



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE **108th** CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 150

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 2004

No. 55

House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
April 27, 2004.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JOHN BOOZMAN to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

MORNING HOUR DEBATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 20, 2004, 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 Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) for 5 minutes.

TIME TO REMEMBER THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, this April marks the 89th anniversary of the cataclysmic events that occurred in the Turkish Ottoman Empire between 1915 and 1923, where 1.5 million Armenians were killed and over a half million survivors were forcibly deported into exile.

On Sunday, I had the privilege to participate in a service at the Armenian Church of Our Savior in Worcester, Massachusetts, where in the pres-

ence of 19 survivors, the community of Worcester paid homage to the martyrs and survivors of the Armenian Genocide and their descendants.

Mr. Speaker, last May, the House Committee on the Judiciary reported out House Resolution 193. We have been waiting for nearly 1 year now for the Speaker of the House to schedule this bill for a debate and for a vote, and I would urge at this time that the Speaker schedule this bill as quickly as possible so that the House of Representatives may join those nations and those scholars who affirm the Genocide Convention and recognize the Armenian Genocide and Holocaust as genocides of the 20th century.

Mr. Speaker, I am submitting for the RECORD comments I made at the Armenian Church of Our Savior this past Sunday.

I would very much like to thank Father Terzian and the community of faith of the Armenian Church of Our Savior for inviting me once again to this commemoration. It is one of the great privileges of my office to participate in this annual day of remembrance of the martyrs and survivors of the Armenian Genocide.

It is a privilege to be in the company of our city's mayor, the Honorable Tim Murray, and in the company of Councilor Petty, Representative Leary, Representative Fresolo, Senator Moore, Senator Glodis, and Selectman Montocalvo. And I am very much looking forward to the pleasure of hearing the Worcester Chorale perform after their five-month break, under the continuing leadership of Maestro Petrossian.

It is also a pleasure for me to share the podium with Nathaniel Mencow, who is so well known for his work as a historian, and who has worked for so long for the recognition of the heroic service of his brother, First Lieutenant William Martin Mencow, who gave his life in defense of freedom during World War II.

But I am most privileged and most honored to be here in the presence of survivors of the Armenian Genocide, their descendants, and the descendants of those who perished in the genocide.

This April marks the 89th anniversary of the cataclysmic events that occurred in the

Ottoman Empire between 1915 and 1923, where one-and-a-half million Armenians were killed and over half-a-million survivors were exiled.

Our city has been especially blessed by the presence and contributions of a large and vital Armenian community. Each year we come to this church to recognize, honor and remember that this rich heritage is, in part, a sad inheritance paid with the blood of millions of innocent men, women and children.

I know that most of you are aware that legislation has been introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives which reaffirms U.S. support for the Genocide Convention, calls upon the president and the U.S. government to work to prevent future genocides, and recognizes the Armenian Genocide.

This bill, H. Res. 193, has 110 bipartisan cosponsors and was reported out of the House Judiciary Committee last May. It has been waiting for nearly one year now for the Speaker of the House, Dennis Hastert, to put it on the schedule of the House for debate and vote.

I am always amazed that there are those in Congress who view this bill as controversial. They are influenced, in part, by those voices who continue to deny that the Armenian Genocide or the Holocaust, which is also cited in this bill, ever happened. The Turkish government, for example, claims that the Armenian Genocide does not meet the definition of genocide, despite the fact that the father of the Genocide Convention, human rights pioneer Rafael Lemkin, specifically cited the Holocaust and the Armenian Genocide as the two clear instances of genocidal crimes covered by the Convention.

Contrary to the Turkish government's claims, legal scholars, historians, human rights organizations, journalists and the majority of political leaders around the world firmly believe and assert that the 1915 mass slaughter of Armenians fits the legal definition of genocide.

Israel Charney, the noted genocide and Holocaust scholar and the editor of the respected Encyclopedia of Genocide, has written extensively about the psychology of genocide denial. He has stressed that to deny the countless deaths of a known event of genocide is to celebrate those deaths and to send a signal that the power that brought about this destruction is still in force and can be used again when opportunity permits. To seek to erase agonizing memories—to assert that those memories are false—is to

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

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



Printed on recycled paper.

H2379

openly mock the feelings and sensibilities of the victims and their descendants—to once again victimize the victims.

This is why it is so important to recognize—openly and freely, officially and informally, every single day—the events of the Armenian Genocide.

America, along with the rest of the world, is famous for using the words “never again,” when speaking about the Armenian Genocide and the Holocaust carried out by Nazi Germany. Unfortunately, “never again” happens over and over again—in Cambodia, in Rwanda, in Kosovo, and now in present-day Sudan.

It has been a blessing to me in my work that when genocide threatens any people, anywhere in the world, the Armenian-American community has always worked to bring these events to my attention and to the attention of U.S. and international policymakers. The Armenian-American community has always joined with other organizations to educate the public about present-day horrors and to organize relief and support for victims and survivors.

In this way, through these works, the tragedy of the Armenian Genocide is transformed into a legacy of life, of hope, of survival and resistance.

So, I come here today not only to remember and honor the martyrs, survivors and descendants of the Armenian Genocide, but to honor and celebrate this community, which has given back so much to this city and our country.

Please let me thank you—each and every one of you—for allowing me to share this day with you.

CELEBRATING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL REPUBLICAN INSTITUTE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 20, 2004, the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) is recognized during morning hour debates for 2 minutes.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise because today marks a very important anniversary. We all know that Ronald Reagan in the mid-1980s talked about the fact that as we pursued an end to the Cold War militarily, one of the important things for us to do was to also engage in democracy-building around the world. Today actually marks the 20th anniversary of the International Republican Institute, which is an arm of the National Endowment For Democracy.

We all remember the anxious final years of the Cold War, when President Reagan, in a speech he gave in 1982 to the British Parliament, envisioned moving toward a world in which all people are at least free to determine their own destiny. Now, that speech led to the creation of the National Endowment for Democracy, and within that is the International Republican Institute. Since that time, the IRI has conducted programs in over 75 countries, from Haiti to Kazakhstan. Its efforts to train political parties, encourage voter participation, and enact institutional reforms within governments have no doubt contributed greatly to President Reagan's goal.

IRI's continued commitment is evident in its current efforts in Iraq and

Afghanistan. As we confront the threat of terrorism in the post-September 11 world, I am confident that the International Republican Institute will continue as an important contributor to the cause of freedom.

MARRIAGE TAX PENALTY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 20, 2004, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY) is recognized during morning hour debates.

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, this week the House will take aim at a looming injustice. The marriage tax penalty was a relic of 40 years of persistent tax hikes codified by Democrat Congresses into Federal law. In essence, it punished married taxpayers simply for being married. The standard deduction married couples could take was less than that allowed for two single taxpayers, thus the Tax Code discouraged marriage and sent a message to married couples around the country that they were not as entitled to their own money as singles were.

In 2001, a Republican Congress passed and a Republican President signed a tax relief package that corrected this injustice and brought marriage equity to the Tax Code. In 2003, as the economy worked to recover from 2 years of recession, terrorism, and war, we moved to expedite marriage penalty relief. Unfortunately, the marriage penalty, like some B-movie vampire, just will not die. It keeps rising from the dead to wreak more havoc on the paychecks of American families.

The marriage penalty is hoping to reappear next year in a smaller form and to be fully revived in 2010. So this week the House will take up legislation to make sure that the marriage tax penalty does not get its sequel. Instead, we will pass a bill to extend full marriage penalty relief through 2010 and beyond so that marriage tax equity becomes a permanent principle in Federal law.

Any way you look at it, marriage tax equity just makes sense. In the first place, any time we can establish flatter, fairer, and lower taxes on working families, we are doing right by the national economy. We are creating jobs, careers, and opportunities all across this country. And, second, we are telling those married couples struggling to make it that we will not turn our backs on them.

Allowing the marriage penalty to resurface in the future would represent a targeted tax hike on married couples and a direct attack on family budgets around the country. We can and must protect families from such an attack, and the bill we will take up this week will accomplish that goal.

Though the economy continues to rebound, working families still need our help. This week we will have an opportunity to provide it to some of the people who need it the most.

STOP THE FISCAL MADNESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 20, 2004, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) is recognized for 5 minutes during morning hour debates.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, this week the American people will see that what our Republican friends lack in policy candor they more than make up for in chutzpah. Why do I say that? This week, as we have just heard, the Republican majority is expected to take up legislation that would permanently eliminate the marriage penalty. Everybody on this House floor is for that objective.

But do not be fooled. Democrats and Republicans both agree that married couples should not have to pay more in taxes than they would as unmarried individuals filing separately. That makes sense. That is fair. We are for it. Members in both parties agree that the so-called marriage penalty should be remedied.

However, here is the crucial difference between the Republican bill and our Democratic substitute. Our bill is paid for, theirs is not. What is the difference? The difference is that the penalty that we are eliminating in terms of marriages will be passed along to every young family in America, every young person in America. All of my children and my grandchildren will pay an additional penalty in the interest they will have to pay because of the irresponsible policies being pursued by the majority.

That is right. With a record budget deficit this year of more than half a trillion dollars, and with a projected 10-year budget surplus of \$5.6 trillion inherited by this administration turned into a projected deficit of more than \$4 trillion, an almost \$10 trillion turnaround to the negative, our friends on the Republican side of the aisle plan to drive us even deeper into debt.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUSSLE), perhaps summed up the Republican fiscal policy best on March 17 when he said, and I am quoting, “We don't believe that you should have to pay for tax cuts, period.” Well, Mr. NUSSLE and my Republican friends, of course you do not; but our children and grandchildren will have to pay that bill. Somebody, sometime, sometime in the future will have to pay the piper.

According to the Joint Committee on Taxation, this Republican marriage penalty bill will cost \$96 billion over the next 10 years. None of it is paid for. And to make matters worse, House Republicans intend to bring up bills in the next 3 weeks to make the 10 percent tax bracket and child tax credit permanent. We are for that. It ought to be paid for. And to temporarily fix the alternative minimum tax. We are for that. It ought to be paid for.

Again, Democrats support such legislation, but it must be paid for so that we do not simply say to our children,

“You pay for it”; to our grandchildren, “you pay for it, we don’t want to.”

Democrats believe it is a serious failure to pay for these tax cuts, which not only threatens our economic future as these deficits grow and the American people become more concerned about rising interest rates, as Alan Greenspan last week said was a definite possibility, but we also have a responsibility.

We talk a lot about personal responsibility. We passed a bankruptcy bill, and we made it tougher for people to go into bankruptcy because we said they needed to be responsible. I voted for that bill. It was a bipartisanly supported bill. We need to be responsible on behalf of the public that sent us here and on behalf of future generations.

Meanwhile, as we debate this tax bill, Republicans on both sides of Capitol Hill are riven by internal conflict. They still have not produced a budget conference report for fiscal 2005 because of the intransigence of House Republicans to accept pay-as-you-go rules. That sounds very common sense. You pay as you go. You pay your bills. We talk about every American family having to do that. That may be the case; but we do not have to do it, and we are not doing it.

Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve, said applying pay-as-you-go to both expenditures and revenues is essential if we are to have fiscal responsibility. Our colleagues on the other side of the aisle sent us a budget which says we are going to do that; but on this side of the Congress we have overwhelming, almost unanimous, support, if not unanimous support, for that proposition. It was in place from 1990 to 2002. But it was changed. Why? Because it would make us be responsible, and being responsible would not allow us to do some of the things the Republican majority wants to do.

Here is what the Bipartisan Concord Coalition said, headed up by, among others, Senator Warren Rudman, a Republican from New Hampshire, and three other budget watchdog groups have said about such pay-as-you-go rules: “If Congress wants to pass particular tax cuts, it should either reduce mandatory programs or raise other revenues to offset the tax reduction measures, not simply give itself a free pass to enact tax cuts without financing them.”

It feels good for us to say, Hah-hah, we have cut your taxes. Hooray. But unless we cut spending at the same time, which is what pay-as-you-go says we need to do, then do not pass that debt along to future generations. That is all it says. Every responsible American with common sense would say, yes, that is what we ought to do.

They have turned the foreign sales corporation bill, another bill which requires that some \$5 billion in export subsidies be repealed and replaced by modest tax breaks, into a \$170 billion special-interest giveaway.

□ 1245

Not only are we creating greater tax liability by passing these tax bills without paying for them, we want to see them pass, we want to pay for them, but now they are talking about this Foreign Service Corporation bill which could cost us and we could fix for less than \$10 billion, now they want to make it into a \$170 billion tax giveaway. One business lobbyist even told the Washington Post that this bill “has risen to new levels of sleaze.”

Is it any wonder pursuing those kinds of policies that we have now gone into a \$10 trillion turnaround in terms of from black to red? We talk about blue States and red States. We have gone from black, having surpluses, \$5.6 trillion, four surpluses in a row from 1997 to 2001, the first time that had happened in 80 years. In just months, that was turned into escalating deficits.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my Republican colleagues to come to their senses, to do what makes sense to the American families, to the American public. No married couple wants to have a marriage penalty but I do not think there is any married couple who wants to have their children saddled with the escalating debts incurred in their generation and passed to future generations.

For years, House Republicans preened as deficit hawks. Some even suggested that tax cuts are not, in fact, sacrosanct. My friend the majority leader spoke a little earlier. In 1997, the majority leader, Mr. DELAY, who just spoke, said of Jack Kemp, another Republican who ran for Vice President, a former Member of this body, an ardent proponent of supply-side tax cuts: “Jack Kemp worships at the altar of tax cuts. Jack has always said that deficits don’t matter. We think that deficits do matter.” So said TOM DELAY with reference to Jack Kemp. If they matter, Mr. Leader, why are we not addressing them? Why do we make them worse? Why are we escalating the debt that our children will be confronted with?

With this vote on the marriage penalty relief this week, we will see whether Republicans still believe that deficits matter.

INTRODUCTION OF THE HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPUTING REVITALIZATION ACT OF 2004

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN). Pursuant to the order of the House of January 20, 2004, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the High-Performance Computing—or HPC—Revitalization Act of 2004, which will ensure that America remains a leader in the development and use of supercomputers. When we think of how computers affect our lives, we probably think of the work we do on our office desktop ma-

chines, or maybe the Internet surfing we do in our spare time. We do not normally think of the enormous contribution that supercomputers, also called high-performance computers, make to the world around us. These powerful machines are used in the development of pharmaceuticals, in modeling the Earth’s climate, and in applications critical to ensuring our national and homeland security.

High-performance computers also are central to maintaining U.S. leadership in many scientific fields. Computational science complements theory and experimentation in fields such as plasma physics and fusion, astrophysics, nuclear physics and genomics. But the top computer in the world today, the Earth Simulator, is not in the United States. It is in Japan. Some experts claim that Japan was able to produce the Earth Simulator, a computer far ahead of American machines, because the U.S. had taken an overly cautious or conventional approach. Beginning in the 1990s, the U.S. focused on a single architecture for high-performance computing and emphasized the use of commercially available components over custom-made components. In hindsight we see that this approach has meant lost opportunities. Japan’s Earth Simulator is an example of a road not taken.

The U.S. is still a leader in supercomputing. In fact, 10 of the top 20 most powerful computers in the world today are in the United States. Even so, the Earth Simulator is nearly three times as fast as the most powerful computer in the U.S., The ASCI Q computer at Los Alamos National Laboratory. But for security reasons, most U.S. scientists are unable to conduct research on the Los Alamos machine, or at machines at other similarly secure facilities that do defense and weapons work. That is why we must commit to providing sustained support for high-performance computers at our civilian Federal agencies. To achieve this aim, my bill ensures that the U.S. research community has access to high-performance computing systems that are among the most advanced in the world, and provides technical support for users of these systems.

But it is not enough to simply buy big machines. We need to have a balanced, comprehensive approach to maximize the benefits these machines can bring to science and to our Nation. My bill provides support for all aspects of high-performance computing for scientific and engineering applications.

The original legislation that my bill amends, the High Performance Computing Act of 1991, gave rise to an interagency planning process that was initially highly successful. Unfortunately, that planning process has lost the vitality it had in its early years. Congress must find a way to reinvigorate the interagency process.

My bill does so by requiring the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy at the White House

to develop and maintain a research, development and deployment roadmap for the provision of high-performance computing systems for use by the research community in the United States. By putting OSTP in charge of developing the program's long-term vision, this provision will help ensure a robust planning process so that our national high-performance computing effort is not allowed to lag in the future.

Let me close by reflecting for a moment on how much things have changed in the past 13 years since Congress first passed legislation on high-performance computing. Incredibly, all of the power of the world's top supercomputer in 1991, the Cray C90, is now available to us in a desktop PC. Hearing a comparison like that, it might be tempting to think that today's supercomputers are so powerful that we could not possibly need anything with greater capabilities. But technological advances make new things possible, things that were literally unimaginable before. As we meet in this Chamber today, we cannot imagine the kinds of problems that the supercomputers of tomorrow will be able to solve. But we can imagine the kinds of problems we will have if we fail to provide researchers in the United States with the computing resources they need to remain world class. I believe that the High-Performance Computing Revitalization Act will guide Federal agencies in providing needed support to high-performance computing and its user communities. Our Nation's scientific enterprise, and our economy, will be the stronger for it.

ENERGY TASK FORCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 20, 2004, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, today I hope we are one step closer to prying the doors of the White House open in regard to Vice President CHENEY's Energy Task Force.

For 3 years now, the Vice President has done everything he can to keep the records of the Energy Task Force secret. The secret task force developed President Bush's energy policy, a policy that was then made into legislation here in Congress, legislation that is now stalled in the other body. Nevertheless, the end result was bad energy policy. There is no doubt that the energy industry succeeded with its influence during these secret, closed-door meetings in crafting a policy that benefited them rather than benefiting Americans who at the time desperately needed relief from high energy prices.

Mr. Speaker, today Americans face high gas prices, but they should not be fooled by claims from congressional Republicans and President Bush that the legislation they pushed would reduce the cost of energy in this country.

Instead, the President's plan was nothing more than a payback to the oil and gas industry numbering in the billions of dollars and embedded in tax incentives, loan guarantees, liability protection and research and development.

For 3 years, the Vice President has refused to let the American people know who made up this Energy Task Force. For 3 years now, the Vice President has refused to let the American people know how and why the task force came to the conclusions that it did.

Finally, after 3 years of hiding the information, today the U.S. Supreme Court hears from the Vice President's lawyers why CHENEY thinks it is so important that this information remain secret. Today, the Supreme Court hears from the Sierra Club and the conservative group, Judicial Watch, who sued Vice President CHENEY seeking an accounting of energy industry participation in crafting the Bush administration's destructive energy policy. A district court has already ordered the administration to provide information about participation from those industries but once again the Bush administration refused to divulge any information. Fortunately, the court denied the request, and last December the Vice President appealed that decision to the Supreme Court.

So what does the Vice President do once he realizes the Supreme Court would be hearing the case? He goes duck hunting with one of the Supreme Court justices as a guest of an energy executive. The situation begs several questions. First, was the energy executive hosting the Vice President and Justice Scalia a member of the Energy Task Force? Second, was the Vice President attempting to use this trip to Louisiana as a way to persuade Justice Scalia that the documents being requested should remain secret under the cloak of executive privilege? And, third, how could either Vice President CHENEY or Justice Scalia think this trip to Louisiana for duck hunting, in which both flew to and from together on Air Force Two, would not look like a conflict of interest?

Justice Scalia should have recused himself from this case, but Vice President CHENEY should have realized how this trip would appear to the American public. Think about this for a minute. Imagine that you are a plaintiff in a case and you learn that the defendant and the judge had vacationed together several months before. Would you accept that scenario? The Sierra Club asked Justice Scalia to recuse himself but Justice Scalia refused.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will please suspend.

The Chair must remind all Members that remarks in debate may not engage in personalities towards the President or the Vice President. Policies may be addressed in critical terms, but personal references of an offensive, accusatory nature are not proper.

The gentleman may proceed in order. Mr. PALLONE. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I just hope the Cheney decision in this case is not another 5-4 decision in which Justice Scalia is the deciding vote in favor of the Vice President.

It is time for the Vice President to come forward with the list of participants on the Energy Task Force. What information is so damaging that the Vice President does not want to make it public? I think the time has come for both President Bush and Vice President CHENEY to lift the cloak of secrecy on its national energy plan and basically disclose what happened, who the participants were, and how and in what way they influenced the energy bill that came forward here in the House and is now in the other body. I think it is very wrong for them to continue to not provide this information, not disclose who was involved, and frankly have to go to the Supreme Court to try to make the Supreme Court say that that information should not be divulged.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 57 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. SCHROCK) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer: Balance and scales belong to the Lord; all the weights used with them are of His making.

Lord, with wisdom and power, direct the activities of this Congress. May the scales of equal justice always be the goal. With discretion and surety guide every decision, and may Members find balance in their personal lives.

May truth never outweigh goodness. May desirable kindness never blind the truth.

Help Your people know when to pray and how to act.

Bless all conversations with patience and charity that all know when to speak and how to listen.

In the end, all success and every judgment can be measured only by You. Whatever evaluating criteria or determining weight we use remains of Your making 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 Washington (Mr. MCDERMOTT) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. MCDERMOTT 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.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 328. Concurrent resolution recognizing and honoring the United States Armed Forces and supporting the goals and objectives of a National Military Appreciation Month.

NO RESPONSE FROM JUSTICE GINSBURG

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

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, last month a dozen of my colleagues and I sent a letter to a Supreme Court Justice. In the letter we questioned her ties to the NOW Legal Defense Fund. She speaks regularly to the group. There is a lecture series named after her, and she has served on its board in the past; but she continues to hear cases argued before her in which the NOW Legal Defense Fund, which is now called Legal Momentum, files briefs.

In January, she gave opening remarks for the fourth installment of her lecture series. Two weeks earlier, she took the legal defense's side in a medical screening case.

Federal law requires recusal when a judge's outside legal activities, "cast reasonable doubt on the capacity to decide impartially any issue that may come before them." This Justice has official ties to a group that participates in cases before the Court. That sounds like reasonable doubt to me. But this Justice has yet to respond to an official inquiry from Members of a co-equal branch of government. Professional courtesy warrants at least an acknowledgement that she received the letter, but not even that.

Justice Ginsburg should acknowledge our concerns and recuse herself from cases involving any group with which she has official ties.

THE WAR ON TRUTH

(Mr. MCDERMOTT asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, the administration, aided and abetted by some Republicans, have launched another undeclared war, this time a sneak attack on the truth.

Republicans launched a sneak attack on Senator JOHN KERRY in this Chamber with a blatant disregard for dignity, heroism, and patriotism, or the facts. In so doing, Republicans have dishonored every American veteran and dishonored the people's House.

Republicans have staked out divisive new ground and every American ought to know it. Republicans have trampled patriotism, heroism, and the service of every American called to defend America.

Senator JOHN KERRY is a decorated war hero. He did not get those Purple Hearts because they just hand them out. He was shot defending his country. He was not missing in action during the Vietnam War. The President was MWA, missing without action.

These are the facts.

9/11 PANEL UNDER CLOUD

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

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I released a letter signed by 75 Members of Congress to Commissioner Jamie Gorelick. We have serious concerns about her impartiality as a member of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States.

Commissioner Gorelick never should have accepted the position in the first place. As Deputy Attorney General in the Clinton Justice Department, she cannot be objective, especially when their policies may have contributed to America's vulnerability.

If Commissioner Gorelick does not testify before the commission and respond to our letter, then a cloud will hang over the commission that brings into question its independence and supposed non-partisanship.

THE ECONOMY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to urge my colleagues to support an extension of unemployment benefits. During the first 6 months of 2004, an estimated 83,000 workers in the L.A. and Long Beach metropolitan area will have exhausted their jobless benefits. We hear that jobs are coming, but the anxiety is there. Our workforce is waiting to see where the jobs are.

And in my district alone, I represent the San Gabriel Valley, unemployment rates remain high. In East Los Angeles and the city of South El Monte it has

remained at over 10 percent for over 3 years. In fact, the national Latino unemployment rate is 7.4 percent, way above the national, 28 percent higher than it was just 3 years ago.

And who do we have to thank? This administration. The unemployment rate is especially higher among Latino youth. It is about double.

I am urging the President and my colleagues to support these young people and help restore vital funding for job training and to extend unemployment benefits to the 2.9 million unemployed workers in America.

MEDICARE CHANGES ENCOURAGE LIFE-SAVING PREVENTATIVE CARE

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, last year President Bush signed into law historic bipartisan legislation that adds critically needed benefits to Medicare and solidifies the program for future generations.

I have been traveling throughout the Second District of South Carolina to discuss these changes, and the seniors I talk to are enthusiastic to learn that for the first time Medicare will encourage preventative care.

First and foremost, the new prescription drug benefit will allow seniors to afford the medicine they need to prevent disease.

Yet, while the prescription drug benefit has been widely publicized, many seniors are unaware of other important preventative measures now available to them. All newly enrolled beneficiaries will be covered for physicals, cardiovascular-screening blood tests including cholesterol, and diabetes screening for at-risk beneficiaries. These benefits do not have deductibles or co-pays, to make sure there are no hurdles for seniors with limited resources.

These screenings will catch treatable, manageable conditions that otherwise would result in senior health consequences, preventing a healthy and happy retirement.

In conclusion, may God bless our troops, and we will never forget September 11.

MEDICAL LIABILITY REFORM

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

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, it was 13 months ago that we in this House passed meaningful medical liability reform. Our President, President Bush, has said that he will sign that legislation if we will just get it to him. And today it languishes on the other side of the Capitol. The Democratic candidate for President has already been on record as either voting "no" or has

missed those votes on medical liability reform as they came up in the other body.

Mr. Speaker, the cost of defensive medicine, not just the cost of liability insurance for doctors, but the cost of defensive medicine in this country in a 1996 Stanford University study was estimated to be \$50 billion a year to the Medicare system, not the private health insurance system, but to the Medicare system alone.

Mr. Speaker, we can no longer afford this. The whole problem with the uninsured and access to health care for all Americans languishes because we have not taken conclusive action on medical liability reform. Again, let me stress we have a President who will sign that legislation into law. We have a candidate for President who is on record as voting "no."

THE LOSS OF MANUFACTURING JOBS

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, the Republicans promised us they would create jobs, but their failed policies have left our economy weaker. We have lost 2.8 million manufacturing jobs, the largest decline in over 80 years. We have not seen one month of manufacturing job growth since George Bush took office, and Republicans have no plan to create jobs.

For years the Republicans have used their power to provide tax breaks and special deals for corporate interests, standing back while thousands of good-paying manufacturing jobs were shipped overseas. And now the American workers that have built these companies are paying the price.

Democrats want to build a stronger economy and jump-start our manufacturing sector by cutting taxes for domestic manufacturers and helping them create good-paying jobs here in the United States, and we want to end unfair tax breaks that would allow corporations to keep their money and their workers overseas. That is just wrong.

We want to stand up for American workers by enforcing the trade agreements that President Bush has not.

Mr. Speaker, why are Republicans stalling? What are they waiting for? They should simply bring up the Crane-Rangel bipartisan solution to cut taxes for domestic manufacturers and help them create good-paying jobs here in the United States. That is the answer, and it is simple.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair 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.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

RHODE ISLAND VETERANS POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3942) to redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 7 Commercial Boulevard in Middletown, Rhode Island, as the "Rhode Island Veterans Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3942

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

SECTION 1. RHODE ISLAND VETERANS POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) REDESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 7 Commercial Boulevard in Middletown, Rhode Island, is hereby redesignated as the "Rhode Island Veterans 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 Rhode Island Veterans Post Office Building.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Government Reform, I rise in support of H.R. 3942. This legislation redesignates the U.S. Postal Service facility at 7 Commercial Boulevard in Middletown, Rhode Island, as the Rhode Island Veterans Post Office Building.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation's Armed Forces are comprised of dedicated, skilled, and courageous individuals from all 50 States and every territory. Today, I am pleased to take time along with my colleagues to honor those who have served our Nation from the State of Rhode Island.

According to the 2000 census data, over 102,000 veterans live in Rhode Island, comprising 13 percent of the adult population of the State. This post office designation in Middletown is intended as a tribute to those 102,000 Rhode Islanders.

As we all know, U.S. military men and women remain engaged today in

the war on terror in faraway places like Afghanistan and Iraq. Here at home we can never give too much back to our brave active duty personnel or our veterans to whom we owe our Nation's freedom. That is why I am pleased that the House is considering H.R. 3942 today. I ask all Members to support its swift passage.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. KENNEDY) for his work to honor our Nation's military service veterans from the great State of Rhode Island.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he might consume to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. KENNEDY), who is also the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend and colleague from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) for allowing me this time. I also want to thank my colleague, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON), for also acknowledging me and recognizing this piece of legislation, and also my friend, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. KENNEDY) from the other side of the aisle for being here as well.

□ 1415

As the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) mentioned, there are over 100,000 veterans living in my State of Rhode Island; and we are proud to support a few veterans from World War I and almost 40,000 from World War II. Rhode Island has close to 30,000 from Vietnam and roughly 20,000 from the Korean War. And more recently, Rhode Island is home to 4,000 veterans from the Persian Gulf War. Just a few weeks ago, 300 soldiers from Rhode Island's Military Police returned from Iraq.

These men and women come from different backgrounds and they live in different cities and towns and many of them are still working and also many of them are retired. But the one thing that they have in common is they have fought for this country to preserve the freedom of our Nation. They have all put their lives on the line in the name of democracy, and if they were not standing post in the front lines, they signed up and they could well have been put on the front lines. So all veterans, whether serving stateside or overseas, deserve our recognition.

Our Nation's veterans have answered the call to duty and have served our country in times of greatest need.

During my time in Congress I have had the honor to meet with several of Rhode Island's veterans, and I discovered that every time I sit down with one of them, I hear another fascinating story. Like Ray's story, a World War II veteran living in Lincoln, Rhode Island. He was the only man from an 11-member crew to survive. He remembers falling from the plane and landing in his parachute in a group of trees on a snowy mountainside, but he does not remember anything after that. Next

thing he knew he was in a German prisoner of war camp.

Sixty years later he comes back to Czechoslovakia to return to the place in Europe where he had been shot down. When he arrived not only was he welcomed by the mayor but he was given a key to the city, and all the local townsfolk held a big parade on his behalf, in addition to all wanting his autograph and wanting his picture.

It was during this trip, 60 years later, that he learned how he survived. He learned from the villagers how they had found and taken him to a nearby facility for treatment. They discussed how they were going to hide him. At that point, the German authorities were already on their way and they were able to apprehend him.

After 60 years someone from the town handed Ray the gloves that were on his hands 60 years before when he had parachuted to safety and then later on put in the prisoner of war camp.

As we can imagine, there are many stories like this that are all too frequent for those who occupy the VFW posts and American Legions and all of those places where our veterans congregate.

One of those places that all people congregate are the post offices, and that is why for millions of Americans who are not familiar in their daily lives with the sacrifices of our Nation's veterans, when they go into the post office, they are going to have to see once again that they owe everything in their lives to our Nation's veterans, and that is why I believe that our local post office back at home in Rhode Island is a perfect memorial to celebrate our veterans in Middletown and in Newport. Newport is one of the great homes of our Nation's Navy, and I know it will be appreciated by all of those who have served our country in uniform to be able to see that their post office is named for their fellow veterans.

We have wonderful memorials here in Washington, D.C. and, thanks to this legislation, we are going to have a wonderful memorial in our own backyard.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this legislation.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I support the passage of H.R. 3942.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased to join with my colleagues in consideration of H.R. 3942, legislation naming the postal facility in Middletown, Rhode Island, after Rhode Island veterans.

This measure which was introduced by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. KENNEDY) on March 11, 2004, and

unanimously reported by our committee on April 1, 2004, enjoys the support and co-sponsorship of the entire Rhode Island delegation.

Beginning with World War I through the Persian Gulf War, veteran Rhode Islanders from the First Congressional District in Rhode Island have bravely defended this great Nation from the great World War II, the Korean War, Vietnam War, the Persian War. There are over 45,000 veterans living in the First District. Statewide over 93,000 men and women have returned home to Rhode Island after serving in the military.

Designating the post office in Middletown, Rhode Island is an excellent way to honor Rhode Island veterans for their service to our country and to remember the enormous sacrifice the soldiers and their families have made and continue to make.

To the veterans of America, for your unselfish service and devotion to our country and your unwavering defense of our freedom, we thank you. I also want to commend the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. KENNEDY) for introducing this legislation. I urge its swift passage.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SCHROCK). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3942.

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. CANNON. 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.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF MELVIN JONES AND RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF LIONS CLUBS INTERNATIONAL

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 399) honoring the life and legacy of Melvin Jones and recognizing the contributions of Lions Clubs International.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 399

Whereas Melvin Jones was born in the Cavalry Outpost at Fort Thomas, Arizona, on January 13, 1879;

Whereas Melvin Jones experienced early success in the insurance industry and that success led to his sole ownership of an insurance agency;

Whereas although many business clubs of the time exhibited a self-interested attitude, Melvin Jones had a vision of an organization of businessmen focused on volunteerism and community service;

Whereas the Association of Lions Clubs, known today as Lions Clubs International,

was begun on June 17, 1917, when 20 delegates gathered in the East Room of the Hotel LaSalle in Chicago;

Whereas, while Melvin Jones passed away on June 1, 1961, his legacy lives on;

Whereas, for over 85 years, Lions Clubs International has honored Melvin Jones' legacy by following the simple rule that he insisted be included in the organization's Constitution: "No club shall hold out as one of its objects, financial benefits to its members.;"

Whereas Lions Clubs International counts over 46,000 clubs and 1.4 million members, and constitutes the largest network of service clubs in the world; and

Whereas Lions Clubs International continues to embrace its motto "We Serve" by performing a wide range of services, including cleaning local parks, supporting advances in medical technology, bringing sight to the blind, mentoring children, and organizing Liberty Day celebrations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) honors the life and legacy of volunteerism and community service of Melvin Jones; and

(2) recognizes the contributions and service of Lions Clubs International to communities and those in need throughout the world.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 399.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 399 recognizes the remarkable global contributions of Lions Clubs International, the largest service club organization in the world.

Lions Clubs work to aid communities in 190 different countries with all sorts of humanity's problems. From collecting five million pairs of used eyeglasses each year to give to those with vision loss, to collecting thousands of books for hospitals and schools in need, and to establishing disease prevention programs, the Lions Clubs consistently live up to their long-stated mission, "We serve."

Mr. Speaker, the resolution also honors Melvin Jones, the founder of the Lions Clubs. Jones grew up in Chicago and worked in the insurance industry as a young adult at the turn of the 20th century. He became affiliated with the business group known as The Business Circle, but was dismayed that the group focused only on improving the financial status of its members. Jones sought a business club that asked for more from its members.

On June 17, 1917, Jones pulled together leaders of business clubs from

all over the U.S. to discuss a new business-oriented organization that also would be committed to community service. The nascent group was called the Association of Lions Clubs, and it has grown into the largest service club organization on Earth with 1.4 million members worldwide today.

This year is the 125th anniversary of Melvin Jones' birth and, therefore, a fitting time to pay tribute to his commitment to volunteerism and service.

Mr. Speaker, the Lions Clubs International are truly worthy of commendation by this House, and I would encourage anyone interested in volunteer opportunities to think about contacting a nearby Lions Club chapter.

I thank the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. KENNEDY) for his work to honor Melvin Jones and the Lions Clubs. I know the gentleman from Minnesota has been a Lions Club member for many years. I congratulate the gentleman for advancing this resolution to the floor.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, today we honor the life of an American hero, Mr. Melvin Jones, and the institution he helped create, the Lions Clubs International. A driven and thoughtful man, Melvin Jones made his home in Chicago, Illinois and formed his own insurance agency in 1913.

Mr. Jones, like many other businessmen, worked extremely hard for his success. Unlike some, however, Melvin Jones did not find satisfaction in his personal success alone. He wanted to improve his community. He believed that he and other successful businessmen should work together for the betterment of the community.

Mr. Jones is quoted as asking at a businessmen's luncheon, "What if these men who are successful because of their drive, intelligence and ambition were to put their talents to work improving their communities?"

Thus, on June 7, 1917, the Lions Clubs International was born. The first meeting was held in Chicago and two principles were set forth. One, meetings were not to be of a social nature, and members could not promote their own business interests.

The group was to focus on volunteerism and community service. Melvin Jones became so engulfed in the Lions Club that he left the insurance agency he had created to work for the club full time. He was a living example of the Lions Club motto, "We serve."

Although Mr. Jones passed away in 1961 at the age of 82, his legacy in the Lions Club lives on. Today with more than 46,000 clubs in 193 countries, Lions Club has expanded its focus to help meet the ever-increasing needs of our global community. One of the Lions Club's biggest programs is to improve the quality of eye care for the less fortunate. The Lions Club provides thou-

sands of people around the world with free eye care. In addition, the Lions Club collects more than 5 million pairs of eyeglasses each year to be distributed in developing countries.

Melvin Jones, the man, whose personal code was, and I quote, "You cannot get very far until you start doing something for somebody else," became a source of inspiration for people working all over the world for the good of mankind. I am delighted to know this history and origin of the Lions Club and proud to say that at one time I, too, was a member of a Lions Club and one of its creators in my own community and my own neighborhood, and I can remember distributing eyeglasses to people who needed them.

So we thank Mr. Jones for his vision, for his creativity, and his sense of giving back to his community. I am privileged to support this legislation. I view Mr. Jones as one of our real visionaries.

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

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the mellifluous gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) for his contribution to the Lions Club in his area.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. KENNEDY), the distinguished sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 399, a resolution I introduced to honor the life and legacy of Lions Club International founder, Melvin Jones, and to recognize the contributions of this fine organization.

Over 200 years ago at the end of the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, a curious woman asked Benjamin Franklin, "Sir, what have you given us?" He replied, "a republic, if you can keep it." Part of our responsibility of maintaining our republic is encouraging the active involvement of our citizens and our government in serving our community. No one understood this better than Melvin Jones.

The club he founded, Lions Club International, embodies that spirit through a program called Liberty Days.

The history of Lions Club International of which I am a proud member from the Watertown, Minnesota chapter goes back nearly 100 years. After a humble beginning that began on January 13, 1879 in a dusty cavalry outpost at Fort Thomas in what was then known as the Arizona Territory, Melvin Jones moved east with his family to St. Louis.

□ 1430

Later, in Quincy, Illinois, Melvin Jones attended Union Business College and Chaddock College. After college, he moved to Chicago where he launched a successful career in insurance, first with the Johnson and Higgins agencies

and later with his own business, the Melvin Jones Insurance Agency.

In 1909, he married women's professional golfer Rose Amanda Freeman, whose unqualified support was instrumental as Melvin worked tirelessly to get the Lions Club rolling. In 1913, an acquaintance invited Melvin to meet some local men who belonged to a club called the Business Circle. Like many groups at the time, the Business Circle was largely about old school "scratch my back and I will scratch yours" club.

After his election as secretary in 1915, Melvin began to wonder how much could be accomplished if only the members of the Business Circle would pool their energies and talent for the greater good of their communities. Despite broaching this novel idea with other business organizations, their feedback was mixed at best. So Melvin put this unique vision into action and launched his own organization.

On June 17, 1917, he assembled 20 delegates representing 27 clubs nationwide in the East Room of the Hotel LaSalle, and a consensus was reached that a national organization should be formed dedicated to community service. After a spirited debate, the club voted by secret ballot to name the new organization the Association of Lions Clubs. Jones advocated for the name of Lions because it was a symbol of courage, strength, fidelity and vital action, which helped set the standard for the club.

Furthermore, during the organization's constitution, he insisted that it include a plank that no club should hold out as one of its objects financial benefits to its members, a principle Melvin followed throughout his entire life.

The Lions Club caught on so fast that it was just 3 years later after its birth that the club became international when it chartered a new club in Windsor, Ontario.

One of the profound moments of the club's history occurred in 1925 at their international convention at Cedar Point, Ohio, when Helen Keller addressed, challenging the attendees, the Lions, to become knights of the blind in their crusade against darkness, and from then on, as my fellow colleagues have noted, the Lions have been serving and bringing sight to the visually impaired and made this one of their central priorities.

In 1927, the Lions Club had the support of 11,063 local clubs and comprised 60,000 members worldwide. In 1950, when Lions membership surpassed the 400,000 mark, the international board of directors conferred upon Melvin Jones the title of Secretary General of Lions Club International which was changed to Founder and Secretary General in 1958.

Throughout his life, Jones' refusal to accept the limitation of old age was an inspirational reminder to all Lions of his dedication to serving others.

In 1960, at the age of 81, even after several strokes the year before, he

commuted to the club each day alone from his suburban Chicago home, never missing a moment of the Lions International Convention where thunderous applause for the Founder shook the rafters.

On June 1, 1961, Melvin's perfect attendance record ended with his passing into the next life. Soon after, the international board of directors proclaimed January 13, Melvin Jones' day as a memory each year for his contributions to the world of Lionism. In 1965, the Melvin Jones Lions International Memorial was dedicated near his birthplace at Fort Thomas, Arizona.

In June 1999, the Lions international board dedicated a prestigious 50-foot spire in his honor as a lasting tribute to his memory.

During his remarkable life, Melvin Jones accumulated dozens of award, honors and accolades, including participation in a White House business leaders conference to discuss the economy in 1932 and representing the Lions Club at the preliminary planning for the United Nations in 1945.

Today, the Lions Club International is the largest network of service clubs in the world, comprising more than 46,000 clubs and 1.4 million members in 193 countries.

In addition to bringing sight to the blind, the Lions help build a brighter future for their communities by performing a wide range of services from cleaning up local parks and developing youth programs to assisting the hearing impaired and promoting diabetes awareness.

One of the Lions' newest and most exciting programs is the Liberty Day Program. Unfortunately, as most of us are well aware, over the years civics education has become only voluntary in many schools across the country. Even where it is taught, many American government and history books have left out the two most important documents in our history, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. These omissions will have a detrimental effect on our republic, with young people learning less about our founding and how precious our democracy is.

As Members of Congress, we have a responsibility to give back to our communities and combat the cynicism and apathy that some of our constituents have towards government.

In the summer of 1966, two members of the Youth Service Committee of the Lions Club in Denver, Colorado, started a small program in Denver schools to distribute books containing the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. The program immediately got traction and volunteers sought out private donations for the printing of these little booklets.

Other Lions Club members and volunteers pitched in and recruited elected State officials in Colorado ranging from the Speaker of the State House, Russell George, to former Senator Gary Hart and Attorney General Gale

Norton to speak to classes and distribute the books. The response was unbelievable.

Soon, every State had its own booklet on Liberty Day, and many have Statewide Liberty Day coordinators, who are continuously seeking to promote and collect private donations to print these books. In fact, in 2000, both the House and the Senate passed resolutions honoring and recognizing the contributions of Liberty Day.

I am proud to be State Chairman of Minnesota's Liberty Day program. In my State, I have had the honor of participating in more than a dozen of these celebrations, talking to thousands of students and adults, and the response has been overwhelmingly positive.

Liberty Day has evolved into more than just a celebration for students. It is a celebration in which the whole community can participate. Many communities celebrate by holding public lectures, displaying sections of the Declaration of Independence and Constitution in public places and staging mock debates on issues our Founding Fathers grappled with more than 200 years ago. These celebrations are terrific opportunities to connect with our constituents and provide an example and opportunity to give something back to our communities who have entrusted us with the responsibility of doing the people's business. It is also a chance to leave a lasting impression in the minds of young and old alike and erase some of the cynicism they have towards government and public officials.

In closing, none of the outstanding programs and services provided by Lions Club International that have touched the lives of many millions around the world would have been possible without the selfless dedication of Melvin Jones and the millions of volunteers who have followed in his pursuit of serving others.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution and give Melvin Jones and the Lions Club International the congressional recognition they deserve.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Lions Club International founder, Melvin Jones, for his legacy of volunteerism and community service. Melvin Jones was born on January 13, 1879 at Fort Thomas, Arizona, and passed away on June 1, 1961 at the age of 82. He founded the Association of Lions Clubs in 1917, the same year they held their national convention in Dallas, TX.

Melvin Jones abandoned his job at an insurance agency to devote himself full time to the Lions. He was a dedicated individual who gave back to his community and worked hard to improve the lives of others. Melvin Jones had a vision for the Lions to expand their focus to help meet the ever-increasing needs of our global community.

Today, Lions International has over 1.4 million members in over 170 countries worldwide. As a proud member of the Oak Cliff Lions Club in Dallas, TX, I am pleased to celebrate their 75th anniversary and salute each member who graciously gives their time, skills and

resources for our communities and internationally. As global members, Lions provide immediate and sustained relief in time of disaster and offer long-term assistance to those in need. Lions International has raised millions of dollars for various charitable causes, including sight conservation, diabetes awareness and cancer research. For over 85 years, Lions International has benefited countless persons by fulfilling the mission set out by Melvin Jones in the association's motto: "We Serve."

Mr. Speaker, and I am pleased to honor the service and commitment Melvin Jones made to build a brighter future for our country, and I know my colleagues will join me today in recognizing his valuable contributions.

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 399, honoring the achievements of Melvin Jones and recognizing the contributions of Lions Club International.

One of our Nation's great success stories began when Jones, then an insurance agent, looked around his business luncheon group and asked a question:

"What if these men, who are successful because of their drive, intelligence, and ambition, were to put their talents to work improving their communities?"

On June 7th, 1917, Lions Clubs International was born. Jones eventually left the insurance business to devote himself to the organization full-time. With his guidance, Lions Club International became one of the world's leading service associations. Jones's leadership was held in such high regard that he was recruited as a consultant during the organization of the United Nations.

Today, almost 1.4 million Lions Club members in 193 countries tackle problems like blindness, drug abuse prevention, diabetes awareness, and disaster relief. Lions build parks, support hospitals and establish water treatment programs. The largest Lions Club in the United States meets in Lubbock, Texas, where they've served since 1929.

The Lions have been with us for 85 years. Melvin Jones's philosophy that "You can't get very far until you start doing something for somebody else" has become the motto of service-minded folks the world over. Where there's need, they're there. Where there's work to do, they serve.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SCHROCK). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 399.

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. CANNON. 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.

SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF FINANCIAL LITERACY MONTH

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 578) supporting the goals and ideals of Financial Literacy Month, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 578

Whereas the financial services industry in the United States benefits millions of people in the United States, providing products and services that allow individuals and families to build homes, buy cars, finance educations, start businesses, and meet everyday needs;

Whereas personal financial education is essential to ensure that individuals are prepared to manage money, credit, and debt, and become responsible workers, heads of households, investors, entrepreneurs, business leaders, and citizens, yet a study completed in 2002 by the JumpStart Coalition for Personal Financial Literacy found that high school seniors knew less about principles of basic personal finance than did high school seniors 5 years earlier;

Whereas financial education has been linked to lower delinquency rates for mortgage borrowers, higher participation and contribution rates in retirement plans, improved spending and saving habits, higher net worth, and positive knowledge, attitude, and behavior changes, yet a survey completed in 2002 by the National Council on Economic Education found that a decreasing number of States include personal finance in education standards for students in kindergarten through high school;

Whereas expanding access to the mainstream financial system provides individuals with lower cost, safer options for managing finances and building wealth and is likely to lead to increased economic activity and growth, yet between 25,000,000 and 56,000,000 people over the age of 18 do not use mainstream, insured financial institutions and are considered "unbanked";

Whereas personal financial management skills and lifelong habits develop during childhood, and 55 percent of college students acquire their first credit card during their first year in college, yet only 26 percent of people between the ages of 13 and 21 reported that their parents actively taught them how to manage money;

Whereas although more than 42,000,000 people in the United States participate in qualified cash or deferred arrangements described in section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (commonly referred to as "401(k) plans"), a Retirement Confidence Survey conducted in 2002 found that only 32 percent of workers surveyed have calculated how much money they will need to save for retirement, and 25 percent of workers have done no specific planning for retirement;

Whereas financial literacy empowers individuals to make wise financial decisions in an increasingly complex economy, and only 30 percent of those surveyed in an Employee Benefit Trend Study conducted in 2003 are confident in their ability to make the right financial decisions for themselves and their families;

Whereas personal savings as a percentage of personal income decreased from 7.5 percent in the early 1980s to 2.3 percent in the first 3 quarters of 2003;

Whereas Congress sought to implement a national strategy for coordination of Federal financial literacy efforts through the establishment of the Financial Literacy and Education Commission in 2003, the designation of the Office of Financial Education of the Department of the Treasury to provide sup-

port for the Commission, and requirements that the Commission's materials, website, toll-free hotline, and national multimedia campaign be multilingual; and

Whereas the National Council on Economic Education, its State Councils and Centers for Economic Education, the JumpStart Coalition for Personal Financial Literacy, its State affiliates, and its partner organizations have designated April as "Financial Literacy Month" to educate the public about the need for increased financial literacy for youth in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of Financial Literacy Month; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the Federal Government, States, localities, schools, nonprofit organizations, businesses, other entities, and the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate programs and activities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H. Res. 578, the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 578 supports the goals and ideals of Financial Literacy Month. The National Council on Economic Education, its State Councils and Centers for Economic Education and the JumpStart Coalition for Personal Financial Literacy have deemed April to be Financial Literacy Month. Along with my colleagues, especially the sponsor of this resolution, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT), I am pleased to be highlighting this designation and the important cause of financial literacy.

This resolution aims to increase awareness of the significance of thoughtful and well-planned personal financial management. It can be overwhelming for people of any age to manage money, credit and debt, but learning simple financial principles can help protect you against severe family illness, short-term losses of employment, economic downturns, and other aspects of life that most of us will experience at one time or another.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution cites the fact that over the last 20 years personal savings have decreased from 7.5 percent of personal income to just over 2 percent today. This reality means more Americans have just a small cushion on which to fall back on when

financial times become difficult. We all need to take steps to learn economic fundamentals and teach our children these principles as well. All of us can enjoy big returns on our investments in financial literacy.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT), my friend and distinguished Member from Illinois, for her work on H. Res. 578. I urge its adoption.

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, providing America's youth with a good education has been a national priority but also a national failure. Not only are many children of our great Nation being deprived of a good academic education, but many young people today lack the life skills necessary to function without the financial assistance of their parents.

According to the JumpStart Coalition for Financial Literacy, high school seniors today know less about the principles of basic personal finance than seniors did 5 years ago. Even more startling is the fact that the average student who graduates from high school lacks the basic skills for managing their own personal finances. Many are unable to do simple tasks like balancing a checkbook.

Over the last 50 years, a dangerous trend has developed. Saving money has declined at the same time that borrowing has increased. In 1950, savings averaged 12.3 percent of national output. By the 1960s, it was down to 8.5 percent. By the 1980s, it was down to 4.7 percent, and in the early 1990s, it was only 2.4 percent.

Americans need to work to achieve financial independence, and proper financial planning is crucial to that process.

While not a final solution, educating our youth about the principles of personal finance would do a great deal to help them achieve financial independence and prosperity. Educating new generations to understand personal finance would help future Americans build wealth and obtain financial independence.

In order for our youth to lead successful lives these life lessons must be taught. Creating a Financial Literacy Month is a great first step towards protecting our youth from poverty.

I rise today to ask that we support the goals and ideas of Financial Literacy Month and that this President issue a proclamation calling on the Federal Government, as well as State and local governments, to observe the month with appropriate programs and activities that promote financial accountability.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I want to commend my colleague the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) and my good friend the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) for the lead roles that they have played in introducing and bringing this legislation to the floor.

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

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT), the sponsor of H. Res. 578.

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 578, which my colleague the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA) and I introduced to designate April as Financial Literacy Month. We did so in order to raise the public awareness about the importance of financial education in the United States and the serious consequences that come when young people and adults lack basic understanding of personal finances and economics.

□ 1445

Today, 60 percent of preteens do not understand the difference between cash, checks, and credit cards. We need to teach basic financial literacy skills so that they can understand the difference. But financial literacy is only part of the problem.

It is equally important they understand basic economic concepts, such as supply and demand, opportunity costs, what drives interest rates, and other economic principles. Why? Well, it is because financially literate students may learn what the credit card is, but the lesson will be meaningless if they do not understand the concept of compound interest.

Just look at the pay-off. Financial education, including economics, has been linked to lower delinquency rates for mortgage borrowers, higher participation and contribution rates in retirement plans, improved spending and savings habits, higher net worth, and more positive attitudes towards money.

If our young people learn how to manage money, credit, and debt, they can become responsible workers, heads of households, investors, entrepreneurs, business leaders, and citizens. It is through financial education these young consumers will learn to capitalize on the choices and flexibility that this new world has created. And financially literate children grow up to be financially savvy adults. And we need more of them.

Today, more than 42 million Americans participate in 401(k) plans. But a 2002 retirement confidence survey found that only 32 percent of workers surveyed have calculated how much money they will need to save by the time they retire. And less than one-third of those surveyed are confident in their ability to make the right financial decisions for themselves and their families. One-quarter of those workers, over 10 million Americans, have done no specific financial planning.

Many programs already exist in both the public and private sectors to address economic education and financial literacy; but no matter what their spe-

cific target, they all recognize that the most effective time to impart basic financial and economic knowledge is during a student's formative years through the K through 12 education system.

Many States have introduced outstanding financial literacy programs for children. In my home State of Illinois, State Treasurer Judy Baar Topinka created the Bank At School program, which helps children learn the fundamentals of money management through the operation of an in-school bank. Schools are partnered with financial institutions which conduct a monthly bank day at the school where students open savings accounts and make regular deposits.

I believe that these kinds of programs provide the guidance that is desperately needed; but we need more, and we need them now. For instance, while 40 States have set standards for personal financial education in 2000, only 31 States renewed their standards in 2002. Of these 31 States, only four States, Idaho, Kentucky, Illinois, and New York, implemented a course that covers personal finance during a student's K through 12 education. In 2002, JumpStart released a survey that showed high school seniors know even less about credit cards, retirement funds, insurance, and other personal finance basics than they did 5 years ago. This is a trend that we must reverse.

With only seven States currently recognizing financial literacy month, there is obviously a great deal of work to do. But if we take the time to take on this challenge, we can begin to turn things around and excite students about becoming the next generation of investors.

Mr. Speaker, the state of financial literacy among our children may not garner much in the way of headlines, but it is an issue nonetheless that should command our attention. While it is a problem that is serious and urgent, it is one that can be solved through education. This body would like to call special attention to that need during the month of April. It is our duty to help our youth succeed in today's increasingly sophisticated world of finance.

We must continue to keep the pressure on in terms of public awareness of the problem. I hope that we will use this month as a springboard to raise public awareness about the importance of financial education in the United States.

I want to thank my distinguished colleague and friend, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA), for his strong support and cosponsorship of this resolution. I would also like to thank the chairman of the Committee on Government Reform, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS), and especially the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), also members of the Committee on Government Reform, for managing this resolution and the gen-

tleman from California (Mr. DREIER) for his long-term work on this issue.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA), a Member who has distinguished himself as an educator, an outstanding businessperson and an outstanding legislator, and who has been at the heart of the development of this legislation.

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 578 that the gentleman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) and I introduced earlier this year. The legislation supports the goals and ideals being acknowledged in naming April as Financial Literacy Month. I should note that the gentlewoman from Illinois and I have been working together on a number of financial literacy projects for quite some time, and I look forward to continuing to coordinate our efforts to improve financial literacy programs for our youth and for U.S. residents at all stages of their lives.

I want to thank the Committee on Government Reform for bringing this legislation to the floor today to celebrate April as Financial Literacy Month. Improving financial literacy, especially in the communities of the Rio Grande Valley of Texas and Central Texas, has been a top priority of mine. My ultimate goal is to educate our youth about financial issues in order to prepare them for the real world.

It is also important that we educate adults and seniors on the basics of financial literacy to bring them into the mainstream financial system and to protect them from payday lenders, as well as to protect them from predatory lenders and others who would take advantage of them. And so I have decided to act to address these concerns.

The chairman of the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Credit of the House Committee on Financial Services, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS), held a hearing at my request on bringing the unbanked into the mainstream financial system. The chairman of the Subcommittee on Education Reform of the Committee on Education and the Workforce, the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE), and the ranking member, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY), held a hearing on financial literacy that allowed the gentlewoman from Illinois and myself to discuss the CENTS Act, which would establish a commission to educate our nation's teachers and students on financial literacy skills.

I also promoted financial literacy when I spoke at a panel with the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) at the FDIC's symposium on financial literacy held at the National Press Club. With the assistance of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK), the ranking member on the Committee on Financial Services, I

was able to add a section to the FACT Act to ensure that the commission it creates on financial literacy will develop and promote financial literacy and education materials in languages other than English, including for the commission's Web site, a toll-free number, a national media campaign, and all the materials it disseminates.

Before I conclude, I want to point out some financial literacy programs of note. The FDIC has a well-written and helpful program in English, Spanish, and numerous other languages known as Money Smart that targets adults. It is being disseminated in my district, and it is helping to encourage the adults in my district to move into the financial mainstream.

Several large banks, such as Wells Fargo and Bank of America, have implemented financial literacy programs that are now being used in schools for K through 12 programs. The Independent Bankers in Texas have been attempting to encourage the Texas State legislature to include financial literacy programs as a requirement for graduation from high school for quite some time.

There are numerous other financial literacy programs out there: Freddie Mac's CreditSmart Espanol program to train the teachers to train other teachers how to teach their financial literacy program; NCEE's K through 12 program; ACB's Money Rules program; Fannie Mae's Homeownership program in English and Spanish; ICI's Investing for Success program; and Operation Hope's Banking on Our Future program, and many others.

There are too many other programs to mention in the time I have been allotted, which is why a financial literacy commission was created by the FACT Act. The gentlewoman from Illinois and I will monitor it with our colleagues in Congress to ensure that it is a success.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) and her legislative assistant, Danielle English, for working with me on this important legislation and all other projects; and I especially want to thank my colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK), and Jaime Lizarraga, on his staff, for all their assistance on financial literacy issues.

On behalf of the Committee on Financial Services, I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 578.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I want to thank the gentleman from Texas for his comments, commend him for his significant work in promoting financial literacy, and associate myself with his comments about the importance of training especially children in financial literacy.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER), one of the most financially astute Members of the House.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding me this time and for his management of this legislation; and I want to begin by extending my compliments to my very distinguished colleague, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT), who has long been a champion on this issue, as well as my friend, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA), who just gave a very thoughtful statement about where we go and why we need to focus on ensuring that we provide financial literacy education to young people in this country. And of course every single debate on the House floor is dramatically enhanced by the voice of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), so I want to express my appreciation as always to him for his presence here.

Several years ago, Mr. Speaker, I joined our colleague, the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. POMEROY), in establishing an organization known as JumpStart, realizing that many of us years and years ago took for granted the understanding of financial literacy. I will never forget, as a kid, when my father ensured that I started a savings account. I looked at that little passbook that I had, which saw only a relatively modest rate the money I had in there growing; but it was a wonderful, wonderful thing.

Today, when we look at the wide range of information that is flooding not only adults but young people as well, and we look at this 21st-century economy, we realize that everybody is deluged, whether it is through the mail by credit cards, on the Web, through advertising that we see; and it can be extraordinarily confusing. And so things that were taken for granted decades ago when many of us were growing up, we now have to focus on in the way of education for our young people.

On the Web today, people have the tremendous opportunity to pay their bills, they have the opportunity to have access to a wide range of financial services and products, and we also need to realize that today we have seen this growing investor class. Over half of the American people, Mr. Speaker, are members of the investor class. They are invested either through their 401(k), through individual retirement accounts, through pension funds, and of course those who directly invest in the markets or in real estate or in other areas. So more than half the American people are members of that investor class.

As that number grows, it seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that we need to do everything we possibly can to ensure that our young people have an awareness level of things that were so often taken for granted and seen as simple common sense in the past.

□ 1500

We passed last year legislation, the Federal Financial Literacy Commission, to promote and enhance financial literacy for all Americans. The initiative established a national financial

literacy public service campaign to raise the awareness level regarding personal finance. I was pleased that we have had that in legislation that we have pursued in the past.

Last month there were a number of organizations that had spent time and effort focusing on and promoting financial literacy. They include Citigroup and the Citigroup Foundation's \$200 million global financial literacy initiative; the Credit Union National Association's National Credit Union Youth Week; the American Bankers Association's National Teach Children to Save Day; the Jump Start Coalition's biennial Survey on the State of Financial Literacy among high schoolers; the National Council on Economic Education/NASDAQ Educational Foundation's National Teaching Awards Event; and last but not least, my Governor in California, Arnold Schwarzenegger, established April 2004 as California Financial Literacy Month with a proclamation.

Put very simply, Mr. Speaker, financial literacy is all about opportunity. It is about empowering individuals to make informed financial decisions, helping them to attain financial independence and to plan for their future prosperity. Working together, we can ensure that the young people in our country gain a fundamental understanding of personal finance to help them succeed later in life.

I again congratulate the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA) for recognizing that focusing this month of April on financial literacy is the right thing to do. I know that all of my colleagues will want to join in support of this important resolution.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

My mother used to tell us that if we learned to take care of our pennies, that our nickels and quarters would take care of themselves. I think some of those same principles are embedded in this legislation. I am proud to support it.

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

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

The prior speaker, the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER), referred to the financial services products that we have available. I would just like to remind us all that we now have a new product in that array, that is, the health savings account which we passed in the recent Medicare package. It is good for all Americans. It is one of the elements of financial awareness that I hope is advanced through this financial literacy approach that we are taking here today.

I would like to thank the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) and also the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA) for their support of this bill and bringing it to the floor today. I would also like to thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS). It is

always a pleasure to work with him on projects like this.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the adoption of House Resolution 578.

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in favor of this resolution that will designate the month of April as "Financial Literacy Month." I would like to thank my colleague, Ms. BIGGERT from Illinois, for introducing this legislation. It is important that we raise public awareness and support financial knowledge in the United States. The penalties that may be associated with a lack of understanding of personal finances are too grave for Americans to be left in the dark.

The majority of Americans successfully use the assistance offered by the financial service industry each year. These organizations help individuals to build homes, buy a car, finance an education, start a business, and many other everyday needs. It is essential that individuals are prepared to manage their money, credit, and debt as well as to become responsible workers, investors, business leaders, and citizens.

Promoting financial literacy encourages all Americans to make wise financial decisions and expands their access to the mainstream financial system that provides lower costs, safer options and a greater ability to build wealth. The end result is not only greater empowerment for the American people, but a likely increase in economic activity and growth.

I would like to thank the Financial Literacy and Education Commission, the National Council on Economic Education, the JumpStart Coalition for Personal Financial Literacy, its state affiliates, and its partner organizations for designating April as "Financial Literacy Month," educating the public about the need for increased financial literacy for youth in the United States.

Personal finance education and awareness is fundamental in ensuring that the public is well-versed in issues that will affect them today, as well as in years to come, as they plan for college, home-buying, and eventually retirement. We must supply them with the knowledge they need in order to succeed in today's complex world of finance.

I urge the passage of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 578, which recognizes and supports the goals of Financial Literacy Month.

Now more than ever, we live in a world that has become increasingly complicated when it comes to personal financial matters. A generation ago, a basic knowledge of balancing a checkbook and maintaining a savings account was adequate. However, in today's complex world many Americans are faced with difficult decisions such as determining what type of loan they need; whether to invest in stocks or bonds; how to best manage credit; and how soon to start planning for family education needs and their retirement. There are approximately 40,000 different credit products available, an intimidating thought for the most educated consumer.

Unfortunately, large numbers of consumers never learn the basics of maintaining their personal finances and may struggle unnecessarily with choices leading to financial freedom. Instead, many live paycheck to paycheck and acquire substantial debt.

Today, our nation's youth are bombarded with a multitude of financial options at an increasingly young age. Yet many are ill-equipped to make informed decisions about financial matters. According to a 2001 Teenage Research Unlimited survey, teenagers spend rather than save 98 percent of their money, a total of \$172 billion in 2002. One out of every three teenagers has credit cards and even more have an ATM card.

Various public and private organizations have developed programs to promote public knowledge of basic finances. Many of these organizations are working with elementary and secondary students to provide them with a strong education in money management and provide teacher training on how to integrate basic financial education principles into curricula.

For example, in my home state of Delaware, MBNA opened the Financial Advisory Service (FAS) over ten years ago, which offers professional advice to MBNA people and their immediate family members. FAS, under the leadership of Tom Dibble, set out to offer professional personal money management education for all MBNA people. Since the service was established, MBNA has extended the service into the community and into the local school systems through the facilitation of basic credit and money management curriculum to all grade levels in elementary, high schools, and colleges throughout the country. FAS has educated nearly 1,500 students in Delaware 14,000 students throughout the country since 1995. Their extensively educated advisors teach, not only credit information, but, especially in the case of students, spend a great deal of time on financial basics like balancing a checkbook and budgeting.

This fall I held a hearing in my Subcommittee entitled, "Financial Literacy Education: What Do Students Need to Know to Plan For the Future?" I was particularly interested in learning what schools, government, and industry were doing to help educate youth about not only the intricacies of being financially sound, but also the very basics. I was pleased to learn that there is engagement across the spectrum. I am happy to support today's resolution—to recognize those that are already active, and to encourage more to become active.

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize April as Financial Literacy Month.

I have joined with Congresswoman JUDY BIGGERT to introduce H. Res. 578 to recognize the goals of Financial Literacy Month. As a member of Congress who has an MBA from the Wharton School of Finance, I believe that there are several steps that Americans can take to gain access to the financial mainstream. The first and most important step is to have fundamental financial literacy. With that knowledge, a consumer can increase access to good credit, home ownership, and be able to invest money for retirement security.

The JumpStart Coalition, which is a financial literacy advocacy organization, estimates that only approximately 15 percent of high school graduates in the United States have taken a course covering basic personal finances. Through my work as a member of the House Financial Services Committee, I have come to recognize the importance of integrating economics and personal finance into the K-12 curricula, and the positive impact this can have on millions of future investors. I have

also seen the need for continued financial education for consumers at all economic levels.

Last year, the House last year passed H.R. 2622, which will allow any American to receive a free copy of their credit report each year. This tool will help consumers give their credit a check-up before they apply for a loan, buy a house, or make a major credit purchase. We cannot even begin to encourage low and middle wage earners to use these tools, invest in the stock market or consider a home mortgage if they do not have a basic economic understanding of savings and credit.

By having a good understanding of finances, Americans can help prevent identity theft and protect themselves from being victims of predatory lending practices. Understanding finances also helps consumers know how to start saving money for retirement and higher education. Information is needed to inform tomorrow's investors so that they can make sound investment decisions in a variety of market and economic conditions. The best way to prevent future economic scandals is to create smarter investors. This April, Members of Congress have a good opportunity to put a spotlight on economic education.

I hope my colleagues will join me by recognizing Financial Literacy Month and supporting passage of this resolution.

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my support for H. Res. 578, a resolution that would support the goals and ideals of Financial Literacy Month.

Before I became a Congresswoman, I was a businesswoman. I started my own consulting firm in Santa Ana, California assisting public agencies and private firms with cost-benefit analysis, strategic planning and capital acquisition. I have spent many years in the financial sector, and know first-hand the importance of financial literacy and education.

As Chairwoman of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus Task Force on Banking and Finance, I am committed to increasing financial literacy in minority communities. Later this year, I will be holding an issues conference with leaders from the financial world to discuss ways of connecting the financial sector with Hispanic youth to educate them on business and career opportunities. We will also explore the obstacles minorities face in obtaining capital and examine the effectiveness of today's top financial companies in preparing Latinos as leaders in the banking and financial sector.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot emphasize enough the importance of financial literacy. Financial knowledge enables individuals to become more successful, manage their money wisely and contribute to the economy. It is critical that we educate our young people and encourage them to seek out opportunities in the business world. I thank the Gentlelady from Illinois for introducing this important bill, and would urge my colleagues to support it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SCHROCK). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 578.

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. CANNON. 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.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR, HUMAN RESOURCES, OFFICE OF CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Kathy A. Wyszynski, Associate Administrator, Human Resources, Office of the Chief Administrative Officer:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, April 27, 2004.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with an administrative subpoena, issued by the New York City Department of Investigations, for certain payroll documents.

After consulting with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House.

Sincerely,

KATHY WYSZYNSKI,
Associate Administrator,
Office of Human Resources.

RECESS

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

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

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

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

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4181, PERMANENTLY EXTENDING INCREASED STANDARD DEDUCTION, AND 15-PERCENT INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RATE BRACKET EXPANSION, FOR MARRIED TAXPAYERS FILING JOINT RETURNS

Mrs. MYRICK, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 108-470) on the resolution (H. Res. 607) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4181) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the increased standard deduction, and the 15-percent indi-

vidual income tax rate bracket expansion, for married taxpayers filing joint returns, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 3942, by the yeas and nays;

House Resolution 399, by the yeas and nays; and

House Resolution 578, by the yeas and nays.

The first and third electronic votes will be conducted as 15-minute votes. The second vote in this series will be a 5-minute vote.

RHODE ISLAND VETERANS POST OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 3942.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3942, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 395, nays 0, not voting 38, as follows:

[Roll No. 131]

YEAS—395

Abercrombie	Brown, Corrine	Davis, Tom
Ackerman	Brown-Waite,	Deal (GA)
Aderholt	Ginny	DeFazio
Akin	Burgess	DeGette
Alexander	Burns	DeLauro
Allen	Burton (IN)	DeLay
Andrews	Calvert	DeMint
Baca	Camp	Deutsch
Bachus	Cannon	Diaz-Balart, L.
Baird	Cantor	Diaz-Balart, M.
Baker	Capito	Dicks
Baldwin	Capps	Dingell
Ballance	Capuano	Doggett
Ballenger	Cardoza	Doolittle
Barrett (SC)	Carson (IN)	Doyle
Bartlett (MD)	Carson (OK)	Dreier
Barton (TX)	Carter	Duncan
Bass	Case	Dunn
Beauprez	Castle	Edwards
Becerra	Chabot	Ehlers
Bell	Chandler	Emanuel
Bereuter	Chocola	Emerson
Berkley	Clay	Engel
Berry	Clyburn	English
Biggart	Coble	Eshoo
Bilirakis	Cole	Etheridge
Bishop (GA)	Conyers	Evans
Bishop (NY)	Cooper	Everett
Bishop (UT)	Costello	Farr
Blackburn	Cox	Fattah
Blumenauer	Cramer	Feeney
Blunt	Crane	Ferguson
Boehlert	Crowley	Filner
Boehner	Cubin	Flake
Bonilla	Culberson	Foley
Bono	Cummings	Forbes
Boozman	Cunningham	Ford
Boswell	Davis (AL)	Fossella
Boucher	Davis (CA)	Franks (AZ)
Boyd	Davis (FL)	Frelinghuysen
Bradley (NH)	Davis (IL)	Frost
Brady (TX)	Davis (TN)	Gallegly
Brown (SC)	Davis, Jo Ann	Garrett (NJ)

Gerlach	Lofgren	Rodriguez
Gibbons	Lowey	Rogers (AL)
Gilchrest	Lucas (KY)	Rogers (KY)
Gillmor	Lynch	Rogers (MI)
Gingrey	Majette	Ros-Lehtinen
Gonzalez	Maloney	Ross
Goode	Manzullo	Roybal-Allard
Goodlatte	Markey	Royce
Gordon	Marshall	Ruppersberger
Goss	Matheson	Ryan (OH)
Granger	Matsui	Ryan (WI)
Graves	McCarthy (MO)	Ryun (KS)
Green (TX)	McCarthy (NY)	Sabo
Green (WI)	McCollum	Sánchez, Linda
Grijalva	McCotter	T.
Gutierrez	McCrery	Sanchez, Loretta
Gutknecht	McDermott	Sanders
Hall	McGovern	Sandlin
Harman	McHugh	Saxton
Harris	McInnis	Schakowsky
Hastings (WA)	McIntyre	Schiff
Hayes	McKeon	Schrock
Hayworth	McNulty	Scott (GA)
Hefley	Meehan	Scott (VA)
Hensarling	Meek (FL)	Sensenbrenner
Herger	Meeks (NY)	Serrano
Hill	Menendez	Sessions
Hinchey	Mica	Shadegg
Hinojosa	Michaud	Shaw
Hobson	Millender-	Shays
Hoekstra	McDonald	Sherman
Holden	Miller (FL)	Sherwood
Holt	Miller (MI)	Shimkus
Honda	Miller (NC)	Simpson
Hooley (OR)	Miller, Gary	Skelton
Hostettler	Miller, George	Slaughter
Houghton	Moore	Smith (MI)
Hoyer	Moran (KS)	Smith (TX)
Hulshof	Moran (VA)	Smith (WA)
Hunter	Murphy	Snyder
Hyde	Murtha	Solis
Inslee	Musgrave	Spratt
Isakson	Myrick	Stearns
Israel	Napolitano	Stenholm
Issa	Neal (MA)	Stupak
Istook	Nethercutt	Sullivan
Jackson (IL)	Neugebauer	Sweeney
Jackson-Lee	Ney	Tancredo
(TX)	Northup	Tanner
Jefferson	Norwood	Tauscher
Jenkins	Nunes	Taylor (MS)
John	Nussle	Taylor (NC)
Johnson (CT)	Oberstar	Terry
Johnson (IL)	Obey	Thomas
Johnson, E. B.	Olver	Thompson (CA)
Johnson, Sam	Ortiz	Thompson (MS)
Jones (NC)	Osborne	Thornberry
Kanjorski	Otter	Tiahrt
Kaptur	Owens	Tiberi
Keller	Oxley	Tierney
Kelly	Pallone	Towns
Kennedy (MN)	Pascrell	Turner (OH)
Kennedy (RI)	Pastor	Turner (TX)
Kildee	Paul	Udall (CO)
Kilpatrick	Payne	Udall (NM)
Kind	Pearce	Upton
King (IA)	Pelosi	Van Hollen
King (NY)	Pence	Velázquez
Kingston	Peterson (MN)	Visclosky
Kirk	Peterson (PA)	Vitter
Kleccka	Petri	Walden (OR)
Kline	Pickering	Walsh
Knollenberg	Pitts	Wamp
Kolbe	Pombo	Watson
LaHood	Pomeroy	Watt
Lampson	Porter	Waxman
Langevin	Portman	Weiner
Lantos	Price (NC)	Weldon (FL)
Larsen (WA)	Pryce (OH)	Weldon (PA)
Larson (CT)	Putnam	Weller
Latham	Quinn	Whitfield
LaTourette	Radanovich	Wicker
Leach	Rahall	Wilson (NM)
Lee	Ramstad	Wilson (SC)
Levin	Rangel	Wolf
Lewis (CA)	Regula	Woolsey
Lewis (GA)	Rehberg	Wu
Lewis (KY)	Renzi	Wynn
Linder	Reyes	Young (FL)
LoBiondo	Reynolds	

NOT VOTING—38

Berman	Collins	Hart
Bonner	Crenshaw	Hastings (FL)
Brady (PA)	Delahunt	Hoefel
Brown (OH)	Dooley (CA)	Jones (OH)
Burr	Frank (MA)	Kucinich
Buyer	Gephardt	Lipinski
Cardin	Greenwood	Lucas (OK)

Mollohan
Nadler
Ose
Platts
Rohrabacher
Rothman

Rush
Shuster
Smith (NJ)
Souder
Stark
Strickland

Tauzin
Toomey
Waters
Wexler
Young (AK)

Gibbons
Gilchrist
Gillmor
Gingrey
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall
Harman
Harris
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Hill
Hinchev
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley (OR)
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Klecicka
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larsen (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lofgren

Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lynch
Majette
Maloney
Manzullo
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCotter
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Mica
Michaud
Millender-
McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy
Murtha
Musgrave
Myrick
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Nethercutt
Neugebauer
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Otter
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Rodriguez

Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanders
Sandlin
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Simmons
Simpson
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Spratt
Stearns
Stenholm
Stupak
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Towns
Turner (OH)
Turner (TX)
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (FL)

Lucas (OK)
Mollohan
Nadler
Ose
Platts
Rohrabacher

Rothman
Shuster
Smith (NJ)
Souder
Stark
Strickland

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON) (during the vote). Members are advised 2 minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1856

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.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF MELVIN JONES AND RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF LIONS CLUBS INTERNATIONAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 399.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 399, 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 395, nays 0, not voting 38, as follows:

[Roll No. 132]

YEAS—395

Abercrombie	Brown, Corrine	Deal (GA)
Ackerman	Brown-Waite,	DeFazio
Aderholt	Ginny	DeGette
Akin	Burgess	DeLauro
Alexander	Burns	DeLay
Allen	Burton (IN)	DeMint
Andrews	Calvert	Deutsch
Baca	Camp	Diaz-Balart, L.
Bachus	Cantor	Diaz-Balart, M.
Baird	Capito	Dicks
Baker	Capps	Dingell
Baldwin	Capuano	Doggett
Ballance	Cardoza	Doolittle
Ballenger	Carson (IN)	Doyle
Barrett (SC)	Carson (OK)	Dreier
Bartlett (MD)	Carter	Duncan
Barton (TX)	Case	Dunn
Bass	Castle	Edwards
Beauprez	Chabot	Ehlers
Becerra	Chandler	Emanuel
Bell	Chocola	Emerson
Bereuter	Clay	Engel
Berkley	Clyburn	English
Berry	Coble	Eshoo
Biggert	Cole	Etheridge
Billirakis	Conyers	Evans
Bishop (GA)	Cooper	Everett
Bishop (NY)	Costello	Farr
Bishop (UT)	Cox	Fattah
Blackburn	Cramer	Feeney
Blumenauer	Crane	Ferguson
Blunt	Crowley	Filner
Boehrlert	Cubin	Flake
Boehner	Culberson	Foley
Bonilla	Cummings	Forbes
Bono	Cunningham	Ford
Boozman	Davis (AL)	Fossella
Boswell	Davis (CA)	Franks (AZ)
Boucher	Davis (FL)	Frelinghuysen
Boyd	Davis (IL)	Frost
Bradley (NH)	Davis (TN)	Galleghy
Brady (TX)	Davis, Jo Ann	Garrett (NJ)
Brown (SC)	Davis, Tom	Gerlach

Gibbons
Gilchrist
Gillmor
Gingrey
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall
Harman
Harris
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Hill
Hinchev
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley (OR)
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Klecicka
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larsen (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lofgren

Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lynch
Majette
Maloney
Manzullo
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCotter
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Mica
Michaud
Millender-
McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy
Murtha
Musgrave
Myrick
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Nethercutt
Neugebauer
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Otter
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Rodriguez

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON) (during the vote). Members are advised 2 minutes remain on this vote.

□ 1903

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. OSE. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 131 and 132, I was inadvertently detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on both measures.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRIES

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his inquiry.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, what are the Rules of the House as it relates to the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Rule XIV prescribes the daily order of business of the House. The third daily order of business is the "Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag."

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, making a further inquiry, are the words "under God" part of the Pledge of Allegiance?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Section 4 of title 4 of the United States Code depicts the text of 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."

Mr. SESSIONS. I thank the Chair and wish to make a further inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman may inquire.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, if a Member designated to lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance fails to include the words "under God," how would it appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD will reflect the pledge in its statutory form.

Mr. SESSIONS. I thank the Chair.

Finally, are there any rules governing the manner of delivery of the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Section 4 of title 4, United States Code, provides in pertinent part that the pledge "should be rendered by standing at attention facing the flag with the right hand over the heart."

Mr. SESSIONS. I thank the Chair.

NOT VOTING—38

Berman	Cardin	Greenwood
Bonner	Collins	Hart
Brady (PA)	Crenshaw	Hastings (FL)
Brown (OH)	Delahunt	Hoefel
Burr	Dooley (CA)	Jones (OH)
Buyer	Frank (MA)	Kucinich
Cannon	Gephardt	Lipinski

SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF FINANCIAL LITERACY MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 578.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 578, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 391, nays 0, not voting 42, as follows:

[Roll No. 133]

YEAS—391

Abercrombie	Crowley	Harman
Ackerman	Cubin	Harris
Aderholt	Culberson	Hastings (WA)
Akin	Cummings	Hayes
Alexander	Cunningham	Hayworth
Allen	Davis (AL)	Hefley
Andrews	Davis (CA)	Hensarling
Baca	Davis (FL)	Hergert
Bachus	Davis (IL)	Hill
Baird	Davis (TN)	Hinchey
Baker	Davis, Jo Ann	Hinojosa
Baldwin	Davis, Tom	Hobson
Ballance	Deal (GA)	Hoekstra
Ballenger	DeFazio	Holden
Barrett (SC)	DeGette	Holt
Bartlett (MD)	DeLauro	Honda
Barton (TX)	DeLay	Hooley (OR)
Bass	DeMint	Hostettler
Beauprez	Deutsch	Houghton
Bell	Diaz-Balart, L.	Hoyer
Bereuter	Diaz-Balart, M.	Hulshof
Berkley	Dicks	Hunter
Berry	Dingell	Hyde
Biggert	Doggett	Insee
Billirakis	Doollittle	Isakson
Bishop (GA)	Doyle	Israel
Bishop (NY)	Dreier	Issa
Bishop (UT)	Duncan	Istook
Blackburn	Dunn	Jackson (IL)
Blumenauer	Edwards	Jackson-Lee
Blunt	Ehlers	(TX)
Boehrlert	Emanuel	Jefferson
Boehner	Emerson	Jenkins
Bonilla	Engel	John
Bono	English	Johnson (CT)
Boozman	Eshoo	Johnson (IL)
Boswell	Etheridge	Johnson, E. B.
Boucher	Evans	Johnson, Sam
Boyd	Everett	Jones (NC)
Bradley (NH)	Farr	Kanjorski
Brady (TX)	Fattah	Kaptur
Brown (SC)	Feeney	Keller
Brown, Corrine	Ferguson	Kelly
Burgess	Filner	Kennedy (MN)
Burns	Flake	Kennedy (RI)
Burton (IN)	Foley	Kildee
Calvert	Forbes	Kilpatrick
Camp	Ford	Kind
Cannon	Fossella	King (IA)
Cantor	Franks (AZ)	King (NY)
Capito	Frelinghuysen	Kingston
Capps	Frost	Kirk
Capuano	Gallegly	Kleczka
Cardoza	Garrett (NJ)	Kline
Carson (IN)	Gerlach	Knollenberg
Carson (OK)	Gibbons	Kolbe
Carter	Gilchrest	LaHood
Case	Gillmor	Lampson
Castle	Gingrey	Langevin
Chabot	Gonzalez	Lantos
Chandler	Goode	Larsen (WA)
Chocoma	Goodlatte	Larson (CT)
Clay	Gordon	Latham
Clyburn	Goss	LaTourrette
Coble	Granger	Leach
Cole	Graves	Lee
Conyers	Green (TX)	Levin
Cooper	Green (WI)	Lewis (CA)
Costello	Grijalva	Lewis (GA)
Cox	Gutierrez	Lewis (KY)
Cramer	Gutknecht	Linder
Crane	Hall	LoBiondo

Lofgren	Pascrell	Shimkus
Lowey	Pastor	Simmons
Lucas (KY)	Paul	Simpson
Lynch	Payne	Skelton
Majette	Pearce	Slaughter
Maloney	Pelosi	Smith (MI)
Manzullo	Pence	Smith (TX)
Markey	Peterson (MN)	Smith (WA)
Marshall	Peterson (PA)	Snyder
Matheson	Petri	Solis
Matsui	Pickering	Spratt
McCarthy (MO)	Pitts	Stearns
McCarthy (NY)	Pombo	Stenholm
McCollum	Pomeroy	Stupak
McCotter	Porter	Sullivan
McCreery	Portman	Sweeney
McDermott	Price (NC)	Tancredo
McGovern	Pryce (OH)	Tanner
McHugh	Putnam	Tauscher
McInnis	Quinn	Taylor (MS)
McIntyre	Radanovich	Taylor (NC)
McKeon	Rahall	Terry
McNulty	Ramstad	Thomas
Meehan	Rangel	Thompson (CA)
Meek (FL)	Regula	Thompson (MS)
Meeks (NY)	Rehberg	Thornberry
Menendez	Renzi	Tiahrt
Mica	Reyes	Tiberti
Michaud	Reynolds	Tierney
Millender	Rodriguez	Towns
McDonald	Rogers (AL)	Turner (OH)
Miller (FL)	Rogers (KY)	Turner (TX)
Miller (MI)	Rogers (MI)	Udall (CO)
Miller (NC)	Ros-Lehtinen	Udall (NM)
Miller, Gary	Ross	Upton
Moore	Roybal-Allard	Van Hollen
Moran (KS)	Royce	Velázquez
Moran (VA)	Rush	Visclosky
Murphy	Ryan (OH)	Vitter
Murtha	Ryan (WI)	Walden (OR)
Myrick	Ryun (KS)	Walsh
Napolitano	Sabo	Wamp
Neal (MA)	Sánchez, Linda	Watson
Nethercutt	T.	Watt
Neugebauer	Sanchez, Loretta	Waxman
Ney	Sanders	Weiner
Northup	Sandlin	Weldon (FL)
Norwood	Saxton	Weldon (PA)
Nunes	Schakowsky	Weller
Nussle	Schiff	Whitfield
Oberstar	Schrock	Wicker
Obey	Scott (GA)	Wilson (NM)
Olver	Scott (VA)	Wilson (SC)
Ortiz	Sensenbrenner	Wolf
Osborne	Serrano	Woolsey
Ose	Shadegg	Wu
Otter	Shaw	Wynn
Owens	Shays	Young (FL)
Oxley	Sherman	
Pallone	Sherwood	

NOT VOTING—42

Becerra	Gephardt	Rothman
Berman	Greenwood	Ruppersberger
Bonner	Hart	Sessions
Brady (PA)	Hastings (FL)	Shuster
Brown (OH)	Hoeffel	Smith (NJ)
Brown-Waite,	Jones (OH)	Souder
Ginny	Kucinich	Stark
Burr	Lipinski	Strickland
Buyer	Lucas (OK)	Tauzin
Cardin	Miller, George	Toomey
Collins	Mollohan	Waters
Crenshaw	Musgrave	Wexler
Delahunt	Nadler	Young (AK)
Dooley (CA)	Platts	
Frank (MA)	Rohrabacher	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BURGESS) (during the vote). Members are advised there are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1921

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

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I will miss votes on Tuesday, April 27, 2004, due to an activity. Had I been present, the RECORD would reflect that I would have voted:

Roll 131, H.R. 3942—To redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 7 Commercial Boulevard in Middletown, Rhode Island, as the “Rhode Island Veterans Post Office Building.”—“yea.”

Roll 132, H. Res. 399—Honoring the life and legacy of Melvin Jones and recognizing the contributions of Lions Clubs International.—“yea.”

Roll 133, H. Res. 578—Supporting the goals and ideals of Financial Literacy Month.—“yea.”

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained today due to a family health emergency. I respectfully request the RECORD to reflect that, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall vote 131 on agreeing to H.R. 3942; “yea” on rollcall vote 132 on agreeing to House Resolution 399; and “yea” on rollcall vote 133 on agreeing to House Resolution 578.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I was not present for rollcall vote 131, Rhode Island Veterans Post Office Redesignation; rollcall vote 132, Honoring the life and legacy of Melvin Jones and recognizing the Lions Club International; and rollcall vote 133, Supporting the goals and ideals of Financial Literacy Month. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” for rollcall votes 131, 132 and 133.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 195

Ms. BERKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 195.

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

There was no objection.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on April 22, 2004, I was in my district on business and missed the following rollcall votes: rollcall vote No. 126, if I had been present, I would have voted “no”; rollcall vote No. 127, if I had been present, I would have voted “no”; rollcall vote No. 128, if I had been present, I would have voted “aye”; rollcall vote No. 129, if I had been present, I would have voted “aye”; and rollcall vote No. 130, if I had been present, I would have voted “aye”.

Mr. Speaker, on March 9, 2004, I was a unavoidably detained in my district. And for rollcall vote No. 42, if I had been present, I would have voted “aye”; on rollcall vote No. 43, if I had been present, I would have voted “aye”; and on rollcall vote No. 44, if I had been present, I would have voted “aye”.

JOBS

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

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, over the past 3½ years our country has seen a loss of 2.8 million manufacturing jobs. Manufacturing jobs today are at a 53-year low. In fact, Arkansas, the State I represent, has lost one out of every seven manufacturing jobs since 2000.

Losing these jobs has had a devastating effect on America's working families. Manufacturing jobs have long been a solid source of strength for our Nation's economy, guaranteeing good jobs and a high standard of living for America's working families. But now millions of these manufacturing jobs that were once the backbone of our economy are being exported abroad to other countries. In fact, we lost 1 million jobs alone to China.

We have got to do more to keep our jobs here at home. This should not be a political issue. It should not be a partisan issue. We in Congress must work together and pass commonsense tax incentives that encourage rather than discourage U.S.-based companies to encourage job creation right here at home. The livelihood of America's working families depends on it.

JUSTICE SCALIA SHOULD STEP ASIDE

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I believe, as all of us who have taken an oath to serve in this body, of the sacredness of the three branches of government, respect the United States Supreme Court and the judiciary, as well as the legislative and executive. But I do think it is important to make note of a proceeding that is going on in the United States Supreme Court that is investigating the Vice President's utilization of non-government persons to determine energy policy in a governmentally appointed, Presidentially appointed committee. And I believe that Justice Scalia, in involving himself in this decision, is again warranted in reconsideration not to engage and participate in the consideration of this matter.

This is a very important matter. It is the same importance that was given to the decision regarding health care during the Clinton administration.

In order for the three branches to continue to have the integrity and the respect constitutionally of the people of the United States that we must have transparency, I would ask for Justice Scalia to step aside for a decision to be made for Vice President CHENEY to come forth with the names of the participants.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

RENEW THE ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, when I was speaking here last week, Italian customs officials were stopping a boat that had over 7,000 AK-47s being shipped here to the United States. We still do not know yet what their intended purpose was; but with 30-round clips, it could not have been good with AK-47s.

I have scheduled a meeting with the U.S. Customs officials to discuss this troubling shipment. After all, if it is legal to ship in AK-47s, when we are now looking on the assault weapons bill to expire on September 13, can you imagine the flood of guns that are going to be on our streets in a very short while?

Mr. Speaker, the assault weapons ban expires in 139 days. Today and tomorrow police chiefs from all over the country are calling for President Bush and Congress to renew the assault weapons ban. In Detroit, Los Angeles, Chicago, Miami, Atlanta, Seattle and many other cities, police chiefs are calling upon us to help them to make sure the assault weapons ban stays in place.

Tomorrow, I will join Members of Congress and the national law enforcement leaders in calling on President Bush to keep his promise during the 2000 year race that he would sign an assault weapons ban if it gets on his desk. Hopefully, the police officers will be able to convince the President to get involved in this issue.

If we cannot bring it up here on the House for a floor vote, it cannot get to the President's desk. I would love to see many of my colleagues there tomorrow at the press conference. The power of law enforcement was what essentially passed the last original bill. There is a reason why our law enforcement supports the ban so strongly: 10 years ago cops were routinely outgunned by criminals in our communities with powered assault weapons, but the assault weapons ban made getting these guns far more difficult. As a result, our police officers are safer today than they were 10 years ago. So are our neighborhoods; so are our communities. Why would we want to turn back this progress?

□ 1930

Can anyone tell me why we need AK-47s, Uzis back on the street? I understand the power of the NRA, but anybody with common sense knows that we do not use these particular kinds of

guns to go hunting. Our police officers do not even like using them. Remember, a police officer is supposed to stop a criminal, not kill them unless their life is under risk.

If assault weapons are coming back on the street again, obviously our police officers are going to be in trouble once again. Please remember, when you have assault weapons and if we go back to the old way with the amount of clips up to 30, 40, 50, 100, what chance do our police officers have? Are we going to have a war right here in the United States, citizen against citizen, criminals against our police officers? Is that where we want to go? I do not think so.

I am asking my colleagues to stand up and be counted on this. Since I have been here I have worked on gun safety issues. I have never tried to take away the right of someone trying to own a gun. Our citizens know darn well if they have nothing to fear they can get the permit to go hunting. They can get the permit to go buy a gun, but why would you go open up the flood gates of assault weapons so our drug lords, our criminals and possibly even terrorists that are here in this country to be able to buy these guns?

Common sense. Think about the officers that have died. Think about the families they have left behind. Think about our community. Think about the school shootings we have had in the past. Do we want to go back there? Can we stop every killing? No, we cannot. But why would we open again the flood gates of having these kinds of guns back on our streets?

I remind my colleagues, I remind the people across this Nation, the guns we are talking about bringing back on these streets are the guns we see every single night being used in Iraq, assault weapons, AK-47s, Uzis, large capacity clips.

I beg my colleagues to think about this carefully. The law has worked. We should make it permanent and we should make sure that they are not allowed on our street.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER AND APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO SELECT COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as member of the Select Committee on Homeland Security:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 23, 2004.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Please accept this letter as my resignation as a member of the Select Committee on Homeland Security, effective immediately. I realize that I served on the Select Committee due to my role as Chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee. I no longer hold the position of Chairman, thus I resign from the other.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

W.J. "BILLY" TAUZIN,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BURGESS). The resignation is accepted. There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 4 of House Resolution 5, 108th Congress, and the order of the House of December 8, 2003, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BARTON) of the House to the Select Committee on Homeland Security to fill the existing vacancy thereon, and to rank immediately after the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT).

There was no objection.

UNITED FOR AMERICAN SOLDIERS

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

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I address the House today to call for a higher level of political dialogue and to request that we set aside the recent onslaught of partisanship concerning the war in Iraq.

Being in Kansas over the last several weeks has reminded me of the need to come together, to unify behind our forces fighting overseas. While not everyone will agree on the reasons they got there or whether these reasons justify war, the reality is that American soldiers are engaged in battle. Our troops are fighting for the rights that we have in this Chamber that we must uphold: The cause of liberty, of justice, and freedom from oppression.

This Congress adopted a resolution authorizing the use of force on October 16, 2002 with a vote of 296 to 133.

In recent weeks we have seen the reports of some of the deadliest fighting of the war. We have received reports daily that another soldier has been killed and that another young person has died. Timing is important and priorities must be established. I believe there are legitimate questions to be asked and answered about intelligence that we received before the war, but now we have thousands of troops that are depending upon Americans to unite behind their efforts. Partisan fingerpointing surrounding the 9/11 Commission is not productive, either to the Commission or to the troops. It undercuts the jobs our troops have loyally agreed to do.

These are not Republicans or Democrats in Iraq, these are American soldiers, our men and women, our sons and daughters, our neighbors and friends, fighting so that the people of Iraq might have a chance for a better tomorrow and to reduce the threat of a terrorist attack on our own country.

These are critical times. Historically during times of crisis, some of our greatest leaders have risen above the partisanship of the moment to unite

behind our troops and our President. President Dwight D. Eisenhower, from my State of Kansas, is just one example. Following the failure of the Bay of Pigs invasion, Eisenhower emerged from his farm and from retirement to meet with President Kennedy and to defend the President's actions.

Eisenhower understood. He knew what it was like to be President, but he also knew what it was like to be on the front lines as a soldier. He knew that criticizing the President during difficult times would provide encouragement to our foes and weaken our Nation's resolve. Eisenhower knew that using war for partisan gain would only serve to undermine the mission of the troops and dishonor the sacrifices of their families.

But today candidates and elected officials alike rush to the evening cable news shows to berate President Bush, to the detriment I believe of the troops he commands, diminishing the validity of their efforts. I am troubled as I imagine a soldier or a soldier's family listening to insensitive remarks, wondering if the soldier will be forsaken by a country whose call to duty he or she answered. Our soldiers and their families deserve better. Partisanship for the sake of scoring political points has no place on the front lines of the war.

Last week, a friend told me, "This is just another Vietnam." Well, I thought a lot about that and concluded it is only another Vietnam if we create that environment. I came of age during the Vietnam era. I remember the protests, the body counts, the escalation and the retreat. This is not today's Vietnam, not unless we choose to make it through inconsistent policies, contradictory strategies and weakened resolve. We can win both the war and the peace in Iraq, and emerge having given the people of Iraq and the region new reason for hope.

An e-mail from a Fort Riley soldier arrived in my office this month and ended with this quote: "You have never lived . . . until you have almost died . . . for those that have fought to protect it . . . freedom has a special flavor . . . the protected will never know."

Mr. Speaker, I call upon my colleagues and all Americans to think of our men and women overseas before they rush to criticize the conduct of this war. Our soldiers' efforts must be upheld and honored. I do not consider it unpatriotic to question governmental decisions, but what we need today are politicians who put country above partisanship and their Nation ahead of the next election. We need statesmanship.

By unifying behind our troops and their efforts, by requiring our political and military leaders to develop not an exit strategy but a winning strategy, and by making certain that the Iraqi people fully fight for the future of their own country, we can sustain our troops and the mission can be accomplished. With consistent policies, clear strategies, and a firm resolve, we can avoid

the war in Iraq becoming just another Vietnam.

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

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

EXCHANGE OF SPECIAL ORDER TIME

Mr. MCDERMOTT: Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time of the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER).

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

There was no objection.

MISSING WITHOUT ACTION

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

Mr. MCDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I agree with the previous speaker. The growing division in America over war in Iraq pales by comparison with the gut wrenching images that divided America during the Vietnam War. Thousands of men were called to serve their countries in Vietnam. Senator JOHN KERRY did just that. Other Americans chose to be conscientious objectors and serve their country in non-combatant roles.

Still other Americans had one or another kind of deferment or joined the National Guard. A week ago, the administration chose to enlist Republicans in a new kind of draft for a new kind of war.

In this Chamber, Republicans launched a sneak attack against the heroism and patriotism of Senator JOHN KERRY. The American people deserve to know the service records of Senator JOHN KERRY and President George W. Bush. He can provide one of them. In 1968, JOHN KERRY commanded a U.S. Navy swift boat in Vietnam. This was a 50-foot aluminum boat that was heavily armed but had no armor protection.

In 1968, George W. Bush joined the Texas Air National Guard jumping ahead of 150 people on the waiting list.

On the night of December 2, 1968, JOHN KERRY commanded a Navy swift boat. It came under intense fire while on patrol. JOHN KERRY was wounded and awarded the Purple Heart.

George W. Bush meanwhile was accepted into pilot training after scoring the lowest score possible to qualify.

In early 1969, the swift boat JOHN KERRY commanded in Vietnam was in a fire fight with the enemy. JOHN KERRY was wounded by shrapnel and awarded a second Purple Heart.

When George W. Bush joined the Texas Air National Guard, he could have volunteered for overseas duty as did JOHN KERRY, but he checked the other box on the form, the one that said "do not volunteer."

In March 1969, JOHN KERRY's swift boat was one of five on patrol in the Bay Hap River. They came under attack. The boat was hit. An intense fire fight ensued. Suddenly a mine detonated near his boat. JOHN KERRY was hit and bleeding. Viet Cong fired automatic weapons from the shore. A man in KERRY's boat fell overboard. JOHN KERRY would not leave that man behind. Under intense fire, JOHN KERRY turned the boat around. With both sides exchanging fire, JOHN KERRY moved to the bow of the swift boat, exposed to enemy fire. Still bleeding, JOHN KERRY did not hesitate. He reached down into the water, bullets whizzing by. JOHN KERRY grabbed hold of the sailor and pulled him into the boat. For his courage and valor under fire, JOHN KERRY was awarded the distinguished Combat "V."

JOHN KERRY was wounded three times in battle serving his country. Yet, Republicans on this floor rose to dishonor every combat veteran by attacking JOHN KERRY and others.

In 2000, Senator Max Cleland of Georgia lost both legs and one arm in Vietnam. Republicans disgraced themselves by impugning the man's courage and service to the Nation. America needs to know. Where was President Bush during the Vietnam War?

Missing without action, that is where the President was.

In February 1972, the military stripped George W. Bush of his flight status. He was suspended from flying for failure to take a required physical exam. Why? Why did George W. Bush not take the physical? Would a physical have revealed a top gun or a smoking gun? We do not know.

There is an 11-month gap in George W. Bush's record, from May 1, 1972 to April 1, 1973. George W. Bush was not only grounded during this period, he was on the ground in Alabama working in a political campaign. That is not a mission in the National Guard manual. We would like to know more, but the National Guard Bureau Chief told a Spokane, Washington newspaper he was under orders not to talk.

Why is that?

We know that Senator JOHN KERRY was wounded in battle three times. We know that Senator JOHN KERRY never left a man behind. We know that Senator JOHN KERRY fought with courage and valor on behalf of his country.

We know that George W. Bush flew under the radar, because that is the only explanation of how a pilot suspended from flying parachuted into a Republican political campaign in Alabama.

JOHN KERRY, Max Cleland. America has many heroes from the Vietnam War. It is time Republicans and the administration honor the courage and

valor of American veterans, no matter what party they belong to.

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

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

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

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

EXCHANGE OF SPECIAL ORDER TIME

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time of the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO).

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

There was no objection.

□ 1945

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 89TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARME- NIAN GENOCIDE

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

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the one and a half million Armenians who perished in the Armenian genocide that began 89 years ago on April 24, 1915. I consider this a sacred obligation, to ensure that future generations of Americans remember the first genocide of the 20th century and to ensure that the men, women and children who perished at the hands of the Ottoman Empire are not lost to history.

We have always recognized the transience of memory. It is why we set aside holidays and build monuments to honor our heroes and the events that have shaped our societies. The stone and concrete of a memorial serve to freeze history and to preserve it for those who will follow. The written word cannot be burned when it is etched into rock.

Time is the ally of those who would deny or change history. Such has it been with the government of Turkey and the Armenian genocide. Although the genocide was perpetrated by modern Turkey's predecessor, generations of Turkish leaders have steadfastly denied that the genocide ever took place, despite overwhelming evidence to the contrary.

Time is on their side. The generation of Armenians with direct memory of the genocide is gone. Their children are

aging. Much of the rest of the world has moved on, reluctant to dredge up unpleasant memories and risk the ire of modern Turkey. For those of us who care deeply about the issue, we must redouble our efforts to ensure that our Nation, which has championed liberty and human rights throughout its history, is not complicit in Ankara's effort to obfuscate what happened between 1915 and 1923. Worse still, by tacitly siding with those who would deny the Armenian genocide, we have rendered hollow our commitment to never again let genocide occur.

Among historians there is no dispute that what happened to the Armenian people was genocide. Thousands of pages of documents sit in our National Archives. Newspapers of the day were replete with stories about the murder of Armenians. Appeal to Turkey to stop massacres headlined the New York Times on April 28, 1915, just as the killing began. On October 7 of that year, the Times reported that 800,000 Armenians had been slain in cold blood in Asia Minor. In mid-December of 1915, the Times spoke of a million Armenians killed or in exile.

Prominent citizens of the day, including America's ambassador to the Ottoman Empire, Henry Morgenthau, and Britain's Lord Bryce reported on the massacres in great detail. Morgenthau was appalled at what he would later call the sadistic orgies of rape, torture, and murder. Lord Bryce, a former British ambassador to the United States, worked to raise awareness of and money for the victims of what he called the most colossal crime in the history of the world. In October 1915, the Rockefeller Foundation contributed \$30,000, a sum worth more than half a million dollars today, to a relief fund for Armenia.

Others, too, reacted in horror to what Ambassador Morgenthau called, for lack of a specific term, race murder. In the early 1930s, 10 years after the genocide, a young Polish attorney named Raphael Lemkin, who had read of the genocide as a child, tried to get European statesmen to criminalize the destruction of ethnic and religious groups. He was dismissed as an alarmist. A few years later, when Hitler invaded Poland, Lemkin lost 49 members of his family in the Holocaust.

Lemkin escaped, first to Sweden, where he documented the horrors going on in Nazi-occupied Europe and then to the United States, where he worked for the Allied war effort. He resolved to create a word to convey the mass atrocities being committed by the Germans. In 1944, while working for the U.S. War Department, he coined the term "genocide," citing the slaughter of Armenians three decades earlier.

In 1948, in the shadow of the Holocaust, the international community responded to Nazi Germany's methodically orchestrated acts of genocide by approving the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. It confirms that genocide

is a crime under international law and defines genocide as actions committed with the intent to destroy a national, ethnic, racial or religious group.

The United States, under President Truman, was the first Nation to sign the convention. Last year marked the 15th anniversary of President Reagan's signing of the Genocide Convention Implementation Act.

Just over a year ago, I introduced H.R. 193 with my colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH), with the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE), with the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KNOLLENBERG), and other Members of this House. This resolution reaffirms the support of the Congress for the genocide convention and commemorates the anniversary of our becoming a party to this landmark legislation.

On May 21 of last year, we achieved a huge victory when we passed the genocide resolution by a very strong bipartisan vote.

This should be an easy resolution for all of us now to support on the House floor. Genocide is the most abhorrent crime known to humankind; and unfortunately, it still exists. Exactly 10 years ago, before the cameras of the world, Rwanda's majority Hutus exterminated over 500,000 Tutsi in just over 3 months' time, mostly with machetes and homemade axes.

The reason that we have not yet succeeded in passing this resolution on the House floor is simple. The government of Turkey refuses to acknowledge the genocide and the strongest Nation on Earth fears their reaction if we do.

All over the globe—from South Africa, to Argentina, to the former Yugoslavia, governments have set up truth commissions and other bodies to investigate atrocities. Nowhere has this process been more extensive than in Germany, which has engaged in decades of soul-searching and good works that have not only restored the nation's standing, but also its moral authority.

I call upon the government of Turkey and our own government to do the same. When the burden of the past is lifted, then the future is brighter. As long as Ankara engages in prevarication, equivocation and evasion, Turkey will exist under a cloud—not because of its past, but because of its refusal to address that past. And as long as we fail to do our duty in this country, in this Congress, we do not live up to our great name and our great heritage.

I also call upon the distinguished Speaker of the House to allow us to vote on the Genocide Resolution. One hundred ten of my colleagues have cosponsored this resolution and I expect that it would pass overwhelmingly if given the chance, but we must do it soon, for with each year the events of 1915–1923 recede a bit more into the dark of history.

Time, Mr. Speaker, is not on our side.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for 1 additional minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair cannot recognize that unanimous consent request. The gentleman's time has expired.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

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

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

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I ask that I utilize the 5 minutes, that I am on the list, at this time.

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

There was no objection.

GEOHERMAL ENERGY INITIATIVE ACT OF 2004

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of this Congress legislation that I have recently introduced.

The Geothermal Energy Initiative of 2004, H.R. 4094, is legislation that addresses a critically underdeveloped energy segment of our national renewable energy portfolio. The problem was cited in a January 2004 Associated Press article which stated that the Federal Government has a backlog of 230 lease applications for the prospect of the utilization of geothermal energy.

This Associated Press article also stated that the average age of an application for the prospect of geothermal sites is 9 years.

February 2004 supply projections from the American Gas Association show that natural gas supplies will remain tight into the foreseeable future and will result in continued high prices. The high cost of natural gas affects electricity and home heating costs.

In March of 2004, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's climate monitoring laboratory reported that carbon dioxide levels in our environment are rising at alarming rates. Carbon dioxide contributes to global warming that disrupts climate and causes seas to rise.

The last national resource assessment of geothermal sites in the United States was completed in 1978. There have been substantial improvements in technology and advances in geological sciences in the intervening 26 years.

Clearly, there is a lack of resources and priority in the Department of the Interior concerning geothermal energy efforts.

Now, in the current situation, most of our Nation's geothermal power

plants were built in the mid-1980s and early 1990s when our energy markets were searching for alternative energy investments. Unfortunately, since that time, there has been a significant decline of focus on geothermal energy. Specifically, the Department of the Interior has steadily de-emphasized the geothermal energy program in the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Geological Survey.

We must restore that focus. I believe we have an important opportunity to reemphasize this vital energy sector and greatly enhance our Nation's renewable energy portfolio.

For example, the Bush administration has repeatedly championed the need to expand our renewable energy sources and to prioritize the development of our country's geothermal energy sources.

Department of the Interior Secretary Gail Norton and Department of Energy Secretary Spencer Abraham have jointly stated their commitment to increasing our energy security by expanding the use of indigenous resources on Federal lands, while accelerating protection of the environment.

That is not a true assessment as I see it, however. In fact, a 2003 report from the Department of Energy found that California, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Washington State have the greatest potential for quick development of geothermal resources. Both those Secretaries, Norton and Abraham, should look at this report. In fact, the study listed nine top sites in California and 10 in Nevada.

Unfortunately, progress has not been made by either one of these departments. That is why I have introduced the Geothermal Energy Initiative of 2004, so that Congress, this administration and States can all work in concert.

The Geothermal Energy Initiative Act of 2004 is straightforward legislation that will do the following: authorize the update of the 26-year-old national assessment of geothermal resource. Significant advances in energy development technology and advances in geological sciences need to be harnessed to better understand and manage our geothermal resources.

We must provide financial incentives to encourage the development of geothermal resources by expanding the production tax credit to include geothermal resources.

Direct the Federal land management agencies to responsibly consider geothermal resources in their land use planning process. The initiative also provides direction to assist in streamlining the permit approval process.

Provide provisions to defray costs associated with preparation of documents and analysis for compliance with Federal environmental protection regulations.

Speaking from a California perspective for a moment, the immediate benefits of this initiative is the enormous positive impact that it will have on air

quality and quality of life. For example, it has been estimated that when geothermal resources associated with California are developed, they will replace half the fossil fuel-generated electricity for California.

This benefit alone would help thousands of asthma sufferers in the Los Angeles basin. Also, the addition of geothermal energy will help relieve the high cost of electricity and provide families with more disposable income.

Jobs continue to be a top priority for States and localities. As our country works toward rebuilding our job base, due to the loss of textile and manufacturing jobs that have moved overseas, my legislation offers communities a new economic base and the opportunity for economic growth.

Most geothermal generating facilities are located in rural areas where jobs tend to be scarce. A recent economic development study documents the tremendous job opportunities associated with geothermal generation facilities. Building a 50 megawatt geothermal power plant would create hundreds of immediate construction and related development jobs as well as approximately 30 to 50 permanent full-time jobs at the facility.

Considering the economic multiplier effect, this would mean at least 150 to 200 new jobs in the community.

Given the long operating life of existing geothermal plans, they are a stable and reliable part of the community's economic base. These facilities have a proven record of providing millions of dollars in property taxes and royalties to county and State treasuries. These funds help schools and community infrastructure.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, geothermal energy development sustains renewable energy efforts including compliance with renewable portfolio standards. It is consistent with the wind energy sources. Geothermal power plants recycle their spent hot water back into the aquifer they are developed on. So this is truly renewable.

I ask my colleagues to strongly support this legislation.

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

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

ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

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, last Sunday, I attended a ceremony to remember the victims of the Armenian genocide in Times Square in New York City, and I have to say it was a very moving moment. There were several, I

would not say many, because there are not that many genocide survivors that are still around, but I did have a chance to talk briefly with maybe 10 or so.

It was incredible to hear them tell the stories of the families and atrocities that had occurred 89 years ago now. More and more countries and States and even the media are now in the process of recognizing the genocide, and I just wanted to mention specifically that the Canadian House of Commons last week joined France, Italy, the Vatican and a number of other European countries and the European Parliament in acknowledging this crime against humanity as genocide.

□ 2000

Also last week, The New York Times reversed decades of ambiguity by declaring in favor of using the term "genocide" to describe the Armenian cataclysm of 1915. The Boston Globe adopted a similar policy change last year.

Mr. Speaker, the unfortunate thing is, although so many other countries and so many of our own States have recognized the Armenian genocide, we in the Congress continue not to recognize it. I think it is important that we do so.

The gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) was here earlier, and he mentioned the House Genocide Resolution, H. Res. 193, which has now 111 cosponsors. The resolution was adopted unanimously by the House Committee on the Judiciary on May 21, 2003, but it has not been brought to the floor for consideration. I would urge the Speaker and the leaders on the Republican side of the aisle to bring this resolution to the floor. It is important that they do so.

Now, this year, as we do every year, the members of the Congressional Caucus on Armenian Issues put together a letter to the President of the United States asking him to acknowledge the Armenian genocide. This year there were 169 signatures, more than we have ever had before in that letter that we sent to the President; and I just wanted to read, if I could, some sections of that letter, because I think it is important.

We say, "Dear Mr. President: We are writing to urge you to join us in reaffirming the U.S. record on the Armenian genocide in your April 24 commemorative statement.

"By properly recognizing the atrocities committed against the Armenian people as genocide in your statement, you will honor the many Americans who helped launch our first international human rights campaign to end the carnage and protect the survivors. The official U.S. response mirrored the overwhelming reaction by the American public to this crime against humanity and, as such, constitutes a proud, irrefutable and groundbreaking chapter in U.S. diplomatic history.

"Now, more than ever, as your administration seeks to bring an end to

global terrorism and to help establish democracies in Afghanistan and Iraq, the memory of the genocide underscores our responsibility to help convey our cherished tradition of respect for fundamental human rights and opposition to mass slaughters. The victims of the Armenian genocide deserve our remembrance and their rightful place in history. It is in the best interests of our Nation and the entire global community to remember the past and learn from these crimes against humanity to ensure they are never repeated."

That is really the essence of what we are trying to achieve here today in asking that the President and this Congress basically reaffirm the Armenian genocide, because we simply do not want it repeated again. We know how many times in the 20th century that genocide occurred.

House Resolution H.R. 193, and also its Senate counterpart, Senate Resolution 164, which I would like to add has 37 cosponsors right now, basically state that the purpose of the resolutions are to strengthen America's commitment to the value of the genocide convention that was implemented 15 years ago.

This convention recognizes essentially a number of the genocides that occurred in the 20th century. And as some of my colleagues mentioned earlier, not only the Armenian genocide, but that in Rwanda, Burundi, and, of course most important, the Nazi Holocaust genocide against the Jews.

The fact of the matter is, Mr. Speaker, that when we talk about the Armenian genocide, we are simply acknowledging the fact. And we feel very strongly that if at the time the genocide occurred the world and the nations of the world had taken more notice and had tried to prevent it, I think it would have served as a lesson so that the Nazi Holocaust against the Jews and so many other atrocities that took place in the 20th century would not have occurred. If we are going to see a situation in the future, in this 21st century, where we do not repeat the mistakes of the past, we must acknowledge the Armenian genocide.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. MALONEY 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 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.)

89TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

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

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, this month many of us pause to remember the Holocaust in Yom Hashoah commemorations. But on April 24, 1915, the first genocide of the 20th century began. The Ottoman Empire began rounding up a group of more than 250 Armenian intellectuals and civic leaders. Then soldiers of Armenian descent who were serving in the Turkish military were moved to labor camps and eventually murdered.

Across Anatolia, Armenian leaders were arrested and killed. So, too, were the most powerless, children, women, and the elderly, all driven from their homes into the Syrian desert. These mass deportations were in fact slaughters. They were death marches. Soldiers themselves not only permitted the attacks on the deportees but participated in the killing and rapes. The inevitable end was thousands upon thousands dying of starvation or simply being worked to death, but sometimes these victims were the lucky ones.

When the Turks deemed deportations impractical, the genocide took other vicious forms. In communities near the Black Sea, Armenians were forced onto boats, driven out into the middle of the ocean, and drowned.

In the end, 1.5 million Armenians were killed in the genocide as the world stood by. Henry Morgenthau, the U.S. Ambassador to Turkey, who pleaded with world leaders to intervene, described the Ottoman effort to eliminate the Armenian population this way: "The whole history of the human race contains no such horrible an episode as this." An American diplomat stationed in eastern Anatolia cabled back to Washington that "it has been no secret that the plan was to destroy the Armenian race as a race, but the methods used could not have been more cold-blooded and barbarous, if not more effective, than I had first supposed."

Like communities that survived the Nazis efforts at extermination, the Armenian community today is often faced by those who deny the Turkish effort to commit genocide ever occurred. Despite records and accounts preserved in our own National Archives, there have been those bent on erasing this horrible memory from the annals of history.

We will not let that happen. That is why today's commemoration here in the United States Congress and those going on this week is so crucial. If the world fails to remember the Armenian

genocide of the early 20th century, we do more than a grave injustice to those who perished. We do a disservice to the generations who have come after us who would be left without the collective memory that binds those who understand the depth of evil that one community is capable of unleashing upon another.

Yet even as we remember and grieve, we thank those in the Armenian community for the contributions they have made around the globe since emerging from terror 89 years ago. One need not look too far to find Armenian-Americans who have become pillars of American society. Armenian-Americans are influential businessmen, like Kirk Kerkorian; famous writers, like William Saroyan; and international sports stars, like Andre Agassi.

In New York, internationally renowned scholar and Carnegie Corporation president Vartan Gregorian spent 8 years as president of the New York Public Library. Arshile Gorky was a leader of the abstract expressionist school that flourished in New York during the 1940s. And I am particularly proud that Raymond Damadian, who invented the MRI, was not only a resident of New York but was a neighbor of mine in Forest Hills. His parents were survivors of the genocide.

As we gather, we also pay tribute to those who have become famous public servants, football coaches, astronauts and others. As we gather to commemorate the Armenian genocide, we do so as a lesson to one another that we must not forget the lessons that were learned. We also gather to pay a message to those who would deny that the Holocaust ever happened. But perhaps most importantly, we gather to send a signal across the world that those who seek to deny the Armenian genocide do a disservice to all of us.

We here in the United States House of Representatives should delay no further in making our voices heard in this debate. It is worth noting that the very same people who would deny this Holocaust actively push that we do not consider the resolution that the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) has proposed.

We gather here today to pay tribute, but we also gather to put pressure on this United States Congress to finally designate what we all know to be the case as genocide. The first genocide of the 20th century was not the last, tragically; but it is time that we correct the history in the minds of many and finally declare the Armenian genocide the holocaust that it was.

TOUCHED BY AN ANGEL HONOREES

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

Ms. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, I want to read into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the names of five women who were hon-

ored by the Touched By an Angel St. Bernadette Women's Day on Sunday April 25, 2000, in my district. The following have been honored for their exemplary and unselfish work and service to church and their community:

Joan Benson. A dedicated and productive volunteer.

Pat Botshekan. If there is any event, she has had a significant role in planning and bringing the occasion to fruition.

Marian Donkor. She has distinguished herself as an able and willing volunteer, always agreeable, pleasant, and eager to help whenever needed.

Lucille Matthews. Always focused on her family, her church, and the community, where she visits the sick almost every day.

And then there is Peggy Wright. Active in her community as block club chairman, volunteer at St. Anne's Home For Unwed Mothers, she has held many committee positions and chairmanships.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate them as the angels of peace for being honored with a Touched By an Angel Award.

THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

Ms. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, a few remarks on the Armenian genocide. My Armenian-American friends and neighbors in Los Angeles have asked me to speak tonight as a tribute to the victims of the Armenian genocide.

As you know, in April 1915, approximately 1.5 million Armenians were systematically killed in an organized fashion by the Ottoman government. Ample documentation of these facts exist; yet today, almost 9 decades later, the government of the modern state of Turkey still fails to acknowledge the fact of the Armenian genocide.

Turkey's failure to acknowledge the truth is a burden on the alliance between our two nations. I would say to our President, it should be called as it is, a crime of genocide. So I call upon the President of the United States to uphold the commitment he made back when he was running for President and put the United States of America on record acknowledging the Armenian genocide.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

SMART SECURITY, PREVENTING FUTURE ACTS OF TERRORISM

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

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, almost 3 years ago, on September 11, the

United States faced the most deadly terrorist attack in our history. Thousands of people died on that painful day, a day which we will never forget as long as we live.

After September 11, our Nation faced a great challenge, the likes of which have not confronted us since the dawn of World War II. Americans had a choice, either rise up and directly challenge terrorism at its very heart, or pass the buck and leave the problem to someone else. In the months that followed September 11, American leaders chose the right path. Democrats and Republicans worked together to provide supplemental funds for New York City, for Washington, DC, and for the unfortunate Americans who tragically lost loved ones that day.

We also confronted a regime in Afghanistan that harbored many of those who helped plan the attacks. But we have been thrown off our path in the last 2 years. We did not stay the course in Afghanistan, where a sturdy commitment to peacekeeping would have done a great amount of good. Instead, the Bush administration shifted focus, taking pains to link al Qaeda with Saddam Hussein and with Iraq. This flawed shift in strategy culminated 1 year ago when the President of the United States, without just cause and without being provoked, made the decision to invade Iraq.

□ 2015

Over 700 Americans have given their lives for this war, roughly 10 each week, not to mention the thousands wounded, the billions of dollars spent, and the good will squandered internationally. There has to be a better way, and there is, one that emphasizes brains instead of brawn, one that is consistent with American values. I have introduced legislation to create a SMART security platform for the 21st century. SMART stands for sensible, multilateral American response to terrorism. It treats the war as an absolute last resort, it fights terrorism with stronger intelligence and multilateral partnerships, it controls the spread of weapons of mass destruction with a renewed commitment to nonproliferation, and it aggressively invests in the development of impoverished nations with an emphasis on women's health and women's education.

We must prevent future acts of terrorism. SMART security is more vigilant than the President on fighting terror. Instead of emphasizing military force, SMART security focuses on multilateral partnerships. SMART security is stronger in its intelligence capabilities and it makes it easier to track and detain terrorists. Unlike the defective and oppressive U.S. PATRIOT Act, SMART security focuses on tracking and arresting those involved in terrorism and in terrorist acts while respecting human and civil rights.

Terrorism is an international problem and so it makes sense that the fight against terrorism should involve

the international community. That is why SMART security calls for working closely with the U.N. and NATO to achieve its goals. Only by actively involving other nations in this fight can we hope to prevent future acts of terrorism.

The Bush doctrine has been tried and it has failed. It is time for a new national security strategy. SMART security defends America by relying on the very best of America, our commitment to peace and freedom, our compassion for the people of the world and our capacity for multilateral leadership. SMART security is tough, it is pragmatic, and it is patriotic. SMART security is smart, and it will keep America safe.

ANNOUNCING APPOINTMENT OF
CADET CARTER LANE BERRY TO
CHIEF PETTY OFFICER OF
NAVAL SEA CADET CORPS

(Mr. GOODE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GOODE. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to announce the appointment of Cadet Carter Lane Berry to Chief Petty Officer of the United States Naval Sea Cadet Corps. This appointment follows much work and dedication to this youth program, including the completion of regulation Navy courses from basic military regulations through Chief Petty Officer and the accrual of many months of training activity throughout this country and the world throughout his 3 years of service. The level of CPO with the United States Navy Sea Cadet Corps is equivalent to reaching the level of Eagle Scout with the Boy Scouts of America.

CPO Berry resides in Palmyra, Virginia, and I commend and salute him on this significant achievement.

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

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

THE HARMFUL EFFECTS OF
AMERICA'S GROWING TRADE
AND BUDGET DEFICITS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, this evening I want to talk about the economy and America's way forward. How do we grow this economy in order that we create the wealth so that our families and our communities can become self-sustaining again, so our cities and our counties are not in debt and our States do not have to pass rising taxes on the citizenry of this Nation because

the wealth production in their States is not sufficient to meet all the public needs that our citizenry is requesting?

I want to begin with an image. I am fortunate to represent a Great Lakes community that spans the entire southern rim of Lake Erie from Toledo, Ohio through Lorain County on the eastern end. I like to call it the emerald and sapphire district of Ohio, the crown jewels of Ohio. In this region of Ohio because of our work on the environment, we have seen the restoration of our American eagle population. It is a majestic bird. When I first was elected to this Congress we had about two nesting pairs of eagles and now we are over 100. I had the opportunity this weekend to observe some of these magnificent animals and to watch them fly over the lake and to think about America's heritage as an independent Nation. I stood there on the shore and I thought a long while.

I come here to the floor this evening because I have a deep concern that America indeed is losing her birthright as an independent nation, as a self-sustaining nation here at home and that we are becoming too wed, as our Founding Fathers warned us, to entangling alliances and relationships abroad that affect our ability to see clearly here at home.

I am not an isolationist by any means. I have worked more with foreign nations, almost more than I think any Member of this body. But I am concerned about the innards of this economy and it is as though those beautiful eagles that I watched this weekend had two lead weights on each claw, holding them down, not permitting them to fly and to reach their God-given potential.

I want to talk a little bit about that tonight. I want to talk about the trade deficit that is a huge drag on economic growth in our Nation and also our budget deficit and talk a little bit about what this Congress, Republicans and Democrats working together, and the next President of the United States are going to have to do in order that that eagle can fly again and that America can restore the independence that she is losing every day.

I have a chart here that shows the crisis we are in that started, oh, back in the mid-1970s, actually. It was not so bad back then because we still had large numbers of jobs in our country producing the kind of wealth that is necessary to lift family wealth and lift the national wealth. But with every succeeding year and every trade agreement that America signed, our trade deficit, the amount of imports coming in here versus what we export abroad, grew worse, until we are now at a level of half a trillion dollars more imports coming in here every year than our exports going out. With every billion dollars of trade deficit, we lose 20,000 more jobs. This hemorrhage has continued and has exponentially grown to a point where we almost wonder how do we get off this downward spiral.

During this administration, we literally have had historic job losses totaling nearly 3 million more just in the manufacturing sector, and we see no clear plan on the part of this administration and the leaders of this Congress today to help reverse these trends so that America begins to export more than she imports. In fact, every year the situation has gotten worse. We look at where our trade deficits are growing. They are growing with China, they are growing with Japan, they are growing with Mexico, they are growing with India. In fact, with almost every country in the world, and that economic lifeblood that is being transferred from us elsewhere has not been replaced here at home.

The crisis in manufacturing is particularly bad, because manufacturing has long been the key to our economy, whether it was steel and metals or composite materials or automotive or rail cars. In the airline industry, we still have some marginal lead but international competition there, closed markets and managed market strategies are fast pushing our producers to the sidelines. Important industries like electricity, electrical parts, even light bulbs and lighting fixtures. We look at polymers, the automotive industry. So much of the productive abilities of this country have been off-shored. And we see no plan in the President's economic report to try to begin to reverse these trends.

Indeed, the jobs and so-called growth package that was passed here a couple of years ago had one major flaw, it did not require investment in this country. And so with the huge tax benefits going to certain investors on Wall Street, they have no obligation to invest those dollars here at home. In fact, there are many, many provisions in the Tax Code today that work against investment in this country. With no manufacturing jobs plan in place, this administration and the leaders of this Congress are working to provide more tax breaks for multinational corporations that ship our jobs abroad. That is hard to believe but it is going on. In fact, their plan includes a large loophole that allows foreign corporations to have foreign workers do most of the work to make a product and still reap a benefit from what is called domestic production in the Tax Code. It includes billions of dollars in new tax breaks for offshore operations of multinational corporations.

What are we doing? We may be making certain investors on Wall Street happy because they do not have to invest in the United States. Why do we not reward those small businesses, family businesses, businesses committed to this country, businesses that help support not just jobs but baseball teams in our hometowns? They go to the Rotary, they really form the basis for what we created in the 20th century, the greatest industrial Nation in the world. Rather, what we see happening by this administration is the

lack of appointment of a manufacturing job czar for the majority of this first term. Then when they finally came up with somebody that they were going to put over there, an Assistant Commerce Secretary For Manufacturing, they picked someone whose name had to be withdrawn because, in fact, he had announced through his firm not building a major plant in America but building one in Beijing, China.

Why does someone not think about what should be done to move dollars toward investment here inside the United States of America? We take a look at the moves by the administration to reclassify jobs in fast food restaurants as manufacturing jobs. Since we cannot reverse these trends with the current economic program on the table, what they are doing is saying, well, if you have a service job and you work in a restaurant, we will classify that as a manufacturing job. It is not really going to change these numbers. America is not going to export more because of that decision. And so we have a real serious situation here where so much of our lifeblood, our national wealth is being drawn off and put in other places.

The other big lead weight on the independent eagle that I talked about, the eagle that should be independent, is the growing budget deficit. The economy really cannot take off when you have this kind of overhang of trade deficit but also the other deficit of the budget deficit. During the decade of the 1990s, we had finally moved America to a surplus budget position in every fiscal year. It took a long time to get there but through the decade of the 1990s, this Congress and then the Clinton administration actually did it. But now what has happened? We see both in the unified budget and the on-budget numbers as of August 2002, we had moved to \$111 billion in deficit; in the on-budget deficit nearly \$300 billion; and in 2003, the number got worse. This year, 2004, they anticipate over a half trillion dollars of deficit. You cannot have an economy grow and maintain this kind of lead weight inside. You say, well, Congresswoman, we could borrow. That is a good thing. My question is, but who are we borrowing from and to whom do we owe this interest? Folks, we do not owe it to ourselves anymore. Indeed, the largest exporter to us, China, is now the largest holder of the U.S. debt. Nearly half of the United States debt that is reaccumulating, we are now at a level of about \$7 trillion, we have to borrow from others. Saudi Arabia is one of our biggest lenders.

□ 2030

But there is a price, and the price is the interest that we pay those who lend to us.

What happened to the old system of postal savings stamps that we had during the Second World War? What happened to real U.S. savings bond drives?

They have almost diminished to nothing as we have become more dependent on foreign borrowing.

Our American eagle cannot fly without a balanced budget and without balanced trade accounts. Those two lead weights are holding her down.

If you take a look what is happening, and this is an interesting chart, this just goes to show how quickly we moved from an annual surplus position, where our accounts were balanced, back in the late nineties. We came out of a huge deficit, and then we moved now into a huge deficit again. This is not what we should be giving to our children and grandchildren. We should be wiser than this.

The last chart I would like to show relates to prospects for the future as the per-barrel price of oil rises globally. One of the other drags that made it difficult for the eagle to fly is the increase in oil prices globally, because America is dependent. We are not independent in the use of energy inside this country. Two-thirds of what we use is imported, primarily oil, and those supplies are becoming more expensive, as every American knows when you go to the gas pump.

If you look at the current price of \$31.39, and it is hovering a little bit over that now, unemployment always follows a rise in fuel prices. If we look historically, going back, you can go back to the early nineties when the per-barrel price was about \$37 a barrel and you saw U.S. unemployment rise about half a year later.

The same thing happened every single time. Here is back in the late eighties. Oil prices then went up to \$21.76 and unemployment ticked up to 7.5 percent. My point is, we now face rising prices at the pump. We know that means more unemployment down the road.

So the indicators are that we need to be thinking about how do we as Americans become energy independent here at home? Why should we let these dollars flow offshore? If we put those dollars in our own pocket and created new energy industries here in the United States of America, which our Tax Code could also incentivize, we could begin to move to new biofuels. Rather than \$60 billion of our wealth going abroad to other countries, where prices are rising, we could be investing in ethanol, we could be investing in biodiesel; not just a little pittance, but major national programs.

We could be investing in photovoltaics, capturing the energy of the sun. NASA and the Department of Energy have wonderful technologies. All of the incentives we had in the Tax Code back in the eighties in order to further the development of those were removed as America became more and more beholden to foreign fuel. We need to think hard about how to help that eagle fly again.

Energy independence is not a tangential issue, it is fundamental to this economy recovering. I was thus disappointed to read, and I will include

this article for the RECORD, that the Chairman of the Federal Reserve, Alan Greenspan, said that because America has been experiencing this rise in prices, we have to begin importing more natural gas. He did not say we need to create more jobs here at home through the investment in energy technologies in the United States of America.

Quoting the Washington Post, it said, "Greenspan said a dramatic rise in the recent years in the price of both oil and gas for delivery six years into the future was almost certain to have an impact on the U.S. economy." So he is admitting that the job situation is not going to get better, that this will be a drag on economic growth.

But then he said the impact was likely to be greater for users of natural gas, because they had no global supply to cushion price increases. He said, "If North American gas markets are to function with the flexibility exhibited by oil," but what flexibility, Mr. Greenspan? We are totally dependent. Saudi Arabia tells us what to do, the OPEC nations tell us what to do. Our eagle cannot fly. She is not independent any more. But he says, "more extensive access to the vast world reserves of gas is required."

I disagree. I think we need an administration in place that will make America energy independent in less than 10 years. We have the ability to do it. Right now, we have over \$100 billion in oil subsidies largely going to multinational corporations operating far afield from North America. Why do we not turn some of those dollars back to investments here at home?

Does any person not believe that if those dollars were brought back here and repatriated, we would not have a vast booming new industry across rural America, across Sun Valley, across Energy Valley, USA, our coal reserves that run from Pennsylvania all the way through Illinois?

Do you mean to tell me we cannot figure this out, that we cannot figure out how to make clean fuels in the United States? No, we just became wed to a system that can no longer last. Let somebody else take those oil reserves. The eagle cannot fly, because we are totally dependent on somebody else.

So my message this evening is that for America's economy to grow, we need a different set of leaders in this country. We need a set of leaders that will balance America's trade accounts; that will help us export products again, not American jobs; who will amend our trade agreements, whether it is NAFTA, whether it is our agreements with China, so that we begin to have balanced trade; so where markets are closed, we had best open them, or America will remain the dump market of the world. We need to have trade agreements that allow us to create jobs in this country again, not move our jobs offshore. We need balanced trade accounts.

Number two, we need to balance the budget. We cannot continue to borrow from foreign interests to move this economy forward, because you have to pay the piper at the end of the road, and that piper is no longer U.S. savings bond holders in this country. That piper is now foreign interests. We are paying hundreds of billions of dollars every year to those very interests, and over half of our deficit is now financed by them. That eagle cannot fly. We have to become self-financing here at home.

Thirdly, in terms of energy, it is the major drag on this economy. We need here in Washington leaders who will commit to making America energy independent again, investing in photovoltaics, investing in hydrogen, investing in biofuels, biodiesel, ethanol and new fuels off our farms and fields that we have not even dreamed about yet. We need fuel cells. We need in the coal belt clean coal, far beyond what people have invented in the past. This is all within America's capability.

I once read an expression that the greatest room in the world was room for improvement, and that the greatest force in the world is inertia. I hope that in this presidential year we will get to the point where, rather than cutting one another up, the candidates will stand up there in front of the American people and say this is what we intend to do in our first 100 days, this is what we intend to do in the first 6 months and the first year to get this economy moving again.

Every American should vote for the candidate, for this body, for the presidency, for the other body, who has the best ideas, because, Mr. Speaker, that eagle, she cannot make it alone. We have to help her. Right now, the burden is too heavy, and this economy cannot take leaps forward without greater vision and greater commitment by the top leaders of this country.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the record the two articles I referenced this evening.

U.S. DEFICIT, RATES COULD HURT GLOBALLY

Uncontrolled U.S. budget deficits would pose a serious threat to global prosperity in the coming years as rising interest rates depress economic growth in the United States and around the world, the International Monetary Fund warned yesterday.

The IMF released an analysis that predicted if nothing is done to get control of the soaring U.S. deficits, it would shave global economic output by 4.2 percent by 2020 and reduce U.S. economic growth by 3.7 percent during the same period.

IMF economists said much of the adverse impact would occur because of increased borrowing demands in the United States to finance the budget deficit. This would drive up U.S. interest rates and interest rates in other countries as the global supply of available capital is reduced, they said.

"The rest of the world is affected seriously by the U.S. fiscal deficit," IMF chief economist Raghuram Rajan told reporters.

The IMF's forecast that the U.S. budget deficit will be a significant drag on growth reflected what will occur if there is no improvement in the deficit, which the Bush administration projects will hit \$521 billion

this year, a record in dollar terms, and show little improvement in coming years.

President Bush submitted a budget to Congress this year that projects that he will be able to cut the deficit in half over the next five years, reducing it to a shortfall of \$237 billion in 2009.

The IMF said if Mr. Bush is able to accomplish such a reduction in the budget deficit, it would significantly lower, but not eliminate the adverse effects from the deficit on U.S. and global economies.

It saw a long-run impact from such a budget reduction as reducing global economic output by 2.55 percent, compared with a reduction of 4.2 percent under the worst-case scenario in which the deficit remains at the current record levels.

Under the Bush program to reduce the deficit, U.S. economic growth will be depressed by 1.88 percent in the long term, compared with 3.68 percent under the more adverse deficit path.

However, the IMF said if the United States decided to pursue more rapid deficit reduction, the adverse drag on growth would be greatly reduced to 1.03 percent in the long term in the United States and 1.47 percent worldwide.

"It would be good if there were stronger measures put in place to contain the deficit and that is what we are looking for," Mr. Rajan said.

The IMF analysis of the economic impact of the U.S. budget deficits represented the latest in a series of reports in which the 184-nation international lending agency has urged stronger measures to get control of the deficit.

The IMF report conceded that the U.S. deficit, which reflected in part the impact of Mr. Bush's tax cuts, was useful in helping the United States and the global economy recover from the adverse effects of a number of shocks such as the 2001 recession, the terrorist attacks and the bursting of the stock market bubble.

Interest rates have yet to show significant increases in spite of the large budget deficits.

But the IMF said it was only a matter of time before rates did start to rise, reflecting an improving economy, increased demand for credit by businesses and actions by the Federal Reserve to start raising interest rates to keep inflation under control.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 27, 2004]
GREENSPAN: ENERGY PRICES THREATEN U.S. ECONOMY

(By Martin Crutsinger)

WASHINGTON.—The United States needs to expand the global trade in natural gas as a way to prevent future sharp price increases from harming its economy, Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan said Tuesday.

Greenspan said a dramatic rise in recent years in the price of both oil and gas for delivery six years into the future was almost certain to have an impact on the U.S. economy.

But he said the impact was likely to be greater for users of natural gas because they had no global supply to cushion price increases.

"If North American gas markets are to function with the flexibility exhibited by oil, more extensive access to the vast world reserves of gas is required," Greenspan said in remarks to an energy conference sponsored by the Center for Strategic and International Studies.

Greenspan said imports of liquefied natural gas accounted for only 2 percent of the U.S. market last year in part because environmental and safety concerns have limited the number of U.S. ports with facilities to handle liquefied natural gas, or LNG, shipments.

But he said that situation could be changing.

"Given notable cost reductions for both liquefaction and transportation of LNG, significant global trade is developing," he said. "And high natural gas prices projected by distant futures prices have made imported gas a more attractive option for us."

Greenspan said the fact that worldwide imports account for 57 percent of global oil consumption but only 23 percent of natural gas consumption showed the growth potential for trade in natural gas.

Greenspan said the price of energy contracts for delivery six years into the future and taken a sharp jump upward over the past four years after a decade of "tranquility."

He noted that the price of oil for delivery in six years fell from \$20 per barrel just before the first Gulf War to \$16 to \$19 per barrel in 1999.

Distant futures contracts for natural gas were less than \$2 per 1,000 cubic feet of natural gas at the time of the first Gulf War and had risen only slightly to \$2.50 per 1,000 cubic feet by 1999.

But currently, distant futures contracts for oil have risen to more than \$27 per barrel while the price increase for natural gas has been even more noticeable, rising from \$3.20 per 1,000 cubic feet in 2001 to almost \$5 currently.

While Greenspan said the rise in oil prices apparently reflected increased fears about supply disruptions in a more unstable Middle East, he attributed the increase in natural gas prices to the fact that there is more limited global trade in natural gas.

"Natural gas pricing . . . is inherently far more volatile than oil, doubtless reflecting, in part, less-developed, price-damping global trade," he said.

To deal with these price pressures, Greenspan called for more access to global supplies through a major expansion of liquefied natural gas terminal facilities and the development of newer technology that allows the liquefied natural gas to be turned back into a gas at offshore facilities.

"As the technology of LNG liquefaction and shipping has improved and as safety considerations have lessened, a major expansion of U.S. import capability appears to be under way," Greenspan said.

He said these developments offered great promise of boosting the availability of natural gas in the long term. But he cautioned that since it will take years to put the new facilities into operation, the near-term outlook for natural gas prices would likely remain "challenging."

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. CARDIN (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and April 28 on account of official business.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and the balance of the week on account of official business.

Ms. WATERS (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and April 28 on account of official business.

Mr. CRENSHAW (at the request of Mr. DELAY) for today on account of family matters.

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma (at the request of Mr. DELAY) for today on account of attending a funeral.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (at the request of Mr. DELAY) for today and April 28 and 29 on account of official

business cochairing the U.S. delegation to the International Conference on Anti-Semitism in Berlin.

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. OLVER) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. EMANUEL, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. WAXMAN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SCHIFF, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. MALONEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. WEINER, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WATSON, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MCDERMOTT, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BECERRA, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MORAN of Kansas) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. FLAKE, for 5 minutes, today and April 28.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, today and April 28 and 29.

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, for 5 minutes, April 28.

Mr. HENSARLING, for 5 minutes, April 28.

Mr. SOUDER, for 5 minutes, April 28.

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, for 5 minutes, April 28.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 2022. An act to designate the Federal building located at 250 West Cherry Street in Carbondale, Illinois the "Senator Paul Simon Federal Building".

ADJOURNMENT

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, April 28, 2004, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

7839. A letter from the Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of

Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS)/TRICARE; Implementation of the Pharmacy Benefits Program (RIN: 0720-AA63) received April 6, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

7840. A letter from the Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — TRICARE; Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS); Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children Overseas (RIN: 0720-AA75) received March 31, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

7841. A letter from the Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS)/TRICARE; Implementation of the Pharmacy Benefits Program (RIN: 0720-AA63) received March 26, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

7842. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Technology Opportunities Program [Docket No. 981203295-4044-09] received April 9, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7843. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Sta., FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Prior Notice of Imported Food Under the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 [Docket No. 02N-0278] (RIN: 0910-AC41) received April 7, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7844. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Sta., FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Removal of Delegations of Authority and Conforming Changes to Regulations [Docket No. 2004N-0142] received April 14, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7845. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Sta., FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Prescription Drug Marketing Act of 1987; Prescription Drug Amendments of 1992; Policies, Requirements, and Administrative Procedures; Delay of Effective Date [Docket No. 1992N-0297] (RIN: 0905-AC81) received April 6, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7846. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Sta., FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Prescription Drug Marketing Act of 1987; Prescription Drug Amendments of 1992; Policies, Requirements, and Administrative Procedures; Delay of Effective Date; Correction [Docket No. 1992N-0297] (RIN: 0905-AC81) received April 6, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7847. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Sta., FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Biological Products; Bacterial Vaccines and Toxoids; Implementation of Efficacy Review; Correction [Docket No. 1980N-0208] received April 6, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7848. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Sta., FDA, Department of Health and Human Services,

transmitting the Department's final rule — Drug Labeling; Orally Ingested Over-the-Counter Drug Products Containing Calcium, Magnesium, and Potassium [Docket No. 1995N-0254] received April 7, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7849. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Sta., FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drug Labeling; Sodium Labeling for Over-the-Counter Drugs; Technical Amendment; Termination of Delay of Effective Date; Compliance Dates [Docket No. 900N-0309] received April 7, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7850. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Sta., FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Change of Address; Technical Amendment — received April 6, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7851. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Labor-Management Programs, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule — Obligations of Federal Contractors and Subcontractors; Notice of Employee Rights Concerning Payment of Union Dues or Fees (RIN: 1215-AB33) received April 1, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

7852. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Acquisition Policy, GSA, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Special Emergency Procurement [FAC 2001-20; FAR Case 2003-022] (RIN: 9000-AJ88) received March 25, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

7853. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Acquisition Policy, GSA, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Purchases from Federal Prison Industries — Requirement for Market Research [FAC 2001-21; FAR Case 2003-023] (RIN: 9000-AJ91) received April 15, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

7854. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Acquisition Policy, GSA, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Circular 2001-22; Introduction — received April 15, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

7855. A letter from the Deputy Archivist, National Archives and Records Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Publication of Revised Bylaws of the Interagency Security Classification Appeals Panel [Directive No. 1: Appendix A] Received April 2, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

7856. A letter from the Secretary, Administrative Committee of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Price Changes to Federal Register Publications (RIN: 3095-AB35) received April 9, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

7857. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Service, transmitting the Department's final rule — Medicare Program; Manufacturer Submission of Manufacturer's Average Sales Price (ASP) Data for Medicare Part B Drugs and Biologicals [CMS-1380-IFC] (RIN: 0938-

AN05) received April 6, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

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. BARTON: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 3866. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to provide increased penalties for anabolic steroid offenses near sports facilities, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 108-461 Pt. 2). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mrs. MYRICK: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 607. Resolution providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 4181) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the increased standard deduction, and the 15-percent individual income tax bracket expansion, for married taxpayer filing joint returns (Rept. 108-470). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BARTON: Committee on Energy and Commerce. House Resolution 516. Resolution supporting the goals of National Manufacturing Week, congratulating manufacturers and their employees for their contributions to growth and innovation, and recognizing the challenges facing the manufacturing sector; with amendments (Rept. 108-471). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTED BILL SEQUENTIALLY REFERRED

Under clause 2 of rule XII, bills and reports were delivered to the Clerk for printing, and bills referred as follows:

Mr. OXLEY: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 1914. A bill to provide for the issuance of a coin to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the Jamestown settlement (Rept. 108-472 Pt. 1); referred to the Committee on Ways and Means for a period ending not later than July 6, 2004, for consideration of such provisions of the bill as fall within the jurisdiction of that committee pursuant to clause 1(s), rule X.

Mr. OXLEY: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 2179. A bill to enhance the authority of the Securities and Exchange Commission to investigate, punish, and deter securities laws violations, and to improve its ability to return funds to defrauded investors, and for other purposes, with an amendment; referred to the Committee on Judiciary for a period ending not later than June 1, 2004, for consideration of such provisions of the bill and amendment as fall within the jurisdiction of that committee pursuant to clause 1(k), rule X.

Mr. OXLEY: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 2768. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of Chief Justice John Marshall (Rept. 108-473 Pt. 1); referred to the Committee on Ways and Means for a period ending not later than July 6, 2004, for consideration of such provisions of the bill as fall within the jurisdiction of that committee pursuant to clause 1(s), rule X.

Mr. OXLEY: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 3277. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 230th Anniversary of the United States Marine Corps, and to support construction of the Marine Corps Heritage Center (Rept. 108-474 Pt. 1); referred to the

Committee on Ways and Means for a period ending not later than July 6, 2004, for consideration of such provisions of the bill as fall within the jurisdiction of that committee pursuant to clause 1(s), rule X.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the following action was taken by the Speaker:

H.R. 1914. Referral to the Committee on Ways and Means extended for a period ending not later than July 6, 2004.

H.R. 2179. Referral to the Committee on the Judiciary extended for a period ending not later than June 1, 2004.

H.R. 2768. Referral to the Committee on Ways and Means extended for a period ending not later than July 6, 2004.

H.R. 3277. Referral to the Committee on Ways and Means extended for a period ending not later than July 6, 2004.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mrs. BIGGERT (for herself, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. BOEHLERT, and Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois):

H.R. 4218. A bill to amend the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991; to the Committee on Science.

By Mr. PETRI (for himself, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. OBERSTAR, and Mr. LIPINSKI):

H.R. 4219. A bill to provide an extension of highway, highway safety, motor carrier safety, transit, and other programs funded out of the Highway Trust Fund pending enactment of a law reauthorizing the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Resources, and Science, 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 Ms. BORDALLO (for herself, Mr. SHERMAN, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. MCINTYRE, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. OWENS):

H.R. 4220. A bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to protect the credit records of consumers who are affected by federally declared disasters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ENGLISH:

H.R. 4221. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce for individuals the maximum rate of tax on unrecaptured section 1250 gain from 25 percent to 15 percent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOORE (for himself, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, and Mr. MORAN of Kansas):

H.R. 4222. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 550 Nebraska Avenue in Kansas City, Kansas, as the "Newell George Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. NUNES (for himself, Mr. SHERWOOD, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. POMBO, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, and Mr. LATOURETTE):

H.R. 4223. A bill to require the Commodity Credit Corporation to support the development of a domestic casein and milk protein

concentrate industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself and Mr. WAXMAN):

H.R. 4224. A bill to require revisions to the Federal Acquisition Regulation to require executive agencies to seek commercial, volume, or other discounts for purchases made with the Governmentwide commercial purchase card, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mrs. MYRICK:

H. Res. 607. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4181) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the increased standard deduction, and the 15-percent individual income tax bracket expansion, for married taxpayers filing joint returns.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 25: Mr. GRAVES.
 H.R. 303: Mr. OWENS.
 H.R. 327: Mr. MEEHAN.
 H.R. 348: Mr. TIERNEY.
 H.R. 369: Ms. DELAURO.
 H.R. 442: Mr. SHAYS.
 H.R. 548: Mr. EMANUEL, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. NADLER, Ms. LEE, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. OWENS, and Ms. SLAUGHTER.
 H.R. 715: Mrs. NAPOLITANO and Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri.
 H.R. 717: Mr. CROWLEY and Mrs. TAUSCHER.
 H.R. 727: Mr. FORD, Mr. OLVER, and Mr. HOLT.
 H.R. 776: Ms. SLAUGHTER.
 H.R. 785: Mr. BURNS, Mr. CHANDLER, and Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.
 H.R. 840: Mr. BONNER.
 H.R. 843: Mr. MICHAUD.
 H.R. 857: Mr. CRENSHAW and Mr. CHABOT.
 H.R. 869: Mr. CUMMINGS and Mr. FILNER.
 H.R. 870: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.
 H.R. 879: Mr. HINOJOSA and Mr. PAYNE.
 H.R. 962: Mr. BOUCHER.
 H.R. 1051: Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.
 H.R. 1084: Mr. TIBERI and Mr. EHLERS.
 H.R. 1160: Mr. BOSWELL and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.
 H.R. 1206: Mr. CULBERSON.
 H.R. 1214: Mr. KIND, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. NADLER.
 H.R. 1305: Ms. MAJETTE, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. MICA.
 H.R. 1345: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
 H.R. 1360: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.
 H.R. 1414: Ms. KILPATRICK.
 H.R. 1430: Mr. RAHALL.
 H.R. 1575: Mr. PAYNE.
 H.R. 1634: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. COX, and Mr. BISHOP of Utah.
 H.R. 1653: Mr. BOUCHER.
 H.R. 1684: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, and Ms. KILPATRICK.
 H.R. 1689: Mrs. CAPPS and Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 1735: Mr. TIERNEY, and Mr. UDALL of New Mexico.
 H.R. 1784: Mr. MCCOTTER and Ms. BALDWIN.
 H.R. 1910: Mr. ISAKSON.
 H.R. 2145: Mrs. LOWEY.
 H.R. 2198: Mr. TOWNS, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. NADLER, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. MEEHAN, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA, and Mr. MICHAUD.
 H.R. 2318: Mr. JEFFERSON.

H.R. 2404: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
 H.R. 2416: Mr. GRIJALVA.
 H.R. 2511: Mr. DOYLE and Mr. SAXTON.
 H.R. 2569: Mr. OWENS.
 H.R. 2638: Mr. COX.
 H.R. 2671: Mr. KLINE.
 H.R. 2677: Mr. WAXMAN.
 H.R. 2728: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas.
 H.R. 2719: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas.
 H.R. 2730: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas.
 H.R. 2731: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas.
 H.R. 2807: Mrs. DAVIS of California.
 H.R. 2850: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
 H.R. 2941: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
 H.R. 2945: Mr. EMANUEL.
 H.R. 3015: Mr. RUSH, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, and Mr. DEUTSCH.
 H.R. 3090: Mr. McNULTY and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 3142: Mr. FILNER and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
 H.R. 3191: Mr. EVERETT.
 H.R. 3203: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.
 H.R. 3213: Ms. HARRIS.
 H.R. 3247: Mr. MATHESON and Mr. BOUCHER.
 H.R. 3324: Mr. MORAN of Virginia.
 H.R. 3350: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
 H.R. 3444: Mr. LANTOS.
 H.R. 3474: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. GINGREY, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. MICA, and Mr. GIBBONS.
 H.R. 3528: Mr. ENGEL.
 H.R. 3539: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. HAYWORTH, and Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia.
 H.R. 3619: Mr. BALLANCE, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. SPRATT, and Ms. BERKLEY.
 H.R. 3640: Mr. KUCINICH and Mr. MEEHAN.
 H.R. 3641: Mr. CLAY and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.
 H.R. 3683: Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 3763: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 3777: Mr. WICKER, Mr. CHOCOLA, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. HALL.
 H.R. 3784: Mr. HERGER and Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.
 H.R. 3791: Mr. TERRY.
 H.R. 3799: Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. HALL, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, and Mr. MCCOTTER.
 H.R. 3803: Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri.
 H.R. 3866: Mr. CASTLE.
 H.R. 3871: Ms. HARMAN, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. ETHERIDGE, and Mr. MARKEY.
 H.R. 3927: Ms. BALDWIN.
 H.R. 3936: Mr. TIERNEY and Mr. RENZI.
 H.R. 3972: Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey.
 H.R. 3976: Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey.
 H.R. 4026: Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. JOHN.
 H.R. 4039: Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Ms. BERKLEY, and Mr. GREENWOOD.
 H.R. 4059: Mr. KIND, Mr. FROST, and Mr. EMANUEL.
 H.R. 4061: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. FILNER, Mr. DICKS, Mr. OWENS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. MCCOTTER.
 H.R. 4065: Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Ms. HARRIS.
 H.R. 4072: Ms. DELAURO.
 H.R. 4097: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN and Mr. WEXLER.
 H.R. 4101: Mr. LIPINSKI and Mr. FILNER.
 H.R. 4104: Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. HOEFFEL.
 H.R. 4116: Mr. FROST, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. GORDON.
 H.R. 4126: Mr. TIBERI.
 H.R. 4154: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.
 H.R. 4181: Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. BAKER, Mr. WOLF, Mr. KIRK, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. NUSSLE, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. JOHNSON of Illi-

nois, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. PENCE, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. CARTER, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. COLE, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. TURNER of Ohio, and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.

H.R. 4182: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 4184: Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 4207: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York and Mr. BROWN of Ohio.

H. Con. Res. 247: Mr. WALDEN of Oregon.

H. Con. Res. 298: Mr. CANTOR, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. GUTKNECHT, and Mr. HERGER.

H. Con. Res. 310: Mr. WELDON of Florida.

H. Con. Res. 366: Mr. SHERMAN, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. CLYBURN, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. MEEHAN, and Mr. MCINTYRE.

H. Con. Res. 371: Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Mr. MOORE.

H. Con. Res. 377: Mrs. MUSGRAVE.

H. Con. Res. 378: Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mr. TIERNEY, and Mr. PEARCE.

H. Con. Res. 380: Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. HOYER, Mr. MOORE, Mr. PAYNE, and Ms. SLAUGHTER.

H. Con. Res. 396: Mr. PAYNE.

H. Con. Res. 399: Mr. HONDA.

H. Con. Res. 403: Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. DEUTSCH, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. HONDA, Mr. OLVER, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. LEACH, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. GILCHREST.

H. Res. 60: Mr. ROTHMAN.

H. Res. 103: Mr. DOYLE.

H. Res. 313: Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin.

H. Res. 508: Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. LAMPSON, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. CASE, Ms. LEE, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. MOORE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. McDERMOTT, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Ms. WATERS, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. RUSH, Mr. OWENS, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. FORD, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. OBERSTAR, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. CLYBURN, and Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia.

H. Res. 567: Mr. LATHAM, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. KIND, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. GINGREY, Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mr. WEXLER.

H. Res. 568: Mr. BAKER, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. WAMP, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. GIBBONS, and Mr. HAYES.

H. Res. 570: Mr. MEEKS of New York and Mr. BALLENGER.

H. Res. 596: Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. WEXLER, and Ms. KAPTUR.

H. Res. 598: Mr. BALLANCE, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CARTER, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia,

April 27, 2004

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

H2407

Mr. EVERETT, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. ISSA, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. OTTER, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. SYNDER, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. ROSS, Mr. KIRK, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. FEENEY, Mr. CAN-

TOR, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. PENCE, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. COOPER, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. TURNER of Texas, Mr. GORDON, Mr. MOORE, Mr. HILL, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Ms. ESHOO.

H. Res. 603: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

H. Res. 605: Mr. SESSIONS, Ms. HART, Mr. EMANUEL, Mr. BAKER, and Mr. DOYLE.

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. 195: Ms. BERKLEY.