Res. 442, to recognize the 100th anniversary of the American Road and Transportation Builders Association, also known as ARTBA.

For more than a century, ARTBA has carried forth the visionary efforts of its founder, Horatio S. Earle. The legacy of this organization rests firmly on the guiding principles of its founder to improve the Nation's transportation system. Horatio Earle advocated an interstate system to link the Nation's capital with every State capital throughout the Nation. Mr. Earle's vision was realized with the creation of the Highway Trust Fund to provide funding for the construction of the Nation's highway interstate highway system.

From its inception, ARTBA has advocated strong Federal investment in the Nation's transportation infrastructure, to meet the public demand for safe and efficient travel and shipment of goods. ARTBA has led the efforts to increase the level of funding for transportation and infrastructure improvements. Through its leadership, perseverance, and skills of its organization, ARTBA has established a legacy that has helped to strengthen the American economy.

Today, ARTBA represents an industry that generates more than \$200 billion in United States economic activity annually and sustains the employment of 2.2 million Americans.

Mr. Speaker, it is a high honor to recognize ARTBA for its 100 years of continuing support for the Nation's transportation. As the Congress moves forward with legislation to reauthorize the surface transportation programs, I look forward to working with ARTBA to assist in building a national transportation system that will continue to serve this great Nation.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, as a co-sponsor of House Concurrent Resolution 442, which recognizes the American Road and Transportation Builders 100th Anniversary, ARTBA, I want to publicly commend our Nation's oldest association exclusively representing the transportation construction industry. For a full century, ARTBA has been a strong and successful advocate for federal investment in transportation infrastructure. As the legislation notes, the construction and upkeep of our Nation's roads, bridges, airports, mass transit systems, ports and waterways are the foundation on which America's economy stands and grows. Our transportation network also allows Americans to pursue their constitutional Right to Travel. On behalf of West Virginia, I suggest that as many Americans as possible should exercise their Right to Travel by using available transportation opportunities in order to come to our fine state where they can visit its cities, towns, and scenic vistas.

Transportation construction has been vital to West Virginia's improving industrial and communications networks. This, in turn, creates greater job and education opportunities. Recent flood control and community restoration efforts were also made possible by the ability to utilize multiple transportation modes. In addition, transportation construction has greatly

improved West Virginians' daily access to much-needed health care services, retirement benefit providers, and the like.

Further, as President Dwight Eisenhower clearly understood, our Nation's transportation network provides a critical infrastructure element for national security. In the immediate wake of the September 11th attacks, the strength of our Nation's transportation networks enabled emergency responders from various different areas to get to the crisis areas in New York, Virginia, and Pennsylvania in the most expeditious manner possible. Employing this quick response ability aided our nation in providing much-needed assistance and in coordinating the subsequent recovery efforts. ARTBA's long-standing contributions which enabled such quick response following September 11th, deserve recognition as the association celebrates this milestone.

Our Nation owes a clear debt of gratitude and commendation to the ARTBA for their continuing efforts, which have contributed to this country's great infrastructure strength.

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

Mr. PETRI. 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 Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 442.

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.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 5157, H. Con. Res. 402, and H. Con. Res. 442.

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

There was no objection.

#### CONGRATULATING THE VALLEY SPORTS AMERICAN LITTLE LEAGUE BASEBALL TEAM FROM LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, FOR THEIR OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE IN THE LITTLE LEAGUE WORLD SERIES

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 516) congratulating the Valley Sports American Little League baseball team from Louisville, Kentucky, for their

outstanding performance in the Little League World Series.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 516

Whereas the Valley Sports American Little League baseball team from Louisville, Kentucky, is the first team from the United States to win the Little League World Series since 1998;

Whereas the Louisville team is the first team from Kentucky to ever reach the title game of the Little League World Series in the 56-year history of the Little League Junior Division championship;

Whereas the Louisville team has attained a select position as one of only 10 United States teams to win the Little League World Series in the last 35 years;

Whereas the members of the Louisville team demonstrated perseverance that rivals that of any adult, with a season that started in June and required winning both State and regional championships to reach the World Series;

Whereas throughout their season, the Louisville team scored 106 runs, while allowing their competition to score only 10 runs;

Whereas the Louisville team played expertly against a determined and talented Japanese team for the Little League World Series title;

Whereas the Louisville team broke multiple Little League World Series records through a single pitcher achieving 44 strikeouts and 21 scoreless innings;

Whereas the 12 players on the Louisville team are a model to the Nation's youth because of their dedication, determination, and sportsmanship;

Whereas in the legacy of world-renowned Louisville Slugger bats and Hall-of-Fame members Jim Bunning, Happy Chandler, Earl Combs, and Pee Wee Reese, the Louisville team has continued a long tradition of Kentucky contributions to the game of baseball;

Whereas the Louisville team's performance demonstrates to parents and communities throughout the Nation how athletic participation builds character and leadership in children; and

Whereas the Louisville team's spirit and camaraderie and the support of the team's family members are a testimony to baseball's ability to bring families together: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) congratulates the Valley Sports American Little League baseball team from Louisville, Kentucky, for their outstanding performance in winning the 2002 Little League World Series;

(2) recognizes Troy Osborne, the manager of the Louisville team, assistant coaches Keith Elkins and Dan Roach, and players Aaron Alvey, Justin Elkins, Ethan Henry, Alex Hornback, Wesley Jenkins, Casey Jordan, Shane Logsdon, Blaine Madden, Zachary Osborne, Jacob Remines, Josh Robinson, and Wes Walden for demonstrating excellence and character throughout a summer of little league baseball; and

(3) commends Little League Baseball for its 63-year tradition of encouraging the development of sportsmanship and confidence in youth through its sponsorship of world-class baseball.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) and the

gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS).

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 516.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution extends heartfelt congratulations from the House of Representatives to the Valley Sports American Little League baseball team from Louisville, Kentucky, for winning the Little League World Series.

On August 25, 2002, the Valley Sports American Little League team won the 56th Little League Baseball World Series title by defeating the team from Sendai, Japan 1-0.

Mr. Speaker, the Valley Sports American Little League team is the first team from the United States to win the Little League World Series since 1998. The following is a description of the team from Louisville, Kentucky, as described by Little League Baseball:

“They may not have been the most talented team in the tournament. They may not have been the biggest or the strongest 11- and 12-year-olds in Williamsport during the last 9 days; but they had worked the hardest, dedicated themselves in ways others could not, and now the Valley Sports American Little Leaguers from Louisville, Kentucky, are the best in the world.”

Coaches and players alike have achieved something very few have. This is an accomplishment that will be with them for the rest of their lives, and it is in the finest tradition of Kentucky baseball.

Perhaps one of these days one of these young players will follow Kentucky's Hall of Famer, Jim Bunning, and serve in the House and the U.S. Senate. But I am sure that they will all be a credit to their country, to Kentucky, to Louisville, and to their families. They have started out well.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate that the House recognize the dedicated work and outstanding accomplishments of Valley Sports American Little League Baseball team from Louisville, Kentucky. The Louisville team's performance demonstrates to parents and communities throughout the Nation how

athletic participation builds character and leadership in their children.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all Members to support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

Mr. Speaker, the Valley Sports American Little League team from Louisville, Kentucky, captured their city's and the Nation's attention with the 1-0 victory over Sendai, Japan, in the Little League World Series title game last month.

Valley Sports, which won the national championship game against Worcester, Massachusetts, became the first U.S. team to win the World Series since East Toms River, New Jersey, in 1998.

When the team held its first practice on June 16, they had not yet developed their trademark, which became pitching and defense. This came with hard work and determination. During the first few days, the team looked nothing like the one that would win the Little League World Series. The basemen had difficulty catching; and, of course, nobody could make a great throw. But the coaches figured the only way to get better was through hard work. The team routinely held 5-hour practices on week days and sometimes as much as 8 hours on weekends. Defense was constantly being reinforced and it paid off.

Japanese teams had won two of the previous three World Series titles; but the Valley Sports team used their recipe for success, pitching, defense and discipline, to win the big game. The coaches, Troy Osborne, Keith Elkins, and Dan Roach demanded discipline on and off the field. The team was required to answer "yes, sir" or "no, ma'am" when addressing adults. Does that not sound interesting? They were expected to conduct themselves properly with no showboating allowed. The team got better and better with every game.

In a little more than 2 months, 12 young boys used their free time to dedicate themselves to our national pastime, baseball. Team work, commitment, dedication and discipline and a positive attitude transformed the Valley Sports Little League team into a national and international championship team.

We always place a premium on winning. But I think that when we have great little league programs with the active involvement and participation of parents and other adult volunteers, every child, every young person perhaps is a winner. And not only is this an opportunity to salute the Valley Sports Little League team, but it is also an opportunity to salute all of those parents and volunteers and coaches and young people throughout America who engage and involve themselves in disciplined activity that is designed to develop men, in many instances, and women, out of boys and girls.

I also take this opportunity to salute those Little League teams in my own community, Dwayne Truss and Cata Truss who developed the Mandela Little League; and of course everybody in my city of Chicago knows about the Jackie Robinson West Little League and the Southeast Little League and the North Lawndale Little League Baseball teams.

So it is a great day for Little League activity. It is a great day for young people being engaged, involved, disciplined with adult supervision. That, Mr. Speaker, is what I think will keep young people off the streets, will keep young people from ending up in correctional institutions, and will help America continue to grow and become the Nation that it really has the potential of being.

So I join in giving all of the accolades that we can muster to the Valley Sports Little League team, who became not only the best in their city, the best in their country, but the best internationally. We honor them as we honor America.

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

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleague from Illinois in commending all of the little league teams around the country. As a former little league team mom, and my husband being a little league manager for many many years with our two sons, it is a great pastime. It is a great opportunity for our young boys and girls to participate in little league. I would like to commend my colleague, the gentlewoman from Kentucky (Mrs. NORTHUP), for introducing this legislation to commend our little leaguers from Kentucky and to salute all of our little leaguers around the United States and the world.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this measure.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 516.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1430

PETER J. GANCI, JR. POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5336) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 380 Main Street in Farmingdale, New York, as the "Peter J. Ganci, Jr. Post Office Building."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5336

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. PETER J. GANCI POST OFFICE BUILDING.**

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 380 Main Street in Farmingdale, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Peter J. Ganci, Jr. Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the Peter J. Ganci, Jr. Post Office Building.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DAN MILLER of Florida). Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5336, introduced by our distinguished colleague from New York (Mr. KING), designates a post office in Farmingdale, New York, as the Peter J. Ganci, Jr., Post Office Building. Members of the entire House delegation from the State of New York are cosponsors of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, on September 11, immediately after a jet struck the first tower at the World Trade Center, Peter Ganci, chief of department for the New York City Fire Department, rushed to the scene from his command post in downtown Brooklyn and started the rescue effort.

He was in the basement of Tower One when it collapsed. Miraculously, he survived, dug himself out of the rubble and went back to work.

It then became apparent that the second tower would fall. Ganci, as the highest ranking uniformed officer on the scene, directed everyone to clear out of the area, but Ganci did not himself leave while his men were inside the

tower. Ganci said, "I'm not leaving my men," and advanced toward the towers to continue his life's work of saving and protecting others.

Chief Ganci was in the basement of the second tower when it collapsed.

Prior to joining the New York City Fire Department, Ganci served in the Farmingdale Fire Department as a volunteer and in the 82nd Airborne Division. Ganci served in the New York City Fire Department for 33 years and was decorated repeatedly for bravery.

Ganci is survived by his wife, Kathleen; his sons, Christopher and Peter; and his daughter, Danielle. His son, Peter Ganci, III, now serves with Ladder Company 111 of the New York City Fire Department.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of H.R. 5336.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

As a member of the House Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased to join my colleague today in the consideration of two postal naming bills: H.R. 5336, introduced by the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING), which names a post office in Farmingdale, New York, after Peter Ganci; and H.R. 4797, introduced by the gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA), which names a post office in Los Angeles, California, after Nat King Cole. These measures have the support of their respective State congressional delegations to name United States postal facilities after very deserving individuals, and I urge their swift passage.

H.R. 5336, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 380 Main Street in Farmingdale, New York, as the Peter J. Ganci, Jr., Post Office Building, was introduced by the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING) on September 5, 2002.

An American hero, Peter J. Ganci was the New York City Fire Department's highest ranking chief who died when the World Trade Center came down. Chief Ganci had been on the radio in front of the trade center directing the rescue efforts when the building collapsed.

Who was Chief Ganci? He was 54-years-old and a resident of Massapequa, New York; the chief of the department, one of the highest ranking uniformed officers in the fire department; husband to Kathleen; father to Peter, III, Christopher and Danielle. He was also a 33-year-old veteran of the New York City Fire Department, whose son Peter is a firefighter assigned to Ladder Company 111 in Brooklyn, New York, and Brooklyn, New York, is the place where Peter Ganci got his start in 1960.

After serving in engine and ladder companies, Mr. Ganci rose to lieutenant, captain, battalion chief, deputy chief and then acting chief. He also ran the Bureau of Fire Investigation, was appointed the chief of operations prior to becoming chief of the department.

A hands-on man, Chief Ganci was doing his job, commanding the rescue operations at the New York World Trade Center.

Accordingly, I urge swift passage of this bill and commend my colleague for seeking to honor Chief Peter J. Ganci, Jr., in this matter.

Mr. Speaker, I do not believe that we have any other requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING), the author of this legislation.

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to rise today in support of this legislation. Pete Ganci was a constituent of mine. He was an individual who personified the leadership and the bravery which resulted last September 11 in the greatest rescue operation in the history of this country.

Twenty-five thousand people were rescued that day, and it was done primarily through the efforts of the New York City Fire Department, and Chief Pete Ganci was the chief of the department, who was also the highest ranking uniformed officer ever to die in the line of duty, and as the gentlewoman pointed out, Chief Ganci was there that day with his men. Chief Ganci was there in the line of duty.

Chief Ganci was there directing the operation against this horrific attack that was carried out against our country, and when the first tower fell, Chief Ganci barely escaped with his life, and when he saw the terrible carnage that resulted and saw the terrible danger which was still being faced by the north tower, which had not yet fallen, Chief Ganci ordered the entire operation to be moved north.

As the entire operation, including the mayor and other officials, went north, Pete Ganci went south to be with his men, and that personified the type of leadership which Pete Ganci gave in the New York City Fire Department. As the gentlewoman pointed out, he had been a member of the department more than 33 years, rising to the highest office in that department, chief of the department. Prior to that, he had been a paratrooper in the 82nd Airborne, and until his death, he was an active member of the Farmingdale Volunteer Fire Department in New York.

Mr. Speaker, at this point also, before I digress, though, I want to pay a special debt of thanks to Sal Pontillo, the Nassau County legislator who represents the district in which Mr. Ganci lived in Nassau County, and he has come to me with this request. We have worked closely on it, and he has also served as liaison with the Ganci family and helped to bring this about.

Mr. Speaker, many of us look back on the date of September 11 and we realize what a turning point it was in the history of our country. It was a turning point for many reasons. The point I

would like to focus on today is that after that attack, actually as the attack was going on, as the buildings were burning, as the buildings were coming down, as people were being killed, as people were being rescued, what the eyes of the world and the eyes of the country saw was the valor of the New York City firefighters and police officers, those who were carrying out this rescue operation under the most trying circumstances, and the person who was leading that operation was Chief Ganci. Just think what would have happened if he had not done what he did, if the firefighters had not responded the way they did, instead of running into the building, Chief Ganci had run out of the building and kept going, but instead he went back right in the line of fire, the battlefield commander who died with his men, and it was that type of courage that was shown that day, that type of heroism that was shown that day, that type of spirit that was shown that day which I think has inspired our country to fight back, to come back and to win this war against international terrorism, and even just as importantly, to show that America cannot be vanquished, that we can take the best shot of the enemy and come back stronger than ever.

That is what Chief Ganci personified that day. In fact, it is the type of story, that if somebody had produced a movie about it, it would not have been believed, for a person to be there when the first tower came down and somehow survive it and go back in and to be killed in the second tower, which to me is the type of courage that I cannot even begin to fathom.

This was the first battle, Mr. Speaker, and the first great war of the 21st century, and Chief Ganci died as a battlefield commander in that war, and for that, this country owes him its untiring thanks and gratitude for all that he has done.

I want to say a special debt of thanks to his wife, Kathy, who has shown tremendous courage throughout this entire almost now 363 days, and his son, Pete, who is a member of the New York City Fire Department, his son, Chris, and his daughter, Danielle.

I also want to thank the other 30 members of the New York delegation for unanimously supporting this resolution. To me, it is just another indication of the tremendous regard that all the men and women of the New York City Fire Department had for Chief Ganci and, indeed, all of the members of the New York delegation, everyone who had the opportunity to know Chief Ganci.

I can say I was at his funeral last September 15. It was one of the most moving moments I have ever been involved in, to see the tremendous outpouring of support from his community in North Massapequa and Farmingdale, all of the surrounding community, by the thousands, coming out to join in this salute to Chief Pete Ganci.

So, Mr. Speaker, with that I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me the

time. I thank the House for considering this resolution today, and I extend my very best thoughts, prayers and gratitude to the Ganci family for all they have gone through.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I thank my colleague for introducing this legislation to honor the chief of the New York City Fire Department. As the wife of a professional firefighter for almost 30 years, I know the bravery that these firefighters have, and I have had people tell me why they let chiefs send men in there to their deaths, and I have told them quite clearly, if he would not have sent them in, I know the firefighters would have gone in, anyway. That is just the type of bravery they do have, and again, I thank my colleagues, and I urge adoption of this resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5336.

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.

#### NAT KING COLE POST OFFICE

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4797) to redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 265 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California, as the "Nat King Cole Post Office."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4797

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Nat King Cole was born Nathaniel Adams Coles in Montgomery, Alabama, during the difficult period of segregation in the United States, and was raised in the ghettos of the south side of Chicago, Illinois, where he endured the harshness of poverty.

(2) Nat King Cole was often confronted with racism during his career, including being attacked by members of a white supremacist group while he was on stage in Birmingham, Alabama, in 1956.

(3) Nat King Cole allowed neither poverty nor racism to prevent him from sharing his music with people worldwide and from leaving a lasting impression on American culture.

(4) Nat King Cole established himself as the best selling African-American recording artist of his generation.

(5) Nat King Cole and his family became the first African-American family to integrate the community of Hancock Park in Los Angeles when, despite threats and protests from local residents, they purchased their English Tudor mansion in 1948.

(6) "The Nat King Cole Show", primarily broadcast from Burbank, California, aired

nationally for more than a year beginning in 1956 and was the first television show to be hosted by an African-American artist.

(7) Nat King Cole graced southern California with his music during the formative years of his music career and formed the successful "King Cole Trio" in Los Angeles, California.

(8) Nat King Cole's recording of "Route 66" serenaded generations of eager California immigrants.

(9) Nat King Cole's recorded rendition of "The Christmas Song" symbolizes the family warmth of the yuletide season.

(10) Nat King Cole's disarming delivery teaches people the meaning of "Unforgettable".

(11) Although Nat King Cole died from lung cancer on February 15, 1965, the music and embracing baritone voice of Nat King Cole are lasting legacies that continue to be enjoyed by people worldwide.

(12) Nat King Cole exemplifies the American dream by having overcome societal and other barriers to become one of the great American entertainers.

(13) Members of the community surrounding the Oakwood Station Post Office in Los Angeles, California, have advocated for the renaming of the post office in honor of Nat King Cole, a former resident of the area.

#### SEC. 2. REDESIGNATION AND REFERENCES.

(a) REDESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 265 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California, and known as the Oakwood Station Post Office, shall be known and designated as the "Nat King Cole Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Nat King Cole Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS).

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 4797, introduced by the gentleman from the State of California (Mr. BECERRA), designates the post office located at 265 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California, as the Nat King Cole Post Office. Members of the entire delegation from the State of California are cosponsors of the bill.

Nat King Cole was truly one of the most unforgettable entertainers in our Nation's history. Born in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1919, Nat King Cole was a musical pioneer that helped to pave the way for countless black musicians to achieve success in the United States. Most widely known for his music as a

pop ballad singer and jazz pianist, Nat was also the first African American man to have his own radio show, which began in 1946. Ten years later he was the first African American to host his own television show, and it was enormously popular as well.

Although his life was sadly cut short in 1965, his legacy has lived on in part because of the great success of his daughter, Natalie, who has revived much of Nat King Cole's music by singing many of his songs in recent years.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to honor Nat King Cole by supporting this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

H.R. 4797, to redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 265 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California, as the Nat King Cole Post Office, was introduced by the gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA), on May 22, 2002.

Nat King Cole was born Nathaniel Adams Coles in 1919 in Montgomery, Alabama. He moved to the great jazz city of Chicago when he was four because his father, a Baptist minister, had accepted pastorship of the True Light Baptist Church.

In Chicago, Nat King Cole's mother, Perlina, directed the choir at her husband's church and introduced all the Coles children, Edward, Nathaniel, Eddie Mae, Evelynne, Issac and Lionel, to music early on. All four of the Coles sons went on to become professional musicians.

Nat's singing career began early. He was just four when he performed, "Yes, We Have No Bananas." He went on to take piano lessons and play the organ in his father's church. While attending Wendell Phillips High School in Chicago which, of course, is in my congressional district, Nat and his brothers became true believers of jazz music and constant fixtures on Chicago's South Side, the center of jazz.

□ 1445

Growing up, he was most influenced by pianist Earl "Fatha" Hines. After organizing and playing in a series of music groups, Nat "King" Cole moved to Los Angeles, where he formed the group which later became the King Cole Trio. He recorded his First National hit, Straighten Up and Fly Right, and went on to record such favorites as The Christmas Song, Mona Lisa, Route 66, Chestnuts Roasting on an Open Fire, Rambling Rose, and many more.

Not only a talented singer, he was also the first black jazz musician to have his own weekly radio show in 1948 and 1949 and network television show in 1956 and 1957. He was also an actor in St. Louis Blues, 1958, and Cat Ballou in 1964.

Although a great man with a fantastic voice, Nat "King" Cole was not

immune to discrimination. His television show was canceled because he could not find a national sponsor. Being black was seen by many as the reason for the lack of advertising. When he moved to an exclusive section of Los Angeles in 1949, neighbors formed an association to keep him from moving in. In 1956, while playing to a segregated audience in Birmingham, Alabama, he was attacked by a group of white men. After completing his performance, Nat "King" Cole vowed never to return to the South, and he never did.

In 1965, after battling an advanced case of lung cancer, Nat "King" Cole died on February 15 at Saint John's Hospital in Santa Monica, California.

Mr. Speaker, I would urge swift passage of this bill and commend my colleague from California for seeking to honor the legacy of the late Nat "King" Cole in this manner.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Los Angeles, California (Mr. BECERRA).

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois, someone who represents the area where Mr. Cole lived for a time, for yielding me this time. I also would like to thank the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) and the ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), and the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) as well for this opportunity to bring forward a tribute to an individual who will go down in the annals of America as not just a grand entertainer but a decent and loving American.

I want to extend my thanks to my colleagues from California, the 54 Members of the California delegation, which includes our two Senators, for their support of the Cole family in this effort to give Nat "King" Cole the recognition in this small way that he so deserves from this country. I would also like to thank the many other Members who signed onto this legislation as original cosponsors, many from the Congressional Black Caucus and other colleagues who recognized that it was fitting to pay tribute to this individual.

Mr. Speaker, Nat "King" Cole is but a legend in America, but in our hearts he is someone who was able to touch us. H.R. 4797 is but a small token of appreciation that will forever give memory to his work and his love of this country. On South Western Avenue in Los Angeles, California, at the site of 265 South Western Avenue, those who happen to cross that busy street will have an opportunity to see the name of Nat "King" Cole, and, hopefully, they will appreciate what it takes to have one's name on the marquis of a post of-

fice, a building owned and operated by the people of this government and of this Nation.

I cannot, however, nor can my colleagues, be the only ones to take credit for this opportunity to fete Nat "King" Cole. The fact that we are designating this post office after a legend is truly due to the people who live in and around the area of 265 South Western Avenue, because it is the folks who live in the community that surround this area who chose Nat "King" Cole as the person to pay tribute to and to name this post office after. I want to thank all of them for having stepped forward and in a very democratic process and deciding that it was best and most fitting to name this post office after a former resident of the area, and certainly a man that we will all remember.

As my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), had said, Nat "King" Cole remains an icon as one of America's most beloved entertainers, even 37 years after his untimely death in 1965. His story is one of determination, courage and resilience. We recognize him today as one of the pioneers who left his mark in an industry that is now part of the fabric of Los Angeles. But his impression on our city and this Nation goes far beyond that.

Nat "King" Cole was born Nathaniel Adams Coles in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1919 during that very regrettable period of segregation in this country. At the age of 4, Nat's father moved the Coles family, and it is Coles with an "s," to Chicago, where his father accepted the pastorship of the True Light Baptist Church. Nat spent his childhood in the ghettos of the South Side of Chicago. But while Nat did not have the means to dream, he certainly had the capacity to do so, and, ultimately, live out those dreams.

Perlina Coles, Nat's mother, directed the choir at the True Light Baptist Church, and she is the one that introduced the Coles children to music early on. Nat's musical talents exhibited themselves at a very, very young age. His first public performance was at the age of 4 in Chicago's Regal Theater. As a youngster, Nat would sing and play the organ at his father's church. His mother wanted Nat to become a classical pianist, but Nat's passion was jazz.

Chicago was just the place to be for Nat "King" Cole to satisfy those tastes for jazz music. The city, at the time, hosted jazz talents like Louis Armstrong, Fats Waller, Earl Hines. And we should all recognize that not long ago, this past week, we lost Mr. Lionel Hampton, another great of American entertainment and art and a great jazz artist in his own right.

Nat and his brother Eddie would go off as often as they could to hear jazz musicians play and to perform in Chicago's South Side, which was the African American community's center for jazz action in the 1930s. Even when Nat could not afford the price of admission,

he would stand at the alley and listen right next to the stage door.

During his teenage years, Nat "King" Cole was involved with several musical groups. He loved to perform and to share his music with others. In 1937, Nat and Eddie joined a revival of the review "Shuffle Along." The show took the road after 6 weeks in Chicago. When the show suddenly folded, Nat found himself in Southern California, and that is where he decided to stay. This was the beginning of his life in the Los Angeles area, and we are all fortunate for his impression on Southern California.

In the late 1930s, Nat "King" Cole was asked to form a small group to play at a Los Angeles nightclub. It was the owner of this nightclub, Mr. Bob Lewis, who gave Nat his new renowned nickname of "King" Cole, and he asked Nat to wear a crown of gold on stage. In fact, the group became known as the King Cole Trio, and it was led by Nat. While the gold-colored paper crown did not last, the name and its significance endures to this day.

Many legends of entertainment got their break in Los Angeles and in Southern California, and that area proved to be fertile ground for Nat "King" Cole as well. The King Cole Trio developed a huge following. They found almost constant work in the Los Angeles area. And by the way, prior to booking the King Cole Trio, many of these nightclubs had never hired African American entertainers before. This trio went on to make some of their own recordings on what was known as the "race record" market, which is what made it possible for Nat "King" Cole to do the recordings. Because, remember, those were days when it was very difficult for talented men and women of African American descent to record and even to present their music and their talents before audiences.

In 1943, Capitol Records, then a fledgling company, signed the King Cole Trio. The Trio's recording on that label of Straighten Up and Fly Right became a smash hit in 1944, and it appealed to not just black audiences but white audiences as well. Nat "King" Cole composed this song and based the lyrics on one of his father's sermons. The recording also brought jazz and popular music together. The other works of this Trio included For Sentimental Reasons and The Christmas Song, which emphasized Nat "King" Cole as a vocalist for the first time. Before that, Nat "King" Cole would sing only on occasion to add some flavor to the instrumental trio.

In fact, if you look back at history, Nat would say that he never thought of himself much as a vocalist. And while we find that very hard to believe, that is what he thought. And not just then, but he held that view of his singing abilities even after he had become one of this country's most recognized singers. In fact, one of the world's most recognized singers. All of us would have to disagree at least on that point

in his assessment of his vocal abilities. Most would say his voice was "Unforgettable."

Nat "King" Cole indeed was a man with talents that could not be contained by any particular genre. He slowly moved away from jazz and towards popular music. In 1955, the King Cole Trio disbanded, but Nat "King" Cole continued to find success with songs like *Too Young*, *Answer Me My Love*, *Mona Lisa* and, of course, *Unforgettable*. Mr. Cole sold more than 50 million records. He contributed so much to the success of Capitol Records that its headquarters became known as the "House That Nat Built." His popularity would make him the first African American to have his own radio show and he would later also host his own TV shows.

However, Nat "King" Cole did not always have an easy road. He was not immune to the intolerance of the mid 20th Century. Indeed, as we look at his impressive songbook, we cannot forget the struggles he had to overcome as an African American performer during that period in our Nation's history. In October 1956, Nat "King" Cole was given his own television show by NBC. This show received good ratings but failed to receive sponsorship and it was taken off the air after only one year. Most believed that the primary lack of interest by advertisers was due to Nat "King" Cole's race.

But being taken off the air was not the only injustice Nat "King" Cole faced for being a successful black artist at the time. Nat faced physical intimidation and violence. In 1956, Nat returned to his native Alabama where his integrated group performed in front of a segregated audience in Birmingham. As a reaction, four members of the White Citizens Council attacked him on stage. But so determined was Nat "King" Cole, that even though he was hurt, he returned to the stage and finished his show.

In Los Angeles, where we will honor him with a post office that carries his name, Nat was not immune to prejudice. When Nat and his family wanted to move into the exclusive Hancock Park section of Los Angeles, residents of the all-white community formed an association to keep him and his family out. But despite the threats, Nat "King" Cole purchased and moved into his English Tudor mansion in Hancock Park.

Nat "King" Cole exemplifies the American dream. He endured the racism of the time and overcame the poverty to which he was born and worked to be one of the most beloved American entertainers of our time. Thirty-seven years after his untimely death from lung cancer on February 15, 1965, his legacy lives on. Modern popular music entertainers like Celine Dion continue to record songs made famous by Nat "King" Cole.

With determination, courage, and resilience, Nat "King" Cole overcame tremendous obstacles to leave a lasting

impression on music lovers of all ages and races. The Oakwood post office at 265 South Western Avenue in Los Angeles is Nat's post office. He lived within a few miles from the station and he is the pride of the community. I believe that this bill provides a fitting tribute to a man whose legacy is simply unforgettable.

To the many residents and friends and neighbors who made this possible today, and who will, when we have a chance to see President Bush sign this legislation into law, be present to commemorate this post office after Nat "King" Cole, I say, "Thank you so much for recognizing an American hero," and, "Thank you so much for helping us in the people's House recognize the accomplishments of great Americans."

□ 1500

Mr. Speaker, with great honor and deference, we recognize a man who will live far beyond our lifetime.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA) for his introduction and certainly for the statement the gentleman has just shared with us.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON).

Ms. WATSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. And I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA) for introducing this legislation.

I was just up in New York at the funeral for Lionel Hampton; and all of the way through, the talented performers would recall when they were all together, and Nat King Cole was part of that group. He was a man whose artistic talent was matched only by his efforts to break down the barriers that divided America from itself.

Nat King Cole had a gift of enormous musical talent. He did not like his singing voice; he thought it was not good enough so he thought he should play, but they talked him into singing while he was playing. He was known most for his singular voice, bringing alive such tunes as "Mona Lisa," "Rambling Rose," "The Christmas Song," and "Unforgettable." His daughter, Natalie Cole, would say that for many a year she mourned her father's death and did not have the courage to record with him until much later after his death; and the song "Unforgettable" truly will live forever. He was truly unforgettable.

But many experts considered his work as a pianist as his most significant contribution to American music. He was recognized among jazz musicians as one of the most formidable and technically proficient pianists of his day. His trio format influenced jazz pianist greats Ahmad Jamal and Art Tatum. In the 1940s, he played piano on recordings with jazz seminal jazz

greats Lester Young and Charlie Parker.

In 1956, Cole debuted his own television show, which quickly became a major hit. Despite its success, many major advertisers refused to have commercials aired on it for fear that they would alienate the white population and, in particular, their Southern customers.

Nat King Cole first recorded with Decca Records, and later with Capitol Records. Sales of his albums brought Capitol unprecedented commercial success, and some have even labeled Capitol Records' famous circular building in Hollywood as "The House that Nat Built."

But Nat King Cole's contribution to American art was matched by his contribution to American society. Cole was a quiet, but consistent, force for integration. During an age when many black artists were resigned to the reality of racial segregation, Cole refused to play in segregated clubs. In 1949 when Cole moved with his family to the exclusive Hancock Park neighborhood in Los Angeles, an area represented now by the gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA) and myself, Cole faced hostility from his new neighbors. Yet Cole stood his ground, and successfully integrated the neighborhood, which remains one of Los Angeles' most prestigious addresses. So I am proud to join the gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA) and the rest of my colleagues to rename a post office in the Hancock neighborhood after Nat King Cole. He is lovingly remembered as a great musical talent, but also as a great American.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would close by saying that the life of Nat King Cole is another example of all that it has taken to make America the great Nation that it is. I join with my colleagues in urging swift passage of this bill.

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

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DAN MILLER of Florida). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4797.

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.

#### 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. today.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1831

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ISAKSON) at 6 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

## REAPPOINTMENT AS MEMBER TO NATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS BOARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, pursuant to section 503(b)(3) of the National Skill Standards Act of 1994 (20 U.S.C. 5933), and upon recommendation of the minority leader, the Chair announces the Speaker's reappointment of the following member on the part of the House to the National Skill Standards Board for a 4-year term:

William E. Weisgerber, Iona, Michigan.

There was no objection.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will now put the question on motions to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 5157, by the yeas and nays.

House Concurrent Resolution 401, by the yeas and nays.

House Resolution 516, by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic voting after the first such vote in this series.

## FEDERAL TRANSIT FORMULA GRANTS FLEXIBILITY RETENTION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 5157.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5157, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 350, nays 0, not voting 83, as follows:

[Roll No. 375]

YEAS—350

Abercrombie	Ballerger	Bilirakis
Ackerman	Barcia	Blumenauer
Aderholt	Bartlett	Blunt
Akin	Barton	Boehner
Allen	Bass	Bonilla
Andrews	Becerra	Bonior
Army	Bentsen	Bono
Baca	Bereuter	Boozman
Bachus	Berkley	Boswell
Baird	Berman	Boucher
Baker	Berry	Boyd
Baldwin	Biggart	Brady (PA)

Brady (TX)	Hinojosa	Ortiz
Brown (OH)	Hobson	Osborne
Brown (SC)	Hoefel	Ose
Burr	Holden	Otter
Burton	Holt	Oxley
Buyer	Honda	Pallone
Calvert	Hooley	Pastor
Camp	Horn	Paul
Cantor	Hostettler	Payne
Capito	Houghton	Pelosi
Capps	Hoyer	Pence
Capuano	Hulshof	Peterson (MN)
Cardin	Hunter	Peterson (PA)
Carson (IN)	Hyde	Petri
Carson (OK)	Inslee	Phelps
Castle	Isakson	Pickering
Chabot	Israel	Pitts
Clay	Issa	Platts
Clayton	Istook	Pombo
Clyburn	Jackson (IL)	Pomeroy
Coble	Jackson-Lee	Portman
Combest	(TX)	Price (NC)
Conyers	Jefferson	Putnam
Costello	Jenkins	Quinn
Cox	John	Radanovich
Coyne	Johnson (CT)	Rahall
Cramer	Johnson (IL)	Ramstad
Crane	Johnson, E. B.	Rangel
Crenshaw	Johnson, Sam	Regula
Cubin	Jones (NC)	Rehberg
Culberson	Jones (OH)	Reyes
Cummings	Kanjorski	Reynolds
Cunningham	Keller	Rivers
Davis (CA)	Kelly	Rodriguez
Davis (FL)	Kennedy (MN)	Roemer
Davis (IL)	Kerns	Rogers (KY)
Davis, Jo Ann	Kildee	Rogers (MI)
Davis, Tom	Kilpatrick	Rohrabacher
Deal	Kind (WI)	Ross
DeFazio	King (NY)	Rothman
DeGette	Kingston	Roybal-Allard
DeLauro	Kirk	Royce
DeLay	Knollenberg	Ryan (WI)
DeMint	Kolbe	Ryun (KS)
Deutsch	Kucinich	Sabo
Dicks	LaFalce	Sanchez
Doggett	Lampson	Sandlin
Dooley	Langevin	Sawyer
Doolittle	Lantos	Schakowsky
Dreier	Larsen (WA)	Schiff
Duncan	Larson (CT)	Schrock
Dunn	Latham	Scott
Edwards	Leach	Sensenbrenner
Ehlers	Lee	Shadegg
Emerson	Levin	Shaw
Engel	Lewis (CA)	Shays
English	Lewis (GA)	Sherman
Eshoo	Lewis (KY)	Sherwood
Etheridge	Linder	Shimkus
Evans	LoBiondo	Shows
Farr	Lofgren	Shuster
Fattah	Lucas (KY)	Simmons
Ferguson	Lucas (OK)	Simpson
Filner	Luther	Skeen
Flake	Manzullo	Skelton
Fletcher	Markey	Slaughter
Foley	Matheson	Smith (MI)
Forbes	Matsui	Smith (NJ)
Ford	McCarthy (MO)	Smith (TX)
Frank	McCarthy (NY)	Smith (WA)
Frelinghuysen	McCollum	Snyder
Ganske	McCrery	Solis
Gekas	McDermott	Souder
Gephardt	McGovern	Spratt
Gibbons	McHugh	Stark
Gillmor	McInnis	Stearns
Gilman	McIntyre	Stenholm
Gonzalez	McKeon	Strickland
Goode	McNulty	Stupak
Goodlatte	Menendez	Sullivan
Gordon	Mica	Tancredo
Goss	Miller, Dan	Tanner
Graham	Miller, Gary	Tauscher
Granger	Mollohan	Tauzin
Graves	Moore	Taylor (MS)
Green (TX)	Moran (KS)	Terry
Green (WI)	Moran (VA)	Thomas
Grucci	Morella	Thompson (CA)
Gutknecht	Murtha	Thompson (MS)
Harman	Myrick	Thornberry
Hart	Napolitano	Thune
Hastings (FL)	Nethercutt	Tiahrt
Hayes	Ney	Tiberi
Hayworth	Northup	Tierney
Hefley	Norwood	Turner
Herger	Nussle	Udall (CO)
Hill	Oberstar	Udall (NM)
Hilliard	Obey	Upton
Hinchee	Oliver	Visclosky

Vitter	Weldon (FL)	Wilson (SC)
Walden	Weldon (PA)	Wolf
Watson (CA)	Wexler	Woolsey
Watt (NC)	Whitfield	Wu
Waxman	Wicker	Wynn
Weiner	Wilson (NM)	Young (AK)

## NOT VOTING—83

Baldacci	Gutierrez	Neal
Barr	Hall (OH)	Owens
Barrett	Hall (TX)	Pascarell
Bishop	Hansen	Pryce (OH)
Blagojevich	Hastings (WA)	Riley
Boehlert	Hilleary	Ros-Lehtinen
Borski	Hoekstra	Roukema
Brown (FL)	Kaptur	Rush
Bryant	Kennedy (RI)	Sanders
Callahan	Klecicka	Saxton
Cannon	LaHood	Schaffer
Chambliss	LaTourette	Serrano
Clement	Lipinski	Sessions
Collins	Lowe	Stump
Condit	Lynch	Sununu
Cooksey	Maloney (CT)	Sweeney
Crowley	Maloney (NY)	Taylor (NC)
Delahunt	Mascara	Thurman
Diaz-Balart	McKinney	Toomey
Dingell	Meehan	Towns
Doyle	Meek (FL)	Velazquez
Ehrlich	Meeks (NY)	Walsh
Everett	Millender-	Wamp
Fossella	McDonald	Waters
Frost	Miller, George	Watkins (OK)
Gallegly	Miller, Jeff	Watts (OK)
Gilchrest	Mink	Weller
Greenwood	Nadler	Young (FL)

□ 1853

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. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 375 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISAKSON). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on each additional motion to suspend the rules on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings.

## RECOGNIZING THE HEROISM AND COURAGE DISPLAYED BY AIRLINE FLIGHT ATTENDANTS EACH DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 401, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 401, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 351, nays 0, not voting 82, as follows:

[Roll No 376]

YEAS—351

Abercrombie Farr Lewis (KY)  
 Ackerman Fattah Linder  
 Aderholt Ferguson LoBiondo  
 Akin Filner Lofgren  
 Allen Flake Lucas (KY)  
 Andrews Fletcher Lucas (OK)  
 Armye Foley Luther  
 Baca Forbes Manzullo  
 Bachus Ford Markey  
 Baird Fossella Matheson  
 Baker Frank Matsui  
 Baldwin Frelinghuysen McCarthy (MO)  
 Ballenger Ganske McCarthy (NY)  
 Barcia Gekas McCollum  
 Bartlett Gephardt McCreery  
 Barton Gibbons McDermott  
 Bass Gillmor McGovern  
 Becerra Gilman McHugh  
 Bentsen Gonzalez McInnis  
 Bereuter Goode McIntyre  
 Berkley Goodlatte McKeon  
 Berman Gordon McKinney  
 Berry Goss McNulty  
 Biggert Graham Meek (FL)  
 Bilirakis Granger Menendez  
 Blumenauer Graves Mica  
 Blunt Green (TX) Miller, Dan  
 Boehner Green (WI) Miller, Gary  
 Bonilla Gucci Molohan  
 Bonior Gutknecht Moore  
 Bono Harman Moran (KS)  
 Boozman Hart Moran (VA)  
 Boswell Hastings (FL) Morella  
 Boucher Hayes Murtha  
 Boyd Hayworth Myrick  
 Brady (PA) Hefley Napolitano  
 Brady (TX) Herger Nethercutt  
 Brown (OH) Hill Ney  
 Brown (SC) Hilliard Northup  
 Burr Hinchey Norwood  
 Burton Hinojosa Nussle  
 Buyer Hobson Oberstar  
 Calvert Hoeffel Obey  
 Camp Holden Olver  
 Cantor Holt Ortiz  
 Capito Honda Osborne  
 Capps Hooley Ose  
 Capuano Horn Otter  
 Cardin Hostettler Oxley  
 Carson (IN) Houghton Pallone  
 Carson (OK) Hoyer Pastor  
 Castle Hulshof Paul  
 Chabot Hunter Payne  
 Clay Hyde Pelosi  
 Clayton Inslee Pence  
 Clyburn Isakson Peterson (MN)  
 Coble Israel Peterson (PA)  
 Combust Issa Petri  
 Conyers Istook Phelps  
 Costello Jackson (IL) Pickering  
 Cox Jackson-Lee Pitts  
 Coyne (TX) Platts  
 Cramer Jefferson Pombo  
 Crane Jenkins Pomeroy  
 Crenshaw Johnson (CT) Portman  
 Cubin Johnson (IL) Price (NC)  
 Culberson Johnson, E. B. Putnam  
 Cummings Johnson, Sam Quinn  
 Cunningham Jones (NC) Radanovich  
 Davis (CA) Jones (OH) Rahall  
 Davis (FL) Kanjorski Ramstad  
 Davis (IL) Keller Rangel  
 Davis, Jo Ann Kelly Regula  
 Davis, Tom Kennedy (MN) Rehberg  
 Deal Kerns Reyes  
 DeFazio Kildee Reynolds  
 DeGette Kilpatrick Rivers  
 DeLauro Kind (WI) Rodriguez  
 DeLay King (NY) Roemer  
 DeMint Kingston Rogers (KY)  
 Deutsch Kirk Rogers (MI)  
 Dicks Knollenberg Rohrabacher  
 Doggett Kolbe Ross  
 Dooley Kucinich Rothman  
 Doolittle LaFalce Roybal-Allard  
 Dreier Lampson Royce  
 Duncan Langevin Ryan (WI)  
 Dunn Lantos Ryan (KS)  
 Edwards Larsen (WA) Sabo  
 Ehlers Larson (CT) Sanchez  
 Emerson Latham Sandlin  
 Engel Leach Sawyer  
 English Lee Schakowsky  
 Eshoo Levin Schiff  
 Etheridge Lewis (CA) Schrock  
 Evans Lewis (GA) Scott

Sensenbrenner Stenholm Upton  
 Shadegg Strickland Viselosky  
 Shays Stupak Vitter  
 Sherman Sullivan Walden  
 Sherwood Tancredo Watson (CA)  
 Shimkus Tanner Watt (NC)  
 Shows Tauscher Waxman  
 Shuster Tauzin Weiner  
 Simmons Taylor (MS) Weldon (FL)  
 Simpson Terry Weldon (PA)  
 Skeen Thomas Wexler  
 Skelton Thompson (CA) Whitfield  
 Slaughter Thompson (MS) Wicker  
 Smith (MI) Thornberry Wilson (NM)  
 Smith (TX) Thune Wilson (SC)  
 Smith (WA) Thune Wolf  
 Snyder Tiahrt Tierney  
 Solis Tiberi Toomey  
 Souder Turner Wynn  
 Spratt Stark Udall (CO)  
 Stark Udall (NM)  
 Stearns

Pascarell  
 Pryce (OH)  
 Riley  
 Ros-Lehtinen  
 Roukema  
 Rush  
 John  
 Sanders  
 Saxton  
 Schaffer  
 Serrano  
 Sessions  
 Shaw  
 Smith (NJ)  
 Stump  
 Sununu  
 Sweeney  
 Taylor (NC)  
 Thurman  
 Towns  
 Velazquez  
 Walsh  
 Wamp  
 Waters  
 Watkins (OK)  
 Watts (OK)  
 Weller  
 Young (FL)

CONGRATULATING THE VALLEY SPORTS AMERICAN LITTLE LEAGUE BASEBALL TEAM FROM LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, FOR THEIR OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE IN THE LITTLE LEAGUE WORLD SERIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISAKSON). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 516.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 516, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 344, nays 0, not voting 89, as follows:

[Roll No. 377]

YEAS—344

Baldacci Hall (OH)  
 Barr Hall (TX)  
 Barrett Hansen  
 Bishop Hastings (WA)  
 Blagojevich Hilleary  
 Boehlert Hoekstra  
 Borski John  
 Brown (FL) Kapture  
 Bryant Kennedy (RI)  
 Callahan Kleczka  
 Cannon LaHood  
 Chambliss LaTourrette  
 Clement Lipinski  
 Collins Lowey  
 Condit Lynch  
 Cooksey Maloney (CT)  
 Crowley Maloney (NY)  
 Delahunt Mascara  
 Diaz-Balart Meehan  
 Dingell Meeke (NY)  
 Doyle Millender-  
 Ehrlich McDonald  
 Everett Miller, George  
 Frost Miller, Jeff  
 Gallegly Mink  
 Greenwald Nadler  
 Greenwood Neal  
 Gutierrez Owens

NOT VOTING—82

Hall (OH)  
 Hall (TX)  
 Hansen  
 Hastings (WA)  
 Hilleary  
 Hoekstra  
 John  
 Kapture  
 Kennedy (RI)  
 Kleczka  
 LaHood  
 LaTourrette  
 Lipinski  
 Lowey  
 Lynch  
 Maloney (CT)  
 Maloney (NY)  
 Mascara  
 Meehan  
 Meeke (NY)  
 Millender-  
 McDonald  
 Miller, George  
 Miller, Jeff  
 Mink  
 Nadler  
 Neal  
 Owens

Abercrombie Cramer Green (WI)  
 Ackerman Crane Greenwood  
 Aderholt Crenshaw Crucci  
 Akin Cubin Gutknecht  
 Allen Culberson Harman  
 Andrews Cummings Hart  
 Armye Cunningham Hastings (FL)  
 Baca Davis (CA) Hayes  
 Bachus Davis (FL) Hayworth  
 Baird Davis (IL) Hefley  
 Baker Davis, Jo Ann Herger  
 Baldwin Davis, Tom Hill  
 Ballenger Deal Hilliard  
 Barcia DeFazio Hinchey  
 Bartlett DeGette Hinojosa  
 Barton DeLay Hobson  
 Bass DeMint Hoeffel  
 Becerra Deutsch Holden  
 Bentsen Dicks Honda  
 Bereuter Doggett Hooley  
 Berkley Dooley Hostettler  
 Berman Doolittle Houghton  
 Berry Dreier Hoyer  
 Biggert Duncan Hulshof  
 Bilirakis Dunn Hunter  
 Blumenauer Edwards Hyde  
 Blunt Ehlers Inslee  
 Boehner Emerson Isakson  
 Bonilla Engel Israel  
 Bonior English Issa  
 Bono Eshoo Istook  
 Boozman Etheridge Jackson (IL)  
 Boswell Evans Jackson-Lee  
 Boucher Farr (TX)  
 Boyd Fattah Jefferson  
 Brady (PA) Ferguson Jenkins  
 Brady (TX) Filner Johnson (IL)  
 Brown (OH) Flake Johnson, E. B.  
 Brown (SC) Fletcher Johnson, Sam  
 Burr Foley Jones (NC)  
 Burton Forbes Jones (OH)  
 Buyer Ford Kanjorski  
 Camp Fossella Keller  
 Capito Frank Kelly  
 Capps Frelinghuysen Kennedy (MN)  
 Capuano Ganske Kerns  
 Cardin Gekas Kildee  
 Carson (IN) Gephardt Kilpatrick  
 Carson (OK) Gibbons Kind (WI)  
 Castle Gillmor King (NY)  
 Chabot Gilman Kingston  
 Clay Gonzalez Kirk  
 Clayton Goode Knollenberg  
 Clyburn Goodlatte Kolbe  
 Coble Gordon Kucinich  
 Combust Goss LaFalce  
 Conyers Graham Lampson  
 Costello Granger Langevin  
 Cox Graves Lantos  
 Coyne Green (TX) Larsen (WA)

□ 1903

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:  
 Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 376 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

EXPRESSING GRATITUDE TO THE HONORABLE TONY HALL FOR HIS 24 YEARS OF SERVICE AND FRIENDSHIP

(Mr. SAWYER asked and was given permission to speak out of order for 1 minute.)

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity this afternoon just to alert all colleagues to the fact that our friend and colleague, the gentleman from Ohio (TONY HALL), has submitted his resignation to the House, effective this afternoon. He is departing the House in order to take on larger assignments on behalf of our Nation as a whole with the United Nations.

I wish to recognize his 24 years of service and the friendship that we have all shared with TONY HALL. I would ask that Members join with me in expressing that gratitude.

Larson (CT)	Pastor	Simpson
Latham	Paul	Skeen
Leach	Payne	Skelton
Lee	Pelosi	Slaughter
Levin	Pence	Smith (MI)
Lewis (CA)	Peterson (MN)	Smith (NJ)
Lewis (GA)	Peterson (PA)	Smith (WA)
Lewis (KY)	Petri	Snyder
Linder	Phelps	Solis
LoBiondo	Pickering	Souder
Lofgren	Pitts	Spratt
Lucas (KY)	Platts	Stark
Lucas (OK)	Pombo	Stearns
Luther	Pomeroy	Stenholm
Manzullo	Portman	Strickland
Markey	Price (NC)	Stupak
Matheson	Putnam	Sullivan
Matsui	Quinn	Tancredo
McCarthy (MO)	Radanovich	Tanner
McCarthy (NY)	Rahall	Tauscher
McCullum	Ramstad	Tauzin
McCrery	Rangel	Taylor (MS)
McDermott	Regula	Terry
McGovern	Rehberg	Thomas
McHugh	Reyes	Thompson (CA)
McInnis	Reynolds	Thompson (MS)
McIntyre	Rivers	Thornberry
McKeon	Rodriguez	Thune
McKinney	Roemer	Tiahrt
McNulty	Rogers (KY)	Tiberi
Meek (FL)	Rogers (MI)	Tierney
Menendez	Rohrabacher	Toomey
Mica	Ross	Turner
Miller, Dan	Rothman	Udall (CO)
Miller, Gary	Roybal-Allard	Udall (NM)
Mollohan	Royce	Upton
Moore	Ryan (WI)	Visclosky
Moran (KS)	Ryun (KS)	Vitter
Moran (VA)	Sabo	Walden
Morella	Sanchez	Watson (CA)
Murtha	Sandlin	Watt (NC)
Myrick	Sawyer	Waxman
Napolitano	Schakowsky	Weiner
Nethercutt	Schiff	Weldon (FL)
Northup	Schrock	Weldon (PA)
Norwood	Scott	Wexler
Nussle	Sensenbrenner	Whitfield
Oberstar	Shadegg	Wicker
Obey	Shaw	Wilson (NM)
Olver	Shays	Wilson (SC)
Ortiz	Sherwood	Wolf
Osborne	Shimkus	Woolsey
Ose	Shows	Wu
Otter	Shuster	Wynn
Pallone	Simmons	Young (AK)

## NOT VOTING—89

Baldacci	Hall (OH)	Ney
Barr	Hall (TX)	Owens
Barrett	Hansen	Oxley
Bishop	Hastings (WA)	Pascarell
Blagojevich	Hilleary	Pryce (OH)
Boehler	Hoekstra	Riley
Borski	Holt	Ros-Lehtinen
Brown (FL)	Horn	Roukema
Bryant	John	Rush
Callahan	Johnson (CT)	Sanders
Calvert	Kaptur	Saxton
Cannon	Kennedy (RI)	Schaffer
Cantor	Kleczka	Serrano
Chambliss	LaHood	Sessions
Clement	LaTourette	Sherman
Collins	Lipinski	Smith (TX)
Condit	Lowey	Stump
Cooksey	Lynch	Sununu
Crowley	Maloney (CT)	Sweeney
Delahunt	Maloney (NY)	Taylor (NC)
DeLauro	Mascara	Thurman
Diaz-Balart	Meehan	Towns
Dingell	Meeks (NY)	Velazquez
Doyle	Millender	Walsh
Ehrlich	McDonald	Wamp
Everett	Miller, George	Waters
Frost	Miller, Jeff	Watkins (OK)
Gallegly	Mink	Watts (OK)
Gilchrest	Nadler	Weller
Gutierrez	Neal	Young (FL)

## □ 1913

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.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained in my district and missed recorded votes on Monday, September 9, 2002. I would like the RECORD to reflect that, had I been present, I would have cast the following votes:

On Passage of H.R. 5157, I would have voted "yea."

On Passage of H. Con. Res. 401, I would have voted "yea."

On Passage of H. Res. 516, I would have voted "yea."

## □ 1915

PRINTING OF PROCEEDINGS OF SPECIAL CEREMONIAL MEETING OF UNITED STATES CONGRESS HELD IN FEDERAL HALL, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, ON SEPTEMBER 6, 2002

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that proceedings of the special ceremonial meeting of the United States Congress held in Federal Hall, New York, New York, on September 6, 2002, be printed in the RECORD, and that all Members have 5 legislative days to insert their remarks on the topic of the ceremonial meeting.

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

There was no objection.

COMMEMORATIVE JOINT MEETING OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE VICTIMS AND HEROES OF SEPTEMBER 11, 2001, AND IN RECOGNITION OF THE COURAGE AND SPIRIT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FEDERAL HALL, NEW YORK, NY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 2002

The SPEAKER. The special ceremonial meeting will be in order.

The invocation will be given by the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

The Chaplain of the House of Representatives, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following invocation:

Lord God, this is a day of history. Bless this exceptional joint meeting of the 107th Congress which commemorates the tragic events that occurred here last September 11. The gaping hole left in this city tore into the fabric of this Nation, but there was no greater suffering than in New York.

Once again, we commend to Your loving mercy, the victims, survivors, and their families. We also honor those public servants and ordinary citizens who joined professionals in healing wounds and rebuilding lives in this proud city of life and diversity.

Gathered in this historic place, You alone can renew us as You have in the past. May the vision of the Founding Fathers come alive again in this body politic to preserve the balance of power and assure the freedom of the law abiding people of this Nation.

The Bible here, used by George Washington when sworn in as President, speaks to Your consoling word: "I am with you."

Lord God, today is Rosh Hashanah. The traditional Jewish New Year prayer is for a good and sweet year. Many things You send us, Lord, are good, but they may hurt or are hurried. So with our Jewish brothers and sisters we pray today not only for a year of good things, but a year of sweetness, a chance to relish the blessings of the world and the freedoms You give us, and to enjoy the sweet kindness and love of one another.

May this be a good year for all Americans of all faiths, backgrounds, and traditions. We pray for a good year for America and for the world.

Amen.

## PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the Honorable Jerrold Nadler, Representative from New York, and the Honorable Harry Reid, Senator from Nevada, to lead us in the Pledge of Allegiance to our flag.

Mr. NADLER and Senator REID led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

The SPEAKER. Our National Anthem will now be sung by LaChanze.

The National Anthem was sung by LaChanze.

(Applause.)

The SPEAKER. My colleagues, we are here in Federal Hall in New York, New York, pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 448 of the 107th Congress to conduct a special ceremonial meeting in remembrance of the victims and the heroes of September 11, 2001, and in recognition of the courage and the spirit of the City of New York.

When representatives of the New York delegation introduced in the House and the Senate in 2001 Concurrent Resolutions that suggested that the Congress convene outside the seat of government to symbolize the Nation's solidarity with New Yorkers who epitomize the human spirit of courage, resilience and strength, my initial reaction of support was tempered by the realization that under article 1, section 5, clause 4 of the Constitution, "Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting."

There is no precedent for the convening of an actual session of Congress outside the seat of government, but on one special occasion the Congress has engaged in ceremonial functions outside the seat of government. Members of both houses traveled to Philadelphia on July 16, 1987, for organized festivities surrounding the bicentennial anniversary of the Constitution pursuant to a similar Concurrent Resolution.

On the strength of the precedent of the uniquely historical and national

significance of that occasion, it is appropriate to dedicate another ceremonial gathering to a matter of transcendent importance at another place of basic institutional relevance to the Congress.

Thus, we are gathered in Federal Hall where the First Congress met in 1789 before moving the third session of that Congress to Congress Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1790.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are, therefore, meeting here under that precedent.

The Chair recognizes the Honorable RICHARD B. CHENEY, the Vice President of the United States and President of the United States Senate.

(Applause.)

Vice President CHENEY. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Each time Congress meets, we are mindful of the great charge that we have all been given as public servants. Assembled today in Federal Hall we are reminded of the ones who served before us and those who served first. It is a humbling experience to stand on the site where the First Congress met, where the first President was sworn, where the Bill of Rights was introduced.

Every Member of the House and Senate and every citizen of this country can draw a straight line from the events in Federal Hall to the life we all know today. When Congress convened here, America was a Nation of scarcely 4 million souls. The tallest structure in the city was Trinity Church, which still stands at corner of Broadway and Wall Street.

The rollcall of that First Congress included signers of the Declaration of Independence and men who marched in George Washington's Army. Two gentlemen from Virginia still in their 30's served in that Congress. Their names were Madison and Monroe. All the Members knew that great responsibilities had come to them.

As Vice President John Adams observed, "A trust of the greatest magnitude is committed to this legislature and the eyes of the world are upon you."

In their actions, the Members of the First Congress met that test. And although this city was the Nation's Capital for only a short time, from those early days, the eyes of the world have continued to be on New York. One year ago, this great center of history, enterprise, and creativity suffered the gravest of cruelties and showed itself to be a place of valor and generosity and grace. Here, where so many innocent lives were suddenly taken, the world saw acts of kindness and heroism that will be remembered forever.

When President Bush introduced Mayor Giuliani and Governor Pataki at the Joint Session last September, it was, said one New Yorker, as if the Members of Congress had recognized that these two men had come directly off the battlefield.

Today, Congress gathers near that battlefield to honor the character

shown and the courage shown in New York these last 360 days, and to remember every innocent life taken in the attacks of September 11. Since the hour of those attacks, we have been a Nation at war called once again to defend our liberty and our lives and to save humanity from the worst of wars. As a Nation born in revolution, we know that our freedom came at a very high price. We have no intention now of letting it slip away.

The Members of the First Congress shaped events long into the future. The same is now asked of us. In the principles we stand for, the values we uphold, and the decisions we make we will set the course of this Nation and with it the future of human freedom and the peace of the world.

It is not given to us to know every turn of events to come. We know, however, that we are the elected servants of a good, a just, and a decent people. May we always act in that spirit, confident in our founding principles, clear in our purposes, choosing wisely and bowing only to divine providence.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk of the House of Representatives has laid upon the desk the list of representatives in attendance.

Vice President CHENEY. The Secretary of the Senate has laid upon the desk the list of Senators in attendance.

The list of Representatives and Senators in attendance is as follows:

MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN ATTENDANCE

The Honorable ANIBAL ACEVEDO-VILA  
The Honorable GARY L. ACKERMAN  
The Honorable ROBERT B. ADERHOLT  
The Honorable W. TODD AKIN  
The Honorable THOMAS H. ALLEN  
The Honorable ROBERT E. ANDREWS  
The Honorable RICHARD K. ARMEY  
The Honorable SPENCER BACHUS  
The Honorable JOHN ELIAS BALDACCI  
The Honorable TAMMY BALDWIN  
The Honorable CHARLES F. BASS  
The Honorable KEN BENTSEN  
The Honorable MARION BERRY  
The Honorable JUDY BIGGERT  
The Honorable ROD R. BLAGOJEVICH  
The Honorable ROY BLUNT  
The Honorable SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT  
The Honorable JOHN A. BOEHNER  
The Honorable HENRY BONILLA  
The Honorable DAVID E. BONIOR  
The Honorable JOHN BOOZMAN  
The Honorable ROBERT A. BORSKI  
The Honorable LEONARD L. BOSWELL  
The Honorable KEVIN BRADY  
The Honorable HENRY E. BROWN, JR.  
The Honorable RICHARD BURR  
The Honorable DAN BURTON  
The Honorable KEN CALVERT  
The Honorable SHELLEY MOORE  
CAPITO  
The Honorable MICHAEL E. CAPUANO  
The Honorable BRAD CARSON  
The Honorable MICHAEL N. CASTLE  
The Honorable STEVE CHABOT  
The Honorable SAXBY CHAMBLISS  
The Honorable DONNA M. CHRISTENSEN  
The Honorable EVA M. CLAYTON

The Honorable MAC COLLINS  
The Honorable JOHN CONYERS, JR.  
The Honorable JOHN COOKSEY  
The Honorable JERRY F. COSTELLO  
The Honorable CHRISTOPHER COX  
The Honorable PHILIP M. CRANE  
The Honorable JOSEPH CROWLEY  
The Honorable JOHN ABNEY  
CULBERSON  
The Honorable ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS  
The Honorable JIM DAVIS  
The Honorable JO ANN DAVIS  
The Honorable SUSAN A. DAVIS  
The Honorable TOM DAVIS  
The Honorable DIANA DEGETTE  
The Honorable ROSA L. DELAURO  
The Honorable LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART  
The Honorable JOHN T. DOOLITTLE  
The Honorable DAVID DREIER  
The Honorable JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.  
The Honorable JENNIFER DUNN  
The Honorable CHET EDWARDS  
The Honorable ROBERT L. EHRLICH, JR.  
The Honorable JO ANN EMERSON  
The Honorable ELIOT L. ENGEL  
The Honorable PHIL ENGLISH  
The Honorable ANNA G. ESHOO  
The Honorable BOB ETHERIDGE  
The Honorable LANE EVANS  
The Honorable SAM FARR  
The Honorable MIKE FERGUSON  
The Honorable MARK FOLEY  
The Honorable RANDY FORBES  
The Honorable HAROLD E. FORD, JR.  
The Honorable VITO FOSSELLA  
The Honorable RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN  
The Honorable MARTIN FROST  
The Honorable RICHARD A. GEPHARDT  
The Honorable JIM GIBBONS  
The Honorable WAYNE T. GILCHREST  
The Honorable BENJAMIN A. GILMAN  
The Honorable BOB GOODLATTE  
The Honorable LINDSEY O. GRAHAM  
The Honorable SAM GRAVES  
The Honorable GENE GREEN  
The Honorable MARK GREEN  
The Honorable JAMES C. GREENWOOD  
The Honorable FELIX J. GRUCCI, JR.  
The Honorable GIL GUTKNECHT  
The Honorable TONY P. HALL  
The Honorable JAMES V. HANSEN  
The Honorable JANE HARMAN  
The Honorable MELISSA A. HART  
The Honorable J. DENNIS HASTERT  
The Honorable ALCEE L. HASTINGS  
The Honorable ROBIN HAYES  
The Honorable J.D. HAYWORTH  
The Honorable WALLY HERGER  
The Honorable BARON P. HILL  
The Honorable EARL F. HILLIARD  
The Honorable MAURICE D. HINCHEY  
The Honorable DAVID L. HOBSON  
The Honorable JOSEPH M. HOFFFEL  
The Honorable RUSH D. HOLT  
The Honorable DARLENE HOOLEY  
The Honorable STEPHEN HORN  
The Honorable AMO HOUGHTON  
The Honorable STENY H. HOYER  
The Honorable KENNY C. HULSHOF  
The Honorable JAY INSLEE  
The Honorable JOHNNY ISAKSON  
The Honorable STEVE ISRAEL  
The Honorable DARRELL E. ISSA  
The Honorable JESSE L. JACKSON, JR.  
The Honorable SHEILA JACKSON-LEE  
The Honorable CHRISTOPHER JOHN

The Honorable EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON  
 The Honorable NANCY L. JOHNSON  
 The Honorable STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES  
 The Honorable PAUL E. KANJORSKI  
 The Honorable MARCY KAPTUR  
 The Honorable RIC KELLER  
 The Honorable SUE W. KELLY  
 The Honorable MARK R. KENNEDY  
 The Honorable PATRICK J. KENNEDY  
 The Honorable PETER T. KING  
 The Honorable JACK KINGSTON  
 The Honorable MARK STEVEN KIRK  
 The Honorable DENNIS J. KUCINICH  
 The Honorable RAY LAHOOD  
 The Honorable NICK LAMPSON  
 The Honorable JAMES R. LANGEVIN  
 The Honorable RICK LARSEN  
 The Honorable JOHN B. LARSON  
 The Honorable TOM LATHAM  
 The Honorable STEVEN C. LATOURETTE  
 The Honorable JAMES A. LEACH  
 The Honorable BARBARA LEE  
 The Honorable SANDER M. LEVIN  
 The Honorable JERRY LEWIS  
 The Honorable JOHN LEWIS  
 The Honorable RON LEWIS  
 The Honorable FRANK A. LOBIONDO  
 The Honorable NITA M. LOWEY  
 The Honorable FRANK D. LUCAS  
 The Honorable KEN LUCAS  
 The Honorable BILL LUTHER  
 The Honorable STEPHEN F. LYNCH  
 The Honorable CAROLYN MCCARTHY  
 The Honorable KAREN MCCARTHY  
 The Honorable JAMES P. MCGOVERN  
 The Honorable JOHN M. MCHUGH  
 The Honorable SCOTT MCINNIS  
 The Honorable HOWARD P. "BUCK" MCKEON  
 The Honorable MICHAEL R. MCNULTY  
 The Honorable CAROLYN B. MALONEY  
 The Honorable JAMES H. MALONEY  
 The Honorable JIM MATHESON  
 The Honorable MARTIN T. MEEHAN  
 The Honorable CARRIE P. MEEK  
 The Honorable GREGORY W. MEEKS  
 The Honorable ROBERT MENENDEZ  
 The Honorable JOHN L. MICA  
 The Honorable JUANITA MILLENDER-MCDONALD  
 The Honorable DAN MILLER  
 The Honorable JEFF MILLER  
 The Honorable DENNIS MOORE  
 The Honorable JAMES P. MORAN  
 The Honorable CONSTANCE A. MORELLA  
 The Honorable SUE WILKINS MYRICK  
 The Honorable JERROLD NADLER  
 The Honorable GRACE F. NAPOLITANO  
 The Honorable RICHARD E. NEAL  
 The Honorable GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, JR.  
 The Honorable ROBERT W. NEY  
 The Honorable ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON  
 The Honorable CHARLIE NORWOOD  
 The Honorable JAMES L. OBERSTAR  
 The Honorable JOHN W. OLVER  
 The Honorable MAJOR R. OWENS  
 The Honorable MICHAEL G. OXLEY  
 The Honorable BILL PASCRELL, JR.  
 The Honorable DONALD M. PAYNE  
 The Honorable NANCY PELOSI  
 The Honorable MIKE PENCE  
 The Honorable JOHN E. PETERSON

The Honorable THOMAS E. PETRI  
 The Honorable DAVID D. PHELPS  
 The Honorable JOSEPH R. PITTS  
 The Honorable TODD RUSSELL PLATTS  
 The Honorable RICHARD W. POMBO  
 The Honorable EARL POMEROY  
 The Honorable ROB PORTMAN  
 The Honorable DAVID E. PRICE  
 The Honorable DEBORAH PRYCE  
 The Honorable ADAM H. PUTNAM  
 The Honorable JACK QUINN  
 The Honorable JIM RAMSTAD  
 The Honorable CHARLES B. RANGEL  
 The Honorable THOMAS M. REYNOLDS  
 The Honorable BOB RILEY  
 The Honorable ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN  
 The Honorable MIKE ROSS  
 The Honorable STEVEN R. ROTHMAN  
 The Honorable EDWARD R. ROYCE  
 The Honorable PAUL RYAN  
 The Honorable JIM RYUN  
 The Honorable LORETTA SANCHEZ  
 The Honorable BERNARD SANDERS  
 The Honorable JIM SAXTON  
 The Honorable BOB SCHAFFER  
 The Honorable ADAM B. SCHIFF  
 The Honorable ROBERT C. SCOTT  
 The Honorable JOSE E. SERRANO  
 The Honorable PETE SESSIONS  
 The Honorable E. CLAY SHAW, JR.  
 The Honorable CHRISTOPHER SHAYS  
 The Honorable DON SHERWOOD  
 The Honorable JOHN SHIMKUS  
 The Honorable BILL SHUSTER  
 The Honorable ROB SIMMONS  
 The Honorable NICK SMITH  
 The Honorable VIC SNYDER  
 The Honorable JOHN M. SPRATT, JR.  
 The Honorable CLIFF STEARNS  
 The Honorable TED STRICKLAND  
 The Honorable JOHN SULLIVAN  
 The Honorable JOHN E. SUNUNU  
 The Honorable JOHN E. SWEENEY  
 The Honorable THOMAS G. TANCREDO  
 The Honorable ELLEN T. TAUSCHER  
 The Honorable JOHN R. THUNE  
 The Honorable TODD TIAHRT  
 The Honorable PATRICK J. TIBERI  
 The Honorable JOHN F. TIERNEY  
 The Honorable PATRICK J. TOOMEY  
 The Honorable EDOLPHUS TOWNS  
 The Honorable JIM TURNER  
 The Honorable FRED UPTON  
 The Honorable NYDIA M. VELAZQUEZ  
 The Honorable DAVID VITTER  
 The Honorable GREG WALDEN  
 The Honorable JAMES T. WALSH  
 The Honorable ZACH WAMP  
 The Honorable MAXINE WATERS  
 The Honorable WES WATKINS  
 The Honorable DIANE E. WATSON  
 The Honorable MELVIN L. WATT  
 The Honorable J.C. WATTS, JR.  
 The Honorable ANTHONY D. WEINER  
 The Honorable CURT WELDON  
 The Honorable DAVE WELDON  
 The Honorable ED WHITFIELD  
 The Honorable ROGER F. WICKER  
 The Honorable JOE WILSON  
 The Honorable LYNN C. WOOLSEY  
 The Honorable DAVID WU  
 The Honorable C.W. BILL YOUNG

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE IN ATTENDANCE

The Honorable GEORGE ALLEN  
 The Honorable MAX BAUCUS  
 The Honorable ROBERT F. BENNETT  
 The Honorable JOHN B. BREAUX

The Honorable SAM BROWNBACK  
 The Honorable MARIA CANTWELL  
 The Honorable JEAN CARNAHAN  
 The Honorable LINCOLN D. CHAFEE  
 The Honorable HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON  
 The Honorable SUSAN M. COLLINS  
 The Honorable JON S. CORZINE  
 The Honorable TOM DASCHLE  
 The Honorable MIKE DEWINE  
 The Honorable CHRISTOPHER J. DODD  
 The Honorable RUSSELL D. FEINGOLD  
 The Honorable BILL FRIST  
 The Honorable BOB GRAHAM  
 The Honorable JUDD GREGG  
 The Honorable JAMES M. JEFFORDS  
 The Honorable EDWARD M. KENNEDY  
 The Honorable JOHN F. KERRY  
 The Honorable MARY L. LANDRIEU  
 The Honorable PATRICK J. LEAHY  
 The Honorable CARL LEVIN  
 The Honorable JOSEPH I. LIEBERMAN  
 The Honorable TRENT LOTT  
 The Honorable JOHN MCCAIN  
 The Honorable BARBARA A. MIKULSKI  
 The Honorable FRANK H. MURKOWSKI  
 The Honorable BILL NELSON  
 The Honorable DON NICKLES  
 The Honorable JACK REED  
 The Honorable HARRY REID  
 The Honorable JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER IV

The Honorable PAUL S. SARBANES  
 The Honorable CHARLES E. SCHUMER  
 The Honorable RICHARD C. SHELBY  
 The Honorable GORDON SMITH  
 The Honorable OLYMPIA J. SNOWE  
 The Honorable ARLEN SPECTER  
 The Honorable DEBBIE STABENOW  
 The Honorable CRAIG THOMAS  
 The Honorable FRED THOMPSON  
 The Honorable GEORGE V. VOINOVICH  
 The Honorable JOHN W. WARNER  
 The Honorable PAUL WELLSTONE  
 The Honorable RON WYDEN

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the Honorable BENJAMIN GILMAN and the Honorable CHARLES RANGEL, Representatives from New York, and the Honorable HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON and the Honorable CHARLES SCHUMER, SENATORS from New York, in a reading and presentation of House Concurrent Resolution 448.

READING AND PRESENTATION OF HOUSE  
 CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 448

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Vice President, leaders of the House and the Senate, on behalf of BEN GILMAN, Senator SCHUMER and Senator CLINTON, and the entire New York congressional delegation, we would like to thank you for your support of this resolution that gives us in New York an opportunity to say thank you for the way you responded to the attack on our city and our State.

You give our mayor and our governor an opportunity to be here on this historic event to say you did not treat us like New Yorkers, you treated us like Americans.

The text of the Concurrent Resolution was read as follows:

Mr. RANGEL. "Whereas on September the 11, 2001, thousands of innocent people were killed and injured in a combined terrorist attack involving

four hijacked aircraft, the World Trade Center, and the Pentagon;

"Whereas in the aftermath of the attacks, thousands more were left grieving for beloved family and friends, livelihoods were compromised, and businesses and property were damaged and lost;"

Mr. GILMAN. "Whereas the greatest loss of life, personal injury, and physical destruction occurred in and was sustained by the City of New York;

"Whereas Government and the American people responded decisively through the bravery, sacrifice and toil of the fire and rescue workers, law enforcement, building trades, caregivers, Armed Forces, and millions more who through their many expressions of care and compassion brought forth comfort, hope, and the promise of recovery;"

Senator CLINTON. "Whereas the City of New York attended to the aftermath of the destruction of the World Trade Center with profound respect for the victims and compassion to the survivors; and

"Whereas the City of New York has invited the Congress to meet at the site of the original Federal Hall, where the First Congress of the United States convened on March 4, 1789: Now, therefore, be it"

Senator SCHUMER. "Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That, in remembrance of the victims and the heroes of September 11, 2001, and in recognition of the courage and spirit of the City of New York, the Congress shall conduct a special meeting in Federal Hall, New York, New York, on September 6, 2002.

Passed by the House of Representatives, July 25, 2002.

Passed by the Senate, July 26, 2002."

(Applause.)  
The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Members present, on behalf of themselves and the Congress of the United States, do hereby affirm the aforesaid Concurrent Resolution.

Would Mayor Bloomberg and Governor Pataki please come forward and accept the Concurrent Resolution.

Mayor Bloomberg and Governor Pataki of New York accepted the Concurrent Resolution.

(Applause.)  
The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the Honorable VITO FOSSELLA, Representative from New York, and the Honorable SUSAN COLLINS, Senator from Maine, in a reading and presentation of the commemorative plaque.

READING AND PRESENTATION OF  
COMMEMORATIVE PLAQUE

Senator COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Vice President, on behalf of the United States Congress, we present this commemorative plaque to Director Mainella for her stewardship of our Nation's treasures, especially this building, Federal Hall.

The plaque is inscribed as follows:  
"Commemorative Joint Meeting of the Congress of the United States of America in Federal Hall, New York, New York, this Sixth Day of September, Two Thousand and Two."

Mr. FOSSELLA. "Convened in remembrance of the victims and heroes

of September 11, 2001, and in recognition of the courage and spirit of the City of New York.

"This gift to Federal Hall from the Congress of the United States of America was made from a section of Aquia Creek, Virginia, sandstone and used as an original building material of the United States Capitol. It was removed on the East Central Front extension in 1958."

The SPEAKER. Director Mainella, please come forward and accept the commemorative plaque.

Director Mainella accepted the commemorative plaque.

(Applause.)  
The SPEAKER. Billy Collins, Poet Laureate of the United States of America, will now read a poem written for this occasion entitled "The Names."

READING OF "THE NAMES" BY BILLY COLLINS,  
POET LAUREATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. COLLINS. This poem is dedicated to the victims of September 11, and to their survivors.

"THE NAMES"

Yesterday, I lay awake in the palm of the night.

A fine rain stole in, unhelped by any breeze,  
And when I saw the silver glaze on the windows,

I started with A, with Ackerman, as it happened,

Then Baxter and Calabro,  
Davis and Eberling, names falling into place  
As droplets fell through the dark.

Names printed on the ceiling of the night.  
Names slipping around a water bend.  
Twenty-six willows on the banks of a stream.

In the morning, I walked out barefoot  
Among thousands of flowers  
Heavy with dew like the eyes of tears,

And each had a name—  
Fiori inscribed on a yellow petal  
Then Gonzalez and Han, Ishikawa and Jenkins.

Names written in the air  
And stitched into the cloth of the day.  
A name under a photograph taped to a mailbox.

Monogram on a torn shirt.  
I see you spelled out on storefront windows  
And on the bright unfurled awnings of this city.

I say the syllables as I turn a corner—  
Kelly and Lee,  
Medina, Nardella, and O'Connor.

When I peer into the woods,  
I see a thick tangle where letters are hidden  
As in a puzzle concocted for children.  
Parker and Quigley in the twigs of an ash,  
Rizzo, Schubert, Torres, and Upton.  
Secrets in the boughs of an ancient maple.

Names written in the pale sky.  
Names rising in the underdraft amid buildings.  
Names silent in stone  
Or cried out behind a door.

Names blown over the earth and out to sea.  
In the evenings—weakening light, the last swallows.

A boy on a lake lifts his oars.  
A woman by a window puts a match to a candle,  
And the names are outlined on the rose clouds—

Vanacore and Wallace,  
(let X stand, if it can, for the ones unfound)  
Then Young and Ziminsky, the final jolt of Z.

Names etched on the head of a pin.  
One name spanning a bridge, another under-  
going a tunnel.

A blue name needled into the skin.

Names of citizens, workers, mothers and fathers,

The bright-eyed daughter, the quick son.  
Alphabet of names in green rows in a field.  
Names in the small tracks of birds.  
Names lifted from a hat  
Or balanced on the tip of the tongue.  
Names wheeled into the dim warehouse of memory.

So many names, there is barely room on the walls of the heart.

(Applause.)

The SPEAKER. The Chair now recognizes the Honorable RICHARD GEPHARDT, Representative from Missouri and Democratic Leader of the United States House of Representatives.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Vice President, Mr. Speaker, and my fellow colleagues of the United States Congress, today we speak of the unspeakable, we remember the unimaginable, and we reaffirm our utmost resolve to defend the birthright of this land and our gift outright to this world: Ideals of liberty and tolerance that will never die.

Today, we say to the families who look to this September 11 and know that they will know the pain of their piercing loss all over again, we are with you as one, as the family of America. We pray that, for you, memory will bring hope as well as tears.

We have faith that love out lasts life, and you prove it every day as you carry on the dream of a lost husband or a wife, for the child that was both of yours and, in the truest sense, always will be.

We think of those last calls on cell phones from a doomed building or plane. Those last good-byes. Yet the life of a good person is like a wellspring that does not run dry. Nothing reminds us more powerfully of that than the rescuers of September 11, so many of them taken too, who rescued our national spirit and, amid the smoke and the darkness at noon, sent a flickering light that became a shining beacon for America.

So we have wept together, we have prayed together, given to each other, and stood side by side since September 11 in common humanity and national purpose. The sorrow has been matched by strength. America is on a mission. Not retribution or revenge, not just to defeat terrorism, but to show once again that good can triumph over evil and freedom can overcome fanaticism, as we did in different forums in a global arena twice before in the past century.

Some say that September 11, 2001, is another date that will live in infamy. Surely that is true, but it is also true that we have never known an assault like this, not just on our Armed Forces, but on our people. Not just on our buildings and our possessions, or even on the principles that we profess, but on the very foundation of this open, diverse, democratic society.

We have grown accustomed, too accustomed, to war and slaughter in our world. But most always it was "over there." One place it came before in the heartland was the homegrown terrorism that struck in Oklahoma City. Today, our caring and thoughts are there as well. And they are a half a

world away with the young Americans who are on the front lines of freedom from fear.

For all our differences, how remarkably one we are all today. From Ground Zero to a sacred field in Pennsylvania, to a shattered but now rebuilt wing of the Pentagon, and all across this broad land. On the fatal flights of September 11, courage and resistance knew no bounds of party or race or status. They included a young father, a conservative columnist, and a gay man.

E Pluribus Unum.

So while we discuss and debate the next decisions, on the fundamental issue let there be no doubt. In this great and faithful struggle there are no Republicans, there are no Democrats, there are only Americans. None of us, no matter how long we live or what else marks our time, will ever forget September 11. And all of us, in the name of those who were lost for a concept of liberty that must never be lost, and in the cause of civilization itself, are as determined as an earlier generation of Americans to gain the inevitable triumph, so help us God.

(Applause.)

Vice President CHENEY. The Chair now recognizes the Honorable TRENT LOTT, the Senator from Mississippi and the Republican Leader of the United States Senate.

Senator LOTT. Mr. Vice President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the Congress, and distinguished guests, on behalf of the Senate and a united Congress, it is truly an honor to stand in this place in this city, New York City, today.

We are here to remember and to continue to mourn those that lost their lives, those innocent men, women, and children that were killed in that horrible event, September 11, a year ago.

We are here to show our continued appreciation for those that struggled so mightily to free and to save those that were trapped in the aftermath of the experience here in New York City and at the Pentagon.

But we are also here to express our recommitment to the people of New York and Pennsylvania and Virginia that we are with you. We will continue our efforts to help you to rebuild physically and spiritually, and to recommit ourselves to do everything in our power to make sure that America is secure against this horrible event or anything like it ever happening again.

Over the years, New York City has been called many things, from New Amsterdam to the Big Apple. Today, the Congress of the United States, Congressman RANGEL, call it home. We are here, we are comfortable here. We are here to stand with the people in this city because it is symbolic of how we stand together all across America.

We came here a year ago, the week after the infamous date. We expressed our commitment and we have been working every since to keep that commitment, and we will continue to do so.

This is a special place, as has already been said, because the First Congress began the work here that we continue this day. The work of ordered liberty, preserving, expanding the freedoms that now, as then, are the inalienable right of every person.

Two centuries ago, there were those who thought this was all nonsense. In their ignorance and arrogance, they called America a doomed folly. But history overtook them and their crowns and armies are part of the dustbin of history. There are those like them today who cannot see beyond the limits of their own hatred. It is so hard for us in America to even understand why there would be this hatred. They do not understand that in the unending struggle against tyranny, divine providence by whatever name we use is always on the side of freedom.

When the First Congress was meeting here in New York in January, 1790, President Washington asked its Members for "the cool and deliberate exertion of your patriotism, firmness and wisdom." As we face today's challenge to our country, we pledge to the people of New York just what we ask of them and all Americans: The cool and deliberate exertion of your patriotism, firmness, and wisdom.

We have seen it in this city. We have seen it in America, and we are here to do our part in that effort. The duration of our present conflict and its eventual price may be in doubt, but there can be no doubt as to its outcome. From this city's day of horror, out of all the loss and sorrow, has come a strength. I have seen it all across America. A resolve. A determination which, from Manhattan, to Mississippi, now binds us together for the mighty work that lies ahead. Thank you very much.

(Applause.)

Vice President CHENEY. The Chair now recognizes the Honorable TOM DASCHLE, the Senator from South Dakota and Majority Leader of the United States Senate.

Senator DASCHLE. Mr. Vice President, Mr. Speaker, distinguished visitors and my colleagues, the United States Congress has come here to commemorate a shattering experience. One that has transformed America.

The poet Yeats, after a moment of violent upheaval in his own country, wrote: "All is changed. Changed utterly. A terrible beauty is born."

As we near the first anniversary of September 11 with profound sadness, our hearts ache for those who died and for their families and loved ones. At the same time, we are filled with an abiding sense of gratitude to the people who live and work in this great city, especially the courageous workers and rescuers, for the way they inspired and stunned a wounded Nation.

In their countless acts of heroism and compassion, a terrible beauty was born. In an hour of horror and grief, they showed us how to go on.

Here in New York, at the Pentagon, and in that lonely field in Pennsyl-

vania, the wounds the terrorist inflicted were deep. But America's resolve was even deeper.

Let history record that the terrorists failed. They sought to destroy America by attacking what they thought were our greatest strengths, but they did not understand the true strength of America is not steel, it is not concrete, it is our belief in the ideals enshrined in our Constitution and in our Bill of Rights. It is in our shared faith in liberty and our unwavering commitment to each other.

So what happened on September 11 did not diminish our strength. It renewed it. We stand united today as proud citizens of the oldest and strongest democracy on earth. Our faith in that democracy and in our future is absolute and unshakable.

Next Wednesday, September 11, an eternal flame will be lit in Battery Park. That flame will symbolize our determination never, ever to forget.

We will never forget the heart-breaking loss.

We will never forget the selfless heroism.

We will never forget the terrible beauty that was born here one year ago.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

The SPEAKER. We are gathered here today in this ceremonial session to pay tribute to the people of New York and to the people of New York City who have suffered great loss, but persevered in the face of adversity. In doing so, we pay tribute to the American spirit.

It is altogether appropriate that we meet here today in Federal Hall. After all, it was here that the First Congress met to ratify the Bill of Rights and to inaugurate our first President of the United States, George Washington.

As in 1789, when ordinary Americans did extraordinary things to create a new Nation conceived in liberty and dedication to freedom, on September 11, ordinary Americans exhibited extraordinary courage in fighting a horrific evil.

New York lost hundreds of sons and daughters in that brutal attack on our Nation's freedom. She lost firemen and custodians, stockbrokers, police officers, construction workers and executives.

We also suffered a great loss in Virginia when a plane slammed into the Pentagon, and in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, when another plane that was headed for Washington, D.C., was brought down by the efforts of brave passengers.

We still feel the loss of every single person who perished on that fateful day. But as we lament the loss of life, we can marvel at the bravery of those who rushed in to help.

Such bravery was on display when Battalion Chief Orio J. Palmer and Fire Marshal Ronald Bucca of the New York Fire Department climbed to the 78th floor of the World Trade Center to organize a rescue. Their efforts saved the lives of dozens of people.

Bravery was also on display when several passengers of United Flight 93 decided that they would not let the terrorist complete their plans. They sacrificed themselves rather than let the terrorists win.

Stories of uncommon heroism were common on September 11. The genius of America could be found in the sacrifices of these brave martyrs of freedom.

As we remember September 11, we must look forward to the day when we complete the task at hand, when we vanquish once and for all the terrorists who seek to take away our Nation's freedom.

We thank those Americans who serve in our Nation's Armed Forces who fight to preserve our freedom and still work to bring terrorists to justice.

We elected Members of the 107th Congress, like those Members gathered in this location of the First Congress, simply reflect the desires of a people who cherish liberty and are willing to fight for freedom.

Let us always remember those we lost on September 11, and may God continue to bless America.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

"GOD BLESS AMERICA" SUNG BY CHAMBER CHOIR, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY.

The SPEAKER. The Stuyvesant High School Chamber Choir will now sing "God Bless America."

The Chamber Choir, Stuyvesant High School, sang "God Bless America."

(Applause.)

The Members and guests sang "God Bless America."

The SPEAKER. Ladies and gentlemen of the House and the Senate, this concludes the special ceremonial meeting of the Congress. Members are asked to remain in their seats and make their exit with the colors.

The Chair will assure that the record of these proceedings will be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The proceedings are closed.

The Colors were retired by the Color Guard composed of members of the New York City Fire Department, New York City Police Department, New York State Unified Court System Officers, Port Authority of New York and New Jersey Police, and the United States Capitol Police.

[Whereupon, the Commemorative Joint Meeting of the Congress was adjourned.]

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise first to thank all my colleagues for voting to bring the Congress here to New York. Its been more than 200 years since Congress last met in New York City. It is a fitting tribute that Congress has returned here at this most sorrowful time.

The past year has been a tragic and very difficult time for me and my fellow New Yorkers. We watched in horror as terrorists hijacked two commercial airliners and slammed them into the World Trade Center. We watched in horror as the Twin Towers came down and dust and debris blanketed lower Manhattan. We watched in horror as the

names of the more than 3,000 people murdered that day were announced.

But, in the days and weeks that followed, we New Yorkers experienced something else. We felt the hopes and prayers of millions of Americans flow over us. We felt the pride of being an American swell and invigorate us all. We felt the determination of the greatest nation the earth has every known renew itself and commit to rebuilding.

The terrorists intended many things with their attack. They sought to grievously wound our nation. And we were—we paid with the blood of our fathers and mothers, sons and daughters, and brother and sisters. They sought to disrupt our economy. And they did—billions of dollars have been lost and will be spent on recovery.

The terrorists also sought to incite fear into the hearts and souls of every American. But, they FAILED. Instead, they inspired a nation of freedom loving people to stand up to those who would seek to deny them their liberties, their justice, and the American way of life. They inspired us to fight back, so that our children's children will grow up in a world where they can safely speak their views, engage in the political system, and worship in their own way.

As we meet here, in this historic location, I am reminded of one of our country's greatest Presidents, Abraham Lincoln. His words, spoken more than a century ago, are most fitting today: "we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

#### HOUR OF MEETING ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 2002

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Tuesday, September 10, 2002, it adjourn to meet at noon on Wednesday, September 11.

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

There was no objection.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTENTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 3210, TERRORISM RISK PROTEC- TION ACT

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 7(c) of rule XXII, I hereby announce my intention to offer tomorrow a motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 3210.

The form of the motion is as follows:

Mr. FOSSELLA moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 3210, be instructed to agree to the provisions contained in section 11 of the Senate amendment, relating to satisfaction of judgments from frozen assets of terrorists, terrorist organizations, and the state sponsors of terrorism.

Mr. Speaker, I intend to offer this motion on behalf of myself and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT).

#### OPENING VICTORY FOR THE HOUSTON TEXANS OVER THE DALLAS COWBOYS

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

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I intend to share my 1 minute with my colleague, the gentlewoman from Houston, Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Mr. Speaker, it has been a difficult year for Houston, between floods and Enron and reduced energy production, but last night I watched a community come together. Last night, the National Football League came back to Houston after more than 5 years of being gone, and we watched the Houston Texans, a new expansion team, take on our cross-State rivals, the Dallas Cowboys, on prime time Sunday night at the Texas Super Bowl.

I watched as a team that was not expected to win literally won convincingly. It had not happened in 41 years that an expansion team won their first regular season game. I want to congratulate the Houston Texans and Bob McNair for their effort, and they played like veterans.

To quote Willy Nelson, "Momma, don't let your babies grow up to be cowboys," and with the Houston Texans, the pro football team, we now have a new sheriff in town.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREEN of Texas. I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Are the Members ready for football? They never believed we can do it; yes, we can. We have the Houston spirit. That spirit is that we won as an expansion team, the first time since 1961: Houston Texans 19, Dallas Cowboys simply 10.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) has expired.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have an additional 30 seconds.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREEN of Texas. I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Let me say, Mr. Speaker, the hometown boy, Clay Johnson, sang the catchy theme song and the Rocking Reliant stadium stood tall behind our Houston Texans.

I, too, would like to thank Bob McNair, the community, and all the fans that were out there, because we have ourselves a number one team, which is first in line, first in team, and first in scoring: The Houston Texans 19, the Dallas Cowboys 10. Victory for us yesterday.

CONGRATULATING THE VALLEY SPORTS AMERICAN LITTLE LEAGUE BASEBALL TEAM

(Mrs. NORTHUP asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. NORTHUP. Mr. Speaker, the Valley Sports American Little League Team from Louisville won not only the World Series in this country, but the International World Series. This is a group of 11-year-old youngsters that not only played terrific games all the way through the playoffs, but conducted themselves with such sportsmanship and were such gracious winners that they captured the hearts not only of people in Louisville, Kentucky, but people all across this country.

They were totally unknown, went into the tournament with all the confidence and all the toughness that we would expect a group of 11-year-olds to have. They won the series in this country on Saturday night, and then won the International World Series on Sunday night.

They had the wonderful opportunity of meeting the President of the United States when he was in Louisville last week, and have been greeted with applause all across our community and all across this country. I just rise to recognize them.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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 the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. FILNER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

BANKRUPTCY REFORM

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

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening grievously concerned about the direction this House may be going as it considers the bankruptcy conference report.

G.K. Chesterton once said, the reformer is always right about what is wrong, and he is generally wrong about what is right. But we in this House

may have the opportunity to do the work of reformers and the obligation to do what is right this week.

The bankruptcy reform bill has languished in Congress, Mr. Speaker, since before many of us were Members, including me. Many Members of both houses labored tirelessly to reform the old law. I honor them for their outstanding work.

I especially respect those from this House who worked so diligently and faithfully as conferees. They did produce a bill that will eliminate many of the abuses in the current system, encourage personal responsibility, reduce bogus filings, and will put spouses and children in a favored position in collecting obligations owed them by those who seek to hide behind our country's bankruptcy laws.

Mr. Speaker, I heard from my friends from finance and in retailing. They tell me that the bankruptcy reform accomplishes many good things. I cannot nor do I want to disagree with them. Yet, Mr. Speaker, and I say this advisedly, if this House sends this bankruptcy conference report to the President, without question we will have reformed the system, but we will not have done the right thing. We will have been wrong about what is right.

Mr. Speaker, as we all well know, there is language in this conference report that could deny the protection of bankruptcy laws to nonviolent protesters active in the right to life; not violent bomb-throwers or those who physically assault women at abortion clinics, as has been reported. No, as a just and peaceful society, we cannot support private violence for any cause. Mr. Speaker, we are talking about the quiet, dignified men and women who do no more than pray, sing hymns, or hold placards outside abortion clinics, men and women who are doing no more than what the first amendment of the Constitution provides, which every single one of us in this House swore an oath to uphold.

Mr. Speaker, even if we disagree with every fiber of our being, every one of us should be opposed to those laws and tactics that squelch legitimate speech and scare people from expressing their opinions. The bankruptcy law provides the tools to chill not only our first amendment rights of free speech, but our very soul as a Nation. Using the force of law to squelch dissent is unacceptable.

Mr. Speaker, this law, which was crafted so carefully to permit some protests but crush others, will have just that result. The wealthy and powerful will turn their lawyers loose on quiet, peaceful protesters for no reason other than that they dislike the content of the speech. The powerful law firms for abortion rights interests will see to it that peaceful protesters are hauled into the justice system, are forced into settlement that forever forecloses dissent, or into the risk of threats to take their homes, property, and businesses as long as they live.

We will have done the right thing in reforming the bankruptcy code if we pass this report, but, Mr. Speaker, we will have injured the first amendment. We will have set the precedent that the powerful can use the force of law to stamp out disagreeable speech, and we will have cruelly laid the foundation for a permanent debtors' class. This is a legacy I am not prepared to leave my country.

Mr. Speaker, as I think about the blessing that is America, and as I remember those who sacrificed so that I might exercise the right to disagree with my colleagues this evening, I cannot escape the haunting, simple words of the prophet Micah who says, "He has shown you what is good, to do justice, to love kindness, to walk humbly with your God."

With all the respect and honor that is in me to my colleagues, and especially my colleagues who labored so long on this bankruptcy bill, I believe it is incumbent upon us to remove the offending language and send it back to the other body to honor and protect our Constitution, and not miss this calling to do justice to peaceful Americans who would express their dissent in this, the most troubling issue facing our Nation.

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

(Mr. DEFAZIO addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

CONGRESSIONAL CUBAN POLITICAL PRISONERS INITIATIVE: MAYDA BARBARA JORDAN CONTRERAS

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw attention to a courageous struggle that is taking place on the island of Cuba. While Fidel Castro maintains his stranglehold on freedom of expression, association, and assembly, a growing number of nonviolent dissidents are speaking out to demand civil liberties and basic human rights for Cuba's 11 million citizens.

However, being brave enough to stand up to the regime can come at great personal cost. Opponents of the state are subject to punishments ranging from harassment and loss of employment to beatings and imprisonment. According to the best estimates of human rights groups, Cuban democracy groups, government and non-government organizations, there are over 400 political dissidents now languishing in Cuban jails. No other country of Cuba's size has held so many political prisoners for so long and under such cruel circumstances.

I am proud, Mr. Speaker, to be a member of Cuba Libertad's Congressional Cuban Prisoners Initiative. The

initiative is a bipartisan effort to promote respect for human rights and democratic change in Cuba. Twelve prisoners have been selected to serve as symbols for the more than 400 men and women who are suffering in Cuban prisons for the expression of their political beliefs.

I would like to take this opportunity to highlight one such prisoner, Mayda Barbara Jordan. Mayda was one of hundreds of Cubans who sought freedom during the 1994 dissident uprising known as the Maleconazo, where hundreds of Cubans took to the streets to demand liberty. Mayda was arrested along with her sister for participating in this mass protest and trying to provide a better life for her family.

Her crime? The Cuban government calls it piracy. Her charge reflects the Cuban government's policy of sentencing dissidents for serious criminal acts in an effort to deny the existence of political prisoners.

□ 1930

Mayda is a mother of two young children and is suffering from the 8th year of a 15-year prison sentence. Mayda has served time in solitary confinement and has been denied family visits for continuing to voice dissent against the regime and refusing to undergo reeducation.

Her sentence is meant to dissuade others from protesting or leaving Cuba. I urge my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, to join with me and demand the release of Mayda and all of Cuba's estimated 400 political prisoners. Through our efforts and those of such groups as Cuba Libertad, we can draw attention to the continuing atrocities against political prisoners in Cuba and let Castro know that we will not remain silent while these individuals are beaten, tortured and denied access to medical care.

Mayda Jordan and all those advocating for freedom and democracy in Cuba need international recognition for their courageous struggle. Their lives and the birth of a new democratic Cuba depend on it, Mr. Speaker.

#### HONORING DR. JERRY DONAL JEWELL

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on August 17, 2002, Arkansas lost a great public servant and a fighter for social justice with the passing of Jerry Donal Jewell, a Little Rock dentist who made political history when he was elected in 1992 as the first African American president pro tem of the Arkansas State Senate.

A sharecropper's son, Dr. Jewell, who was born during the Great Depression, died at the age of 71 in a Little Rock hospital after a brief battle with cancer. Born in Crittenden County, Arkansas, Dr. Jewell attended public school in West Memphis. He later earned his

B.S. degree from AM&N College, which is now the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff, and his doctorate of dental surgery degree from Meharry Medical School in Nashville, Tennessee.

He continued to practice dentistry for over 30 years in Little Rock until his death. Dr. Jewell was the first African American since reconstruction elected to the State Senate for the State of Arkansas. Until his election in 1973, no African American has been elected to the State Senate in the State of Arkansas in 80 years. Between 1963 and 1967 he was president of the Little Rock branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He became a lifetime member and president of the Arkansas Conference of the NAACP from 1965 to 1972. During this time and before, he worked throughout the State of Arkansas fighting segregation and racial injustice with the noted civil rights activist Daisy Bates and her husband L.C. Bates. Dr. Jewell played a role in national politics when he served on the National Democratic Party Credential Commission in 1972 and the National Democratic Party Charter Commission from 1972 to 1974.

Dr. Jewell was a hard worker and dedicated public servant who survived the harsh struggles of poverty to succeed not only in education but politics and medical practice. He became the acting Governor of Arkansas, as a matter of fact, when President Clinton was elected President; and when Governor Jim Guy Tucker left the State to come to the inauguration for 5 days, Dr. Jewell was acting governor, and during that time granted executive clemency to two individuals who were facing death row. Of course, that created quite a stir; but nevertheless he prevailed and hung in.

I am proud to know that we attended the same university, we are members of the same fraternity, Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, and I am pleased to note that a great American did indeed provide tremendous service, not only to the State of Arkansas, but to the Nation as a whole.

#### HONORING DR. JERRY DONAL JEWELL

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

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to add my voice to those acknowledging the passing several weeks ago of State Senator Jerry Jewell in Arkansas.

I served with Senator Jewell from 1991 to 1993 as Congressman DAVIS noted, who, by the way, is an Arkansas native. He left Arkansas when he was 19, but he has never forgotten where he came from.

It was my pleasure also to serve with Senator Jewell in the State Senate. He certainly made history by being the first African American since Recon-

struction to be elected to the State Senate. He was the first African American president pro tem and he became acting Governor. In Arkansas the way our Constitution works is if the Governor or lieutenant governor leaves the State, they lose their power as Governor, so Senator Jerry Jewell became acting Governor.

He had a very colorful civil rights history. I attended his funeral a couple weeks ago, and Dr. Roosevelt Brown told this story how when they were young men the efforts to try to desegregate a swimming pool during the summertime in Little Rock that basically involved Senator Jewell talking to the young person at the gate and two or three other young African American men running past and jumping in the pool and immediately all the white folks jumping out, the kind of story now that we think is humorous but at the time was deadly serious. It was a sign of his courage that he participated in those kinds of events.

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and I want to acknowledge the passing of Senator Jewell, the part of history he played in Arkansas, and the loss to his friends and family.

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

(Mr. CUMMINGS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### CONCERNING THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION POLICY FOR A "PRE-EMPTIVE" WAR AGAINST IRAQ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, like all Americans, I am concerned about the state of affairs in the world today, and how the United States government responds to the changing nature of threats to our national security—especially as we near the one-year anniversary of September 11th, how the Bush administration reacts to these challenges and its approach to solving other international challenges.

We are all committed to acting decisively to win the war on terrorism, and President Bush has had my full support in that effort. In fact, Congress voted as one voice after September 11th to give the President both moral support and authority to prosecute the war on terror and to bring those responsible for the attacks to justice.

I am also concerned that the proposed "pre-emptive war" against Iraq will divert the nation's attention and limited resources from our war on terrorism as well as from domestic needs, such as building up the economy and a prescription drug benefit for our seniors.

In speeches last week, Vice President CHENEY contemplated a "pre-emptive war" against Iraq—one giant step beyond the President's stated goal of a "regime change" that would oust Iraqi president Saddam Hussein, something most of us thought should have happened a decade ago. But Vice President CHENEY'S "preemptive" prescription for dealing

with Iraq represents a radical departure from two centuries of U.S. defense and foreign policy and it should be the subject of Congressional hearings and a vigorous public debate.

Also of concern are a number of arrogant and ideological statements made by other Bush administration officials over the course of the last couple of weeks. Especially troubling are those suggesting that the President already has the authority to attack Iraq at will and doesn't need to consult with and get the approval of this Congress by virtue of the 1991 resolution authorizing the use of force in Desert Storm and last fall's resolution supporting the war on terror. At best, this is simplicity without reason, and reason enough to make the U.S. Constitution "required reading" for presidential appointees.

Without ambiguity, the Constitution vested in Congress two powers, among others—the power of the purse and the power to declare war. And the War Powers Resolution of 1973 clearly calls for collective judgment of both Congress and the President in time of war. The act gives the President the authority to act alone only when there is an emergency, an act of defense against a threat; examples would be Pearl Harbor and the September 11th attacks. In others cases a Declaration of War or Statutory Authority must be issued.

President Bush has said that Iraq is governed by evil forces who possess weapons of mass destruction but he has not insisted on an immediate resumption of unfettered weapons inspection by the United Nations as one way of proving his point. Secretary Powell's call for U.N. inspections is a hopeful sign that the Administration is reconsidering. The President and his team should follow the example of his father and make the case to the American people, their Representatives and Senators in Congress, and to the world community that Saddam Hussein poses a real and dangerous and verifiable threat—not only to his own people and Iraq's neighbors in the Middle East—but to the United States and world peace.

From such an exercise, the President could rebuild and perhaps strengthen the coalition of nations that successfully prosecuted the Gulf War, dealing with Iraq from a position of unquestioned strength—based on a broad international consensus. This path also has the virtue of assuring that all other methods to resolve the situation have been tried and there is no other alternative. It's worth noting that this is the same strategy President Bush followed in getting other nations to join us in the fight against terrorism. He would be well advised to follow the same course as he ponders what to do with the Iraq situation.

On the face of it, it may seem easier to make war than to create peace, but it's worth remembering history's lesson that the costs of war are high—in human lives, resources, domestic needs left unmet and other global challenges, while the rewards of peace are far greater, measured by the savings of what would otherwise be lost or wasted—as the Bible says, "Blessed are the Peace-makers."

Mr. President and Mr. Vice President, "Blessed are the Peace-makers," and war should be the last resort, not the first. If you have exhausted all best efforts to resolve the conflict with Iraq by all other means—by prevention, not pre-emption—without success, then the Congress, the American people and the world will give you the mightiest weapon to

be had in an arsenal: the moral authority to exercise leadership and prosecute a war that serves the common interest of humanity and advances the noble cause of world peace.

#### RUSSIAN/UNITED STATES ENERGY COOPERATION

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

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to encourage our colleagues to support a new direction for America as outlined by both our President and the President of Russia, President Putin.

Later on this month there will be a major energy summit in Houston, Texas, sponsored by the U.S. Energy Association. It will have the major energy players in our country and Russia come together to see ways we can cooperate.

This follows on with recommendations that many in this body took in a document that we produced last fall entitled, "A New Time, A New Beginning" which one-third of the House and Senate joined together in supporting. One of our major tenets was that we should work together with Russia on their energy exploration and development. The reason this is so critically important is, obviously, America's dependence on Middle Eastern crude and the problem it causes us as evidenced by the current crisis in the Middle East. Russia has huge supplies of energy. We have a need; we have the technology. We should be working together.

To that end, Mr. Speaker, there are a number of initiatives under way. I am circulating a memo in the House which I would encourage our colleagues to sign which is a joint statement that will be signed by both Members of the Congress, the House and the Senate, and members of the Duma and Federation Council. This document is followed through in a piece of legislation that I will introduce this week; and hopefully we can have that bill on the House floor before we adjourn at the end of September. In fact, my intent is to have the Duma ratify the document at the end of September. Eight hours later in Washington, the Congress will ratify the same document that calls for an expanded U.S.-Russian cooperation on energy.

Mr. Speaker, that document and the joint statement are as follows:

#### JOINT STATEMENT OF THE MEMBERS OF THE U.S. CONGRESS AND R.F. FEDERAL ASSEMBLY ON NEW ENERGY AND TRADE COOPERATION BETWEEN TWO NATIONS

On behalf of the U.S. Congress and members of the Russian Federal Assembly we strongly support the recent decision by President Bush on June 6, 2002 to extend market status to the Russian economy. The granting of market status is one of many mutually beneficial measures our two governments should continue to pursue to promote long-term engagement and integration of Russia into the world economy. A key component of new engagement is mutual ef-

forts to bring greater stability to world energy markets and to support sustained economic growth in Russia and the United States.

Russia, with its vast oil and gas resources, a growing and diverse number of private sector companies, and a renewed commitment to investment by international energy companies, offers a unique opportunity to provide stability to an often volatile and insecure world energy market. We recognize that Russia and the U.S. can play a critical role in supporting energy development among the resource rich countries of the former Soviet Union (FSU).

In the coming months we will revitalize the work of the Duma-Congress Study Group on energy policy and coordinate our efforts with our respective Parliaments as well as efforts now underway by the government agencies of the United States and Russia. Among the specific legislative and other measures we commit to pursue are:

U.S. Congressional action to remove trade and economic barriers, including outdated laws no longer applicable to this New Time and New Beginning, such as the review provisions contained in the Jackson-Vanik Amendment of the 1974 Trade Act.

Duma action to strengthen investment incentives in the Russian energy sector, such as full implementation of Production Sharing legislation, encouragement of regulatory reform, and other measures to attract international investment into the Russian energy sectors. Of specific concern are legislative and related policy measures to permit full implementation of projects on Sakhalin Island and in the *Timan-Pechora* region, all of which offer unique opportunities to increase world and U.S. supplies of petroleum.

Regulatory and investment frameworks to expand Russia's oil and gas export capacities.

Joint parliamentary support for Russia's ascension to the WTO.

High level and sustained exchanges on energy development between official entities and private sector companies of Russia and the United States.

As our two governments proceed with this important Energy Dialogue we call upon them to consult widely with interested parties to promote exchanges and to seek support from the broadest cross section of our business and civil societies. Among the important non-governmental groups we value highly and whom we will continue to consult with are the Moscow International Petroleum Club, US-Russia Business Council, American Chamber of Commerce in Moscow, Russian-American Council for Business Cooperation, American-Russian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and other related entities that can play a critical role in policy assessments and promoting private sector exchanges. We will encourage the government agencies of Russia and the United States to consult widely with these groups.

#### H. CON. RES. —

Whereas the Russian Federation, with its vast oil and gas resources, a growing and diverse number of private sector companies, and a renewed commitment to investment by international energy companies, offers a unique opportunity to provide stability to an often volatile and insecure world energy market;

Whereas on June 6, 2002, Russia was granted market status economy [by the United States?];

Whereas the granting of market status is one of many mutually beneficial measures that the Governments of Russia and the United States should continue to pursue to promote long-term engagement and integration of Russia into the world economy;

Whereas a key component of new engagement is mutual efforts to bring greater stability to world energy markets and to support sustained economic growth in Russia and the United States; and

Whereas both Russia and the United States can play a critical role in supporting energy development among the resource rich countries of the former Soviet Union: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That—*

(1) it is the sense of Congress that—

(A) in proceeding with [this important energy dialogue?] the Governments of the Russian Federation and the United States should consult widely with interested parties to promote exchanges and to seek support from the broadest cross section of business and civil societies; and

(B) the United States should remove trade and economic barriers [with respect to Russia?], including provisions of law that are no longer applicable, such as chapter 1 of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (commonly referred to as “Jackson-Vanik”); and

(2) Congress—

(A) supports the actions of the Russian Duma to strengthen investment incentives in the Russian energy sector, such as full implementation of production sharing legislation, encouragement of regulatory reform, and other measures to attract international investment into the Russian energy sectors;

(B) supports the actions of the Russian Duma to permit full implementation of [energy?] projects on Sakhalin Island and in the Timan-Pechora region, all of which offer unique opportunities to increase world and United States supplies of petroleum;

(C) encourages regulatory and investment framework in Russia to expand Russia’s oil and gas export capacities;

(D) supports the accession of Russia to the World Trade Organization (WTO); and

(E) supports continued high level and sustained exchanges on energy development between the Governments of Russia and the United States and between businesses in the two countries.

Mr. Speaker, I would also call my colleagues’ attention to a speech being given at the National Press Club this Thursday by Senator CONRAD BURNS. In that speech he will focus on the need for America to move toward joint U.S.-Russian energy cooperation.

Mr. Speaker, one final point, I will be contacting the administration tomorrow because the upcoming summit on October 1 and 2 in Houston is critically important, but to this date my understanding is it does not have a large focus on the legislative process as part of the energy initiative. And, obviously, we cannot have a joint energy relationship unless both bodies in both countries are directly involved. So I would call upon the administration to provide a provision in that conference for Members of the House and the Senate, members of the Duma and the Federation Council to speak to the issues of importance that will allow us to implement the ideas and the proposals of both President Bush and President Putin on ways that we can expand the cooperation between the U.S. and Russia in the energy arena.

#### UNITED STATES SHOULD PARTICIPATE IN UNITED NATIONS WORLD SUMMIT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I have just returned this last week from participation in the United Nations World Summit for Sustainable Development. It was truly an amazing experience, Mr. Speaker. It was the largest conference ever conducted by the United Nations. It was attended by over 100 heads of state who took part in the summit, joined by over 21,000 people, 9,000 delegates, 8,000 representatives of a variety of nongovernmental organizations and 4,000 members of the press. It was something that I will remember for a variety of reasons.

In one respect it was interesting in terms of the context in which the summit was taking place. Amidst news of drought, forest fires, devastating storms and flooding around the world, millions of people had been displaced in Asia, there were disastrous floods in central Europe, everybody that I met with and I had the opportunity to visit with the representatives of over two dozen countries, there was not one person when did not feel that the terrible ecological disasters that provided the backdrop in the news were not somehow connected to the cavalier treatment that we have accorded to the environment. There was virtually no skepticism expressed on behalf of the concerns for global climate change, for instance.

Now, while personally embarrassed that the United States did not have a greater presence, and somewhat overwhelmed by the environmental challenges we face, I returned from that experience with a greater sense of optimism than I would have thought possible just a month ago.

Now, make no mistake about it, I fear the United States was the big loser at that summit. I mention that there were 104 heads of state, not the President of the United States, who was staying on his ranch in Crawford, Texas, and participating in various fund-raising events around the country, allowing the United States to be portrayed as an obstructionist or uninterested in a conference to which most other countries sent their leaders. I found a certain amount of irony when the United States, at least some members of the administration are beating their drums for a potential action against Iraq, when a number of people noted the need if we are going to be moving forward to have a global alliance similar to that which was assembled by President Bush’s father when he was involved with the war against Iraq with Operation Desert Storm. It seemed particularly ironic that the head of our government, who had an

opportunity to meet with our global partners, strengthen bonds, and obtain support for difficult policies that require international cooperation was not there. It had a number of other spill-over effects. Frankly, we did not get credit for many of the more positive developments that we were involved with.

For instance, during the negotiations on the plan of implementation, which was the international agreement produced at the summit, the United States negotiators opposed most of the specific targets in the plan dealing with climate change and energy. The United States opposed language that would have set a goal for industrialized countries to increase their use of renewable energy by just 2 percent over the next decade. It is kind of hard to believe that the United States, with all of its resources and technology, its leadership, with a public that understands the need for energy independence and not being further reliant on unstable energy sources in the Middle East, hard to believe that our administration thinks it is not possible that the United States could meet the challenge of increasing our use of renewables in the next decade by just 2 percent.

It was disappointing that the United States seemed to avoid any discussion of global climate change, our contribution to the problem, and meaningful solutions.

The United States did finally support the summit goal to cut in half the number of people living without basic sanitation, matching our objectives for clean water, drinking water. This was important, Mr. Speaker, because by linking those two goals together, we have the opportunity to increase 300 percent the effectiveness of our investments. And I was pleased that at the last minute the United States abandoned its advocacy of destructive language that would have undercut women’s reproductive health and freedom. It was a little embarrassing for a while that our partners in the fight for reproductive women’s rights were those coming from the Arab states. In its original form it would have been a declaration that the Taliban would have felt comfortable with.

□ 1945

But as I say, this was one area where we were able to see some changes that took place.

Mr. Speaker, I have some other thoughts and observations relative to the experience here; but I note that I have been joined by my colleague, the gentlewoman from Los Angeles, California (Ms. SOLIS), and I yield to the gentlewoman to make some comments, a woman who is deeply concerned about environmental issues and provided leadership internationally and at home for herself in California.

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

I would like to also thank the gentleman from Oregon for putting this discussion here before the public.

And I too, Mr. Speaker, rise to express my frustration with the leaders of our country, particularly the Bush administration, in their failure to be fully supportive of all the participants at the recent Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development. The Johannesburg conference was a meeting where nearly 200 countries came together for 10 days to search for ways to bring clean water and sanitation to nearly 2 billion of the world's poorest people, the world's poorest people.

Because of this administration's unwillingness to help meet the needs of our global society, there were a few binding commitments made at the conference and our world leaders left that conference without addressing some of the most pending issues, like issues regarding AIDS, smokestack emissions, or uneven benefits of global trade. Carbon dioxide emissions, as my colleagues know, have risen 18 percent above 1990 levels in the U.S., by 11 percent in Japan, 13 percent in Canada, and almost 30 percent in Australia. As our carbon dioxide levels have risen, so too have our instances of weather-related disasters, and we see that here in the U.S. more and more.

Since 1975 these natural disasters, namely droughts, windstorms, and floods, have increased by 160 percent, killing approximately 440,000 people and causing \$480 billion worth of damage in the 1990s alone. And still the U.S. negotiators fought efforts to decrease our world's dependence on dirty fossil fuels and increase our focus on alternative energy use by refusing to commit to deadlines that would have held our world leaders accountable? Any teacher or student will say that deadlines are necessary to ensure progress. We know that. And yet this administration would rather continue to allow people to live in unsanitary and unhealthy and unthinkable conditions in the name of flexibility.

During this past week, we heard repeatedly from U.S. officials that actions speak louder than words. If our actions are truly commendable and beneficial, why does this administration fear committing to sustainable development not only in action but in clear words and statements? There must be some form of accountability. No longer can we live without the understanding that this is a global society and we have to work together with real plans and real goals and real accountability to ensure that development is sustainable, not just in this country, in the U.S., but in the entire world. We have a responsibility.

The world's scientists predict that the Earth's temperature could rise by a global average of 6 degrees celsius by the year 2100. This reality demands action now; and 10 years ago at the Rio conference, many new initiatives and goals were put forward, and at this conference there were only two instances where we set a true goal. Number one, by 2015 we committed cutting

in half the proportion of people who did not have access to basic sanitation. Number two, we established greater marine-protected networks. And in every case existing commitments were either reaffirmed, watered down, or altogether trashed.

When are we going to get serious about solving the problems of sustainable development? The goal of the summit was to implement a vision for a healthier and more sustainable future; but it fell far short, and now our country risks falling behind our competitors who will develop innovative and profitable and clean and efficient technologies, but where does that leave us? Where does that leave the United States?

It is time for this administration to start focusing on sustainable development.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, we have also been joined this evening by the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR), my colleague from Carmel/Monterey, a gorgeous district in California. I have been impressed since the day I first came to Congress with the Congressman's deep appreciation for the environment and the leadership that he has provided, whether it is for scenic highways, coastal conservation, understanding the role that sustainable agriculture plays, and was host to the first White House conference on the oceans.

I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR) for comments on the world environmental summit.

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER), my colleague and good friend, for yielding; and I want to congratulate him and my other congressional colleagues who went to Johannesburg, South Africa. While he was in South Africa, I had the privilege of being in his beautiful State, in fact in his district of Portland, Oregon; and I can tell my colleagues that indeed the western United States and particularly Oregon is one of the most beautiful States in the United States; and I would recommend to everybody who wants to see spectacular scenery and uncrowded highways just to visit that great State.

My colleagues all came together in Johannesburg about 2 weeks ago to address the global issues that exist at the intersection of economic development and environmental sustainability. I happen to be very keenly interested in the outcome of that because my district that my colleague just mentioned is the salad bowl center of the world and we cannot continue to produce fresh fruits and vegetables if we do not have a clean environment, clean water, clean air; and we know that from our interest in trying to develop small business economy through tourism and ecotourism that indeed the environment sells. Well, the environment cannot sell and cannot be there for small businesses if it is dirty.

My colleagues all went to Johannesburg to declare along with other coun-

tries the commitment to making the Earth cleaner, a more healthy place for humans and all living creatures; and I, following the press article, I was struck by how many poor Nations, who could least afford to send representatives from their government and non-government organizations, but indeed did hope that they could persuade the richer countries to help them grow their economies in socially and environmentally sustainable ways.

I think one of the most positive outcomes of the summit was the agreement by all nations to begin managing the marine resources with an ecosystem approach and to restore fish stocks to sustainable levels by the year 2015. I pledge to continue to work with the U.S. and all nations to make these goals and reverse the devastating trends in pollution and overfishing that we see in the oceans all over the world.

I was shocked, as my colleague's comments pointed out, and I am sad to say that I believe that our administration remains blinded to these issues; and I think it remains blinded because they really have not listened beyond the short-term special interests, corporate interests in America.

Let me tell my colleagues that I represent the State of California and chair the Democratic delegation in that State. Look at California. I mean, we have that comment here that sort of anything but California, but indeed, California is a nation-state. It is 33 million people. It is the fifth largest economy in the world. It is the most diversified in businesses, everything from Hollywood to Silicon Valley to agriculture. It was the leading agriculture State; and it goes on and on and on.

Yet this State that is such an economic engine, which has more cars, more people to consume energy, more air conditioners, more houses, more buildings to heat and cool, more of everything, has created policies in that State, political policies, that are implemented and carried out. The bottom line is that California consumes the least energy per capita of any State in the United States.

Why am I saying this? Because if the U.S. remains unwilling to truly come to the global negotiating table, strong commitments toward such efforts as reducing the emission of greenhouse gases and urging a change of the way from an unsustainable pattern of consumption and production, then California is going to suffer, the businesses of California. Why? Because in business there is a need to have fairness, and fairness essentially is a question of certainty.

If one is going to take capital and put it into something at risk, they want enough certainty that they are going to be able to get a return for their investment. That is what California businesses do every single day. Only the balance of that certainty is shifted away because the Federal Government fails to take a lead in leveling

the playing field, which means, really, upgrading the playing field so that California, which is doing things that are environmentally very sensitive, gets treated wrongly in this town. It hurts all the small businesses who are not able to compete on a level playing field, and it certainly hurts our big corporations.

Are they going to the State legislature and asking the State to repeal all these tough environmental laws in California? Absolutely not. In fact, our national leadership should be championing the leadership of cleaning up the pollution. This administration should be acknowledging the leadership of California Governors. When we look at them, Republicans and Democrats alike, Republican Governor George Deukmejian; a Republican, Governor Pete Wilson; and now Governor Gray Davis, who just signed the toughest automobile car sequestration emission standards in the world.

That is the kind of leadership that American people are asking for. Was it easy to do politically? Absolutely not. Everybody who was in the automobile industry opposed it; and yet California has the largest automobile sales, the largest consumption of automobiles in the United States.

Why was it accomplished? Because it really was the right thing to do. California really wants to move towards sustaining itself internally on energy and making sure that energy is clean. We are the leader of wind energy; we are the leader of solar energy; we are the leader in geothermal energy; we are the leader in biomass production. All of these alternatives, which show that we can meet these really tough standards and still make a profit, I think ought to be recognized.

Business really needs fairness at the national level, an equal playing field; and I ask this administration, I ask the President of the United States, to help bring up the rest of the Nation to California standards, to recognize, as the leaders in California, ought to be praising Governor Davis. But because it is an election year and people are sensitive about partisanship and the President is a Republican and the Governor is a Democrat, that instead of praising him for doing the right things, there is a criticism going on and that criticism is just unjustified when we look at the voices that were in Johannesburg and what they were saying.

They want this Nation to join California, to be more like California, so that together we can lead the world, not drag the world down, which is the image that we had in Johannesburg.

I am absolutely thrilled that members of the legislative branch, the checks and balance system that we have in our Constitution, were able to go to Johannesburg and to indicate to the delegates that not everybody in the United States was against setting some really tough global standards and to providing the money and capital and leadership to move the world in that

way. I am thrilled that my colleagues and others, including, I see, the gentleman from Maine (Mr. ALLEN) is here, people that ought to be thanked by the American people for their commitment to making sure that the world understands that we in the United States are trying to, in Congress, invest moneys in developing appropriate technologies so that those technologies can be applied in the developing countries around the world so that they can indeed have a clean, healthy environment to raise their children in.

I thank my colleagues for representing us at the world summit and thank them for having this colloquy tonight.

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Mr. BLUMENAUER. I appreciate the gentleman's attendance and his focusing on the leadership, for instance, that has happened now in California dealing with more fuel-efficient cars. I think it is clear that the American public would have responded, if Congress and the administration, when we were dealing with an energy bill, would have stepped forward to produce similar standards on a national level to reduce our reliance on fossil fuels, to protect the environment, to reduce greenhouse gases has ultimately saved the taxpayer money.

The gentleman referenced our being joined this evening by our colleague, the gentleman from Maine (Mr. ALLEN). Let me just say that one of the positive aspects of this conference, for me, was watching men and women from around the world who were policymakers and who understand the need to protect the environment come together. I had the privilege of watching our colleague from Maine participate in an organization called GLOBE, Global Legislators Organized for a Balanced Environment, and I am pleased to say that the United States Congress was well represented in a bipartisan fashion.

I think the international president, or chair, is our colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD), who was eloquent on several occasions in pointing out that there is some bipartisan support for improving environmental standards. The national chair is the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS), and the gentleman from Maine (Mr. ALLEN) chaired some interesting negotiations with representatives from a dozen different countries around the world dealing with renewable energy.

I am pleased that the gentleman is here. I am pleased to have watched him in action provide some leadership in Johannesburg on behalf of not just the United States but parliamentarians from around the world, and I would be honored if the gentleman would join in this discussion at this point.

Mr. ALLEN. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and it certainly was true that being in Johannesburg for the time we were there was a very inter-

esting experience. My colleague mentioned the meeting I chaired on renewable energy, and that in itself was an eye opener, I guess I would say, because we had around the table several representatives from Japan, two from Slovenia, two from Sweden, one from Thailand, one from the Philippines, one from Uruguay, and I am sure some others. It was a cross-section of nations large and small from really all around the globe. South Africa was included as well.

The interesting thing, to me, is how much different countries are trying to make sure that these international goals that are being talked about more elsewhere than here in the United States somehow fit their own countries and their own experience. And that is basically what you would expect. But what is true, I think, from this experience and from others is that most other countries realize that the climate is changing fast; that it is due to human emissions, carbon emissions in particular, and that, and this is where the United States is not following, that we need to do something about it. We need to do something fairly serious quickly. It is clear that the Europeans are taking the lead in a number of renewable energy technologies, wind and solar and small hydro and others, and we are being left behind.

I happened to go to an exhibit by BMW, where they were describing an engine that can run both on gasoline or alternatively on hydrogen, and they were arguing that this kind of internal combustion engine that can run on hydrogen is a transition to a hydrogen future. One of the problems is that, of course, if we are going to have cars that run on hydrogen, and in fact where the by-product is not carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, or whatever, but water, where you could get to zero emissions quickly, we do not have a lot of hydrogen filling stations around this country or in Europe. And they were talking about this as a way to do a transition.

Mr. FARR of California. If the gentleman would yield. I am very curious about the gentleman's discussions. We spend a lot of time here in the House of Representatives and on the floor arguing trade issues, and obviously issues come up about trade sanctions. When the gentleman looked at the commitment that people were making in South Africa, did he get any feeling that we may be isolating ourselves from future markets because our standards are not good enough, our automobiles are not clean enough; and, therefore, they are not going to allow them to be sold in those countries; that our other exports of our machinery does not meet high enough standards to be marketed in those countries, and that we are really shutting off our ability to do trade?

Even though a lot of times the brainpower for that technology really rests in the United States, it is just that we have not had a commitment to investing that brainpower in the tools that

can be incorporated in our polluting instruments.

Mr. ALLEN. I have no doubt that the gentleman is right. A couple of things. It is clear that the EU legislature and individual European countries are setting higher standards. They are setting some standards. They are setting higher standards, obviously, than the Federal Government here for carbon emissions. And the result is that they are triggering the need to do a substantial amount of research and development in renewable fuels, in ways of converting to new fuels, and to having more renewable technologies.

I think it is likely, based on what I heard in Johannesburg, that Europe is going to go roaring by the United States when it comes to developing new technologies of this kind. That is going to leave us, in the long run, at a disadvantage in the European market. And when carbon restrictions come in this country, as they surely will, it will leave U.S. automakers and others really behind the 8 ball.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Could I just interject for a moment? Because I enjoyed touring that exhibit with the gentleman from Maine by BMW, and it did strike several chords. One, to the point made by our colleague from California, we are already being foreclosed by certain market segments. Next year, there are three hybrid vehicles that consumers can choose from, all made in Japan. And they have a waiting list for them. People want them. They are in my colleague's district, in my district, and it is a little frustrating to see that.

We have, however, American automakers who are meeting the standards, the higher standards in Europe. They are meeting the 40-mile-per-gallon fleet standard. They are having to contend with that. They are competing in the European market already. But they are somehow feeling that they cannot impose those higher standards here at home. And I find that a little frustrating.

And I know that the gentleman's point is right. In the long run, to the extent to which we resist that, we are going to lose business, not just internationally but we are going to lose business here at home.

Mr. FARR of California. Well, it is rather embarrassing, if not shameful, that our country that is always sort of championed as being in a leadership role of higher quality, of better standards, of caring for living things, protection of species, and so on, would be so negative about in this race for to clean up the planet; that we are not at the front of the parade.

It is embarrassing for me from a State that is trying to be at the front of the parade but not having any cooperation from the Federal Government to keep us up there or to encourage us to go further by bringing the rest of the Nation up to those levels.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. If I could make one last point, then turn it back to my

colleague from Maine. Just following up on that, in that session that the gentleman from Maine chaired, we were joined by a friend of ours from Great Britain, a member of parliament, Tony Coleman, who pointed out that in Great Britain in the 1990s, they made the transition from dirty coal-fired power plants to cleaner gas power plants to generate electricity.

We in the United States, if we, instead of as the administration is suggesting, undercutting the new source review and dealing with the requirement of our own Clean Air Act for these dirty power plants that are having a devastating effect on my colleague's State, amongst others, we would just deal with the spirit and the letter of the law, clean up those power plants, we would reduce our emissions to the level that we had in 1990 and be well on our way to meeting the Kyoto protocols.

Mr. ALLEN. If the gentleman will continue to yield, I do not think people realize that one-third of all carbon emissions in this country come from these old coal-fired and oil-fired power plants that are grandfathered under the Clean Air Act. If we just bring them up to new source review standards, we will do an enormous amount to improve the carbon emissions situation in this country. That is probably the easiest step to take. It is probably the first step that we will take at some point to deal with these old power plants, and it makes no sense to keep putting it off.

I thought it was interesting, the meeting that GLOBE held. They had all sorts of meetings. In fact, GLOBE was a very active organization in Johannesburg. They did a terrific job. But the meeting I was chairing was all about the most controversial topic in Johannesburg, which is whether we should set targets and timetables for renewable energy.

Right now, globally, renewable energy sources, as defined by the U.N., represent about 2 percent of all power generated in the world. And the question was should we move to a target of getting, as I recall, a 10 percent increase by 2020 over the 2 percent that was applicable today and in 2000. It was a major goal but an achievable goal. At least the rest of the world thought it was achievable.

But it struck me that the problem the United States has, and particularly the Bush administration right now, is we cannot argue for a position to be adopted internationally if we are not willing to advocate for that position at home. And the fact is that the President's Clear Skies Initiative, so-called Clear Skies Initiative, basically would reduce carbon emissions in this country by about as much as if we did nothing at all.

Carbon emissions are continuing to go up, but they are going up slightly less than they did in the past. Under the President's proposal, they will continue to go up at a significant rate but

slightly less than they did in the past. The rest of Europe, the Japanese, and countries in Africa and in South America, are saying what good does that do? You have to first stabilize the emissions; stop them from growing. And that is really what we need to do.

So that was a tremendous point of contention throughout Johannesburg. The U.S. never gave in. They never agreed to any targets or timetables. But I believe that the reason is clear: The President has basically said global warming is a problem. Adjust to it. And that is not the kind of response that the rest of the world believes is responsible.

Mr. FARR of California. It certainly does not demonstrate leadership. There is no way anyone can take the United States position and argue that we are a leader in this field.

I think we have been a leader in bringing about the consciousness of global pollution and admitting that we are, as tremendous consumers of our material goods, leading the world in pollution. And we have been a leader in recognizing that we have to do something about it, but that has always been initiated more by local communities and States. There has been sort of an attitude in America that you think globally and act locally. And certainly that has been the response coming out of the West, and I think out of my colleague's State of Maine as well.

The frustration that I have experienced in my political life has been that without leadership we do not get commitment of research dollars, of essentially those key dollars or those lending programs through international banks.

Attention was brought to me by a constituent who actually worked out the technology with a lot of firms, none of which were American companies, on how we could reduce all oil dependence on all the islands around the world. All of the islands do not produce oil, so they have to ship it in. It is very costly. Yet they are surrounded by two things; they are surrounded by sun and they are surrounded by saltwater. If we could use the sun to convert the saltwater, one, we get fresh water for the island, which, in addition, could be used for mariculture, so we could start growing fish products onshore that would have global markets as well as a domestic market; and, two, we reduce the independence of having to ship this oil. Hawaii is a good example in our country. And we have a by-product of clean water and an energy source.

□ 2015

That is very expensive to do; and the first time it is done, it is not cost effective. There is no profit. There needs to be a risk, and usually those kinds of risks are taken by government loans and subsidies, but we have to get it started.

I wonder if there was any discussion in Johannesburg about how to get the money in place to do some of these absolutely essential things.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. We met with business people, governments, and with academicians from around the world; and it does not seem that this is something that should be beyond our capacity.

First, the simple fact is that the future of energy in some way is going to deal with solar energy. In 1 hour, the sun radiates as much energy as the world consumes in a year with all of its fossil fuels. Being able to advance the technology, which is moving forward, to be able to harness virtually an unlimited supply of energy for the Earth's needs seems to be a top priority.

We had advocated, all of us in the U.S. delegation, Members of Congress from both parties, suggested there be one simple step, that when we have all of these export credit agencies, OPEC, the World Bank, Ex-Im, that there be a commitment that 10 percent of the energy facilities be renewables. We could do that with the stroke of a pen. It would move forward, help jump-start this. Sadly, that was resisted.

The goal of 15 percent by 2015 seems to be within our grasp if we use opportunities like this. But both gentlemen have been talking about United States leadership. I am frustrated that the United States steps back and uses excuses in lieu of leadership. In that session that the gentleman from Maine (Mr. ALLEN) chaired, there was a minister from India, and we point out that the United States consumes 36 times the energy and has 36 times the greenhouse gas emissions than the average Indian. The average citizen of India emits one-sixth of the greenhouse gases of the world average, whereas the United States emits six times the world average, 25 percent for less than 5 percent of the world's population. Yet somehow the administration feels that this desperately poor country of India that is emitting less than one-thirtieth of the greenhouse gases than we are, somehow they should step up and assume leadership. I think it is an abdication of our responsibility.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that I appreciated the way the gentleman from Maine (Mr. ALLEN) guided that forward to have a resolution that was approved by these parliamentarians unanimously.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would continue to yield, his point is an excellent one. One thing that we need to do more of with both China and India, they are going to be using some coal. Both have supplies of coal. They are developing their economies faster than other countries around the world, both are in different ways. But the best technology we have for clean coal use we ought to be making sure gets transferred to the Chinese and the Indians so they can do the best they can in holding down emissions.

I want to say a couple of other things about the U.S. position. It struck me that the problem was not that the United States did nothing, but that our

reach was so short. By rejecting any effort to set targets and timetables for getting to more renewable energy, we were basically sitting back on the primary issue before the conference.

I would say the administration took several positions. They said we want to establish partnerships, partnerships between governments and the private sector and the nonprofit sector. Many of them were rolled out, and many of them I think are going to make a contribution. There is nothing wrong with a proposal for partnerships that deal with some of these environmental issues. The administration was also saying that we need to insist on good governance because so often aid money has been wasted when it goes to governments that are corrupt or inefficient; and that, too, makes good sense. But, it fell so far short of what the expectations were around the world, and I think in many quarters here in the United States.

It was only right near the end of the conference, probably a day before I left, which was the day before Colin Powell spoke, that we actually agreed to one target which had to do with sanitation, trying to move and I do not remember the exact number, but to cut in half the number of people living without sanitary and sewage facilities around the globe by 2020. But there was a case where at last, after a lot of negotiation, the U.S. finally came around to the position that the rest of the world had arrived at a long time before, and we were the lingering hold-out.

I just want to make one more point about the mood. At a number of different meetings, I got the sense that we do face a crisis. Sustainable development is more than the environment. In fact, it is more than the economy of a country plus its environment. It also involves how people are living and whether they have a standard of living that is appropriate and one that is reasonable for them to expect given the circumstances of that country. In other words, sustainable development to the rest of the world has an economic component, an environmental component, and a social component. Often here in the United States we kind of leave out that social component, perhaps because we are at least generally the wealthiest country in the world. But it did seem to me that there was a sense both in a meeting that I went to on Latin America and in some of the conversations on Africa that this globalizing system, this growing uniformity of financial structures in developing countries, was not working very well for ordinary people.

In too many countries around the world which have been forced to open their markets both to goods and capital from other countries, they have found that the capital that comes rushing in can go rushing out just as fast; and they are concerned that their economies are not growing. They are stagnating. In Eastern Europe, after

the breakup of the Soviet Union, in Africa, even Latin America, the rates of growth have been negative or so slow as to cause serious social problems.

Mr. Speaker, that is a component of this debate that needs to be addressed; and I think it needs to be addressed by making sure that when we set policies, whether trade policies or aid policies, we are doing things that empower people at the grass roots in countries so they can go out and make a living and start a business and have the kind of economic growth that we have experienced so often in this country.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, one of the things that concerned me was that we seem in the more developed countries to have a blind spot towards that equity, and there did seem to be a dual standard.

There was a fascinating meeting which discussed the devastating impact that the more advanced countries' agricultural policies have on poor countries. All three of us had deep reservations about the agriculture bill that passed on this floor and was signed into law by the President just a couple of months ago.

But the European Union, for example, is ignoring its own egregious agricultural practices, which are actually worse than ours. For instance, poor countries in Africa were denied access to the European sugar market where prices are kept artificially high, some three times the world price, to deal with the sugar beet industry in Europe. Poor countries cannot have access to that market; and the Europeans are producing so much that they are dumping that sugar on the world market, undercutting the poor sugar farmers in Africa, much like corn from the United States is going to Mexico and driving poor farmers out of business in Mexico. And our farmers are getting rich subsidies from our government. It costs them more to produce than they get from the market, and the surplus is dumped overseas.

Yet we have aggressive policies to try to force some of the poor countries to open their markets to protect intellectual property I understand, to protect capital I understand, to protect drug patents; and sometimes it is less understandable why we do not do more to protect poor countries, and yet we hammer them with our inconsistent, and I would be prepared to argue, improper agricultural policies that are bad for the taxpayer, bad for the environment, and bad for most farmers and end up devastating poor farmers around the world.

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I think what turns that around is leadership. Leadership needs to be provided to get us out of the broken modality.

I think back to the years when I was a Peace Corps volunteer and had no resources except the people. They did not want to necessarily be American consumers and have all these goods, because they could not afford them; but they wanted a better life-style. What I

think they wanted from the leadership was how can we have a better life-style without having to pay the price of pollution. They would say we live in pollution and streets that do not have sewers. We live in houses that do not have clean water, or any water at all. We live in houses that have no electricity, or if we have it, it is very weak because it is borrowed from what they call contraband electricity.

They were not asking for more bad, more ugly, more evil; they were asking how do we use the smart technologies in the United States. And I think we have done that on a couple of examples. For example, cell phones, a great technology, have eliminated a need to wire everything. Those things are very, very costly; and we are using a technology where satellites can help us communicate all over the globe. That has a social impact. It allows people access to information, and we do not necessarily have to build poles. Look at how if we could tear down all of the power lines in the United States how much more attractive many communities would be if they did not have all of those wires hanging everywhere.

My experience has been to lead us into the appropriate technology that is necessary for us to be in this world. The gentleman mentioned corn in Mexico. The one thing that the Mexican farmers are doing is they are starting to grow organic. Where is the organic market in the United States? They do not have to buy a lot of expensive fertilizers and get into the expensive infrastructure to compete with America. They have cheap labor. Organic farming is labor intensive. It takes more people to produce a crop than just doing it with chemicals.

There were examples of where American technology, American ingenuity can help countries overcome some of their pollution problems. I think what we have not demonstrated in this country is the will, the political will, the leadership that it takes to move forward.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's recognizing the struggle that there was in Johannesburg with trying to defend America.

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Mr. BLUMENAUER. Does the gentleman from Maine have some concluding thoughts?

Mr. ALLEN. Just a few. One of the interesting things I found in Johannesburg is people look at us the same way that we look at other countries. That is, we look at the policies set by the current administration, whether it is Britain or France or Germany, Russia, wherever, as being sort of the beginning and end of opinion on that subject in that country. And I think that one function that the six of us served who were over there is that we had a different view from the current administration, and that seemed to be of great comfort to a lot of people, that we were having a debate in this country, that it

was not simply the case that people in the United States were saying, "No, we're putting our head in the sand. We're pretending that climate change isn't going on. We've decided to adapt somehow."

I do not know about you, but in my State, every summer is warmer than the last. We used to have snow all the time at Christmas. Now it is relatively rare. The changes are visible to most people even though they are hard to quantify. But when you look at them, when you look at the numbers, and I can take one State, Alaska. In the last 30 years the average temperature in Alaska has increased by 5.4 degrees. That is an enormous increase. In many places the permafrost is melting, the roads are sagging, trees are tipping over, buildings have less secure foundations. It is leading to dramatic changes.

I just think that what we have got to do here at home, those of us who believe this is a serious problem that needs to be dealt with, is keep urging our friends and colleagues to take this issue seriously, because as soon as you take climate change seriously, a whole set of things follow. You have to have an increasing emphasis on renewable energy of all kinds, small hydro, wind, solar, fuel cells and all of those technologies. I suspect that all of the estimates of cost are a little out of whack, because what we are saying is, with the right commitment, we are going to stimulate new technologies, the development of new technologies, the implementation of new technologies that will give an additional boost to significant parts of our economy. The rest of the world understands that. That was evident at Johannesburg. It is time we caught up with the rest of the world.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I appreciate the gentleman's comments. I appreciate the leadership that he developed. I know it was not easy, having witnessed a little tiny bit of his Maine summer the week before, I do not know how hard it was for him to fly halfway around the world for a couple of days, but I think the conference was better for it and I deeply appreciate his willingness to do so. I must say that at the summit, I was encouraged by some other people that we encountered, where some of the hypocrisy of some of the richer countries, they were taken to task by well-organized and articulate poor people, by representatives of nongovernmental organizations, by a growing consensus of elected leaders like the gentleman helped guide dealing with renewable energy. We saw business step forward to embrace the challenge of the Kyoto Protocol.

The gentleman from Maine and I went to Abutu village where there were spectacular exhibits, one that was managed in part by the Smithsonian, that had a number of United States agencies that told a lot about the environment. But if you looked at that exhibit, and we walked through the exhibit tent, including the Department of

Energy and NOAA and EPA, the Department of the Interior, there was no information on global warming, on climate change. None. But if you went next door to the exhibit of BP, British Petroleum, there they had information. There you had an international corporation that has sometimes had its problems with the environmentalists, but they have a saying, "BP stands for Beyond Petroleum." They have made a corporate commitment to meet the Kyoto protocols as a corporation. We found that the World Business Council for Sustainable Development joined in the fight for a real target for investment in renewable energy. We had citizen advocates and nongovernmental organizations that were effective in holding governments accountable. They were able to cut through the secrecy and the backroom deals. They provided us with the best information about what was actually occurring, who was doing what. I think it is important to note that their reactions were anything but knee jerk. I think they were very sophisticated in terms of their analysis of trade, environmental practices, the impact on our globe as well as proposing simple, commonsense solutions that are actually within our power to implement. I personally came away from that summit surprisingly encouraged.

Yes, at times the problems seemed overwhelming: 325 million children not in school; 1.1 billion people without clean water; 2.4 billion without adequate sanitation. Yet amazingly progress is possible in sanitation, water supply, affordable housing and agriculture. The citizens from around the world and business leaders are moving in that direction. It is clear that we have the know-how, the skill to change current destructive practices and teach people how to help themselves. I was stunned by the potential resources that are within our grasp. For what Americans spend on cosmetics every year, we could largely meet the target for sanitation, saving millions of lives each year and promoting a more stable world. By reforming our costly, environmentally damaging farm programs, we could help poor farmers around the world while we protect the U.S. taxpayer, the environment and our family farmers, cleaning up, as we mentioned, the dirty coal plants as required by the Clean Air Act in this country, and I salute the gentleman from Maine's leadership to try to make sure the United States does something about it, would put us on track to meet the Kyoto goals. Simply by doing what we know how to do, spending money more wisely, following our own environmental laws and heeding the wishes of the public, we can save the planet.

The world summit, I feel, was an important step in pulling these pieces together and making them a reality. The United States is the world's richest country. As its biggest polluter, it has a special obligation and responsibility

to address these global environmental issues. I assure you that I am willing to work with you to make sure that we in Congress move in that direction.

Did the gentleman from California have any concluding thoughts?

Mr. FARR of California. I just want to thank the gentleman. I would love to see the leadership, the political leadership, elected leadership and the administration, would it not be wonderful if the electricity on the President of the United States' ranch was totally generated by solar power and that the vehicles that were driven on that ranch or were used were these hybrid vehicles as other countries have had. That is the kind of leadership. We need to demonstrate by our own actions as I have at home by using solar power to generate energy in my piece of property down on the Big Sur coast. That is the kind of leadership I think that the people are asking for, is demonstrate by your own use. My wife wants to get for our next car a hybrid car. I think each one of us can do our part. But at the same time we have to look and commend those areas, as I said, like California that has really moved on a huge scale to convert 33 million people into being energy-conscious, and to being environmentally sensitive.

I want to thank the gentleman for representing our Nation's viewpoint in the global conference in South Africa. I appreciate him and our other colleagues in this House attending that.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I thank the gentleman from California. When we talk about leading by example in energy efficiency, does the gentleman from Maine have any experience?

Mr. ALLEN. I have done the same thing with a vacation property I have in Maine, which is convert to solar power. It is absolutely wonderful. We all need to take whatever steps we can. The gentleman from Oregon referred to the hybrid cars that exist. I do understand that Ford next year is going to come out with a hybrid. I have not seen it yet, but I understand they are working on one. It may be out next year. So there are going to be opportunities for the American public to save energy, save money and contribute to making this a cleaner planet.

I thank the gentleman very much for organizing this special order.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I thank the gentleman for joining me.

#### REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 5319

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 5319. The record should reflect that the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) was intended to be an original cosponsor of H.R. 5319.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISAKSON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

#### THE IRAQI SITUATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FERGUSON). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. MCINNIS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I found the previous speakers' comments interesting. In part their comments were accurate, but I should point out that when we talk about the Kyoto treaty, what they should bring to the attention of the body is that when it was voted on by the United States Senate, the vote was 99-0. 99-0. That was not all Republicans, that was Democrats and Republicans combined in the United States Senate. Not one vote in favor of that so-called treaty. Why? Because that treaty unfairly assaulted the United States of America.

Obviously we as elected representatives of this country want to stand in front of this body and stand in front of the American public and commit to do things that are better. We can do a lot more to conserve, everybody in this country, in this world, can do more to conserve and, frankly, conservation right now is going to get us a lot further than my colleague's suggestion that the President of the United States convert his ranch in Texas to solar power. Conservation is the answer right now. In the long run, solar power, in the long run energy from waves, in the long run energy from other sources is what is going to be the answer, but in the short time, sitting here and condemning the United States of America as some people might do or feeling that the United States of America should hang its head low is wrong. The leading technologies in the world on environmental control, on assisting us with stopping pollution, on making coal cleaner burning and so on, without a doubt the leading technologies in the world are developed by the scientists in the United States of America. There is no other country in the world that has helped more other countries with their environmental problems, assisting them, sending them financial aid, doing anything we can to assist, than the United States of America.

The United States of America has nothing to apologize about. The United States of America is committed to do things better. But I for one am tired of seeing foreign country after foreign country after foreign country bash the United States of America. And we see it come to this floor. Some of our colleagues, while well intended, seem to get up here and become apologists for the greatest country in the history of the world. This country, the United States of America, has fought for other countries, has gone overseas more than any other country in the history of the world to fight not for American land but to fight for other people in this world.

Who do you think led the battle in Bosnia? Who do you think got communism out of Europe? You can go to example after example after example. It is the United States of America. To see some of my colleagues, or to see people stand up and continually bash the United States and put a spin on it is discouraging.

Take a look at Berkeley University. I cannot even imagine. There is an actual debate at Berkeley University on the commemoration for September 11, whether they should allow red, white and blue to be worn. Not a flag, just the colors red, white and blue, whether they should be allowed to be worn on campus because it might offend somebody. The American flag might offend somebody, so maybe we ought to take it down. Come on. Give me a break. Patriotism in this country today is still very strong. This country has got a lot more things going right for it than it does wrong. This country will stand head to head with any other nation, not just existing nations today, but look in the history of the world, and I challenge my colleagues, look in the history of the world to find one nation that has done as much as this Nation has done for the poor people in the world, for hungry people in the world, gone to the defense of many, many nations in the history of the world, educated more people than any other country in the world, educated them to a higher level than any other country in the world.

And what is the biggest export of this country that no other country can match? In fact, cumulatively, if you put all the history of the countries together in the world, they do not even come close to exporting what the United States of America exports as its biggest item. What is that item? It is freedom. The United States of America has broken the ice. It has taken the lead. It has put the footprints in the sand for freedom. And we see that some of our citizens for some reason act ashamed of being an American. The beauty of freedom is that they can always move. If the beauty of this country is so bad that you do not think it can be improved or you think that you have to continually criticize this Nation, go somewhere else.

I am one of those people that likes to look at the good things that this Nation does. Look what this Nation has done for the world in the development of medicine, in the development of vaccinations, in the fight against cancer. We can go down a list of a thousand different items. You pick the items. And amongst the very top of doing positive things, of doing good things, is the United States of America.

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Many times, many times the United States of America, when nobody else would stand up, it is the United States of America that ends up standing up. It is the United States of America that is the first one out of the foxhole, and it has not come without cost.

Many years ago, remember when the United States put weapons on European soil to stop the Russian Communist machine from moving in? And not all the students, but a bunch of student protests were organized, frankly organized by professionals in Europe; and the European leaders got pretty fragile, and I understand it. They were under a lot of pressure, get American troops off European soil. Americans go home. Americans, you are not welcome. The doctrine of appeasement. Communism is not going to take us. Communism, Americans are trying to over-exaggerate the situation.

In fact it went to the state where de Gaulle calls Johnson, gets Johnson on the phone. "Mr. President," he says, "I want all American troops off European soil." And, as the story goes, President Johnson replies to Mr. de Gaulle, "Mr. de Gaulle, does that include all of the American troops buried beneath your soil?"

America is a great country, but, once again, as we speak today, America will be called to a great task, a task not only brought to light by the events of 1 year ago on September 11, but a task that because of our strength, because of our capability to lead, the United States must answer the call; and it is not a small task, it is a great task, to which we have been called.

We have got to go out, and we have got to stop the proliferation amongst terrorists, amongst mad people, of these types of weapons that they are currently right now underneath our noses and in many cases with the knowledge of the world developing. So this evening I really want to focus my comments on our situation with the al Qaeda, and our situation with Iraq.

I do not know how many Members saw the headline today, what the al Qaeda said in the last few days, or at least it has now come to our attention. Pay very careful attention. Please, if you are doing something out there, colleagues, put it down. All I want, if you do not listen to anything else I say this evening, if you do not listen or do not remember anything else I say this evening, give me 15 seconds. That is all I am asking you for, 15 seconds. If this does not shake you up, I do not know what will. Give me 15 seconds.

This is the quote from the al Qaeda. For those of you colleagues out there, here is your 15 seconds. Take 15 seconds to look at this poster.

Let me read it. I was stunned when I saw this; not surprised, but stunned. Let us go through it. This is the al Qaeda, the leadership of the al Qaeda. This is not directed at the U.K.; it is not directed at France. It is directed at the United States of America, and, in turn, when it is focused on the United States of America, to our good friends overseas. And we have many allies overseas, and we have good allies overseas.

Do not be mistaken. Just because they are at the door of America's kin-

dergartens today does not mean that they will not be at the door of your kindergartens tomorrow.

Look at what this says. This is why I want this 15 seconds: "We are emerging stronger, and we will hit America. We will hit America's shopping malls, their stadiums and kindergartens. This is our promise. Al Qaeda."

As I go on with my remarks this evening, I want to build a case for some of my constituents and for some of my colleagues who wonder whether or not we should not just kind of look the other way when it comes to the situation in Iraq.

Keep in mind that Iraq and the al Qaeda are comrades in arms. These people have one very strong common bond: they want to see the destruction of every man, woman and child, and keep in mind, child, kindergartens, of America. And when they are done with America, they will want to see the destruction of every man, woman and child in Canada. And when they are done with Canada, they will want to see it in France, and they will want to see it in the United Kingdom. They will want to see it wherever they can get it.

These people are mad people, but they are smart and they are intelligent. That is obvious by the strike they carried out against the United States.

This is a cancer we are dealing with. The people that speak like this, that carry out these acts, they are the equivalent of a horrible, fast-moving malignant cancer.

I spoke recently back in my district, and I said it is kind of like you are walking around and you go to the doctor, and the doctor says, "We just did an x-ray, and inside your foot, you do not feel it, but inside your foot our x-ray tells us that you have a malignant cancer that is developing and spreading very quickly."

You say to the doctor, "Doc, my foot feels fine. I do not feel anything in my foot. I really do not want to face cancer."

The doctor says, "Look, in trying to attack this cancer we may very well have to amputate your foot, which means you will never run again. It is going to be a severe interruption in your life. It is going to interrupt your financial status. It is going to have an impact psychologically on you. And the chemotherapy that may be necessary may have to be very aggressive, and it too will interrupt your lifestyle."

But you say to the doctor, "Doctor, I do not have any pain in my foot. I did not come in to see you about my foot. You show me this x-ray, but, I don't know, I am not feeling the pain. I am not feeling the pain. I do not know whether I want you to do what you say you have to do with my foot."

That is what we are dealing with here. We have got people in this country who say out of sight, out of mind. Do not be mistaken, Iraq is not an idle threat sitting out there. It is a very re-

alistic threat that could happen today, it could happen tomorrow, or it could happen 5 years from now.

Saddam Hussein, keep in mind, I saw Bill O'Reilly tonight on TV, and Bill O'Reilly on TV was talking about a guy in jail in Texas that had allegedly killed 80 women, the most horrible criminal they have ever seen in their lives. Eighty women. It is a horrible person. All of us gasp at how horrible a person must be that commits these kind of murders. That is a serial killer. We all feel that way.

But, for some reason, when I talk to some about Saddam Hussein, when I listen to some of my colleagues, they hold that individual with higher esteem than they do serial killers within our own borders. And keep in mind what Saddam Hussein did. He invaded Kuwait. What did he do in Kuwait? They killed thousands of men, women and children in Kuwait in their invasion. His armies went in without provocation, and the reason his armies went in was to grab that oil in Kuwait.

And, once again, the country that I find more and more people apologizing for, or bashing, the United States of America is the one that led to the freedom and the liberation of Kuwait against a murderous tyrant, Saddam Hussein.

Keep in mind that it was Saddam Hussein for the first time, I think, and I am not a historian, a professor of history, but it was the first time I think that you had a coordinated assassination effort by the president of a country against the United States President.

Saddam Hussein, the evidence is absolutely clear, it was clear to the Clinton administration and it is clear to any law enforcement investigative agency, attempted to assassinate George Bush, Sr.; and it was only by a little luck that that assassination did not come off.

So we know that Saddam Hussein has killed thousands and thousands of men, women and children when he invaded Kuwait without provocation. That, standing alone, that standing alone ought to put him at the bottom of your list as far as respect or any kind of justification of why Saddam Hussein is still alive.

This guy is a bad guy. He is a malignant cancer out there. But Kuwait, if Kuwait is not enough, then take a look at what he tried to do to the President, our own President of this country, George Bush, Sr. If that is not enough, keep in mind our young men and women that are in the military, that are stationed in Turkey. Every day, almost every day of the week in the no-fly zones as designated by the United Nations, as agreed upon by Iraq, every day Iraq fires missiles at United States or allied aircraft in an attempt to destroy them. These aircraft are not flying out of their territory. They are flying within the territory designated as a no-fly zone by Iraq in joint agreement with United Nations. And yet for some

reason people are reluctant to take out Saddam Hussein.

Look at the people within his own country that he gassed. Look at the Kurds. You can list example after example after example of how horribly evil, how malignant Saddam Hussein is and why we have got to do something.

We do not have any choice here; at least we do not have any viable choice. I guess we do have a choice. We can pretend that these weapons that they are developing, that they would have never used them or will never use them.

Frankly, I do not think Saddam Hussein, certainly if he had nuclear weapons today, and we know he has biological weapons, and I am going to read you some information about that here in a few minutes, I really do not think that Saddam would use them against the United States of America today. I think he would use them against Israel, but I do not think he would use them against the United States. He is no fool. He is a smart man. That is what I said earlier. He is a smart man. He knows that if he used them against the United States of America and the United States was able to track down, which we could probably do pretty quickly, as to where those weapons came from, who used them against us, that we have the weapon capability to destroy Iraq within minutes. So he is no fool. He does not want to see the United States of America retaliate with a massive, overwhelming attack that would destroy his country.

So do not think that Saddam Hussein will probably use the weapons himself. What he will do with these weapons is he will give them out. He will give them to the people like the al Qaeda, the people that swear that they are not done with America, that they are going after our kindergartens. Notice they do not say they are going after the military; notice they do not say they will engage in open warfare. They are going to go to the shopping malls, to the stadiums, and to the kindergartens.

The thing for me in Oklahoma City, what appalled me, the whole thing was horrible, a criminal act, but what was especially embedded in my memory of Oklahoma City was the fact that they had that preschool in there and Timothy McVeigh and his coconspirators, they did not care that there were small children in the Federal building in Oklahoma City. They killed those children without thought.

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But that number was in the tens and tens. These numbers, if these people continue to develop the weapons and are given the weapons by people like Saddam Hussein, the next time they tally a hit against the kindergarten like we see in Oklahoma City, we will see numbers in the thousands and tens of thousands. New York City was 3,000; the Pentagon was a couple of hundred. Those casualties are stunning casualties, horrible, tragic; but the next

time, their goal will be to add another comma to the fatalities, to the ravage that they wield upon the United States of America or upon our allies.

Now let me say that this problem of Saddam Hussein is not something that just came up under the Bush administration. I am amazed, frankly. And this is a bipartisan effort that we have to make. But I am amazed at the position that the Democratic party has taken. I am amazed at some of the leading Democrats in the United States Congress, the demands that they are making upon President Bush, the implications that they are making upon the President, that somehow he is some kind of wild Texas cowboy that wants to start a war.

I am going to go through what President Bill Clinton, their favorite President, the President most strongly supported by the liberal community, I am going to go through some quotes that President Clinton said several years ago about Saddam Hussein.

This is a very serious problem we are dealing with. I have never been more, I guess, in deep thought or sober about a situation than I am about the situation that we face today on the international circuit with the al Qaeda and with Iraq. I am stunned. Obviously, I do not disagree at all that the United States Congress, it is our obligation to be engaged in debate and to be engaged in the public policy, and to be engaged in the declaration of any type of war that this country might engage in.

So the comments that I am making are not whether or not we should have public debate in the United States Congress. I think that is good. What I am talking about this evening are how all of a sudden some of the individuals who stood right behind Bill Clinton and urged President Clinton, and these are Democrats, urged President Clinton to take immediate action to adopt a war resolution against Iraq, have done a complete reverse, saying, well, President Bush is going to have to answer a whole bunch of questions. We are not sure. Where is the justification for taking on Iraq? Where 3 or 4 years ago they were standing side by side, shoulder to shoulder, demanding that President Clinton and supporting him: We have to go into Iraq. We have to do something about that.

That is not stuff I am just making up. I have it right here. Let us go through it a little. This is probably an appropriate time. Let us look at President Clinton here.

President Clinton understood the threat then. Now, I think there has been a little spin put on it. I noticed that the other day the President said, or reported, and the President did not say it to me, I did not hear it from his mouth, but the President said if we were to take on Iraq, Saddam Hussein, that he, the President, that he does possess weapons, and the concern would be that he would use those weapons.

If we take that out logically, what we are saying is we should not go

against Saddam because he might use these weapons. That is exactly the kind of leverage that Saddam Hussein wants to have with the rest of the world, the doctrine of nonproliferation.

And keep in mind, it was the liberals, and I am not trying to assail a particular affiliation, but there is a clear line here as to our ideas and our policies. It was the liberals that said, look, nonproliferation; let us hope this cancer goes away. Let us pray it away. Let us have peace throughout the world.

There are a lot of these countries out there that, unfortunately, no matter how much we pray, and I pray, and prayer is good, but no matter how much we pray, no matter how many hands we offer, no matter what we do, they are determined to wipe us off the face of the Earth. And it is not an idle threat. It was not an idle threat a year ago on September 11, and it will not be an idle threat a year from now.

We have to face up to the fact that there is a malignant cancer, no matter how much we pray, and it helps, and no matter how much we hope, no matter how well our neighbor talks to us and says, look, things are going to be all right, and they hold hands and we have lots of hugs and lots of tears and lots of love; people come up and say, we are going to help you, and all of that; that is all good, but the fact is that evil devil of malignant cancer is still in us, and that is the problem we have right here.

This kind of thing, this kind of thing right here, "We are emerging stronger, and we will hit America's shopping malls, stadiums, and kindergartens," that is a malignant cancer. We are not going to pray or hope that thought away. The only way we are going to be able to eliminate this threat is we have to take the fight to them.

Let us look at Bill Clinton's comments, the former President. I will read them: "What if Saddam Hussein fails to comply and we fail to act, or we take some ambiguous third route which gives him yet more opportunities to develop his programs of weapons of mass destruction, and continue to press for the release of sanctions, and continue to ignore the solemn commitments that he made? Well, he will conclude that the international community has lost its will. He will then conclude that he can go right on and do more to rebuild an arsenal of devastating destruction."

That was President Bill Clinton, February 18, 1998, 4 years ago; over 4 years ago; 4½ years ago those were the profound and well-spoken words, and right on point, of President Clinton. Does anybody in these Chambers believe that the capability, the destructive capability, of Saddam Hussein has reduced, has been reduced? Does anybody in here believe, really, truly in their hearts, that this madman has abandoned his weapons of mass destruction, which include chemical warfare and the attempt to get nuclear weapons?

We know in our hearts that he has not. We wish it were not true. Again,

going to the example, we wish in our heart we did not have the cancer, we wish it was not true, we wish we were having a bad dream, and tomorrow morning we could wake up and it would be a bad dream, but it is reality. We have a commitment. We have a solemn commitment to the American people that we are willing and able to stand up to the great task which sits in front of us, and that great task, of course, is to secure the safety of not only this Nation but our allies, as well.

I know we are getting a lot of bashing by our allies, and we have a lot of allies that say, look, do it on your own. This is a dirty job. This is going to require some dirty work. We have some fair-weathered friends out there, but nonetheless, they are friends. They do not want to get their hands dirty. They do not want to get out there in the battlefield. They want the United States to do it.

If the United States does it alone and succeeds, we will be criticized for having done it on our own. But the reality of it is, somebody has got to do it. We cannot continue to let this cancer fester, because if we do, they are going to be successful. Knock on wood, and with the blessing of God, they have not hit our kindergarten yet. But Members know that is one of their targets. That is what they have told us. The statement is clear.

Let us go through some history here: "Administration rhetoric could hardly be stronger." This is an article, by the way, taken out of the Weekly Standard, the newsletter. "The President asked the Nation to consider this question." This is President Bill Clinton: "What if Saddam Hussein fails to comply, and we fail to act," as I said on the chart that I showed you, and this guy is allowed to continue.

This article goes on: "The President," again, referring to President Clinton, "His warnings are firm. If we fail to respond today, Saddam and all those who would follow in his footsteps will be emboldened tomorrow. The stakes," again, Bill Clinton, 4½ years ago on Iraq, "The stakes could not be higher."

This is a quote from Bill Clinton: "Some day, some way, I guarantee you he will use the arsenal." That is 4½ years ago, and our President ably and quite accurately recognized the threat. I can tell the Members that several of the leading Democrats, the Democrat leadership, got right behind the President in regard to the statement.

Yet those very leaders today are questioning President Bush: He is overreacting, he is overstating, he had better have the evidence to prove all of this. What a 360-degree or a 180-degree turn in the last 4½ years.

Let me continue on. Those are not the words of President George W. Bush in September of 2002, but of President Bill Clinton on February 18, 1998. Clinton was speaking at the Pentagon after the Joint Chiefs and other top national security advisors had briefed him on

U.S. military readiness. The televised speech followed a month-long buildup of United States troops and equipment in the Persian Gulf, and it won applause from leading Democrats on Capitol Hill.

But just 5 days later, Kofi Annan, with the United Nations, struck yet another deal with the Iraqi dictator which once more gave the United Nations inspectors permission to inspect, and Saddam won again. Of course, much has changed since President Clinton gave that speech. The situation has gotten worse.

"Ten months after Saddam accepted Annan's offer, he kicked U.N. inspectors out of Iraq for good. We complained and the United States bombed a little. Then we stopped bombing. Later we stepped up our enforcement of the no-fly zones. A year after the inspectors were banished, the United Nations created a new toothless inspection regime. The new inspectors inspected nothing."

If Saddam Hussein was a major threat in February of 1998 when President Bill Clinton prepared this country for war, and United Nations inspectors were still inside Iraq, it stands to reason that in the absence of those inspectors monitoring this weapons buildup, that Saddam is even a greater threat today.

Now, keep in mind the history that we have seen with the Germans, for example, in World War I. The complaints that we see coming out of Iraq, oh, this is the proprietary area of our borders, for protection of our country; we should not be forced to have inspectors in the country; they are picking on poor old me; well, look at the arguments against inspections, although Germany agreed to it after World War I, as compared to what Saddam Hussein. And by the way, he has agreed to all of this. He signed a compact never to have these weapons in the history of his country.

But compare that back in history with after World War I, what the Germans did, and what the European response was to the Germans. It was a doctrine of, well, we are picking on him. We really should not be inspecting this country. We really ought to respect their borders. We ought to take them on their word, or make them promise. But U.S., you are exaggerating.

What was happening? The Germans were building up their gas munitions. We all know what happened a few years later when the Germans utilized these things. That is what is happening here, and that is what this article says.

The quotes that we have been giving, with the exception of this, this is not from 1998, this is very recent, but the quotes were from President Bill Clinton. He recognized the threat in 1998, and so did the Democratic leadership. Why is it that in 2002, the Democratic leadership is pretending as if none of this has occurred? They are making demands upon President Bush that they never made upon President Clinton.

I think every President has an obligation to their Nation, and I think they are constitutionally required to justify taking this country into a military action. After all, we are asking our sons and daughters to go in in defense of this country and to take an affirmative action against another country where the probability of loss of life is very high. We ought to meet the highest of standards.

But it is my position today, and I think it ought to be Members' positions, that those standards have been met for some time; that right underneath our nose we have a man who has cooperated with people like al Qaeda; a man who invaded another country and killed thousands and thousands of people; a leader, a man who poisoned and gassed his own people; a man who, almost on a daily basis, fires missiles against American and allied aircraft. We know what he is doing. We are meeting the standards that demand that America do something about this.

I would hope that our allies come on board. I would hope we get assistance from our allies. We cannot turn a blind eye to a malignant cancer, and we cannot turn a blind eye to Saddam Hussein.

□ 2115

You cannot do it. It will always come back to get you, and it will be your kindergartens that will suffer in the future if we do not respond affirmatively today.

Now does that mean we send in more inspectors? The only way you should send in more inspectors is on a time basis and those inspectors have unconditional entry into that country and they can go wherever they want in Iraq and do whatever kind of tests are necessary to run to ascertain that these weapons are, in fact, not in existence. I doubt seriously that that will occur.

Now, Iraq, by the way, may say, just to stall, they may say, okay, we will agree to it. But a week later you will find that there is a flat tire on the bus, that they are not going to let them go where they need to go. We cannot continue to fool around with this malignant cancer. We have got to sit up to reality. We have got to face reality. We have got to aggressively attack this cancer.

Now, I am not a military expert. I do not know what the military strategy should be. But I do know this, diplomatically we have not achieved the goal of concurring the cancer. It is like saying to a patient, I know you have prayed very hard about this. I know you have got a lot of family support in fighting this cancer. I know you have got a lot of hugs. I know that you have changed your diet. But the fact is the malignant cancer is still in your foot and it is aggressively moving up into the rest of your body. You face a very tough decision. It will inconvenience your life. But in the long run, it is the only decision for the preservation of your life that you can make, and that

is that you have got to accept the reality that it is there, it is moving and it will kill you.

It is the same thing with Iraq. It is there. They are developing and have in their possession weapons of mass destruction and they will kill us. And if they do not attempt to kill us, they will give it to people like the al Qaeda that will carry this out. They do not care about our morality, values and our respect for our children and the preservation of life. That is obvious by their acts of September 11.

Let me continue with a few comments. Summing up the Clinton administration argument, Senator DASCHLE said, "Look, we have exhausted virtually all our diplomatic efforts to get the Iraqis to comply with their own agreements and with international law. Given that, what other option is there but to force them to do so? That is what they are saying. This is the key question. And the answer is we do not have another option. We have to force them to comply and we are doing so militarily."

That is from the majority leader, the Democratic majority leader, the president of Senate. All of the sudden that is not what we are hearing today.

Let me continue. "JOHN KERRY was equally hawkish. 'If there is not unfettered, unrestricted, unlimited access per the United Nations' resolution for inspections and UNSCOM cannot in our judgment appropriately perform its functions, then we obviously reserve the rights to press the case internationally and do what we need to do in order to enforce those rights. Saddam Hussein has already used these weapons and has made it clear that he has the intent to continue to try by virtue of his duplicity and secrecy to continue to do so. That is a threat to the stability of the Middle East. It is a threat with respect to the potential of terrorist activities on a global basis. It is a threat even to regions near but not exactly in the Middle East.'"

These are comments made by leadership of the Democratic Party in 1998; and yet today when you read the paper, well, we should defer this decision until after the elections, as if Saddam Hussein schedules his development of weapons of mass destruction, he sets them so that they are convenient with our election dates in this country.

It amazes me that with these kinds of threats in existence, with the knowledge that we had in 1998 that we know has not changed in 4½ years, in fact, has only increased, that we have hesitancy, that we have hesitancy by some of these very leaders that advocated action in 1998, not to do action in 2002 or to delay it and wait and wait and wait. Maybe the doctrine of appeasement does not work. The fact is we have to deal with it.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FERGUSON). The gentleman will refrain from casting reflections of sitting Members of the Senate.

Mr. MCINNIS. Let me finish off this article with this quote from President Clinton in 1998: "We have to defend our future from these predators of the 21st century."

This is President Clinton I am referring to.

Let me repeat my comment. From President Clinton: "We have to defend our future from these predators of the 21st century." To leave the quote for a minute, I absolutely agree 100 percent with what President Clinton was saying here. He was right then and George W. Bush is right today.

Continuing: "We have to defend our future from these predators of the 21st century," he argued. "They will be all the more lethal if we allow them to build arsenals of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and the missiles to deliver them. We simply cannot allow that to happen. There is no more clear example of this threat than Saddam Hussein." And as the article says: "What more do you need to say?"

Now, we have taken some steps and we have taken some bipartisan steps, our missile defense system. The President has made commitment and we, as a Congress, have increased significantly the budgets, our military budgets, our defense mechanisms, but here is our biggest weakness. We have a very large Nation geographically. It is very tough to defend these borders. For example, shipping containers that come in. We cannot inspect even close to the number of shipping containers that come into this Nation every day. It is kind of like having a village in the mountains and from somewhere on the mountain every day you got a sniper, somebody shooting into your village. You cannot possibly put up a wall to stop these bullets from coming in. Every day that goes by the sniper fires another shot into the village.

At some point the village has to decide we cannot defend our perimeter. We will have to take the fight to them. We will have to go up on that mountain and find where that sniper is.

That is the situation we face here today. We cannot just retract on our borders within the United States, as some of our allies may suggest, that the United States is poking their nose into somebody else's business. Well, it became everybody's business after September 11. And what President Clinton accurately forecasted in 1998 came into place on September 11, 1 year ago.

The time of being able to just sit comfortably here and hope that it was not happening out there or enjoying the privilege of the fact that it had not happened within the borders of the United States for a long time, assuming that Pearl Harbor could go into that classification, and it does, those days are gone. We now have to engage in this fight, and we have to engage in this in every way possible.

I am not condemning diplomatic pursuit of some peaceful resolution. I am not condemning using prayers if you are trying to fight cancer. I think it is

very, very helpful. And I think diplomatic efforts are very, very necessary. And I am not saying that we should not have congressional debate. I think it is constitutionally required. I think it is healthy for this Congress, for the people who have elected us to represent their views to have that type of debate.

But what I am saying is we cannot dilly dally around. We cannot any longer afford to ignore the fact that the malignant cancer is out there. We cannot afford to debate the accuracy of the x-ray very long. The x-ray tells us there is cancer. It told us we had cancer 4 years ago when President Clinton very accurately said what he has, what Saddam Hussein had, and what Saddam Hussein, by the way, supplies to the al Qaeda. We know it is there. And it does not do us any good in my opinion to continue to try to pretend it is not happening, to try to pretend that there is some clean way to handle this, that we can call Saddam up on the phone and say, Knock it off. What are you doing? Put those weapons in the closet and quit doing this and live peacefully with the rest of the world.

They have no intention of doing anything but destroying as much of the rest of the world as they can. And at the top of their list are our kindergartens. Every mother and father in America should be in a state of absolute dismay and anger today after this quote was released yesterday about targeting kindergartens. These are kindergartens in America, kindergartens in the United States. Some of us knew that, obviously, we think they will target some of these other areas; but for them to come out and say, your kindergartens, that is what we will target in America, that ought to wake everybody up.

The time for a debate is rapidly approaching. We should have a resolution on this floor as quickly as we can get a resolution on this floor. Our allies that belong to the United Nations ought to wake up, a lot of them are; but they need to come to the table too. America does not want to do it alone. America can do it alone, but America wants to be a partner. And I will tell you, our partnership, whether it is France, whether it is Hamburg, Germany, whether it is in Poland, all free-loving countries in the world are under the threat of this cancer of Iraq and the al Qaeda. And we, frankly, despite my criticism today or my expression of dismay by some of the remarks we see coming from our European allies, I do want to take a moment to tell you that as most of you know our European allies have assisted us in many ways with this fight against terrorism. But for some reason, I am a little baffled by the fact that we cannot get them to come over to this side of the line to face the reality of the threat that Iraq has against the world.

It is the United States today. Sure, that is their number one target, the United States and Israel. But I can assure our allies it is like the big bad

wolf. It is at our door today, but it will be at your door tomorrow. And we have to team up. This partnership has to stay together. This partner, the United States of America, does not want to take Iraq on by itself or take on the war against terrorism. And our partners have come to the table in large part against the war on terrorism. But they are not coming to the table like they ought to be on Iraq. And it is time for this partnership meeting, for us to cut to the chase, to get down to the work that has to be done, and it is dirty work and it is a large task in front of us; but if we do not do it today, we will have let down, in my opinion I do not think it is too strong a word to use the word betrayed, we will have betrayed future generations by knowingly allowing a threat to be built of nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, biological weapons, to knowingly let that threat and those weapons be built by a mad man with the kind of commitments they have made to target our kindergartens and we do not take the fight to them.

It is inherently a responsibility of those of us in Congress to debate this. I do not argue that, I said that earlier. But as inherently, as strong as the debate is to get that debate completed and to move in a unified fashion as this Congress and as the United States Senate signaled it would with President Clinton in 1998, and the threat has only grown greater.

I think it is time for both of these Houses to come together in 2002 and move against the cancer that exists out there as a threat against the borders of this country, and as I have said, against the borders of our allies wherever they might be located throughout the worlds.

So I would hope that in the next, I hope in the very immediate future, I know that the President is going to the United Nations this week, I hope our allies in the United Nations and the people of the United Nations understand what a threat this malignancy is out there, understand how unsuccessful we have been to convince through diplomatic efforts, through inspections, through economic sanctions, through no-fly zones, how unsuccessful these efforts have been to get Saddam Hussein to stop proceeding with these weapons, what the ramifications are of these weapons.

□ 2130

Do my colleagues think that the al Qaeda, if they would have had nuclear weapons within their hands, do my colleagues think they would have used aircraft on September 11? They would have used nuclear weapons.

Do not forget, this country suffered an attack, a chemical attack, anthrax within days of September 11. We got hit with a chemical, with a biological attack against this country. Do my colleagues not think if the al Qaeda did not have that in their hands in sufficient quantities that they would not

have used that? They were probably surprised that the World Trade towers collapsed. We know from the video that we have seen, they were elated by the success of their attack, but this only set the base for the al Qaeda. This only sets a base for countries like Iraq.

The next attack, they want to make sure those casualties, children, women and men, they want to make sure those casualties are many, many multiples of what September 11, the horror that September 11 brought to this Nation.

As I said at the beginning of my remarks, I am trying to think of my history. I have been in Congress 10 years. The horrible fires we suffered in Colorado this year, all of the different things, big issues that I think over these last few years we have dealt with, I cannot think of anything that is of a more of a threat, that has more serious future consequences than the international situation that we face today. Not the economy, not the impeachment several years ago, not the fires. We have got to go after that cancer that has centered itself in Iraq and has spread to al Qaeda and throughout rest of the world.

Again, at the conclusion of my remarks this evening, let me repeat what President Bill Clinton said 4½ years ago. President Clinton, "We have to defend our future from these predators of the 21st century," he argued. "They will be all the more lethal if we allow them to build arsenals of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and the missiles to deliver them. We simply cannot allow that to happen. There is no more clear example of this threat than Saddam Hussein."

I will wrap up my comments with 15 more seconds. I would ask my colleagues to take 15 seconds and read the poster, and once again, what more of a threat, what more of a warning do we need, do we need as a Nation than exists out there today? If in 1998 what Saddam Hussein did in 1998 was not enough, then was September 11 enough? Then was the acts of aggression against Kuwait enough? Was the assassination against Bush, Senior enough? If that was not enough, if all of that was not enough, this statement standing alone, this statement standing alone ought to be enough to bring all of us to bear arms to assure the security of this Nation and our friends throughout the world.

#### DEFENDING OUR BORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDO) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleague from Colorado tonight in raising some concerns about the present situation in which the United States finds itself in terms of its relationships around the world, and as we all know, we are about to begin the debate on one of the most serious, per-

haps more, in fact, the most serious topic that can ever confront this or any legislative body, and that is, whether or not we should commit the young men and women of this Nation who have valiantly volunteered their services to the defense of the Nation, whether we should commit them into harm's way in a far-off land in a war that could certainly become catastrophic in its dimensions.

We do not know, of course, how to plan for its outcome except to say that we do know that it will be fought, if, in fact, we engage in this thing, it will be fought by brave men and women who have always, as the President said, made us proud. If we commit those precious resources to the task at hand, the task that was laid out by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. McINNIS), then it appears to me we must do everything humanly possible, everything humanly possible to protect and defend them in their duty and to protect and defend the people of the United States of America. That is, after all, our primary responsibility, our *raison d'être*, our reason for being.

The Federal Government has assumed many responsibilities over the years since the Constitution was written, and we have assumed those responsibilities sometimes, I think, without regard to what constitutional restraints were so clearly identified by the Founding Fathers. We are involved in innumerable activities, programs and sponsorships that were never, ever contemplated by the Framers of the Constitution, but the one thing that we must carefully consider is the responsibility that we were given to protect and defend the people and the property of the United States of America.

I can be persuaded by the gentleman from Colorado's (Mr. McINNIS) arguments that our interests, our vital interests do, in fact, demand that we take a preemptive strike. I should say that we take preemptive action in Iraq. I can be persuaded that that is possibly the case. I must admit, however, that I need more information personally to cast a vote about which I have absolutely no misgivings if I am going to be voting to send sons and daughters off to war because I, I am sure like hopefully most of our colleagues in this body, will consider this in the following fashion.

Do I believe personally that this problem we face, that the threat that we face in the United States is so great that I am willing to send my son off to war, not just vote to send someone else's son or daughter, but am I willing to do so myself? This is a very high standard, and it is one that I believe every single Member must establish for themselves, and I can be persuaded that it is necessary to do so.

I must say that in this deliberation, there is something that is being left out. When people, even the President of the United States, says things like we will do everything necessary to defend the interests of this country, I like

hearing it. I want to believe it. I want to believe that we will, in fact, do everything necessary to protect country, and while that might very well be to send men and women to Iraq, or places far flung all over the world, it is also completely logical, self-evident, that what we must do even before we do that in order to protect and defend the people of this country, what we must do is to defend our own borders, and this, I suggest, has not been done and is not being contemplated.

Over my August district work period I went to the borders and went to the southern and northern borders of the country. I first went to Arizona and then on to California where I observed firsthand the problems that we face on those borders, and let me say, Mr. Speaker, that the face of illegal immigration into this country, people coming across our borders without our permission or without our knowledge, the face of illegal immigration in my district, in Littleton, Colorado, perhaps the Chair's in Arkansas, but the face of illegal immigration in my district is one of a benign activity for the most part, people working menial jobs, for the most part in restaurants and landscaping activities, and people we say to ourselves, well, yes, they are here illegally, but after all, they are just trying to make a living.

The face of illegal immigration on the border, on our borders with Mexico and on our borders with Canada, that face is much, much uglier. That is the face of drug smuggling, of murder and of people coming into this country for the purposes of doing us great harm. That is what we see when we actually go to the border before it becomes diffuse throughout the land.

I visited the Tohono O'odham Indian reservation where they are under siege, and I mean that in the most literal definition of the term. They are under siege. The Tohono O'odham Indians have a 76-mile border coterminous with Mexico. Across that 76-mile border come 1,500 illegal aliens a day, and they are not just people coming for the good life. They are not just people coming to work at some sort of menial task in the United States, a task that "no American will take" and send their money back home, in this case to Mexico for the most part.

They are coming into the United States, many, in fact, perhaps even a majority, of the people coming across that border a day, 1,500 a day, it is estimated that well over 1,000 are involved with the drug trade and they are bringing with them literally tons of illegal drugs every single day. They have, in fact, put this Indian reservation into the status of being a captive nation. They have taken over two of the small communities in this reservation. When I say taken over, what I mean by that, I mean that they have threatened or coerced or bribed or addicted so many people in these two communities that they are essentially now nothing more than extensions of the drug trafficking of several Mexican cartels.

□ 2145

I met with people who told me that they are afraid to go out on their street at night; that they cannot let their children out. I saw 5-year-olds who were stoned, who had been given drugs. Their parents had been given drugs in order to coerce them and/or entice them, is perhaps the better word in this case, into becoming part of the drug trafficking network established by these cartels.

I saw the devastation to this particular Indian reservation. They are begging for help. As they say, their way of life is being destroyed. The vandalism, the robbery, the rapes, the incidence of all these things has gone up dramatically. Just one aspect, the trash alone that is hauled in and discarded by 1,500 people a day coming into their reservation is enormous. Where, may I ask, is the Sierra Club when we need them? Where are the Friends of the Earth? Where are all of the people who decry the devastation of our, of the natural habitats around the country and around the world? This Nation's natural habitat, their ecology is being destroyed by illegal immigrants coming across that border.

Hundreds of thousands of plastic water bottles, clothing, trash of every kind and description, discarded everywhere along their path. People racing through their communities, either trying to escape the border patrol agents or simply trying to make their way north have endangered the lives of their children so that they do not allow their kids to go outside and play. What I have just described, Mr. Speaker, is the face of illegal immigration on the border.

One of the things that they told us when we were down there is that it is not just Mexican nationals coming across now, but a dramatic increase, they have witnessed, in what they refer to as OTMs, or other than Mexicans. A dramatic increase in the number of Chinese coming through, a dramatic increase in the number of Asians from countries all over that part of the world, a dramatic number of Middle Easterners coming through. For what purpose, I would ask?

Does anyone think these people are coming across in order to get landscaping jobs? Are the Middle Easterners that are coming across that border illegally looking to work in restaurants as dishwashers, cooks and servers? In my own State, and in my own city, the biggest gang element is Asian. And they are quite predominantly illegals. But beyond that, what, we may ask, I think, are the Middle Easterners coming in for? What are they doing here? Why are they coming in illegally through Mexico?

Now, I suggest that there is a great possibility that they are coming in for purposes that are heinous. I do not know that. I have not been able to interview them because, of course, they come through without the slightest bit of intervention on our part. We do not

stop them. We cannot stop them because we have no resources in place to do so. And even when we do stop them, even when they are interdicted farther inland, farther up into the United States, and when the INS is called and told we have a lot of people here in a van, in a truck, in a house, we have a lot of people here who are here illegally, the INS tells the local law enforcement agents, let them go, we do not have time. We do not have time.

Twenty-five illegal aliens were caught in a tractor-trailer truck in Dallas on July 27. The INS initially detained several, then released even these and "paroled them" into the United States. They have an automatic parole process. The INS can do this. The INS can say we will parole these people we have just caught, let them go, and then we will send them a letter later on telling them to report for their deportation hearing.

Now, this would be laughable, of course, if it were not so dangerous. This is a Saturday Night Live skit. "Here is your letter. We know you have snuck into the United States, so please report in 6 months to the following location for your deportation hearing." Right. "Thank you. Of course, I will." They actually call these letters "run letters." What they mean by that is that when the people receive them, of course they run. They go away. They do not go back to their country of origin, they run into American society.

Now, if we are so concerned about the possibility of a terrorist attack on the United States, which is the only thing we have heard again and again and again from the leadership, from Members of Congress who support our efforts, support the President in his desire to depose Saddam Hussein, if we are so concerned about that, and believe me, I am, then why would we not take just as much, no, not just as much, why would we not take even more care and concern about our own national borders?

On August 4 in Rogers County, Oklahoma, State troopers caught seven aliens who admitted they were illegally present in the country. The INS again would not pick them up and remove them.

During the Memorial Day weekend in New York the INS reportedly "did not want to be bothered," so they refused to take custody of several Mid Eastern illegal aliens. Local police officers had caught them at the Brooklyn Battery Tunnel during a terror alert. I remember this incident, Mr. Speaker. They actually had these people in custody. These were Mid Eastern illegal aliens. They called the INS. It was Memorial Day weekend, and so the called was routed from New York, because no one was at their workstation, it was routed to Vermont, where the person answering said to the police in New York City, "let them go."

These are just a few of the literally hundreds, if not thousands, of cases like this that I could relate to the body

tonight. With all of the talk about the need to increase our efforts of vigilance and be careful about things we see and things we hear, with all of that, and with all of the efforts being made now to extend the war against terrorism beyond Afghanistan and into other parts of the Middle East, it is amazing to me, it is incredible to me, and it should be to every single Member of this body, that we leave our own borders undefended.

Does anyone believe for even a second that should we prosecute this war in a more aggressive fashion than is presently the situation that there will not be some reaction on the part of the people, specifically Saddam Hussein and al Qaeda and fundamentalist Islam? We are told that if we go into Iraq, we must be concerned about the ramifications throughout the Middle East; that perhaps other countries with governments more friendly to the United States may fall as a result of having internal dissent because the phenomenon of fundamentalist Islam is so pervasive in these countries. We are told that that is what we must watch out for, what we must be careful of. But we are not told, and there is no precaution being made right now, for our own security within this Nation. We know there will be a reaction. What will that reaction be? Does anybody think it will simply be confined to the Middle East?

Now, everyone knows, certainly Saddam Hussein knows, that he cannot win in a conventional war against the United States. He can make it bloody. He can make it ugly. But he cannot win. He knows that. The world knows that. What makes us think for a moment that we will be left unscathed in the United States if we embark upon this path of action in the Middle East? Certainly the possibility exists that al Qaeda agents, that fundamentalist Islam will react in a way so as to increase the number of people that they already have in the United States, the cells that are operating here, that we are told by our Justice Department are operating, that are here in the United States and are ready to go into action at a moment's notice.

We know there are cells operating in Canada. We know there are cells operating in Mexico. Why is it not the most logical thing for us to say, well, we have to be careful here. Before we even go into Iraq, we must secure our borders. The reason, I fear, Mr. Speaker, that we do not do that is because, as Governor Ridge said, right there in the well of the House, to a question posed to him from, I think, this microphone about his reluctance and the reluctance on the part of the administration, and in fact most of the Congress, I suppose. No, I should qualify that, because the House has in fact passed an amendment to the defense authorization bill allowing for the military to be used on the border, and we have done that year after year after year, but it has failed in the other body. But when

asked why we have not used all of our resources to defend our borders, including the military, Governor Ridge said there are political and cultural reasons why we cannot do so.

Well, there may be political and cultural prices to pay. I do not even know what he meant by cultural reasons. I do know what he meant by political reasons. We are concerned that if we in fact secure our borders and prevent people from coming into the United States illegally, we will in some way or other jeopardize our relationship with the government of Mexico and that we will simultaneously lose votes from Mexican Americans who somehow feel that this is a personal affront if we try to defend our own borders.

□ 2200

Mr. Speaker, I do not believe that for a moment. I do not believe Mexican-Americans are any less concerned about the safety of themselves and their families than any other group of Americans. I believe that a case can be made to them and to every single person in the United States as to why it is imperative that we secure our own borders. I believe we can do that. I believe that we will benefit as a result in terms of the politics, but whether we do or do not benefit politically, who cares. Is it not our absolute and total responsibility to do so?

There are cultural and political reasons why we cannot defend our own borders. I wonder how if there is another event of some great magnitude, which we all anticipate, which we hear every single day is a distinct not just possibility but probability, and if this is perpetuated by someone who has entered this country illegally, and/or people who have been recruited into a terrorist network by people who have come here illegally, I wonder what we will tell the spouses, the sons, the daughters of those people who are killed in that event.

We will make many, many speeches about how heroic their loved ones were, how heroic the efforts were of the people who tried to save them. Will we also say, I wonder, that there were political and cultural reasons why we could not protect them? I do not know how anyone could look into the faces of the people whose loved ones have been lost in an event of that nature and say those words. But say them we would have to if we follow the path we are on today.

The President has just submitted an action plan in which he calls for smart borders, and there is quite a lengthy list of things the administration has proposed: biometric identifiers, permanent resident cards, single alternative inspection systems, refugee and asylum processing reforms, handling of refugee asylum claims, visa policy coordination, air preclearance, advanced passenger information, joint passenger analysis, a lot of stuff about customs and how to bring goods into the United States; and I applaud them all.

I do not for a moment suggest that these are not good and salutary measures to take; but I look in here, I look in vain for the most important measure we can take to create a smart border, and that is to put the military in place to defend that border. Right now we cannot do that. We cannot do it with the Border Patrol. They are inhibited from actually achieving the goals of securing our borders by the fact the administration, the INS, is incompetent and completely unmotivated to act in this particular capacity. They are restricted by a myriad of laws we have passed here, confusing, conflicting laws, allowing for people to be retained in this country even after they have been found to be here illegally. We have refused to provide the resources necessary to actually secure the borders for one reason and one reason only: because it is politically and culturally unacceptable.

Well, I do not know who it is culturally unacceptable to. I do not know who it is politically unacceptable to, but those are not legitimate reasons for abandoning our own defenses. And no matter how much we do in the Middle East, no matter how many resources we put into accomplishing the goal of deposing Saddam Hussein, no matter what we do around the world to increase the number of countries that would be categorized as democracies rather than dictatorships, we will be at every step of the way in that process putting our own people in greater and greater danger if we do not do everything possible to secure our borders.

I, of course, cannot promise even if we do everything I have asked for, even if we completely reform the INS, even if we give Border Patrol agents greater authority and ability to actually do their job, even if we put military on the border, I cannot promise that someone with malicious intent cannot or will not get through; but at least I can say we did everything we can do, which is living up to the President's admonition to us, that we must do everything that we can do. That includes defending our own border.

What an amazing world we live in. What an interesting and incredible dilemma we face. We are told every day that it is a war that we are in, a war for our own survival, that America's way of life is at stake. What nation can we think of in history that knowing that that is the situation they face, have not in fact done the most obvious thing to try to protect themselves? What this demands is leadership. It demands that the President of the United States tell the people of the United States what needs to be done, even if there is a political price to pay.

Mr. Speaker, I suggest that it would not be a negative reaction politically. I suggest that the people of this country are yearning for and desiring him to establish the exact nature of the conflict and also the exact way in which we are going to defend against it. They are hoping that he will say to them that

we will in fact secure our borders, and this may mean that we will not have the opportunity to hire cheap labor or recruit people into a political party as new voters. But nonetheless, it has to be done, along with all of the other things that have been outlined by the President, with which I agree and for which I commend him. The border must be secured.

I ask, no, I beg the President of the United States to use his power, to use his executive authority to do just that: protect our borders; order the military to the border, allow us to use the expertise and the technology and the manpower we have available to us on our first line of defense.

I mentioned that I went recently to the Mexican border, but I also shortly thereafter went to the Canadian border, a little town called Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, where I witnessed a very interesting activity. At the time I got there, there were 100 Marines stationed there just to see whether or not they could in fact coordinate their activities and help the Border Patrol and the U.S. Forest Service and the customs agency control the northern border because I assure Members, although I have spent a great deal of time talking about the southern borders, I assure Members that the problems are just as large on the northern borders.

There are over 20,000 Muslims living in Calgary, Canada, which brings into the United States component parts of methamphetamines. They are sold and the proceeds go back to the Muslim groups in Canada, and the money is used to finance terrorist activities throughout the world.

Osama bin Laden, because of Canada's peculiar process of establishing who is or is not a refugee, Osama bin Laden could land in Ontario, claim he is Omar the tent maker, not show any identification, and walk immediately into Canadian society, and, of course, shortly thereafter walk unfettered probably into the United States.

The problems up there are significant. So there are 100 Marines, and I do not know the genesis of the stationing of these people on that border. I do not know if it was part of a larger strategy or not, but they were using three UAVs, unmanned aerial vehicles, more often commonly referred to as drones, and a couple of radar stations that were to help identify people coming across that border illegally. It worked. The Marines told me that it was the best training they had ever received because it was real time, real bad guys, and very difficult terrain.

We need the resources of the military. We do not have to put people arm in arm along 4,000 or 5,000 miles of border. We have the technology to aid in this. I saw it with my own eyes. It can work. We can make our borders very secure, not perfect but much more difficult to cross illegally than is presently the case. We can do it. The only thing we do not have is the will to do it.

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We unfortunately create a facade, a Potemkin Village. Prince Potemkin used to put up facades along the villages in his area and when Catherine the Great would sail down the river, she would see these beautiful villages. But behind these facades, of course, it was abject poverty. That is where the phrase Potemkin Village comes from. In a way that is what we have created or we have tried to create on the borders. We have increased the number of border patrol. We have established something called smart borders. We have told Americans that we are doing what is necessary to defend our borders, but it is nothing more than the creation of a Potemkin Village along the borders. They are just facades. They are not true defense mechanisms. Because what we are trying to do is to pretend to the American people that we are taking our responsibility of border defense seriously while at the same time assuring that people can come through illegally in order to, quote, take the jobs that no one else will take and in order to increase the ranks of political parties in the United States that benefit as a result of massive immigration, one particular political party, of course, the Democratic party, and the fear that if we actually got tough on the borders, there would be a political reaction. And there would be certainly outcries by immigration advocacy groups, especially immigration lawyers. They would raise Cain.

But is our responsibility here to pander to those political extremists? Or is our responsibility to protect and defend the people and the property of the United States of America? Again what a strange world we live in, whereby we can be talking about going off to war, recognizing all of the danger that that entails for the people we are sending but also for the people who are here, the people who remain, and not do anything to protect us. What an amazing situation.

Mr. Speaker, I hope and pray that our words, our admonitions, our concerns will be heeded by our other colleagues and by the administration. The stakes are so high, the risks are so great that we cannot possibly avoid doing what is right even at our own political peril should that be the case which, as I say, I do not believe for a moment would happen, but even if it did, that is what is required of us here, to do the right thing, even if it is politically or culturally problematic.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. MASCARA (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of personal reasons.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of official business in the district.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and the balance of the week on account of illness.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today, September 10 and 11 on account of personal reasons.

Ms. WATERS (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and September 10 on account of business in the district.

Mr. UNDERWOOD (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and the balance of the week on account of activities in the district.

Mr. WELLER (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today and until noon September 10 on account of medical reasons.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today and the balance of the week on account of illness in the family.

Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today and September 10 on account of congressional business.

Mr. WAMP (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today on account of family reasons.

Mrs. ROUKEMA (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today and the balance of the week on account of illness.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PALLONE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FILNER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SNYDER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CUMMINGS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. CLAYTON, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PENCE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. PENCE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. NORTHUP, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina, for 5 minutes, September 12.

Mr. PAUL, for 5 minutes, September 10.

The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, for 5 minutes, today.

#### SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 351. An act to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to reduce the quantity of mercury in the environment by limiting the use of mercury fever thermometers and improving the collection and proper management of

mercury, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

#### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. Trandahl, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly an enrolled bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 5012. An act to amend the John F. Kennedy Center Act to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to carry out a project for construction of a plaza adjacent to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and for other purposes.

#### BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House reports that on September 9, 2002 he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill.

H.R. 5012. To amend the John F. Kennedy Center Act to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to carry out a project for construction of a plaza adjacent to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and for other purposes.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 18 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, September 10, 2002, at 9 a.m., for morning hour debates.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

8916. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's report entitled, "Assessment of the Cattle and Hog Industries" for Calendar Year 2001, pursuant to Public Law 106-472, section 312(e); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8917. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Raisins Produced From Grapes Grown in California; Decrease in Desirable Carryout Used to Compute Trade Demand [Docket No. FV02-989-6 IFR] received August 14, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8918. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Papayas Grown in Hawaii; Suspension of Regulations [Docket No. FV02-928-3 FR] received August 14, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8919. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Dairy Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Grading and Inspection, General Specifications for Approved Plants and Standards for Grades of Dairy Products; General Specifications for Dairy Plants Approved for USDA Inspection and Grading Service [DA-99-04] (RIN: 0581-AB59) received August 14, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8920. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Dairy Pro-

grams, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Milk in the Mideast Marketing Area; Interim Order Amending the Order [Docket No. AO-361-A35; DA-01-04] received August 14, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8921. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Oranges, Grapefruit, Tangerines, and Tangelos Grown in Florida; Removing Dancy and Robinson Tangerine Varieties from the Rules and Regulations [Docket No. FV02-905-3 IFR] received August 14, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8922. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Kiwifruit Grown in California; Relaxation of Pack and Container Requirements [Docket No. FV02-920-3 IFR] received August 29, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8923. A letter from the Architect of the Capitol, transmitting the report of expenditures of appropriations during the period October 1, 2001 through March 31, 2002, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 162b; to the Committee on Appropriations.

8924. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the semiannual report of the Inspector General and classified annex for the period ending March 31, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Armed Services.

8925. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General John A. Van Alstyne, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

8926. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Gary S. McKissock, United States Marine Corps, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

8927. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Raymond P. Ayres, Jr., United States Marine Corps, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

8928. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of General Michael J. Williams, United States Marine Corps, and his advancement to the grade of general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

8929. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement Vice Admiral Dennis V. McGinn, United States Navy, and his advancement to the grade of vice admiral on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

8930. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting letter on the approved retirement Vice Admiral Nobert R. Ryan, Jr., United States Navy, and his advancement to the grade of vice admiral on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

8931. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Office of Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule — Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards: Smoke Alarms; Amendments [Docket No. FR-4552-C-03] (RIN: 2502-AH48) received August 13, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8932. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of

Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule — Uniform Financial Reporting Standards for HUD Housing Programs, Additional Entity Filing Requirements [Docket No. FR-4681-F-03] (RIN: 2501-AC80) received August 28, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8933. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Ownership Reports and Trading by Officers, Directors and Principal Security Holders [Release Nos. 34-46421; 35-27563; IC-25720; File No. S7-31-02] (RIN: 3235-A162) received August 29, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8934. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting a notice of extension of project period and waiver: tribally controlled postsecondary vocational and technical institutions program, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(f); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

8935. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting Final Priority — State Improvement Grant Program, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(f); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

8936. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Indian Education Discretionary Grant Programs (RIN: 1810-AA93) received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

8937. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Office of Special Education Programs; Final Priority Under the State Improvement Grant Program; Notice Inviting Applications for New Awards for Fiscal Year 2002 [CFDA No. 84.323] received August 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

8938. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Use of Ozone-Depleting Substances; Essential-Use Determinations [Docket No. 97N-0023] (RIN: 0910-AA99) received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8939. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (La Pryor, Texas) [MM Docket No. 01-262; RM-1-231] received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8940. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Harrodsburg and Keene, Kentucky), [MM Docket No. 02-24; RM-10360] received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8941. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Asherton, Texas) [MM Docket No. 01-246; RM-10230] received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8942. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of

Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Cuthbert and Buena Vista, Georgia) [MM Docket No. 02-48; RM-10386] received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8943. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Firth, Nebraska) [MM Docket No. 01-234; RM-10262] received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8944. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Freer, Texas) [MM Docket No. 01-243; RM-10263] received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8945. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Burney, California) [MM Docket No. 01-311; RM-10318] received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8946. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Buffalo Gap, Texas) [MM Docket No. 01-221; RM-10171] received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8947. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.622(b), Table of Allotments, Digital Television Broadcast Stations (San Mateo, California) [MB Docket No. 02-84; RM-10339] received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8948. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Cheboyan, Rogers City, Bear Lake, Bellaire, Rapid River, Manistique, Ludington, Walhalla and Onaway, Michigan) [MM Docket No. 00-69; RM-9945; RM-9946] received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8949. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (George West, Texas) [MM Docket No. 01-147; RM-10162] received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8950. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Weinert, Texas) [MM Docket No. 01-205; RM-10212] received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8951. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmit-

ting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Grandin, Missouri) [MM Docket No. 01-259; RM-10269] received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8952. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Bearden, Arkansas) [MM Docket No. 01-258; RM-10268] received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8953. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Ballinger, Texas) [MM Docket No. 01-292; RM-10302] received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8954. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Benadives, Texas) [MM Docket No. 01-256; RM-10266] received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8955. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Pawhuska, Oklahoma) [MM Docket No. 01-260; RM-10270] received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8956. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Eldorado, Texas) [MM Docket No. 01-294; RM-10304] received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8957. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract to India [Transmittal No. DTC 95-02], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

8958. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting the annual report on Military Assistance, Military Exports, and Military Imports for Fiscal Year 2001; to the Committee on International Relations.

8959. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Analysis, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revision to the Export Administration Regulations: Denied Persons List [Docket No. 020628162-2162-01] (RIN: 0694-AC58) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

8960. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, International Security Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's FY 2002 Cooperative Threat Reduction Annual Report; to the Committee on International Relations.

8961. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State,

transmitting the redesignation as "foreign terrorist organizations" pursuant to Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as added by the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996, and amended by the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996; to the Committee on International Relations.

8962. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a report entitled, "D.C. Public Schools' Medicaid Revenue Recovery Operations Require Substantial Improvements"; to the Committee on Government Reform.

8963. A letter from the Administrator, Agency For International Development, transmitting the Agency's FY 2003 Annual Performance Plan; to the Committee on Government Reform.

8964. A letter from the Agency For International Development, transmitting report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

8965. A letter from the Director, Program Services Division, Office of Agency Programs, Office of Government Ethics, transmitting the Office's final rule — Technical Amendments to Regulations Governing Filing Extensions and Late Filing Fee Waivers (RIN: 3209-AA00) received August 6, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8966. A letter from the General Counsel, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

8967. A letter from the Special Counsel, Office of Special Counsel, transmitting the Annual Report of the Office of Special Counsel (OSC) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 1211; to the Committee on Government Reform.

8968. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Migratory Bird Hunting; Final Frameworks for Early-Season Migratory Bird Hunting Regulations (RIN: 1018-AI30) received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8969. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Migratory Bird Hunting; Migratory Bird Hunting Regulations on Certain Federal Indian Reservations and Ceded Lands for the 2002-03 Early Season (RIN: 1018-AI30) received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8970. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Migratory Bird Hunting; Early Seasons and Bag and Possession Limits for Certain Migratory Game Birds in the Contiguous United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands (RIN: 1018-AI30) received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8971. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Water and Science, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Public Conduct on Bureau of Reclamation Lands and Projects (RIN: 1006-AA44) received August 12, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8972. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Water and Science, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Law Enforcement Authority at Bureau of Reclamation Projects (RIN: 1006-AA42) received August 12,

2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8973. A letter from the Acting Division Chief, Marine Mammal Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Dolphin-Safe Tuna Labeling; Official Mark [Docket No. 991210333-0089-02; I.D. 111099C] (RIN: 0648-AN37) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8974. A letter from the Assistant Administrator, Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — National Marine Fisheries Service — Sea Grant Joint Graduate Fellowship Program in Population Dynamics and Marine Resource Economics: Request for Application for FY 2003 [Docket No. 990810211-2169-03] (RIN: 0648-ZA69) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8975. A letter from the Director, Regulations and Forms Services Division, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Registration and Monitoring of certain Nonimmigrants [INS No. 2216-02; AG Order No. 2608-2002] (RIN: 1115-AG70) received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8976. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule — Disaster Unemployment Assistance Program; Interim Final Rule; Request for Comments (RIN: 1205-AB31) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8977. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Lake Erie, Perry, Ohio [CGD09-02-006] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8978. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Honeywell, Inc. Part Number HG1075AB05 and HG1075GB05 Inertial Reference Units [Docket No. 2001-CE-28-AD; Amendment 39-12795; AD 2002-13-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8979. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Seabrook Nuclear Power Plant, Seabrook, New Hampshire [CGD01-01-207] (RIN: 2115-AA97) August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8980. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Regulated Navigation Area and Safety and Security Zones; New York Marine Inspection Zone and Captain of the Port Zone [CGD01-01-181] (RIN: 2115-AE84 and 2115-AA97) received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8981. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulations for Marine Events; Atlantic Ocean, Point Pleasant Beach to Bay Head, New Jersey [CGD05-02-052] (RIN: 2115-AE46) received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8982. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Lake Erie, Perry, Ohio [CGD09-02-506] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8983. A letter from the Executive Vice President, Communications and Government Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority, transmitting a copy of the Authority's statistical summary for Fiscal Year 2001, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 831h(a); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8984. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Regulatory Law, Insurance Center, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Accelerated Benefits Option for Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance and Veterans' Group Life Insurance (RIN: 2900-AJ80) received August 13, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

8985. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Branch, Customs Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Re-use of Air Waybill Number on Air Cargo Manifest [T.D. 02-51] (RIN: 1515-AD01) received August 28, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8986. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Service, Customs Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Licenses for Certain Worst Wool Fabrics Subject to Tariff-Rate Quota [T.D. 02-50] (RIN: 1515-AC83) received August 28, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8987. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Coordinated Issue Savings and Loan Industry Supervisory Goodwill — received August 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8988. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Changes in accounting periods and methods of accounting (Rev. Proc. 2002-54) received August 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8989. A letter from the Congressional Relations Officer, United States International Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's annual report entitled, "Shifts in U.S. Merchandise Trade 2001"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8990. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Energy, transmitting the Annual Report on Contractor Work Force Restructuring for Fiscal Year 2001, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 7274h; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Energy and Commerce.

8991. A letter from the Secretary, Department of State, transmitting a report assessing the voting practices of the governments of UN members states in the General Assembly and Security Council for 2001, and evaluating the actions and responsiveness of those governments to United States policy on issues of special importance to the United States, pursuant to Public Law 101-167, section 527(a) (103 Stat. 1222); Public Law 101-246, section 406(a) (104 Stat. 66); jointly to the Committees on International Relations and Appropriations.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk

for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SENSENBRENNER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1701. A bill to amend the Consumer Credit Protection Act to assure meaningful disclosures of the terms of rental-purchase agreements, including disclosures of all costs to consumers under such agreements, to provide certain substantive rights to consumers under such agreements, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 107-590 Pt. 2). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. House Concurrent Resolution 442. Resolution recognizing the American Road and Transportation Builders Association for reaching its 100th Anniversary and for the many vital contributions of its members in the transportation construction industry to the American economy and quality of life through the multi-modal transportation infrastructure network its members have designed, built, and managed over the past century (Rept. 107-646). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. H.R. 3813. A bill to modify requirements relating to allocation of interest that accrues to the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund (Rept. 107-647). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. H.R. 5039. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey title to certain irrigation project property in the Humboldt Project, Nevada, to the Pershing County Water Conservation District, Pershing County, Lander County, and the State of Nevada; with an amendment (Rept. 107-648). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TAUZIN: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 3880. A bill to provide a temporary waiver from certain transportation conformity requirements and metropolitan transportation planning requirements under the Clean Air Act and under other laws for certain areas in New York where the planning offices and resources have been destroyed by acts of terrorism, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 107-649 Pt. 1).

#### DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure discharged from further consideration. H.R. 3880 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

#### TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XXII the following action was taken by the Speaker:

*[The following action occurred on September 6, 2002]*

H.R. 3929. Referral to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Energy and Commerce extended for a period ending not later than October 4, 2002.

*[Submitted September 9, 2002]*

H.R. 3880. Referral to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure extended for a period ending not later than September 9, 2002.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. STARK (for himself, Mr. BACA, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. COYNE, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. FILNER, Mr. HONDA, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. KUCINICH, Ms. LEE, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. McDERMOTT, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. SOLIS, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. WATERS, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. WYNN, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. WATSON, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. UNDERWOOD):

H.R. 5344. A bill to amend part A of title IV of the Social Security Act to include efforts to address barriers to employment as a work activity under the temporary assistance to needy families program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUNTER:

H.R. 5345. A bill to establish a moratorium on approval by the Secretary of the Interior of relinquishment of a lease of certain tribal lands in California; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. FATTAH (for himself, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. OWENS, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BORSKI, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Ms. DELAURO, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. ANDREWS, Ms. LEE, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. HOFFFEL, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. FROST, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. FILNER, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. WYNN, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BACA, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. FORD, Mr. RANGEL, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 5346. A bill to provide for adequate and equitable educational opportunities for students in State public school systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. BAIRD:

H.R. 5347. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to allow certain small business concerns that have employee stock ownership plans to qualify as HUBZone small business concerns; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. FROST, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. PHELPS, and Mr. HILLIARD):

H.R. 5348. A bill to amend title 11 of the United States Code to protect family farmers and family fishermen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLUNT:

H.R. 5349. A bill to facilitate the use of a portion of the former O'Reilly General Hospital in Springfield, Missouri, by the local Boys and Girls Club through the release of the reversionary interest and other interests

retained by the United States in 1955 when the land was conveyed to the State of Missouri; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island:

H.R. 5350. A bill to provide greater access to affordable pharmaceuticals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HAYWORTH:

H.R. 5351. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage saving and investment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island (for himself, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. LIPINSKI):

H.R. 5352. A bill to amend the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to develop and implement strategies to reduce the number of children who have, or who are at risk of developing, emotional disturbances that require the provision of special education and related services under that Act; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. MORELLA (for herself, Mr. WOLF, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. FORD, and Mr. RODRIGUEZ):

H.R. 5353. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require that additional special pay received by medical, dental, or veterinary officers of the uniformed services be treated as part of basic pay for retirement purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PALLONE:

H.R. 5354. A bill to accord honorary citizenship to the alien victims of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks against the United States and to provide for the granting of permanent resident status to the alien spouses and children of certain victims of such attacks; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico:

H.R. 5355. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to permit remarried surviving spouses of veterans to be eligible for burial in a national cemetery; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas (for herself, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. WATSON, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. RUSH, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. LEE, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. CLYBURN, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. SCOTT, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. OWENS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. WYNN, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. HILLIARD, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. CLAY, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. WATERS, Mr. BISHOP, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. FORD, and Mr. RANGEL):

H. Res. 518. A resolution recognizing National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week and the importance and accomplishments of historically Black colleges and universities; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H. Res. 519. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1343) to provide Federal assistance to States and local jurisdictions to prosecute hate crimes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

## ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 116: Mr. FROST.  
 H.R. 250: Mr. BOOZMAN.  
 H.R. 267: Mr. LATOURETTE.  
 H.R. 348: Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. BACA, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mr. CONYERS.  
 H.R. 368: Mr. SOUDER.  
 H.R. 633: Mrs. CAPPS.  
 H.R. 664: Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA.  
 H.R. 778: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.  
 H.R. 854: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. CROWLEY, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. PHELPS.  
 H.R. 902: Mr. REYES and Mrs. CAPITO.  
 H.R. 1076: Mr. LYNCH.  
 H.R. 1097: Mr. FATTAH.  
 H.R. 1182: Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia.  
 H.R. 1265: Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. BENTSEN.  
 H.R. 1307: Mr. HYDE and Mr. PHELPS.  
 H.R. 1309: Mr. HINCHEY.  
 H.R. 1368: Mr. CANTOR, Mr. SOUDER, and Mr. SCHAFFER.  
 H.R. 1452: Ms. PELOSI.  
 H.R. 1556: Ms. BERKLEY.  
 H.R. 1581: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky and Mr. ADERHOLT.  
 H.R. 1582: Mr. FATTAH.  
 H.R. 1602: Mr. PICKERING and Mr. OSBORNE.  
 H.R. 1642: Ms. MCCOLLUM.  
 H.R. 1774: Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin.  
 H.R. 1786: Mr. PLATTS.  
 H.R. 1887: Mr. ENGLISH.  
 H.R. 1911: Mrs. THURMAN and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.  
 H.R. 1931: Mr. FARR of California and Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.  
 H.R. 1939: Mr. HOSTETTNER.  
 H.R. 1990: Mr. HINCHEY and Mr. ALLEN.  
 H.R. 2098: Mr. KIRK.  
 H.R. 2148: Mr. McNULTY and Mr. BAIRD.  
 H.R. 2155: Mr. FORBES.  
 H.R. 2161: Mr. GORDON.  
 H.R. 2349: Mr. SHOWS and Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma.  
 H.R. 2483: Mr. STUPAK.  
 H.R. 2576: Mr. POMEROY.  
 H.R. 2592: Mr. HONDA.  
 H.R. 2612: Ms. MCCOLLUM.  
 H.R. 2688: Mr. HONDA.  
 H.R. 2702: Mr. FRANK.  
 H.R. 2878: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.  
 H.R. 2908: Mr. CLAY.  
 H.R. 3131: Ms. BERKLEY.  
 H.R. 3289: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.  
 H.R. 3397: Mr. TIERNEY and Mr. SHAYS.  
 H.R. 3414: Mr. DEFazio, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. HOLDEN, and Mr. FROST.  
 H.R. 3686: Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky.  
 H.R. 3741: Mr. DEFazio.  
 H.R. 3781: Mr. GALLEGLY and Mr. UDALL of New Mexico.  
 H.R. 3794: Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania.  
 H.R. 3802: Mr. HORN.  
 H.R. 3831: Mr. SCHAFFER.  
 H.R. 3834: Mr. SOUDER and Mr. TOWNS.  
 H.R. 4018: Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, and Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.  
 H.R. 4039: Mr. DELAHUNT.  
 H.R. 4043: Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, and Mr. ISAKSON.  
 H.R. 4159: Mr. COLLINS.  
 H.R. 4170: Mr. KELLER.  
 H.R. 4483: Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. BASS, and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.  
 H.R. 4579: Mr. FORD.  
 H.R. 4680: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. SPRATT.  
 H.R. 4720: Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. McNULTY, and Mr. BOOZMAN.  
 H.R. 4728: Ms. RIVERS.  
 H.R. 4738: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.  
 H.R. 4742: Mr. FARR of California.  
 H.R. 4754: Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri.

- H.R. 4756: Mr. TIAHRT.  
 H.R. 4757: Mr. EHRlich and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.  
 H.R. 4785: Ms. ESHOO.  
 H.R. 4786: Mr. CASTLE.  
 H.R. 4793: Mr. ROSS, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. SHIMKUS, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. FROST, and Mr. TURNER.  
 H.R. 4795: Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota.  
 H.R. 4799: Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. KLECZKA, and Mr. BACA.  
 H.R. 4803: Mr. GUTIERREZ.  
 H.R. 4840: Mr. CUNNINGHAM.  
 H.R. 4852: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.  
 H.R. 4918: Mr. MATSUI.  
 H.R. 4963: Mr. OBERSTAR and Mr. PHELPS.  
 H.R. 5013: Mr. CANTOR and Mr. NETHERCUTT.  
 H.R. 5029: Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin and Mr. MATSUI.  
 H.R. 5037: Mr. BARRETT, and Mr. FROST.  
 H.R. 5047: Mr. DEAL of Georgia.  
 H.R. 5064: Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. SHOWS, and Mr. WELDON of Florida.  
 H.R. 5078: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. INSLIEE, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.  
 H.R. 5079: Ms. RIVERS.  
 H.R. 5119: Mr. FARR of California.  
 H.R. 5124: Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. CROWLEY, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. LEE, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. KIND, Mr. BACA, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Mr. PAYNE.  
 H.R. 5125: Mr. HEFLEY and Mr. SNYDER.  
 H.R. 5153: Mr. PALLONE, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. MCGOVERN.  
 H.R. 5159: Mr. SOUDER.  
 H.R. 5185: Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. STUMP, and Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma.  
 H.R. 5193: Mr. STEARNS.  
 H.R. 5196: Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SHOWS, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. SCHROCK, and Mr. HOSTETTLER.  
 H.R. 5197: Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. RILEY, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. WOLF, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, and Mr. CLYBURN.  
 H.R. 5202: Mr. JENKINS.  
 H.R. 5226: Ms. RIVERS, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. DOYLE, and Mrs. MORELLA.  
 H.R. 5227: Mr. TIAHRT.  
 H.R. 5230: Ms. DELAURO.  
 H.R. 5241: Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. MCKINNEY, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. CLYBURN, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, and Mr. PAYNE.  
 H.R. 5250: Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. SANDLIN, and Mr. FROST.  
 H.R. 5255: Mrs. MORELLA.  
 H.R. 5268: Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. FRANK, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Ms. LOFGREN.  
 H.R. 5289: Mr. BORSKI and Mr. DOYLE.  
 H.R. 5300: Mr. SANDERS.  
 H.R. 5304: Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD.  
 H.R. 5307: Mr. TERRY.  
 H.R. 5316: Mr. FLAKE and Mr. SKELTON.  
 H.R. 5317: Mr. SHAW, Mr. GANSKE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. FORBES, Mr. TERRY, Mr. KIRK, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. TIAHRT, and Mr. HOEFFEL.  
 H.R. 5319: Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. REHBERG, and Mr. THUNE.  
 H.R. 5326: Mr. GRUCCI, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. WU, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. TANNER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. SCOTT, Mrs. BONO, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. VIS-CLOSKY, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. BORSKI, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Ms. WATERS.  
 H.R. 5330: Mr. KING, Mr. NADLER, Mr. CROWLEY, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. HINCHEY.  
 H.J. Res. 89: Mr. PITTS.  
 H.J. Res. 108: Mr. KERNS, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. SHUSTER, and Mr. GOODE.  
 H.J. Res. 109: Mr. OLVER, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. LEACH, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. BALDACCI, and Mr. FRANK.  
 H. Con. Res. 20: Ms. BERKLEY.  
 H. Con. Res. 162: Mr. BROWN of Ohio.  
 H. Con. Res. 197: Mr. ALLEN.  
 H. Con. Res. 222: Mr. SHOWS.  
 H. Con. Res. 367: Mr. TANCREDO.  
 H. Con. Res. 401: Mr. MCINNIS and Mr. BACA.  
 H. Con. Res. 438: Mr. KILDEE.  
 H. Con. Res. 447: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. TANCREDO, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. FRANK, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. NADLER, Mr. HOLT, and Mr. SOUDER.  
 H. Con. Res. 462: Mr. KIND, Mr. OBEY, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota, Mrs. CLAYTON, and Mr. HILLIARD.  
 H. Res. 295: Ms. ESHOO.  
 H. Res. 313: Mrs. NAPOLITANO and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.  
 H. Res. 398: Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. LEE, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Mr. TERRY.  
 H. Res. 499: Mr. HINCHEY and Mr. SOUDER.

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#### DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 5319: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.