



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 107th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 148

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 2002

No. 5

House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
January 29, 2002.

I hereby appoint the Honorable SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 400. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Ronald Reagan Boyhood Home National Historic Site, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1913. An act to require the valuation of nontribal interest ownership of subsurface rights within the boundaries of the Acoma Indian Reservation, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1937. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to engage in certain feasibility studies of water resource projects in the State of Washington.

MORNING HOUR DEBATES

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) for 5 minutes.

PRIVATIZATION OF MEDICARE

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Madam Speaker, on Monday President Bush called the Medicare program old and tired. He said he wants to give seniors better options like those available in the private sector. He said he wants to overhaul Medicare. He wants to overhaul Medicare and privatize Medicare.

The President has every right to push his privatization agenda but not by co-opting an issue like prescription drug coverage, as emotional and important as it is, not by characterizing Medicare as a failed program so that he can justify his goal of privatizing it. Whether it is Social Security privatization or Medicare privatization, it is disingenuous of the administration to portray privatization as improving the system.

The retirement safety net was not put in place because liberals wanted to make the Federal Government bigger, nor should it be dismantled because conservatives want to make the Federal Government smaller. The safety net of Medicare was put in place because the private sector could not make a profit offering health insurance to seniors, so they stopped doing it. It was put in place because the values of this Nation are such that we believe Americans who helped build the Nation's unrivaled prosperity through their working years should not face financial uncertainty and hardship when they retire.

Pooling our resources into the public program we call Medicare is the best way to provide consistent, equitable, reliable health care benefits to our retirees. The stock market and the HMO industry may be good at many things, but alleviating uncertainty and providing health care are not two of them. Now the future of Social Security and Medicare are on the line.

The President says that seniors deserve better options in Medicare; that is why he favors privatization. Is Medicare inferior to the private insurance market? Would seniors be better off with a voucher that helps pay for coverage in an HMO?

Medicare is more reliable than private health plans. Medicare offers more choice than private health plans. Medicare operates more efficiently than private health plans. According to survey after survey, including a recent one from nonpartisan Commonwealth Fund, Medicare far outranks both employer-sponsored and individually purchased private insurance as a trusted source, a trusted source of health coverage. But the administration wants to give seniors more choice and better options in Medicare.

Is it better to have your choice of HMOs than to be able to choose your doctor under Medicare? Is it better to have your choice of HMOs than being able to choose your hospital under Medicare? Is it better to have your choice of HMOs than to be able to choose where any of your health care is delivered, from whomever you want, to the way regular, traditional government-sponsored Medicare fee for service works?

Medicare is a single plan that treats all beneficiaries equally, provides maximum choice and access for patients and doctors. Contrast that with the President's Medicare voucher program envisioned by the administration. Instead of being guaranteed access to needed health care services, seniors would be guaranteed access to a partial voucher for private health insurance.

Medicare guarantees full choice of physicians. Private HMOs advocated by the administration do not. Medicare guarantees full choice of any hospital. HMOs, privatized Medicare; privatized HMOs do not. It appears higher-income seniors could afford this voucher plan

☐ 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.



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because they could go and buy an additional decent plan. Lower-income enrollees would be relegated to restrictive alternatives.

In other words, when the President uses choice, it is really a code word for wealth. Some choice.

Again, Medicare is a single plan that treats all beneficiaries equally and provides maximum choice and maximum access for patients and doctors. We should not allow this administration or any administration to demonize Medicare, a program that served this Nation so well; nor should we permit this administration or any administration to use prescription drug coverage as the bait to lure us in this body to privatizing Medicare for our seniors.

Medicare coverage is not old and tired. It is one of the best programs government has ever put together. It is simply incomplete without a prescription drug benefit. That is the Medicare issue.

I hope the President will abandon his privatization agenda and work with us in this body to add a real prescription drug benefit for all seniors. We do not need to fight over perceived and fabricated problems in the current Medicare program. The system is not broken. It simply needs prescription drug coverage to add to the Medicare system. We need to address the real issue.

AID FOR AFGHANISTAN

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

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Madam Speaker, Hamid Karzai, the chairman of the interim government of Afghanistan, is in Washington, DC; and his visit reminds us of the debt that we owe to the Afghan people. It was the Afghan freedom fighters who fought the Soviet Union and defeated the Soviet Union; and it was the Afghan freedom fighters that fought with us to defeat bin Laden and the Taliban.

After the Afghan people fought and defeated the Red Army, which was in occupation of their country, something that left their beautiful country in ruins and in a shamble, we simply walked away from them in 1990. Then during the Clinton years we covertly supported the Taliban. Many of us noted that and opposed it at the time, but what appeared to be covert, or at least acquiescence, covert support or acquiescence to the Taliban continued through the Clinton administration. Many United States officials in the executive branch during the 1990s, who had no complaint about Taliban rule of Afghanistan back then, since September 11, of course, have postured themselves in a totally different way. Well, today, we have another chance.

At this time we must do what is right by the Afghan people. Any vacuum created by our unwillingness as we did in

the 1990s to meet the urgent humanitarian needs of the people of Afghanistan will be filled by powers that are hostile to the United States. For example, Iran currently is pledging 50 percent more reconstruction aid than the United States. And this year only \$27 million has been scheduled to be spent on mine-clearing operations in Afghanistan. And let me add there are 8 million mines in Afghanistan. Many of them were given to the people of Afghanistan during the war against the Russians, and we did not even help them dig up the landmines that we gave them. And now we are having a paltry \$27 million being spent on clearing those landmines as hundreds of Afghan people still blow their legs off, little children, every year. And we have yet to outline a major program that will give the poverty-stricken people of Afghanistan, the farmers there, an incentive not to grow opium, which ends up as heroin on the streets of the United States.

But most important, we must assist the Afghan people in creating a stable democratic government. Let us not forget that Mr. Karzai is heading a temporary administration which ends in June. At that time, tribal leaders will determine what kind of government they will have in what they call *loya jirga*.

There is only one Afghan today who I feel, and it looks like my understanding of this having followed it for 10 to 15 years now, there is only one Afghan who has the personal prestige and credibility and, yes, the affection of his people to bring all the ethnic groups of Afghanistan together. That man is King Zahir Shah, who has offered to return in March to Afghanistan; and he has recently made it clear to me that his object in coming back to Afghanistan is to develop and to build a democratic and free government for his people.

We must not permit ourselves in haste, in our haste to extract ourselves from that region to commit the same mistakes that lead to the fanaticism and tyranny in Afghanistan in the 1990s and the loss of so many American lives in New York on September 11. We have a chance now to do what is right by the Afghan people who fought and bled in a way that certainly helped the United States in defeating the Soviet Union and bringing about a more peaceful world and prosperous United States, and in the past few months have fought side by side. They are the ones who fought with our Special Forces to defeat the Taliban and to end the reign of bin Laden and his terrorists in Afghanistan.

We owe it to do what is right by them now. I call on my colleagues to join me in seeing that we are providing the assistance needed to rebuild the country of Afghanistan so the people there can live in peace and prosper.

OPEN SOCIETY WITH SECURITY ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 23, 2002, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, the House and the Senate are poised this evening to receive the State of the Union Message. Unavoidably and justifiably it will be about war. I certainly hope it will also be about the continuing faltering economy. But there is an issue that probably will not be on the Presidential and congressional agenda and needs to be. It is in our face. It is very visible, but it is beneath the radar.

I will soon be introducing a bill called the Open Society With Security Act that would establish a 21-member commission. I will be inviting members in a Dear Colleague soon to co-sponsor the bill. The commission would simply look at how we can make the unprecedented accommodation between security against dangerous global terrorism on the one hand and the maintenance of an open and free society on the other. This is a truly difficult problem.

We are doing it on an ad hoc basis because we have had to. It is too serious to be left to ad hoc nonplanning, however, and we clearly do not know how to do it. Nobody knows how to do it because nobody has ever had to do it. The Presidential commission would provide a vehicle to put the best minds in this society to work on a problem that free societies have never had to confront before. We see some of the evidence before us every time we go outside this building, barricades and shut-downs; and, of course, there are on-again off-again alerts. There are all kinds of invasion of privacy that also are occurring.

We need to systematically think through these difficult and troubling problems. They were first visible here. But now they are in every part of the country because the country has been attacked and the country has responded. The country deserves some guidance from a Presidential commission. The commission, of course, would have security experts and law enforcement experts and military experts. But this is about security and democracy and freedom. So we would also have on the commission architects and city planners and historians and sociologists and engineers and artists, etc. Put them all at the table. Let them thrash it out and advise us. Security is too important in an open, free society to be left to security people.

□ 1245

In the aftermath of September 11 and the anthrax scares, we can surely see that we are in danger of waking up one morning and finding that the society has closed in around us, and that we never even noticed until they closed us down.

Some of this is difficult, some of it just takes common sense, and we have already seen that when we raised our voices some of those common sense measures have been taken.

I am grateful that the White House announced just last week that it was opening White House tours to children if they left their Social Security number. Soon I hope families who leave their Social Security numbers will follow. We have seen the reopening of tours here in the Capitol, simply by having people go in the trailer to be screened first. We saw the White House lighting of the Christmas tree open simply because they moved the glass that they put around the President at the inauguration to the Christmas tree site. It is not rocket science, but it does mean somebody does have to sit down and not have a knee-jerk reaction to security without considering all the options.

In 1968, when our country faced an unprecedented racial crisis, the President had the good sense to say we do not already know it all, and so he called together the Kerner Commission. I believe that the problem posed to our free and open institutions is just as serious in 2002 as the racial crisis was in 1968. A presidential commission would bring to bear the Nation's best thinking on this unique issue and give it the thorough and rigorous investigation it deserves, with the result of advice we could take or not take. But at least we would have the satisfaction of knowing that there are people in our society who have thought about the most difficult problems in our society and given us some food for thought.

STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS AND CHALLENGES FACING THE NATION IN 2002

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

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Madam Speaker, the President of the United States is going to give his first official State of the Union Address. It will be the third time he has spoken before a joint session. I think the challenges facing this Nation are great.

The President certainly is going to talk about the success so far in our war against terror, but I suspect he is also going to remind us of the tremendous challenge that we have, as a Congress, as an American people, to continue this fight. We do not know how long this war is going to go on. It could be for generations. The best defense against terror in this case is a good offense to get rid of the terror cells around the world.

I think this is an excellent opportunity for this country and the rest of the free world to push as vigorously to resolve, hopefully once and for all, the conflicts in Ireland, between Palestine

and Israel, and certainly dispute between the two nuclear powers of India and Pakistan looking at Kashmir. Many things can be done.

I hope this Congress can continue to work with this President, even though this is an election year. Most people understand that in an election year the Republicans would like to regain a majority in the Senate and keep a majority in the House. Democrats would like to do what they can to retake a majority of the House and keep their majority in the Senate.

I think the challenges are also great on spending. We have already acknowledged that we are going to reach into the surpluses of the Social Security Trust Fund and spend those revenues for other government spending. We had an emergency in this country on September 11, and like any family or any business that has a serious emergency, you come up with the funds to accommodate and fix that emergency as best you can.

Those families and those businesses normally say, look, we are going to put aside less important expenditures and we are going to deal with the emergency. I hope that the President says the same thing ultimately, that, look, we now have to do a better job at prioritizing spending. We are going to deal with this emergency the way we have to. We will win the war on terrorism, but let us not drive this country deeper and deeper into debt, which means that we put our kids and our grandkids and our great-grandkids at risk in paying for the overexpenditure of this government.

Prioritizing to me means that we cut down on some of the social programs that we were so willing to expand after the Cold War, as we cut down on military, as we cut down on our intelligence community efforts, and left ourselves weaker than we should have been September 11. I think a good example in showing how much spending has grown and become the problem of us running into a deficit is our projections of 1997.

In 1998, we promised that we were going to balance the budget by 2002. At that time the projections for revenues for 2002 was a little over \$1.4 trillion, and we were going to balance the budget because we were disciplining ourselves on spending. Actually the revenues projected last week for 2002 by CBO, the Congressional Budget Office, were approximately \$1.9 trillion. So more revenues coming into the Federal Government than we thought was possible but still a deficit. Why? Because spending has increased even more than the dramatic increase in revenues in this country.

So the question is and the challenge is, will the President tonight push this Congress and the American people to start prioritizing? Can we minimize the partisan bickering and blaming as we try to come to grips with a budget that is going to be challenging, if we are to avoid jeopardizing Social Security and

Medicare and other programs by overspending, and borrowing more, and going deeper in debt?

Welfare reform I hope the President talks about because the welfare reform bill that we passed in 1996 is expiring this year. There has already been some suggestions from some of the Senators that we have to modify work provisions. I think the welfare reform bill has been extremely successful, and we have got to be very careful not to pass a bad welfare bill.

PRESCRIPTION DRUG BENEFITS

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

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Speaker, tonight we will hear from our President on the State of the Union. I look forward to hearing his remarks, especially because he is committed to spending \$190 billion over the next decade to overhaul Medicare and provide prescription drug benefits to our elderly.

This is an important first step but, Madam Speaker, we need more and we need it now. The average Medicare beneficiary fills 18 different prescriptions in 1 year alone, yet at least one in three people in the Medicare population have no drug coverage in the course of a year and spend on average 83 percent more for their medicines than those with drug coverage.

In my own State of Rhode Island, seniors are choosing between food or health care on a daily basis. In July of last year, I commissioned a study to assess what my constituents are paying for prescription drugs. This study found that uninsured elderly pay on average 78 percent more for most prescription drugs than do seniors in foreign countries.

What is most disturbing about these numbers is that almost half of all Medicare beneficiaries with no prescription drug coverage have incomes less than 175 percent of poverty, which was \$15,000 in 2001.

The lack of prescription drug coverage for our seniors is a national crisis. Medicare+Choice, Medigap coverage, discount card programs and other accounts to chip away at this problem are not the answer. We must provide comprehensive drug coverage under Medicare and we must do it now.

Madam Speaker, I urge the President and my colleagues in both Chambers of Congress to work together to ensure that we pass this legislation this year.

SECURING OUR BORDERS

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

Mr. STEARNS. Madam Speaker, the events of September 11 forever changed

the world and the United States, and as President Bush declared, "The resolve of our great Nation is being tested . . . but make no mistake . . . we will show the world that we will pass this test."

Obviously, the President could not be more correct. Since then, the United States has decimated al Qaeda and bin Laden's network of terror; the Taliban no longer exist as a ruling form of government; and the war against terrorism is being waged against those who harbor terrorists.

While America is making significant progress on many fronts in eradicating terrorism, the war cannot be won without the key component of securing our borders from those who wish to do us harm. Those who violate our Nation's immigration laws do more harm than good in furthering our country's values, and it is those people we must ensure that do not enter our country.

Madam Speaker, a recent report by the United States Census Bureau reveals there are more than 8.7 million people now living in the United States illegally. About 40 to 50 percent of those violators are people who entered the United States legally but did not leave with the expiration of their visas. Out of the nearly 9 million illegal aliens now in the country, more than 90,000 are from Middle East Nations, including Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. Many of those illegal aliens are from nations with close ties to terrorism and nations with al Qaeda presence.

According to the INS records, 13 of the 19 hijackers entered the U.S. with valid visas. Three of the 13 remained in the country after their visas had expired. Two were expected to have entered on foreign student visas, and the INS has no information on the six remaining hijackers. As such, we can keep enacting legislation and of course we could spend more money around here, but efforts to counter terrorism will be futile unless we establish effective controls to secure our borders at the points of entry.

Each year there are more than 300 million border crossings in the United States. These are just the legal crossings that are recorded. While there are 9,000 border control agents working to keep America secure on the U.S.-Mexican border, there are less than 500 agents tasked with securing our 4,000-mile border with Canada.

To make matters even worse, out of the 128 ports on the northern border, only four of them are open around the clock. The remaining are not even manned, thereby allowing anyone with good or evil intentions to enter the United States without even so much as an inspection, not to mention even a question or a written record of their entry.

□ 1300

As it now stands, our immigration system needs increased and tighter controls. Currently, our Nation has an unmonitored, nonimmigrant visa sys-

tem in which 7.1 million tourists, business visitors, foreign students, and temporary workers arrive. To date, the INS does not have a reliable tracking system to determine how many of these visitors left the country when their visas expired.

Furthermore, among the 7.1 million nonimmigrants, 500,000 foreign nationals enter the United States on foreign student visas. Hani Janjour, the person believed to have piloted American Airlines Flight 777 into the Pentagon, is believed to have entered the country with a foreign-student visa, but he never actually attended any classes.

Madam Speaker, our unsecured borders, along with inadequate record-keeping, have contributed to our inability to track terrorism in this country or to prevent them from entering in the first place. So as we start this second session of the 107th Congress, I call on my colleagues in both the House and the Senate to strengthen our border security, tighten our existing immigration laws, and to provide those fighting to end illegal immigration with the tools and resources necessary to defeat terrorism.

PENSION LAW CHANGES

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

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to announce that later today I will be introducing the Employee Pension Freedom Act, a measure that is urgently needed in light of the recent Enron scandal and other threats to pension security affecting millions of American families. I will be doing that with over 50 original cosponsors.

Over the past month, this Nation has been shocked at the revelations of how the Enron Corporation employees lost their entire savings through the actions of high-ranking company officials and how they lost their future retirement. As the value of the Enron stock plummeted last fall, Enron employees were prohibited from rescuing their own savings, estimated at over \$1 billion, by company-imposed lockdowns on the Enron shares and by the outright prohibition of selling company-contributed shares until the employee had reached age 55.

The spectacle of company executives hiding billions of dollars of debt from investors and from employees through the secret offshore partnerships of Enron while simultaneously cashing out company stock for themselves is an audacious assault on our pension security laws and offends the sense of fairness and justice in every American.

These executives ignored their responsibilities to investors and to their own employees by cooking the books, making misleading statements about the company's health, and locking

down the ability of employees to save themselves from the Enron collapse.

Employees at other corporations, like Kmart, face other penalties and restrictions on the sale of company stock in their 401(k) plans. For example, in some companies if you sell company stock in your 401(k) plan before a certain age, the company withholds an employer contribution to your plan for 6 months. The question is why should the employer be able to penalize you for exercising dominion over the assets that belong to you. It simply is not fair.

Now the questions of whether Congress will respond or will the employees get rhetoric and a few tweaks that leave the antiquated pension laws pretty much in place to the employees' disadvantage.

Clearly, there are two sets of rules when it comes to company stock. Ken Lay and other executives would get one set of rules, where they can get rid of their stock almost at any time, and the average employees get another more restrictive set of rules when it comes to the company stock and their 401(k)s. The executives are free to rescue their value and their family assets tied up in stock should they smell the company is in for a bad time in the stock market. The employees are artificially locked down. It is money that was given to them for compensation in working for the corporation, yet when they seek to rescue their family's retirement, when they seek to make a decision that maybe this stock should not be held any longer, that maybe they should buy something else or buy a mutual fund, they are prohibited from doing that.

What we really need is freedom for employees to be able to exercise complete and total control over the contributions, the assets, the money in their 401(k) plans so that they can do as we have told them to do, to diversify for the security of their retirement, to make retirement plans and investments based upon their age. The older one gets, the less risk they may want to take. The younger they are, the more risk they may want to take. That is the way it is supposed to be, but that is not the way it is. These companies have come along and placed restrictions and penalties on the ability of the employees to get rid of some of the assets within that plan.

The Employee Pension Freedom Act that I am introducing today with over 50 cosponsors makes several important changes to our pension laws. The most important change my bill makes is to provide employees 100 percent control over their investments and their 401(k) plans. Employees would have total control over the investment of the money they earned and contributed to the retirement plans and that their employer contributed to their plans as part of their compensation.

This change is critical to help avoid the problems we have just witnessed with Enron. It will help provide employees the ability to rescue their nest

eggs, to diversify and manage their investments consistent with the advice of financial professional people throughout the country and consistent with the aims of their families.

My bill ensures that employees are informed about the real health of their pensions, it gives them the decision-making power to guide their investment, and it guarantees their representation on boards that guide their future economic security. My bill guarantees the right of employees to make decisions about their pension contribution by repealing current rules that prohibit employees from deciding where to invest the money that belongs to them.

Pension money and assets, whether invested by the employee or contributed by the employer, represent compensation to the employee and the employee is not to be denied the control of that. It is not compensation to the pension plan or manager; it is compensation to the employee for services rendered to the corporation.

I urge my colleagues to join in the cosponsorship of this legislation that is designed to provide employees the pension freedom that they need to secure retirement for their families.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 7 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 at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

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

Lord God, as a Nation make us strong in virtue and in our desire to do what You require of us as Your people.

Increase our faith, that our defense may be secure and that we may be forthright in the face of enemies.

At the same time hold us in Your truth, that we may never be arrogant in the sight of others but one with them in facing the problems of our times and most caring to those who are suffering, in most need of Your mercy and our attention.

As justice guides our conscience, may compassion draw our hearts to Your charting the course of history.

Bless the Members of Congress today and every day of this session.

Be with all those whom they will welcome to this Chamber this evening.

Guide and protect the President of the United States as he speaks to this body and this Nation. May Your Spirit inspire him as he describes the state of our Union and does all in his power to strengthen the soul of this Nation.

Led by Divine Providence since the founding of this great Nation, we place our trust in You, O Lord, for our destiny and our lasting peace are in Your hands above all, now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. 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. Will the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that the practice of reserving seats prior to the joint session by placard or otherwise will not be allowed. Members may reserve their seats by physical presence only following the security sweep of the Chamber.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 25, 2002.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on January 25, 2002 at 3:06 p.m. and said to contain a message from the President whereby he submits a waiver pursuant to sec. 902 of PL 101-246 concerning China.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAHL,
Clerk of the House.

WAIVER CONCERNING CHINA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-177)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 902 of the Foreign Rela-

tions Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (Public Law 101-246) (the "Act"), and as President of the United States, I hereby report to the Congress that it is in the national interest of the United States to terminate the suspensions under section 902 of the Act insofar as such suspensions pertain to the export of defense articles or defense services in support of efforts by the Government of Japan to destroy Japanese chemical weapons abandoned during World War II in the People's Republic of China. License requirements remain in place for these exports and require review and approval on a case-by-case basis by the United States Government.

GEORGE W. BUSH,
THE WHITE HOUSE, January 25, 2002.

LAI-D-OFF ENRON EMPLOYEES NEED HELP

(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, today we will hear the State of the Union presented by the President of the United States. We all have collectively indicated our support for the effort to fight terrorism and secure our homeland.

But coming from Houston, Texas, I would like to raise another issue, to put a human face on the loss being experienced by the laid-off employees at Enron. And add my sympathy as well to the Baxter family. Some of these Enron employees will be with us today. I would hope that the Congress would act to help to give them relief, individuals who are innocent and have lost much of their livelihood, the ability to protect and provide for their family.

I believe that Congress can act, and Congress and the administration should respond to these individuals, hard-working taxpayers who now have found themselves without any opportunity for work primarily because much of what is owed to them is caught up in the judicial system. Our Congress and the administration can stand up and be counted with these families, and I hope we will do so.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Any record votes on postponed questions will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules but not before 5 p.m. today.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE TO HAVE UNTIL MIDNIGHT, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 2002, TO FILE REPORTS ON H.R. 3400, NETWORKING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH ADVANCEMENT ACT, AND H.R. 3394, CYBER SECURITY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Science have until midnight on Thursday, January 31 to file the reports to accompany H.R. 3400 and H.R. 3394.

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

There was no objection.

HONORING LIFE OF DAVE THOMAS

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 336) honoring the life of Rex David "Dave" Thomas and expressing the deepest condolences of the House of Representatives to his family on his death.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 336

Whereas the House of Representatives has learned with great sadness of the death of Dave Thomas from liver cancer at the age of 69 on January 8, 2002;

Whereas Dave Thomas, born in Atlantic City, New Jersey, on July 2, 1932, and adopted shortly thereafter by Rex and Auleva Thomas, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, was a life-long advocate and activist for the cause of adoption;

Whereas Dave Thomas, in 1979, was awarded the Horatio Alger Award for dedication, individual initiative, and a commitment to excellence, as exemplified by remarkable achievements accomplished through honesty, hard work, self-reliance, and perseverance;

Whereas from 1990 until 2000 Dave Thomas was the national spokesman for numerous White House adoption and foster care initiatives;

Whereas Dave Thomas received numerous awards, including the Angel in Adoption Award by the Congressional Coalition on Adoption, for generating awareness of the thousands of children waiting for permanent homes and loving families;

Whereas Dave Thomas, in 1992, established the Dave Thomas Foundation for Adoption and donated his speaking fees and profits from sales of his books, "Dave's Way, Well Done!" and "Franchising for Dummies", to adoption causes;

Whereas Dave Thomas established the Dave Thomas Foundation for Adoption to work with national adoption organizations, individuals, and public and private agencies to raise awareness about children awaiting adoption and to provide direct support for programs seeking to find permanent homes for children in foster care;

Whereas Dave Thomas established the Dave Thomas Center for Adoption Law to ease and facilitate the adoption process through education, advocacy, and research;

Whereas Dave Thomas was a constructive force in shaping corporate health policy to cover adoption expenses and, through his efforts, 75 percent of Fortune 1000 companies now offer adoption benefits to their employees;

Whereas Dave Thomas received the 2001 Social Awareness Award from the United States Postal Service for being instrumental in the use of the Adoption Awareness postage stamp as a vehicle for highlighting the cause of adoption;

Whereas Dave Thomas founded Wendy's Old-Fashioned Hamburgers in Columbus, Ohio, on November 15, 1969, and transformed it into one of the most successful food franchises in the country and, in promoting Wendy's, became a national figure representing a friendly face, good food, and a kind sense of humor;

Whereas Dave Thomas, in 1993, 45 years after leaving school, earned his GED certificate and received his high school diploma from Coconut Creek High School in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, securing him as role model to students of all ages; and

Whereas Dave Thomas used his financial success to promote and advance the cause of adoption: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes that America has lost one of its most dedicated and hardest working advocates for adoption, and honors him in his devotion to family, life, and business; and

(2) expresses its deep and heartfelt condolences to the family of Dave Thomas on their loss.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 336.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the House consider House Resolution 336, an important resolution introduced by the distinguished gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. PRYCE). This resolution recognizes and honors the remarkable life of Dave Thomas and expresses the House of Representatives' condolences to his family on his recent death.

Mr. Speaker, Dave Thomas, founder and chairman of Wendy's International, passed away on January 8, 2002, from cancer. Dave Thomas was an extraordinary man. Thomas founded Wendy's Old Fashioned Hamburgers Restaurants in 1969 and named the company after one of his daughters. This restaurant chain grew explosively to more than 6,000 locations worldwide. Dave Thomas was a successful businessman. He also shared his humor, friendliness and humility with the American public which was evident through his television commercials.

But his legacy does not consist of his business success alone. Dave Thomas energetically championed an issue that is close to my heart, adoption. I am the father of two adopted children and a

Member of the House Adoption Caucus. I understand Mr. Thomas' passion for making sure that all our children are wanted, loved and provided with a nurturing home.

Thomas was himself adopted, and he became a passionate advocate for adoption. In 1992 he created the Dave Thomas Foundation for Adoption. The foundation's goal was simple and straightforward but profound: Every child will have a permanent home and loving family.

Mr. Thomas has testified before Congress in support of adoption tax credits and adoption legislation, appeared in several television public service announcements, and led an initiative to create the adoption stamp that was issued by the U.S. Postal Service in May 2000. He also established the Dave Thomas Center for Adoption Law to facilitate the adoption process through education advocacy and research.

Dave Thomas worked hard to advance the cause of adoption and heightened awareness in our country about the fact that all children deserve the love and security of a family. For this achievement alone, Mr. Speaker, Dave Thomas earned the respect and gratitude of the American people.

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

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I am pleased to join with the gentleman from Florida, chairman of the Subcommittee on Civil Service and Agency Organization, in consideration of this resolution. I also want to commend the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. PRYCE) for her sensitivity in introducing this legislation to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, Dave Thomas, founder of Wendy's Old Fashioned Hamburgers Restaurants, died of cancer on January 8. In a tribute to Thomas, Wendy's web page notes that "Dave was much more than Wendy's founder and senior spokesman. He was a mentor to many hundreds of people he personally helped and thousands who have been inspired by his leadership."

Born in Atlantic City, New Jersey, on July 2, 1932, Mr. Thomas was adopted by Rex and Auleva Thomas of Kalamazoo, Michigan, and became a life-long advocate and activist for the cause of adoption. Thousands have been inspired by his leadership and personal commitment to finding homes for children in foster care.

Mr. Thomas was a talented and dedicated businessman, but he was also a leader who accepted the challenge of ensuring that every child has a permanent and loving home. Every day in this country, more than three children die as a result of abuse or neglect. In 1997, an estimated 1,197 children died as a result of abuse or neglect. Seventy-seven percent of those children died before reaching their third birthday. Dave Thomas was their advocate and their friend.

An estimated 1.35 million children in the United States are homeless. Children made up 23 percent of the homeless population in 1996, a 10 percent increase since 1987.

□ 1415

Dave Thomas was their advocate. Of the children in foster care in 1998, 110,000 had a goal of adoption. Dave Thomas was a leader and advocate to help these children realize their goal. That is why in July of 1992, Dave Thomas established the Dave Thomas Foundation for Adoption.

The cornerstone of the foundation was to make adoption work for children and parents. The foundation serves an active voice for the more than 134,000 children in the public child welfare system who are waiting for permanent homes and loving families.

Wendy's followed Thomas' lead and officially declared adoption as its charity of choice in 1994. In fact, Wendy's adoption efforts, such as posters, trade liners and public service announcements account for approximately 40 percent of all calls taken at the National Adoption Center's toll-free number, 1-800-TO ADOPT.

Dave Thomas' leadership and advocacy have made a tremendous difference in the lives of children waiting to be adopted in the United States. Mr. Thomas truly lived the motto "If I can help somebody as I pass along, if I can cheer somebody with a word of song."

Dave Thomas was indeed not only a hero to the thousands of children who are in need of adoption, but all of us who need inspiring, who need inspiration and information relative to this great public need.

So, Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join in support of this resolution. Once again, I commend the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. PRYCE) for its introduction.

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

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the distinguished author of this resolution, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. PRYCE), be permitted to control the remainder of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WALDEN of Oregon). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida for so graciously allowing me to manage the time for this important resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I am very honored to be here today to remember Dave Thomas. My deepest condolences go to Dave's beloved wife, Lorraine, his children, his grandchildren, and to the many, many people who loved him at Wendy's International and across the United States of America. It was easy to love Dave. He was a selfless, kind and thoughtful

man whose fun-loving nature and honest disposition made him a friend to so many.

Most of America will remember Dave as the face of Wendy's, that square hamburger made with pride to perfection. I know I remember when the first Wendy's was launched in my hometown of Columbus, Ohio, back in 1969. Today, over 6,000 Wendy's are sprinkled throughout the neighborhoods and cities across the U.S. and in 34 countries.

There is no question, Dave Thomas will be remembered as a man of humble beginnings who created one of the most successful fast-food chains in the entire world. He was indeed a business giant, a remarkable man.

But today I ask that we also remember Dave as a tireless champion for children, for the thousands of children who do not have families to care for them, who do not have permanent homes, and who are waiting to be adopted.

As an adopted child himself, Dave felt so fortunate to have been given a family to care for him, to love him and to support him. Throughout his life, he carried with him an acute awareness for the wonderful and generous gift he was given; and as he grew to manhood, he never forgot his roots, and in time he would find himself fighting to give other parentless children the gift he so cherished and respected.

While Wendy's continued to grow and prosper, Dave knew that he wanted to be more than just a successful businessman. Dave found that he could best give back by using his success, his passion, and his familiar friendly face to raise public awareness about that issue so close to his heart.

His mission took shape in 1990 when President George Bush asked Dave to act as a spokesperson on a new initiative called Adoption Works for Everyone. Dave embraced this honor with enthusiasm and grace, and then he rolled up his sleeves and went to work.

Throughout the next decade, Dave continued his tireless advocacy for children everywhere, and I am proud to have worked shoulder to shoulder with him on many initiatives. He created the Dave Thomas Foundation for Adoption, whose vision it is to see that every child has a permanent home and a loving family.

Through the foundation, Dave hoped to ease the many barriers families so often face when trying to adopt. By making adoption easier and more affordable, fewer children are now trapped in the endless foster care system, and more children will grow up with brothers and sisters and moms and dads who love them.

Dave once said, "If I can get just one child a home, it would be better than selling 1 million hamburgers." Oh, how like Dave.

We will remember Dave for his humility and kindness, for his compassion and warmth, and for his dedication to children everywhere who are awaiting a loving family to take them home.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution honoring a dear friend and a champion for children, Dave Thomas.

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, at a time when we are questioning corporate leadership and corporate responsibility, it is refreshing to know that a man such as Dave Thomas lived; and because of his life and his legacy, every time a child finds a warm inviting home in which to live and grow up with the safety and security of knowing that they are part of a family, we will remember the legacy of this great American.

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

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 7 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON), the chairman of the Committee on Government Reform, but, more importantly, at this moment a very close friend of Dave Thomas.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, let me start off by thanking the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. PRYCE) for introducing this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, Dave Thomas was one of the finest men that I ever knew. Dave was a personal friend of mine. I stayed with him many times when I was in Florida. We played golf together. He loved to play golf. Although he was not the greatest golfer in the world, he was very enthusiastic about it.

The things I want to talk about today are the things I found out about Dave on a personal level. The gentlewoman from Ohio covered so much of his life very, very well.

Let me just say Dave really was an American success story. When he was about 15 years old, he pretty much was on his own in Fort Wayne, Indiana. He dropped out of school. His real parents he never knew. He was adopted by a husband and wife. His adoptive mother died when he was about 12 years old. His father, because he had to move around for jobs, had to pretty much leave Dave in Fort Wayne when he was 15.

Dave, I believe, stayed at the YMCA and worked as a busboy and worked in a restaurant there. After he became manager of the restaurant, as time went by he was asked if he would like to come to Columbus, Ohio, and take over four Kentucky Fried Chicken franchises for somebody who was about to go bankrupt. The fellow told him if you come over here and work with us, in 3 or 4 years we will either be bankrupt or you will own half of the restaurants.

Dave was such a natural at this business and worked so hard that, after a time, he sold his interest in those four Kentucky Fried Chicken franchises for \$1.5 million and became involved, as I understand it, with Arthur Treacher's

Fish and Chips and made some more money and decided to retire at a very young age.

But he wanted one good hamburger restaurant. He said there was not a really good hamburger restaurant that he knew of, so he started one and named it after his daughter, Wendy, in Columbus, Ohio.

The rest is history. As you know, that one restaurant, he only wanted one, ended up being 6,000 restaurants, many of which he owned and his corporation owned, and many franchised out to others. Dave became one of the most successful businessmen in America, and he was a high school dropout.

He owned two jet planes, he had golf courses, he had radio stations, he had everything. He was just an amazing story. In fact, he won the Horatio Alger Award, which, of course, goes to people who have really been a success and realized the American dream. But not only that, he was very concerned about children, as the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. PRYCE) talked about.

When he was a young boy, he did not have a family. He was on his own. He knew how important and how valuable family relationships are to kids, so he worked and spent his whole life trying to make sure that children who did not have parents who were in foster homes got loving parents.

In his restaurants, if you looked at the little pads they put out for people to eat their food off of, all of them told about how you could adopt a child and what needed to be done. He even came to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. PRYCE) and me and worked very hard to get an adoptive stamp passed by the Congress and by the Postal Service and the Postal Stamp Commission that depicted children and talked about adoption so that some of the funds raised from those stamps could go to help children get adopted and get into loving homes.

He even started a golf tournament called the Wendy's Three Tour Challenge, where you had the PGA, the PGA, and Senior PGA play once a year with a series of teams; and all the proceeds from that tournament went to adoption of children, to his adoption foundation.

He was truly a wonderful, wonderful man. His wife, Lorraine, was always very supportive. I got to know her very well. She is a wonderful lady; and, Lorraine, if you happen to be watching today, my sympathy goes out to you and your children. We are all going to miss Dave. He was a wonderful, wonderful man.

A little story, an aside: I was playing golf one day down at Adios, which is a golf course that he helped found with a man named Ed Tutweiler, down in Florida; and Dave was telling me one day, he said, "You know, they want me to do TV commercials, and I don't know if I can do those." I said, "Dave, I think you would do a good job." I really did not know, but I was trying to give him encouragement. And he be-

came one of the best spokesmen in America for his business.

Everybody in this country knew Dave Thomas. As a matter of fact, he would come to Indianapolis; he came up there to visit a number of times on a speaking engagement. He came to Indianapolis one time, and we were sitting having dinner, when he came up, we always had dinner together, and two ladies came over from my congressional district.

They came over to talk to Dave Thomas and he said, "Do you know your Congressman?" They said no, and he introduced my constituents to me. That is how well known he was. He was so well known that people knew him, but they did not even know their own Congressman. He was just an extraordinary man.

I hope that my statements today tell Lorraine and the family and all the people that loved him who are over there in Dublin, Ohio, at the Wendy's headquarters how very much I really loved this guy. What you saw was what you got. When you saw him on TV, he was a lovable guy; and if you got to know him, as I knew him, you knew he was a lovable guy, and he really cared about his fellow man, especially children who did not have parents. The world is going to be a far less place for all of us now that he is gone. It was a far better place for all of us as long as he was here.

The thing that was interesting about Dave is not only was he concerned about adoption, but he was concerned about sending a message to kids that they ought to get a good education. When he was in his sixties, he went back and got his GED; not because he needed it, but because he wanted to set an example for children to get a high school education.

A high school down in Florida where he lived adopted him and had Dave and his wife come as the king and queen of their graduating class at their prom. Dave went with his tuxedo. Here he was, 60-some years old, and he and his wife were the king and queen of the prom. And do you know what? That class voted him the most likely to succeed, and I think it was a good choice.

He was a wonderful man. Dave, I hope you are up there watching us. We love you and we miss you. I am sure that there is a good place in heaven for you.

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 1 minute to my neighbor, the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TIBERI), another friend of Dave Thomas.

Mr. TIBERI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleague for introducing this resolution. Dave was a special person, and it is a privilege for me to have known Dave and to speak on this resolution today.

□ 1430

Much has already been said by the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. PRYCE) and others, and the gentleman from In-

diana (Mr. BURTON). Dave received so many awards, too many to mention today. He established the Dave Thomas Foundation for Adoption, which is in central Ohio. He did so much not only for our country and our State, but certainly our community in Columbus, Ohio.

Dave was a man that I got to know when I was in the State legislature. He certainly did many things that people are not even aware of. But the Dave that we meet on TV is the Dave we meet in person. He is one and the same, a very simple man.

One of his highlights, as the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) said, was after 45 years of leaving high school, he received and earned his GED certificate from a high school in Florida, securing him in his mind as a role model for students. But we all know that Dave was a role model. He will be missed. He leaves a long legacy. He is a gentle giant and a great American.

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA), my distinguished colleague.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time. I certainly do rise in recognition of David Thomas and support this resolution honoring his life.

When he passed away on January 8, the world lost a great advocate for children. While so many know him as a dedicated businessman, his greatest accomplishment to many of us was the difference he made in the lives of so many vulnerable children. I thank the gentlewoman from Ohio for introducing this resolution. She indeed knows full well the values of adoption. I as a parent who, with my husband, have raised 9 children, 6 who were the children of my late sister, have become a great advocate for Dave Thomas and for the story and the message that he told that reached millions.

With his corporate relationships, he encouraged the practice of adoption incentives through employee benefits plans. Approximately 50,000 children are adopted nationwide each year. According to the State Department's annual report, the number of international adoptions is steadily increasing every year. According to Adoptions Forever, an adoption agency in Maryland, the average cost of adoption for an international orphan ranges up to \$30,000, while a domestic adoption can range up to \$12,000. Easing the burden of this cost can make all the difference for families who are considering adoption, and Dave Thomas worked tirelessly to minimize these barriers to helping children in need.

Almost 10 years ago, he founded the Dave Thomas Foundation for Adoption, which continues to serve as the voice for the more than 134,000 children in the public welfare system who are awaiting permanent homes. His foundation also concentrates on children who may be harder to place, older kids,

those in sibling groups, minority children, or those with physical or mental handicaps.

Dave Thomas will be missed in Congress as well. His testimony on adoption tax credits, adoption legislation, and his advocacy for the creation of the adoption stamp issued by the U.S. Postal Service in May of 2000 has been key in raising necessary awareness and support. Children have lost a hero in Dave Thomas, but his legacy will live on through his foundation, continuing the mission of ensuring every child has a permanent and loving home.

Children in need are the responsibility of us all. We owe a great deal to Dave Thomas for his dedication to that message. I offer my condolences to his family and I certainly support this resolution, and I encourage my colleagues to do so. Again, I thank the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. PRYCE) for introducing it, and certainly the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) for handling it on the Democratic side, and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON), and the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) for having this come out at this time.

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

In closing, I would like to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON), for giving me the opportunity to express my admiration for this extraordinary man. I also want to thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) for joining me in honoring Dave's life.

We have lost a good friend, a good friend to this country, a good friend to each of us, and a good friend to so many children waiting for a home. While we mourn his loss, we should feel proud of his accomplishments and empowered by his mission. As a society, we can remember Dave by working towards increasing public awareness of the need for adoption. As Members of Congress, we can continue to look for ways to cut through the red tape that often stands in the way of encouraging families to even consider adoption, and as individuals, we can recognize and appreciate the power of one man's determination to make a difference.

Dave once reminded us that children who do not have families are not somebody else's responsibility, they are our responsibility. If we want to make a difference in a child's life, this is where we must start. Dave's charisma, passion, and dedication help lead us on our way. It is now up to each of us to carry on Dave's mission and to continue fighting for these kids.

Dave, you singlehandedly made this world a better place. We will miss you.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my strong support for this Resolution which recognizes Rex David "Dave" Thomas as one of the hardest working advocates for child adoption in our great nation.

Adopted shortly after his birth in 1932, Dave went on to great commercial success after founding Wendy's Old-Fashioned Hamburgers in Columbus, Ohio, in 1969. In promoting

Wendy's, Dave became a national figure representing a friendly face, great food, and a kind sense of humor. On a personal note, I would be remiss were I not to mention that my staff and I are particularly grateful to Dave for the advent of the Wendy's Frosty. Much more importantly, however, Dave used his financial success to promote and advance the cause of child adoption. It is for that reason that we honor Dave today.

In 1992, Dave established the Dave Thomas Foundation for Adoption to work with national adoption organizations to promote awareness and to facilitate child adoption. From 1990 until 2000, Dave was the national spokesman for a number of White House adoption and foster-care initiatives. He was a most deserving recipient of the distinguished Angel in Adoption Award from the Congressional Coalition on Adoption, and the Social Awareness Award from the U.S. Postal Service.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that we honor Dave today with this Resolution, but it is my belief that we can do Dave no greater honor than by keeping his legacy alive as we in Congress press on towards the common goal we shared with Dave: making sure that every child has the opportunity to grow up in a safe home with loving parents.

My thoughts and prayers are with Dave's family.

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to a great American, Dave Thomas, who passed away at the age of 69 on January 8, 2002. I am honored to be an original cosponsor of this resolution that honors his life and expresses the deepest condolences of the House of Representatives to his family on his death.

I had the privilege of knowing, working with and, in fact, representing Dave Thomas in Congress. But most importantly, I had the honor of calling Dave my friend.

Dave Thomas was the epitome of the American success story. He worked his way from humble roots to be an icon of business achievement. What I admired and respected most about Dave was what he did with his success. Inspired by his own experiences as an adopted child, he poured his heart and his influence into helping children find families. A giant in the arena of adoption, Dave gave a voice to thousands of children looking for loving homes through his Foundation for Adoption and his contributions to the Dave Thomas Center for Adoption Law at Capital University.

As the former Chairman of the Human Resources Subcommittee, I had the honor of having Dave testify before my panel on two occasions. Dave was both an advocate and an authority on adoption, whose input was invaluable as I drafted legislation to improve adoption policies. He was a pioneer in developing adoption friendly corporate practices, giving his employees who adopted children special benefits.

I join his family, the House of Representatives and thousands of children around America who are waiting to be adopted, to honor the life of this great man.

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution, and recognize the accomplishments and life of Dave Thomas.

Throughout his life, Dave Thomas continually displayed the qualities and work ethic that exemplified the American dream. Whether with his family, friends, or his work, Dave

Thomas always sought to improve the way of life for those around him. Having been adopted at a young age, Dave Thomas devoted much of his life to raising awareness and creating better opportunities for adopted children everywhere.

As a fellow restaurateur and small businessman, I can certainly appreciate the devotion and hard work necessary to turn the first Wendy's Old Fashioned Hamburgers in downtown Columbus, OH, into something people worldwide know and love. Behind his business expertise and a promotional campaign driven by his warm smile, Wendy's has become a standard to which all other restaurants must be compared.

As I travel around Ohio, the birthplace and home of the Wendy's tradition, I will be constantly reminded of just how many lives Dave Thomas has actually touched. Whether I am visiting one of the several Wendy's locations within Ohio's Seventh Congressional District, or affixing an Adoption Awareness stamp on an envelope, Dave Thomas will be in my thoughts and will be missed dearly.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my strong support for the resolution before us today, which recognizes the valuable contributions of Wendy's Founder, R. David Thomas.

Born in 1932 in Atlantic City, New Jersey, Dave Thomas never knew his birth parents, and was adopted when he was six weeks young. One of Dave's most cherished childhood memories was eating out at restaurants. Thus, as a young man, he committed himself to opening up his own restaurant where families could enjoy eating and spending time together. On November 15, 1969, Dave Thomas founded Wendy's Old-Fashioned Hamburgers in Columbus, Ohio, and transformed it into one of the most successful food franchises in the country.

Mr. Thomas was much more than a successful businessman, however. He never forgot his roots, and he used his financial success to promote and advocate the cause of adoption. In 1990, Former President George H. W. Bush asked Mr. Thomas to be a spokesperson for his administration's adoption initiative, "Adoption Works. . . For Everyone." Mr. Thomas gracefully accepted the challenge, and began to speak out and encourage people to consider adoption. The Wendy's corporation championed adoption as its national charitable cause, while taking a corporate leadership role in advancing the cause of adoption by encouraging other corporations to offer family leave and adoption benefits to employees who welcomed and adopted a child into their family.

In conjunction with National Adoption Month every November, over 6,000 Wendy's North American restaurants undertake an aggressive advertising campaign advocating the cause of adoption. These widely successful adoption efforts, such as public service announcements tray-liners and posters account for approximately 40 percent of all calls taken at the National Adoption Center's toll free number (1-800-TO-ADOPT).

Dave's personal contributions of time, money and initiative to the cause of adoption have been equally successful. Dave donated all of the proceeds from his 1991 autobiography *Dave's Way* and his 1995 book *Well Done!* to the foundation.

Then in 1992, Mr. Thomas founded The Dave Thomas Foundation for Adoption, a non-profit organization that supports over 134,000 children in America's foster care system waiting for permanent and loving homes.

Virtually every well-conducted social research study that has examined the impact of adoption on a child concludes that adoption is far more preferable than state custody. The adoption of a child into a traditional two-parent, man and woman family, has profoundly positive social benefits for the child and family as well as for our society.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all members of Congress to support the Dave Thomas Resolution. America has lost an important champion for children with the death of Dave Thomas. It is fitting and appropriate that we honor his good deeds today. We all hope and pray that his good work will continue on, despite his passing.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WALDEN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 336.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HONORING CONTRIBUTIONS OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

Mr. TIBERI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 335) honoring the contributions of Catholic schools.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 335

Whereas America's Catholic schools are internationally acclaimed for their academic excellence, but provide students more than a superior scholastic education;

Whereas Catholic schools ensure a broad, values-added education emphasizing the lifelong development of moral, intellectual, physical, and social values in America's young people;

Whereas the total Catholic school student enrollment for the 2000-2001 academic year was 2,647,301, the total number of Catholic schools is 8,146, and the student-teacher ratio is 16 to 1;

Whereas Catholic schools provide more than \$17,239,224,112 a year in savings to the Nation based on the average public school per pupil cost;

Whereas Catholic schools teach a diverse group of students and over 25 percent of school children enrolled in Catholic schools are minorities;

Whereas the graduation rate of Catholic school students is 95 percent, only 3 percent of Catholic high school students drop out of school, and 83 percent of Catholic high school graduates go on to college;

Whereas Catholic schools produce students strongly dedicated to their faith, values, families, and communities by providing an intellectually stimulating environment rich in spiritual, character, and moral development; and

Whereas in the 1972 pastoral message concerning Catholic education, the National Conference of Catholic Bishops stated, "Edu-

cation is one of the most important ways by which the Church fulfills its commitment to the dignity of the person and building of community. Community is central to education ministry, both as a necessary condition and an ardently desired goal. The educational efforts of the Church, therefore, must be directed to forming persons-in-community; for the education of the individual Christian is important not only to his solitary destiny, but also the destinies of the many communities in which he lives": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals of Catholic Schools Week, an event sponsored by the National Catholic Educational Association and the United States Catholic Conference and established to recognize the vital contributions of America's thousands of Catholic elementary and secondary schools; and

(2) congratulates Catholic schools, students, parents, and teachers across the Nation for their ongoing contributions to education, and for the key role they play in promoting and ensuring a brighter, stronger future for this Nation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TIBERI) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TIBERI).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TIBERI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 335.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the contributions of America's Catholic elementary and secondary schools and congratulate these schools, students, teachers, and parents for the dedication to education in our country. I would like to thank the sponsor of the legislation, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFFER) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER), the chairman of the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for their help in bringing this resolution to the floor today.

This resolution recognizes Catholic schools and Catholic Schools Week. This is an event sponsored by the National Catholic Education Association and the United States Catholic Conference and established to recognize the vital contributions of America's Catholic schools.

Catholic schools are widely acclaimed for their academic success. I am fortunate enough, being from central Ohio, to have one school in my district, a Catholic school, that has been recognized for that success. They are a past recipient of the U.S. Department of Education's Blue Ribbon Schools Award for Excellence. This is the highest award any private or public school can achieve. In fact, St. Francis DeSales, a Catholic high school in Co-

lumbus, is a past recipient of that award.

But Catholic schools provide much more than just a superior scholastic education. They ensure a broad values-added education emphasizing the lifelong development of a student of moral, intellectual, physical, and social values in all of our young people. They produce students dedicated to their faith, values and families and communities. Indeed, they are central to building a sense of community in this country that all Americans should have the opportunity to enjoy.

I am proud, Mr. Speaker, to be an original cosponsor of this resolution. I strongly support its adoption.

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

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today's resolution recognizes the contributions of Catholic schools. Mr. Speaker, I attended Catholic schools. I received a high quality education from these schools and have benefited greatly. Children all across America have benefited from a Catholic education.

Certainly we can all agree that Catholic schools are a strong and positive force in American education. Fortunately, the truly great aspect of American education is its diversity. We must have an educational structure that can provide anyone in any city in any State with the opportunity to succeed.

The House's recent bipartisan support for the education reforms in H.R. 1, signed into law by President Bush, have strengthened these opportunities. The educational recipe for success in our country certainly includes Catholic schools, schools with other religious backgrounds, nonreligious private schools, along with our public schools. It is this variety, this diversity that truly makes American education powerful and helps make American education successful in its mission.

Mr. Speaker, today we are recognizing the educational and societal contributions that Catholic schools make to our Nation. We must recognize the importance and value that all pieces of our educational structure have in the lives of our children.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I want to thank the author of this resolution for bringing it to the floor today.

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

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

I would just like to point out that Catholic school enrollment continues to increase in the United States of America, with more than 2.6 million students nationwide for this last past academic year. Catholic schools also teach a diverse group of students. Over 25 percent of schoolchildren enrolled in Catholic schools are minorities.

Mr. Speaker, the graduation rate of Catholic school students is 95 percent,

and only 3 percent of Catholic high school students drop out of school, and 83 percent of Catholic high school graduates go on to college.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER), the chairman of the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support today of House Resolution 335, which recognizes and honors the contributions of Catholic schools in the United States. I commend the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFFER) for his leadership in sponsoring this legislation, and I congratulate the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TIBERI), a member of the committee, for bringing it to the floor today. As we all know, Catholic schools throughout our Nation have a storied and well-earned tradition of academic excellence and I am pleased to join my colleagues in recognizing them.

This resolution is straightforward. We are honoring and we congratulate Catholic schools, students and teachers, for their continued contributions to education and society and the vital role they play in promoting and ensuring a stronger and brighter future for this Nation. This week is the national Catholic Schools Week, and it is fitting that today we are focusing upon the important role that Catholic schools provide in giving us a well-rounded education for America's young people, one that gives special attention to the academic, moral, and social development of our children. The very appropriate theme of this year's week is "Catholic schools: Where Faith and Knowledge Meet."

As Ernestine Sanders, the President and CEO of the Cornerstone Schools Association, a Catholic "mini-district" in Detroit, Michigan, has said, and I quote, "At his core, a citizen is not a good citizen without virtue, without integrity, without honor, without a love for the other."

I am proud of how all Catholic schools emphasize intellectual, spiritual, moral, and social values and produce well-rounded citizens. Catholic schools have found a way to teach students not only academic knowledge, but also real life lessons in service to mankind and respect for one's neighbors.

Mr. Speaker, I can personally attest to the outstanding contributions and dedication of Catholic schools, as I am a proud product of Catholic schools in Ohio, having attended St. Peter and Paul Elementary School in Reading, Ohio, and Archbishop Moeller High School in Cincinnati, Ohio, and then went on to graduate from another Catholic institution, Xavier University, which is also located in Cincinnati.

In the great State of Ohio, Catholic schools have made a positive impact on the lives of hundreds of thousands of students.

□ 1445

For example, Fenway High School in Middletown, Ohio, Chaminade-Julienne High School in Dayton, Ohio, and Badin High School in Hamilton, Ohio, are all excellent schools that have profoundly influenced the lives of their students and continue to make significant contributions to our community.

The top priority of the past year in our Committee on Education and the Workforce was H.R. 1, a landmark reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which provides services and benefits to both public and private schools.

Across our country, many Catholic schools participate in the programs and activities assisted by these funds. One of the primary goals of H.R. 1 was to improve achievement for all students, and thereby close the achievement gap between disadvantaged students and their peers.

Unfortunately, these gaps have remained stubbornly wide over the last 3 decades. However, without our Nation's Catholic schools and the dedicated teachers who serve them, the achievement gaps today would even be wider. In fact, some data indicates that one of four Catholic school students are from underprivileged backgrounds.

Coupled with the fact, pointed out by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TIBERI), that 98 percent of Catholic school students graduate and 83 percent of them go on to pursue a higher education, it is clear that Catholic schools have been very successful in educating all of the students who enter their doors.

Indeed, of the total students enrolled in Catholic schools, almost 14 percent are not of the Catholic faith. These students come from a wide variety of faiths and they have chosen to attend a Catholic school. Catholic schools and educators have had tremendous success in reaching out to all students and their parents who are seeking the best possible education for their children. This is especially true for inner-city schools, where in some cases the majority of students enrolled are non-Catholic.

Malcolm Forbes in his book "What Big Cities Owe to Catholic Schools" said, "Catholic schools provide hugely consequential oases of impact and hope. Their value is literally and figuratively beyond measure."

I strongly concur with this statement, and I urge my colleagues to vote today in support of this resolution.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be a co-sponsor of House Resolution 335 in recognition of Catholic Schools Week. Catholic schools play a tremendous role in preparing young men and women for meaningful citizenship and to become future leaders.

In fact, the Archdiocese of Chicago, with 267 elementary and 45 secondary

schools, 6,000 teachers, and 130,000 students, operates the largest nonpublic school system in the Nation. This is a school system that can claim many noteworthy achievements, including above-average attendance rates, graduation rates, and college attendance rates.

Every year, the U.S. Department of Education designates schools that demonstrate excellence as Blue Ribbon Schools of Excellence. Two of the 29 schools nationwide that have received this designation three times are run by the Archdiocese of Chicago.

Equally noteworthy is the commitment of Catholic schools to educating inner-city students, who oftentimes are left behind. Through the Big Shoulders Fund, scholarships and educational programs are provided to 114 Catholic schools that serve inner-city students. Seventy percent of the elementary and high school students in the Big Shoulders program are minorities, and 36 percent are non-Catholic. Ninety-six percent of the Big Shoulders secondary school students graduate high school, and a remarkable percentage, 88 percent, go on to college.

So on the occasion of Catholic Schools Week, I offer heartfelt appreciation to the Catholic school professionals whose dedication to our Nation's children is enormous. I always say that teaching is one of the most noble of all professions, and I would certainly take my hat off to all of those who help to prepare students through a good Catholic education.

Mr. TIBERI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER), chairman of the committee.

Mr. BOEHNER. I thank my colleague for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I failed to mention that we are joined by the president of the Ohio Senate, Mr. Richard Finan. I bring this to the attention of Members because he is a friend to all those who would serve in the State legislature; but he is another fine example of one who was raised by and attended Catholic schools.

As a matter of fact, he is a proud alumnus of the University of Dayton, where he serves on the board of directors at UD, a fine Marianist university in Dayton, Ohio.

But he is with us today, and it really goes to show you what a good solid education will do for all of us. As many know, I have 11 brothers and sisters; and my father did not make a lot of money, he owned a bar; but he felt strongly about the need for all of us to get a good education, and made the sacrifice to send all of us to parochial schools, to the point where heaven knows how my mother was ever able to balance the books and make this happen, but I thank them for their commitment to me and my 11 brothers and sisters, because without that commitment, God only knows, I may not be here today.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCARELL).

Mr. PASCARELL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I stand on this floor as a proud graduate of St. George's Elementary School and St. John the Baptist High School and Fordham University. Some might say I am an exception to the rule, since there are so many great graduates of parochial schools, and particularly we talk today about Catholic schools. The Catholic education I received provided me with the tools to not only forge success in life, but gave me an unending desire to serve my fellow man. That is where I learned this, besides, of course, from my home.

I stand before the Members as the father of three sons who also attended Catholic school. Not too long ago in our Nation's history, Roman Catholics were not welcomed in many parts of our society. That has changed. My Catholic education taught me that every American, no matter their religion, their creed, their color, had an equal right and should get an equal chance to the American dream.

When we celebrate the 28th annual Catholic Schools Week, I am proud to report that Catholic schools continue to be a vibrant patch of the American quilt. The 8,146 Catholic schools in this Nation serve more than 2.6 million students. That is a lot of students that would be in the public schools. We support the public schools, but we are here talking about a major portion of our society are in Catholic schools.

As a child and lifelong resident of my major city, Paterson, New Jersey, I am proud to report that 46 percent of the Catholic schools are in urban areas. Many of these schools educate our most vulnerable students.

Catholic schools continue to be as diverse as America. One in every four Catholic students, or students in a Catholic school, are minority. The results continue to be outstanding. Eighty-three percent of the Catholic high school students go on to higher education and only 3 percent drop out, a figure well below the national average.

For the three sons that I sent to Catholic school, I knew, along with learning the three Rs, their spirits would be nurtured. This is the same Catholic spirit I learned in school: a spirit of tolerance, of compassion, and service to our fellow man; a spirit that translates so easily to the secular world of public service this Chamber honors.

I am pleased to add my voice to the chorus of those celebrating the wonderful achievements of these wonderful American institutions.

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

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO).

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me. I thank our ranking member and everyone that is a part of this tribute to Catholic schools and the education, the superb education that they provide for students across our country.

This Congress is devoted to education and to improvement in our public education system. This is something that is a value of the American people; and they want it implemented in classrooms across the country, so I am proud to have been part of the effort to improve public education.

In our country, we also have other institutions of learning. Certainly, Catholic schools have given their best and produced students for the betterment of our Nation. I am a product of a Catholic education, and I am proud of that. I know that my teachers, along with my parents, helped shape me to be who and what I am today.

I am very proud of my children being graduates of Catholic schools. My daughter Karen today is the head of the middle school, St. Joseph's, in Atherton, California. Her husband, Jim, my wonderful son-in-law, is part of a high school faculty at Convent of the Sacred Heart.

So I want to pay tribute to all of the lay people that are part of Catholic education across our Nation, and to the great orders, the sisters. I am a product of the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur, and my children, of the Religious of the Sacred Heart. To the brothers, to the priests, to the nuns that have made Catholic education what everyone in this country has come to believe it represents, our thanks. They have contributed mightily to the betterment of our Nation and have deepened our spirituality and shaped citizens for decade after decade after decade.

I am very proud that the House of Representatives has chosen for the third year in a row to make this a tradition in the House where we pay tribute to Catholic schools and all that they have done. I thank everyone that is part of this effort.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join the sponsors of the H. Res. 335 in honoring the success of Catholic Schools in providing a quality education to millions of children around the country. However, I am concerned that this resolution also contains language that violates the spirit, if not the letter, of the establishment clause of the first amendment, thus insulting the millions of religious Americans who are struggling to educate their children free from federal control and endangering religious liberty.

The success of Catholic schools has been remarkable. Catholic schools operating in the inner-city have been able to provide an excellent education to students written off by the educational establishment as "unteachable." Contrary to the claims of their critics, Catholic schools do not turn away large numbers of children in order to limit their enrollment to the "best and the brightest." In fact, a few years ago the Archdiocese of New York offered to enroll all students who had been expelled from

New York's public schools! Mr. Speaker, I have introduced legislation, the Family Education Freedom Act (H.R. 368) which would help more parents afford to send their children to Catholic, or other religious schools, by providing them with a \$3,000 tax credit for K-12 education expenses.

While I join with the sponsors of this legislation in praising Catholic schools, I am disturbed by the language explicitly endorsing the goals of the United States Catholic Conference. The Catholic Conference is an organization devoted to spreading and advancing Catholicism. While the Conference may advance other social goods through its work, these purposes are secondary to its primary function of advancing the Catholic faith. This is especially true in the case of Catholic schools which were founded and are operated with the explicit purpose of integrating Catholic doctrine into K-12 education.

Therefore, even though Congress intends to honor the ways Catholic schools help fulfill a secular goal, the fact is Congress cannot honor Catholic schools without endorsing efforts to promulgate the Catholic faith. By singling out one sect over another, Congress is playing favorites among religions. While this does not compare to the type of religious persecution experienced by many of the founders of this country, it is still an example of the type of federal favoritism among religions that the first amendment forbids.

What is the superintendent of a Baptist private school or a Pentecostal home schooler going to think when reading this resolution? That Congress does not think they provide children with an excellent education or that Congress does not deem their religious goals worthy of federal endorsement? In a free republic the legislature should not be in the business of favoring one religion over another. I would also like to point out the irony of considering government favoritism of religion in the context of praising the Catholic schools, when early in this century Catholic schools were singled out for government-sanctioned discrimination because they were upholding the teachings of the Catholic Church.

Allowing Congress to single out certain religions for honors not only insults those citizens whose faith is not recognized by Congress, it also threatens the religious liberty of those honored by Congress. This is because when the federal government begins evaluating religious institutions, some religious institutions may be tempted to modify certain of their teachings in order to curry favor with political leaders. I will concede that religious institutions may not water down their faith in order to secure passage of "Sense of Congress resolutions," however, the belief that it is proper to judge religious institutions by how effectively they fulfill secular objectives is at the root of the proposals to entangle the federal government with state-approved religions by providing taxpayer dollars to religious organizations in order to perform various social services. Providing taxpayer money to churches creates the very real risk that a church may, for example, feel the need to downplay its teaching against abortion or euthanasia in order to maintain favor with a future pro-abortion administration and thus not lose its federal funding.

Of course, the idea that politicians should bestow favors on religions based on how well they fulfill the aims of the politicians is one

that should be insulting to all believers no matter their faith. After all, despite what a few of my colleagues seem to think, Mr. Speaker, we in Congress are neither omnipotent nor divine.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I join the sponsors of H. Res. 335 in their admiration for the work of Catholic schools. However, I also have reservations about the language singling out the religious goals of one faith for praise.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this measure to recognize the role Catholic Schools have played in the education of America's Children.

This week Catholic elementary and secondary schools nationwide celebrate the 28th annual Catholic Schools Week. Saint Philips High School and Saint Pius High School in my District will be celebrating this week. This event was established to increase support for private Catholic schools and to recognize their accomplishments and contributions to the country.

"Catholic Schools Week" celebrates education that goes beyond preparation for a secular life; it is an education that prepares students for a Christian life. Parents who chose to send their children to Catholic Schools do so because they not only want their children to have an excellent education in reading, writing and arithmetic, they also want them to have a Christian education.

Although public schools can prepare children for a secular life through a good education, they are Constitutionally bound to not extend their role as educators into the area of religious education. I encourage parents who would like the benefits of public education and the rewards of faith based education to make a commitment to work with those religious communities that share their beliefs in the development of after school and weekend parochial programs.

This bill states that Congress supports the goals of Catholic Schools Week, an event sponsored by the National Catholic Educational Association and the U.S. Catholic Conference, and congratulates Catholic schools, students, parents, and teachers for their contributions to education.

Catholic schools teach a diverse group of students, 24 percent of whom are minorities. Moreover, only three percent of Catholic high school students drop out of school and 83 percent go on to attend college.

Finally by providing an intellectually stimulating environment rich in moral guidance, Catholic schools produce students and, ultimately, citizens who are strongly dedicated to their faith and communities.

I offer my heart felt thanks to the Catholic Schools and other religious schools across the nation for their dedication to excellence in the classroom as they prepare young people to achieve excellence in life.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 335, which celebrates the significant contributions that Catholic schools make each and every day throughout the nation. I would like to take this opportunity to thank my colleague Mr. SCHAFER for continuing in the tradition of recognizing the role of Catholic schools in our nation and around the globe.

My district of Guam is nearly half a world away from Washington, D.C. and is home to more than 100,000 Roman Catholics, who encompass an overwhelming majority of the resident population. Guam has a centuries-old

history and tradition of Roman Catholicism since the island was discovered by Ferdinand Magellan in 1521. Magellan, who was voyaging around the world, was the first European to land on Guam. He was accompanied by several of his chaplains when he stepped ashore in the southern village of Umatac. Centuries later, local residents continue to celebrate the history of the discovery of Guam with a re-enactment of Magellan's landing.

The year 1662 ushered the first of multiple arrivals of Spanish missionaries to the island. Over time, various types of Catholic teachings have provided Guam's children with educational skills. The first missionaries began the tradition of "Eskuelan Pale," or Catholicism classes, which taught basic reading and comprehension skills and religious doctrines. Today Guam's Catholic schools strive for academic excellence and continue to instill moral values in their students.

Several religious orders and countless cadres of lay teachers have provided educational guidance and have broadened opportunities for Guam's school children since the end of World War II, when a formal Catholic school system was established. The School Sisters of Notre Dame, Sisters of Mercy, Dominican Sisters, the religious orders of Capuchin, Franciscans, Jesuits, and Marists have all served to educate Guam's school children.

Three institutions offer a Catholic high school education in Guam. These include: Notre Dame High School in Talofofo, which is Guam's only co-ed Catholic High School; the Academy of Our Lady of Guam in Hagatna; and Father Duenas Memorial School in Mangilao, which together serve an enrollment of approximately 1,100 students. There are seven elementary and middle schools, including: Bishop Baumgartner Memorial School in Sinajana; Our Lady of Mt. Carmel School in Agat; Saint Anthony School in Tamuning; Saint Francis School in Yona; San Vicente School in Barrigada; Santa Barbara School in Dededo and Dominican School in Yigo, which together serve an enrollment of 2,300 students. Finally, four Catholic nursery schools in Guam bridge the continuum of education from infancy to elementary. These include: the Dominican Child Care Center in Ordot; the Infant of Prague in Mangilao; Maria Artero in Agana Heights; and Mercy Heights in Tamuning.

As a former educator who was raised in the Catholic faith, I certainly appreciate the education provided by Catholic schools. Three of my five children have attended Catholic schools in Guam and in Virginia and 10 of my 16 staffers in both my District and D.C. offices are products of the Catholic school system in Guam and the Philippines. Additionally, my aunt, Mary Underwood, was instrumental in the establishment of the Catholic school system after World War II. She was also the first native of Guam to commit her life as a nun to the devotion and service of the Catholic church.

Catholic schools continue to provide a broad, value-added education and to shape the life-long development of moral, intellectual, physical and social values of students. This week marks National Catholic Schools Week, which is the culmination of an annual celebration of the significant educational role of Catholic schools across the nation and around the globe.

At this time, I would like to commend the contributions of all Catholic schools, students,

parents, teachers and administrators in Guam and across the nation. I would also like to recognize the important contributions of the Archdiocese of Hagatna, which oversees the administration of all of Guam's Catholic schools, and, particularly, to applaud the service of Archbishop Anthony Apuron, for continuing in the tradition of fostering excellence in the education and moral well-being of the children of Guam.

I stand in support of this resolution and urge my colleagues to join in support of the passage of H. Res. 335.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my strong support for H. Res. 335, a resolution recognizing the valuable contributions of Catholic Schools.

This week marks the 28th Anniversary of National Catholic Schools Week, a week dedicated to honor the achievements and successes of Catholic Schools throughout the U.S. More than 2.6 million children are enrolled in the 8,146 Catholic Schools in our country.

A Catholic education challenges students through a combination of high standards, strong motivation, effective discipline, and an atmosphere of caring. These characteristics foster excellence in students. In a society where academic and moral standards are constantly being debased and watered down, Catholic schools consistently deliver a level of student performance that is well supported by the evidence. Too often these days, our kids are bombarded with mushy, well-meaning rhetoric that says that everybody can score "above average." Too many school systems have adopted the false notion that filling our children with a bogus sense of self-esteem is more important than actually ensuring that they master their subject material. President Bush rightfully denounces "the soft bigotry of low expectations." Fortunately, Catholic schools are part of the solution of the problem of low expectations.

Catholic school student test performance in the three grade levels of the National Assessment of Educational Progress exceeds public school test results by an average of 4.5 percent in math, 4.8 percent in science, and 12.5 percent in reading. Only 3 percent of Catholic school students drop out of school, compared to a 14 percent dropout rate of students in public schools. In addition, 83 percent of Catholic high school graduates go on to college, as compared to 52 percent of public high school graduates. While there are a variety of factors that can partially account for these differences, sociologists and education theorists cannot explain all of these differences away without acknowledging that challenging our students and expecting more from them inspires students to work harder and take more pride in their academic work.

Catholic schools recognize parents and family as primary educators, while fostering a shared vision among the two. As the father of four children who have attended Catholic schools, I know they strive to create a special bond between families and the school.

As Pope John Paul II said, ". . . and so the purpose of Catholic Education is to communicate Christ to you, so that your attitude toward others will be that of Christ."

Obviously, children do not from their core moral values because of what schools teach them. Respect for life, and for the rights of others, does not start at school. It starts at

home. But that does not mean that our schools don't have a role to play in helping parents instill in their children a sense of right and wrong. Schools can help parents, or they can help undermine their efforts. I am proud that Catholic schools are working every day to help parents to instill decency fair play, and respect for others. Parents know their job is not an easy one these days. Their moral lessons are constantly being undermined by contradictory messages that bombard our kids from every possible direction. It's very reassuring to parents of Catholic school students to know that at least they child's school can be counted upon to be an ally in this struggle.

Lastly, in honoring the contributions of Catholic schools, we must not forget or neglect the vital role of our public school system. Both school systems assist and teach each other. Many troubled children have transferred out of the public school system and have been turned around in a Catholic school. This symbiotic relationship strengthens both systems.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that all members lend their support to H. Res. 335, and pass it unanimously.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate Catholic School Week, I rise today to express my support for H. Res. 335, honoring the contributions of Catholic schools to our children and our country.

For centuries Catholic schools have been a gift to the nation as well as to the Catholic church. They have helped millions of children become informed and caring citizens. In New York, His Eminence Edward Cardinal Eagen, Archdiocese of New York and Bishop Thomas V. Daily, Diocese of Brooklyn and Queens are part of a long standing American tradition of providing quality religious instruction to New York City children, where the Catholic schools are older than the public schools, dating back to the year 1800. I am particularly proud of St. Joseph's in Astoria, whose supportive and dedicated parents I was happy to write a letter in praise of earlier this week.

Mr. Speaker, from Head Start to high school, Catholic schools prepare our children to be positive influences on the lives of others, particularly in urban and inner city areas. They promote academic excellence and spiritual enrichment. Their values-centered instruction produce students strongly dedicated to their faith, their families, and the communities. They provide hope and promise to those who may be bereft of it. Perhaps most importantly, they have created opportunities to integrate the families and children of many nationalities and cultures into America and into New York.

Mr. Speaker, more than 24 percent of school children enrolled in Catholic schools, such as St. Bartholomew's in Elmhurst, are minorities, many new to our country and the English language.

In my district alone, roughly 30 schools serve over 8,000 students, 74 percent of which are minorities, many of whom are immigrants. To these children, Catholic schools perform the tireless work of uplifting all boats, and ensure that no child in their care is left behind. Their value to our education system and to society as a whole is—literally and figuratively—beyond measure. I know these things because I myself am a product of Catholic schools. The dedicated teachers at Power Memorial High School, and the principles of the Church that guided them helped me become the man I am today. In addition three of my

relatives received the divine calling to dedicate themselves to the Lord's work. My Uncle, Father John Crowley is currently the Pastor of St. John of the Cross Church in Vero Beach, Florida. Another Uncle, Father Paul Murphy is a Catholic priest in Philadelphia and my Aunt, Sister Mary Rose Crowley, is a member of the Sisters of Notre Dame, in West Palm Beach.

Mr. Speaker, Catholic school and the Church had a profound influence on my family and myself in the way we learned to see the world. But the world today is a lot different than the one most of us grew up in. So perhaps the most significant contribution of Catholic schools remains their dedication to lend purpose and guidance to those lost in poverty and tough neighborhoods.

In my district, Catholic schools initiate school enrichment, in particular "user-friendly" after-school and special education programs benefiting youngsters throughout the Bronx and Queens, providing direction to children who might otherwise be lost to the streets. These programs and the strong support parochial schools provide to children surrounded by urban challenges provided wholesome influences and much needed structure, making an invaluable difference in countless lives.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you please join me in honoring the 200,000 Catholic educators in our country. They serve the 2.6 million students attending approximately 8,200 Catholic elementary and secondary schools in America. We thank them for their dedication, their service, and their commitment to our children.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 335 that honors the contributions of Catholic Schools throughout our country. Whatever our religious affiliations we can all admit that for many generations our parochial schools have achieved positive results in providing an excellent education.

The graduation rate of Catholic school students is 95 percent, 83 percent of Catholic high school graduates go on to college, and only 3 percent of Catholic high school students drop out of school. The Catholic schools throughout New Mexico have mirrored these national statistics by providing a high standard of excellence in the way they educate their students.

For example, the LaSallian Christian Brothers founded St. Michael's High School, in my Congressional District, in 1859. One hundred and forty-three years later, St. Michael's continues to provide many of the families of northern New Mexico with a parochial education that emphasizes both its religious, academic, and social goals.

Catholic schools, such as St. Michael's, promote positive values, a sense of spirit and support by educating each student in the spirit of faith and of academic excellence.

I encourage my colleagues to support this resolution that honors the contributions Catholic schools have made to our society.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WALDEN of Oregon). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TIBERI) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 335.

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. TIBERI. 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.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 5 p.m.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 57 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 5 p.m.

□ 1700

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SWEENEY) at 5 p.m.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed a concurrent resolution of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is required:

S. CON. RES. 95. Concurrent resolution providing for a conditional adjournment or recess of the Senate and a conditional adjournment of the House of Representatives.

ELECTION OF MEMBER TO COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 337) and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 337

Resolved, That the following Member be and is hereby elected to the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

Armed Services: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR CONDITIONAL RECESS OR ADJOURNMENT OF SENATE AND CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following privileged Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 95) providing for a conditional adjournment or recess of the Senate and

a conditional adjournment of the House of Representatives.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 95

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate recesses or adjourns at the close of business on Tuesday, January 29, 2002, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Monday, February 4, 2002, or until such other time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Tuesday, January 29, 2002, it stand adjourned until noon on Monday, February 4, 2002, or until Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate and the Minority Leader of the House, shall notify the Members of the Senate and House, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Senate concurrent resolution is concurred in.

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TUESDAY,
FEBRUARY 5, 2002

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Monday, February 4, 2002, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, February 5, 2002, for morning hour debates.

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

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR
WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 2002

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday, February 6, 2002.

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

There was no objection.

WISHING ST. LOUIS RAMS WELL
ON SUPER BOWL SUNDAY

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be the will of this body that the St. Louis Rams have a good day on Sunday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's sentiment is noted.

HONORING CONTRIBUTIONS OF
CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of sus-

pending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 335.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TIBERI) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 335, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 388, nays 0, answered “present” 1, not voting 46, as follows:

[Roll No. 5]

YEAS—388

Ackerman	Cummings	Hoekstra
Aderholt	Cunningham	Holden
Akin	Davis (CA)	Holt
Allen	Davis (FL)	Honda
Andrews	Davis (IL)	Hooley
Army	Davis, Jo Ann	Horn
Baca	Davis, Tom	Hostettler
Bachus	Deal	Houghton
Baird	DeGette	Hoyer
Baker	DeLauro	Hulshof
Baldacci	DeLay	Hyde
Baldwin	DeMint	Inslee
Ballenger	Deutsch	Israel
Barcia	Diaz-Balart	Issa
Barr	Dicks	Istook
Barrett	Dingell	Jackson (IL)
Bartlett	Doggett	Jackson-Lee
Barton	Dooley	(TX)
Bass	Doyle	Jenkins
Bentsen	Dreier	John
Bereuter	Duncan	Johnson (CT)
Berkley	Dunn	Johnson (IL)
Berman	Edwards	Johnson, E. B.
Berry	Ehlers	Johnson, Sam
Biggert	Ehrlich	Jones (NC)
Bilirakis	Emerson	Jones (OH)
Bishop	Engel	Kanjorski
Blagojevich	Eshoo	Kaptur
Blumenauer	Etheridge	Keller
Blunt	Evans	Kelly
Boehlert	Everett	Kennedy (MN)
Boehner	Farr	Kennedy (RI)
Bonilla	Fattah	Kerns
Bonior	Ferguson	Kildee
Bono	Filner	Kilpatrick
Boozman	Flake	Kind (WI)
Borski	Fletcher	King (NY)
Boswell	Foley	Kingston
Boucher	Forbes	Kirk
Boyd	Ford	Kleczyka
Brady (PA)	Fossella	Knollenberg
Brady (TX)	Frank	Kolbe
Brown (FL)	Frelinghuysen	Kucinich
Brown (OH)	Frost	LaFalce
Brown (SC)	Galleghy	LaHood
Burr	Ganske	Lampson
Burton	Gekas	Langevin
Buyer	Gilchrest	Lantos
Callahan	Gillmor	Larsen (WA)
Camp	Gilman	Larson (CT)
Cannon	Goode	Latham
Cantor	Goodlatte	LaTourette
Capito	Gordon	Leach
Capps	Goss	Lee
Cardin	Graham	Levin
Carson (OK)	Granger	Lewis (GA)
Castle	Graves	Lewis (KY)
Chabot	Green (TX)	Linder
Chambliss	Green (WI)	LoBiondo
Clay	Greenwood	Lofgren
Clayton	Grucci	Lowey
Clement	Gutierrez	Lucas (KY)
Clyburn	Gutknecht	Lucas (OK)
Coble	Hall (OH)	Lynch
Collins	Hall (TX)	Maloney (CT)
Combest	Harman	Markey
Condit	Hart	Mascara
Conyers	Hastings (FL)	Matheson
Cooksey	Hastings (WA)	Matsui
Costello	Hayes	McCarthy (MO)
Cox	Hefley	McCarthy (NY)
Coyne	Herger	McCollum
Cramer	Hill	McCrery
Crane	Hilleary	McDermott
Crenshaw	Hilliard	McGovern
Crowley	Hinojosa	McHugh
Cubin	Hobson	McInnis
Culberson	Hoefel	McIntyre

McKeon	Putnam	Stark
McKinney	Quinn	Stearns
McNulty	Rahall	Stenholm
Meehan	Ramstad	Strickland
Meek (FL)	Rangel	Stump
Meeks (NY)	Regula	Stupak
Menendez	Rehberg	Sununu
Mica	Reyes	Sweeney
Millender-	Reynolds	Tancredo
McDonald	Rivers	Tanner
Miller, Dan	Roemer	Tauscher
Miller, Gary	Rogers (KY)	Tauzin
Miller, George	Rogers (MI)	Taylor (MS)
Miller, Jeff	Rohrabacher	Taylor (NC)
Mink	Ros-Lehtinen	Terry
Mollohan	Ross	Thomas
Moore	Rothman	Thompson (CA)
Moran (KS)	Royce	Thompson (MS)
Moran (VA)	Rush	Thornberry
Morella	Ryan (WI)	Thune
Myrick	Ryun (KS)	Thurman
Nadler	Sabo	Tiberi
Neal	Sanchez	Tierney
Ney	Sanders	Towns
Northup	Sandlin	Turner
Norwood	Sawyer	Udall (CO)
Nussle	Saxton	Udall (NM)
Oberstar	Schaffer	Upton
Obey	Schakowsky	Velazquez
Olver	Schiff	Visclosky
Osborne	Schrock	Vitter
Ose	Scott	Walden
Otter	Sensenbrenner	Walsh
Owens	Serrano	Wamp
Oxley	Sessions	Watkins (OK)
Pallone	Shadegg	Watson (CA)
Pascrell	Shaw	Watt (NC)
Pastor	Shays	Watts (OK)
Payne	Sherman	Waxman
Pelosi	Sherwood	Weiner
Pence	Shimkus	Weldon (FL)
Peterson (MN)	Shows	Weller
Peterson (PA)	Shuster	Wexler
Petri	Simmons	Wicker
Phelps	Skeen	Wilson (NM)
Pitts	Skelton	Wilson (SC)
Platts	Slaughter	Wolf
Pombo	Smith (NJ)	Woolsey
Pomeroy	Smith (TX)	Wu
Portman	Snyder	Wynn
Price (NC)	Solis	Young (AK)
Pryce (OH)	Souder	Young (FL)

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

Paul

NOT VOTING—46

Abercrombie	Hinchey	Riley
Becerra	Hunter	Rodriguez
Bryant	Isakson	Roukema
Calvert	Jefferson	Roybal-Allard
Capuano	Largent	Simpson
Carson (IN)	Lewis (CA)	Smith (MI)
DeFazio	Lipinski	Smith (WA)
Delahunt	Luther	Spratt
Doolittle	Maloney (NY)	Tiahrt
English	Manzullo	Toomey
Gephardt	Murtha	Trafficant
Gibbons	Napolitano	Waters
Gonzalez	Nethercutt	Weldon (PA)
Hansen	Ortiz	Whitfield
Hastert	Pickering	
Hayworth	Radanovich	

□ 1728

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.

Stated for:

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 5 I was inadvertently detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 5, H. Res. 335. Honoring the contributions of Catholic schools. Had I been present I would have voted “yea.”

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, due to a family health emergency, I was unable to be present for rollcall vote 5 on Tuesday, January

29. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SWEENEY). The Chair desires to make an announcement.

After consultation with the majority and minority leaders, and with their consent and approval, the Chair announces that tonight when the two Houses meet in joint session to hear an address by the President of the United States, only the doors immediately opposite the Speaker and those on his left and right will be open.

No one will be allowed on the floor of the House who does not have the privilege of the floor of the House.

Due to the large attendance that is anticipated, the Chair feels that the rule regarding the privilege of the floor must be strictly adhered to.

Children of Members will not be permitted on the floor, and the cooperation of all Members is requested.

The practice of reserving seats prior to the joint session by placard will not be allowed. Members may reserve their seats by physical presence only following the security sweep of the Chamber.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 8:40 p.m. for the purpose of receiving in joint session the President of the United States.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 8:40 p.m.

□ 2051

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order at 8 o'clock and 51 minutes p.m.

JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSE
AND SENATE HELD PURSUANT
TO THE PROVISIONS OF HOUSE
CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 299
TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES

The Speaker of the House presided.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms, Mr. Bill Sims, announced the Vice President and Members of the U.S. Senate, who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Vice President taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to escort the President of the United States into the Chamber:

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY);

The gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS);

The gentleman from California (Mr. COX);

The gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. PRYCE);

The gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT);

The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT);

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI);

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST);

The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ); and

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD).

The VICE PRESIDENT. The President of the Senate, at the direction of that body, appoints the following Senators as members of the committee on the part of the Senate to escort the President of the United States into the House Chamber:

The Senator from South Dakota (Mr. DASCHLE);

The Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID);

The Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI);

The Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN);

The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY);

The Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER);

The Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY);

The Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN);

The Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER);

The Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAU);

The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT);

The Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. NICKLES);

The Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON);

The Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAIG);

The Senator from Tennessee (Mr. FRIST);

The Senator from Texas (Mr. GRAMM);

The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. MCCONNELL); and

The Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS).

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms announced the Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, His Excellency Roble Olhaye.

The Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seat reserved for him.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms announced the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Associate Justices of the Supreme Court entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms announced the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

The members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

At 9 o'clock and 11 minutes p.m., the Sergeant at Arms, the Honorable Wilson Livingood, announced the President of the United States.

The President of the United States, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, and stood at the Clerk's desk.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

The SPEAKER. Members of the Congress, I have the high privilege and the distinct honor of presenting to you the President of the United States.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

THE STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS
BY THE PRESIDENT OF
THE UNITED STATES

The PRESIDENT. Thank you very much.

Mr. Speaker, Vice President CHENEY, Members of Congress, distinguished guests and fellow citizens:

As we gather tonight, our Nation is at war, our economy is in recession and the civilized world faces unprecedented dangers. Yet the state of our Union has never been stronger.

We last met in an hour of shock and suffering. In 4 short months, our Nation has comforted the victims; begun to rebuild New York and the Pentagon; rallied a great coalition; captured, arrested, and rid the world of thousands of terrorists; destroyed Afghanistan terrorist training camps; saved a people from starvation and freed a country from brutal oppression.

The American flag flies again over our embassy in Kabul. Terrorists who once occupied Afghanistan now occupy cells at Guantanamo. And terrorist leaders who urged followers to sacrifice their lives are running for their own.

America and Afghanistan are now allies against terror. We will be partners in rebuilding that country, and this evening we welcome the distinguished interim leader of a liberated Afghanistan, Chairman Hamid Karzai.

The last time we met in this Chamber, the mothers and daughters of Afghanistan were captives in their own homes, forbidden from working or going to school. Today, women are free and are part of Afghanistan's new government, and we welcome the new Minister of Women's Affairs, Dr. Sima Samar.

Our progress is a tribute to the spirit of the Afghan people, to the resolve of our coalition, and to the might of the United States military. When I called our troops into action, I did so with complete confidence in their courage and skill; and tonight, thanks to them, we are winning the war on terror. The men and women of our Armed Forces have delivered a message now clear to every enemy of the United States: even 7,000 miles away, across oceans and

continents, on mountaintops and in caves, you will not escape the justice of this Nation.

For many Americans, these 4 months have brought sorrow and pain that will never completely go away. Every day a retired firefighter returns to Ground Zero to feel closer to his two sons who died there. At a memorial in New York, a little boy left his football with a note for his lost father: "Dear Daddy, please take this to heaven. I don't want to play football until I can play with you again someday."

Last month at the grave of her husband, Michael, a CIA officer and Marine who died in Mazar-e Sharif, Shannon Spann said these words of farewell: "Semper Fi, my love." Shannon is with us tonight.

Shannon, I assure you and all who have lost a loved one that our cause is just, and our country will never forget the debt we owe Michael and all who gave their lives for freedom.

Our cause is just, and it continues. Our discoveries in Afghanistan confirmed our worst fears and showed us the true scope of the task ahead. We have seen the depth of our enemy's hatred in videos where they laugh about the loss of innocent life. And the depth of their hatred is equaled by the madness of the destruction they design. We have found diagrams of American nuclear power plants and public water facilities, detailed instructions for making chemical weapons, surveillance maps of American cities, and thorough descriptions of landmarks in America and throughout the world.

What we have found in Afghanistan confirms that, far from ending there, our war against terror is only beginning. Most of the 19 men who hijacked planes on September 11 were trained in Afghanistan's camps, and so were tens of thousands of others. Thousands of dangerous killers, schooled in the methods of murder, often supported by outlaw regimes, are now spread throughout the world like ticking time bombs, set to go off without warning.

Thanks to the work of our law enforcement officials and coalition partners, hundreds of terrorists have been arrested. Yet tens of thousands of trained terrorists are still at large. These enemies view the entire world as their battlefield, and we must pursue them wherever they are. So long as training camps operate, so long as nations harbor terrorists, freedom is at risk, and America and our allies must not, and will not, allow it.

Our Nation will continue to be steadfast and patient and persistent in the pursuit of two great objectives. First, we will shut down terrorist camps, disrupt terrorist plans and bring terrorists to justice. Second, we must prevent the terrorists and regimes who seek chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons from threatening the United States and the world.

Our military has put the terror training camps of Afghanistan out of business; yet camps still exist in at least a

dozen countries. A terrorist underworld, including groups like Hamas, Hezbollah, Islamic Jihad, and Jaish-i-Mohammad, operates in remote jungles and deserts and hides in the centers of large cities.

While the most visible military action is in Afghanistan, America is acting elsewhere. We now have troops in the Philippines helping to train that country's armed forces to go after terrorist cells that have executed an American and still hold hostages. Our soldiers, working with the Bosnian Government, seized terrorists who were plotting to bomb our embassy. Our Navy is patrolling the coast of Africa to block the shipment of weapons and the establishment of terrorist camps in Somalia.

My hope is that all nations will heed our call and eliminate the terrorist parasites who threaten their countries, and our own. Many nations are acting forcefully. Pakistan is now cracking down on terror, and I admire the strong leadership of President Musharraf. But some governments will be timid in the face of terror. And make no mistake about it: if they do not act, America will.

Our second goal is to prevent regimes that sponsor terror from threatening America or our friends and allies with weapons of mass destruction. Some of these regimes have been pretty quiet since September 11, but we know their true nature. North Korea is a regime arming with missiles and weapons of mass destruction, while starving its citizens.

Iran aggressively pursues these weapons and exports terror, while an unelected few repress the Iranian people's hope for freedom.

Iraq continues to flaunt its hostility toward America and to support terror. The Iraqi regime has plotted to develop anthrax and nerve gas and nuclear weapons for over a decade. This is a regime that has already used poison gas to murder thousands of its own citizens, leaving the bodies of mothers huddled over their dead children. This is a regime that agreed to international inspections, then kicked out the inspectors. This is a regime that has something to hide from the civilized world.

States like these, and their terrorist allies, constitute an axis of evil, arming to threaten the peace of the world. By seeking weapons of mass destruction, these regimes pose a grave and growing danger. They could provide these arms to terrorists, giving them the means to match their hatred. They could attack our allies or attempt to blackmail the United States. In any of these cases, the price of indifference would be catastrophic.

We will work closely with our coalition to deny terrorists and their state sponsors the materials, technology and expertise to make and deliver weapons of mass destruction. We will develop and deploy effective missile defenses to protect America and our allies from

sudden attack. And all nations should know, America will do what is necessary to ensure our Nation's security.

We will be deliberate; yet time is not on our side. I will not wait on events, while dangers gather. I will not stand by as peril draws closer and closer. The United States of America will not permit the world's most dangerous regimes to threaten us with the world's most destructive weapons.

Our war on terror is well begun, but it is only begun. This campaign may not be finished on our watch; yet it must be, and it will be waged on our watch.

We cannot stop short. If we stopped now, leaving terror camps intact and terror states unchecked, our sense of security would be false and temporary. History has called America and our allies to action, and it is both our responsibility and our privilege to fight freedom's fight.

Our first priority must always be the security of our Nation, and that will be reflected in the budget I send to Congress. My budget supports three great goals for America: we will win this war, we will protect our homeland, and we will revive our economy.

September 11 brought out the best in America, and the best in this Congress, and I join the American people in applauding your unity and resolve. Now Americans deserve to have this same spirit directed toward addressing problems here at home. I am a proud member of my party, yet as we act to win the war, protect our people, and create jobs in America, we must act first and foremost not as Republicans, not as Democrats, but as Americans.

It costs a lot to fight this war. We have spent more than a billion dollars a month, over \$30 million a day, and we must be prepared for future operations. Afghanistan proved that expensive precision weapons defeat the enemy and spare innocent lives, and we need more of them. We need to replace aging aircraft and make our military more agile to put our troops anywhere in the world quickly and safely. Our men and women in uniform deserve the best weapons, the best equipment, and the best training, and they also deserve another pay raise. My budget includes the largest increase in defense spending in two decades, because while the price of freedom and security is high, it is never too high. Whatever it costs to defend our country, we will pay.

The next priority of my budget is to do everything possible to protect our citizens and strengthen our Nation against the ongoing threat of another attack. Time and distance from the events of September 11 will not make us safer unless we act on its lessons. America is no longer protected by vast oceans. We are protected from attack only by vigorous action abroad and increased vigilance at home.

My budget nearly doubles funding for a sustained strategy of homeland security, focused on four key areas: bioterrorism, emergency response, airport

and border security, and improved intelligence. We will develop vaccines to fight anthrax and other deadly diseases. We will increase funding to help States and communities train and equip our heroic police and firefighters. We will improve intelligence collection and sharing, expand patrols at our borders, strengthen the security of air travel, and use technology to track the arrivals and departures of visitors to the United States.

Homeland security will make America not only stronger but, in many ways, better. Knowledge gained from bioterrorism research will improve public health, stronger police and fire departments will mean safer neighborhoods, and stricter border enforcement will help combat illegal drugs.

And as government works to better secure our homeland, America will continue to depend on the eyes and ears of alert citizens. A few days before Christmas, an airline flight attendant spotted a passenger lighting a match. The crew and passengers quickly subdued the man, who had been trained by al Qaeda and was armed with explosives. The people on that plane were alert and, as a result, likely saved nearly 200 lives, and tonight we welcome and thank flight attendants Hermis Moutardier and Christina Jones.

Once we have funded our national security and our homeland security, the final great priority of my budget is economic security for the American people. To achieve these great national objectives, to win the war, protect the homeland, and revitalize our economy, our budget will run a deficit that will be small and short term so long as Congress restrains spending and acts in a fiscally responsible manner. We have clear priorities and we must act at home with the same purpose and resolve we have shown overseas: we will prevail in the war, and we will defeat this recession.

Americans who have lost their jobs need our help, and I support extending unemployment benefits and direct assistance for health care coverage. Yet American workers want more than unemployment checks, they want a steady paycheck. When America works, America prospers, so my economic security plan can be summed up in one word: jobs.

Good jobs begin with good schools, and here we have made a fine start. Republicans and Democrats worked together to achieve historic education reform so that no child is left behind. I was proud to work with Members of both parties, Chairman JOHN BOEHNER and Congressman GEORGE MILLER, Senator JUDD GREGG; and I was so proud of our work I even had nice things to say about my friend, TED KENNEDY. I know the folks at the Crawford coffee shop could not believe I would say such a thing, but our work on this bill shows what is possible if we set aside posturing and focus on results.

There is more to do. We need to prepare our children to read and succeed

in school with improved Head Start and early childhood development programs. We must upgrade our teacher colleges and teacher training and launch a major recruiting drive with a great goal for America: a quality teacher in every classroom.

Good jobs also depend on reliable and affordable energy. This Congress must act to encourage conservation, promote technology, build infrastructure, and it must act to increase energy production at home so America is less dependent on foreign oil.

Good jobs depend on expanded trade. Selling into new markets creates new jobs, so I ask Congress to finally approve trade promotion authority. On these two key issues, trade and energy, the House of Representatives has acted to create jobs, and I urge the Senate to pass this legislation.

Good jobs depend on sound tax policy. Last year, some in this Hall thought my tax relief plan was too small, and some thought it was too big. But when the checks arrived in the mail, most Americans thought tax relief was just about right. Congress listened to the people and responded by reducing tax rates, doubling the child credit, and ending the death tax. For the sake of long-term growth and to help Americans plan for the future, let us make these tax cuts permanent.

The way out of this recession, the way to create jobs, is to grow the economy by encouraging investment in factories and equipment, and by speeding up tax relief so people have more money to spend. For the sake of American workers, let's pass a stimulus package.

Good jobs must be the aim of welfare reform. As we reauthorize these important reforms, we must always remember the goal is to reduce dependency on government and offer every American the dignity of a job.

Americans know economic security can vanish in an instant without health security. I ask Congress to join me this year to enact a Patients' Bill of Rights, to give uninsured workers credits to help buy health coverage, to approve an historic increase in spending for veterans' health, and to give seniors a sound and modern Medicare system that includes coverage for prescription drugs.

A good job should lead to security in retirement. I ask Congress to enact new safeguards for 401(k) and pension plans. Employees who have worked hard and saved all their lives should not have to risk losing everything if their company fails. Through stricter accounting standards and tougher disclosure requirements, corporate America must be made more accountable to employees and shareholders, and held to the highest standards of conduct.

Retirement security also depends upon keeping the commitments of Social Security, and we will. We must make Social Security financially stable and allow personal retirement accounts for younger workers who choose them.

Members, you and I will work together in the months ahead on other issues: productive farm policy; a cleaner environment; broader home ownership, especially among minorities; and ways to encourage the good work of charities and faith-based groups. I ask you to join me on these important domestic issues in the same spirit of cooperation we have applied to our war against terrorism.

During these last few months, I have been humbled and privileged to see the true character of this country in a time of testing. Our enemies believed America was weak and materialistic, that we would splinter in fear and selfishness. They were as wrong as they are evil.

The American people have responded magnificently, with courage and compassion, strength and resolve. As I have met the heroes, hugged the families, and looked into the tired faces of rescuers, I have stood in awe of the American people.

And I hope you will join me in expressing thanks to one American for the strength, and calm, and comfort she brings to our Nation in crisis: our First Lady, Laura Bush.

None of us would ever wish the evil that was done on September 11, yet after America was attacked, it was as if our entire country looked into a mirror and saw our better selves. We were reminded that we are citizens, with obligations to each other, to our country, and to history. We began to think less of the goods we can accumulate, and more about the good we can do.

For too long our culture has said, "If it feels good, do it." Now America is embracing a new ethic and a new creed: "Let's roll." In the sacrifice of soldiers, the fierce brotherhood of firefighters, and the bravery and generosity of ordinary citizens, we have glimpsed what a new culture of responsibility could look like. We want to be a Nation that serves goals larger than self. We have been offered a unique opportunity, and we must not let this moment pass.

My call tonight is for every American to commit at least 2 years, 4,000 hours, over the rest of your lifetime to the service of your neighbors and your Nation.

Many are already serving, and I thank you. If you aren't sure how to help, I've got a good place to start. To sustain and extend the best that has emerged in America, I invite you to join the new USA Freedom Corps. The Freedom Corps will focus on three areas of need: responding in case of crisis at home, rebuilding our communities, and extending American compassion throughout the world.

One purpose of the USA Freedom Corps will be homeland security. America needs retired doctors and nurses who can be mobilized in major emergencies, volunteers to help police and fire departments, transportation and utility workers well-trained in spotting danger.

Our country also needs citizens working to rebuild our communities. We

need mentors to love children, especially children whose parents are in prison, and we need more talented teachers in troubled schools. USA Freedom Corps will expand and improve the good efforts of AmeriCorps and Senior Corps to recruit more than 200,000 new volunteers.

And America needs citizens to extend the compassion of our country to every part of the world. So we will renew the promise of the Peace Corps, double its volunteers over the next 5 years, and ask it to join a new effort to encourage development and education and opportunity in the Islamic world.

This time of adversity offers a unique moment of opportunity, a moment we must seize to change our culture. Through the gathering momentum of millions of acts of service and decency and kindness, I know we can overcome evil with greater good.

And we have a great opportunity during this time of war to lead the world toward the values that will bring lasting peace. All fathers and mothers in all societies want their children to be educated and to live free from poverty and violence. No people on Earth yearn to be oppressed or aspire to servitude or eagerly await the midnight knock of the secret police.

If anyone doubts this, let them look to Afghanistan, where the Islamic "street" greeted the fall of tyranny with song and celebration. Let the skeptics look to Islam's own rich history, with its centuries of learning and tolerance and progress.

America will lead by defending liberty and justice because they are right and true and unchanging for all people everywhere. No nation owns these aspirations, and no nation is exempt from them. We have no intention of imposing our culture, but America will always stand firm for the nonnegotiable demands of human dignity, the rule of law, limits on the power of the state, respect for women, private property, free speech, equal justice, and religious tolerance.

America will take the side of brave men and women who advocate these values around the world, including the Islamic world, because we have a greater objective than eliminating threats and containing resentment. We seek a just and peaceful world beyond the war on terror.

In this moment of opportunity, a common danger is erasing old rivalries. America is working with Russia and China and India in ways we have never before to achieve peace and prosperity. In every region, free markets and free trade and free societies are proving their power to lift lives. Together with friends and allies from Europe to Asia from Africa to Latin America, we will demonstrate that the forces of terror cannot stop the momentum of freedom.

The last time I spoke here, I expressed the hope that life would return to normal. In some ways, it has. In others, it never will. Those of us who have lived through these challenging times

have been changed by them. We have come to know truths that we will never question: evil is real, and it must be opposed. Beyond all differences of race or creed, we are one country, mourning together and facing danger together. Deep in the American character, there is honor, and it is stronger than cynicism. Many have discovered again that even in tragedy, especially in tragedy, God is near.

In a single instant, we realized that this will be a decisive decade in the history of liberty, that we have been called to a unique role in human events. Rarely has the world faced a choice more clear or consequential.

Our enemies send other people's children on missions of suicide and murder. They embrace tyranny and death as a cause and a creed. We stand for a different choice, made long ago on the day of our founding. We affirm it again today. We choose freedom and the dignity of every life.

Steadfast in our purpose, we now press on. We have known freedom's price. We have shown freedom's power. And in this great conflict, my fellow Americans, we will see freedom's victory. Thank you all. May God bless.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

At 10 o'clock and 4 minutes p.m. the President of the United States, accompanied by the committee of escort, retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms escorted the invited guests from the Chamber in the following order:

The members of the President's Cabinet.

The Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

JOINT SESSION DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the joint session of the two Houses now dissolved.

Accordingly, at 10 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m., the joint meeting of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE ON THE STATE OF THE UNION

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the message of the President be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

The motion was agreed to.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BECERRA (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today.

Mr. CAPUANO (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of personal reasons.

Ms. CARSON of Indiana (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of official business in the district.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of illness.

Mr. ORTIZ (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of important business on behalf of the district.

Mr. SPRATT (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of illness.

Ms. WATERS (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of official business in the district.

Mrs. ROUKEMA (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today on account of illness.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. Trandahl, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 400. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Ronald Reagan Boyhood Home National Historic Site, and for other purposes.

H.R. 700. An act to reauthorize the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997.

H.R. 1913. An act to require the valuation of nontribal interest ownership of subsurface rights within the boundaries of the Acoma Indian Reservation, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1937. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to engage in certain feasibility studies of water resource projects in the State of Washington.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

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

S. 1762. An act to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to establish fixed interest rates for student and parent borrowers, to extend current law with respect to special allowances for lenders, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 95 of the 107th Congress, the House stands adjourned until noon, Monday, February 4, 2002.

Thereupon (at 10 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 95, the House adjourned until Monday, February 4, 2002, at noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

5237. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—Energy Conservation Program for Consumer Products: Test Procedure for Dishwashers [Docket No. EE-RM/TP-99-500] (RIN: 1904-AB04) received January 10, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5238. A letter from the Assistant General Council for Regulatory Law, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—Reporting Fraud, Waste, and Abuse to the Office of Inspector General—received January 10, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5239. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—Cooperation with the Office of Inspector General—received January 10, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5240. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; New York's Reasonable Further Progress Plans, Transportation Conformity Budgets, Reasonably Available Control Measure Analysis and 1-hour Ozone Attainment Demonstration State Implementation Plan [Region 2 Docket No. NY55-237, FRL-7132-5] received January 18, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5241. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Arthur, North Dakota) [MM Docket No. 01-12, RM-10039] received January 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5242. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Moberly, Malta Bend, Chillicothe, Lee's Summit, La Monte, Warsaw, Nevada, Maryville & Madison, Missouri & Topeka, Junction City, Humboldt, Marysville & Burlington, Kansas, & Auburn, Nebraska) [MM Docket No. 00-129, RM-9909, RM-10017] received January 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5243. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Las Vegas and Pecos, New Mexico) [MM Docket No. 01-141, RM-10146] received January 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5244. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Wadley, Georgia) [MM Docket No. 01-178, RM-10195] received January 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5245. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.606(b), Table of Allotments, Television Broadcast Stations (Boise, Idaho) [MM Docket No. 01-85, RM-9039] received January 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5246. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations

(Mendocino, California) [MM Docket No. 01-168, RM-10187] received January 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5247. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Sykesville, Pennsylvania) [MM Docket No. 01-176, RM-10191] received January 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5248. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Pittsburg, New Hampshire) [MM Docket No. 01-170, RM-10190] received January 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5249. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Kailua-Kona, Hawaii) [MM Docket No. 00-174, RM-9965] received January 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5250. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (St. Augustine and Neptune Beach, Florida) [MM Docket No. 01-101, RM-10097] received January 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5251. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.622(b), Table of Allotments, Digital Television Broadcast Stations (San Antonio, Texas) [MM Docket No. 00-100, RM-9860] received January 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5252. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Soperton, Swainsboro and East Dublin, Georgia) [MM Docket No. 99-259, RM-9685, RM-9775] received January 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5253. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification terminating the suspensions pertaining to the export of bomb containment and disposal units for use in the prevention of terrorist bombings, pursuant to Public Law 101-246, section 902(b)(2) (104 Stat. 85); to the Committee on International Relations.

5254. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Export administration's annual report for fiscal year 2001, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. app. 2413; to the Committee on International Relations.

5255. A letter from the Director, Office of Government Ethics, transmitting the Office's final rule—Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Executive Branch; Definition of Compensation for Purposes of Prohibition on Acceptance of Compensation in Connection with Certain Teaching, Speaking and Writing Activities (RIN: 3209-AA04) received January 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

5256. A letter from the Administrator, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a copy of the report, "Making Sense of Regulation: 2001 Report to Congress on the Costs and Benefits of Regulations and Unfunded Mandates on State, Local and Tribal Entities," pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 1538; to the Committee on Government Reform.

5257. A letter from the Acting Chair, Federal Subsistence Board, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Subsistence Management Regulations for Public Lands in Alaska, Subpart C and Subpart D—2002 Subsistence Taking of Fish and Shellfish Regulations (RIN: 1018-AH77) received January 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

5258. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Beaufort Channel, Beaufort, North Carolina [CGD05-01-001] (RIN: 2115-AE47) received January 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5259. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operation Regulations: Miami River, Miami, Dade County, FL [CGD07-01-053] (RIN: 2115-AE47) received January 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5260. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Local Regulations for Marine Events; Chester River, Kent Island Narrows, Maryland [CGD05-00-044] (RIN: 2115-AE46) January 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5261. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operation Regulations: Annisquam River, Blynman Canal, MA [CGD01-01-156] received January 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5262. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification to Special Local Regulation (SLR) for Seattle Seafair Unlimited Hydroplane Race [CGD 13-01-004] (RIN: 2115-AE46) received January 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5263. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Certification of Navigation Lights for Uninspected Commercial Vessels and Recreational Vessels [USCG-1999-6580] (RIN: 2115-AF70) received January 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5264. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Regulated Navigation Area; San Francisco Bay, California [CGD 11-01-013] (RIN: 2115-AE84) received January 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5265. A letter from the Attorney, RSPA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Pipeline Safety: Pipeline Integrity Management in High Consequence Areas (Repair Criteria) [Docket

No. RSPA-99-6355; Amendment 195-74] (RIN: 2137-AD61) received January 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5266. A letter from the Attorney, RSPA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Pipeline Safety: Pipeline Integrity Management in High Consequence Areas (Hazardous Liquid Operators With Less Than 500 Miles of Pipelines) [Docket No. RSPA-00-7408; Amdt. No. 195-76] (RIN: 2137-AD49) received January 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5267. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; SOCATA—Groupe Aerospatiale Models TB 9, TB 10, TB 20, TB 21, and TB 200 Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-CE-09-AD; Amendment 39-12502; AD 2001-23-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5268. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-02-AD; Amendment 39-12514; AD 2001-23-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5269. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 767 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-311-AD; Amendment 39-12585; AD 2001-26-19] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5270. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 767-200 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-351-AD; Amendment 39-12573; AD 2001-26-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5271. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 767 Series Airplanes Powered by Pratt & Whitney Model PW4000 Series Engines [Docket No. 2000-NM-19-AD; Amendment 39-12517; AD 2001-24-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5272. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 707-100, -100B, -300, and -E3A (Military Airplanes); 727-100 and -200; 737-200, -200C, -300, -400, and -500; 747SP and 747SR; 747-100B, -200B, -200C, -200F, -300, -400, and -400D; 757-200 and -200PF; and 767-200 -300 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-115-AD; Amendment 39-12518; AD 2001-24-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5273. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-8 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-283-AD; Amendment 39-12568; AD 2001-26-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5274. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-8 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-281-AD; Amendment 39-12566; AD 2001-26-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5275. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-8 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-282-AD; Amendment 39-12567; AD 2001-26-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5276. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-90-30 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-196-AD; Amendment 39-12520; AD 2001-24-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5277. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A319, A320, and A321 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-354-AD; Amendment 39-12574; AD 2001-26-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5278. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A319, A320, and A321 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-358-AD; Amendment 39-12521; AD 2001-24-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5279. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's Memorandum of Understanding between the United States and the Government of the Republic of Bolivia concerning the imposition of import restrictions on archaeological material from the pre-Columbian cultures and certain ethnological material from the colonial and republican periods of Bolivia, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2602(g)(1); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5280. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the FY 2000 activities report on environmental assessment, restoration, and cleanup activities required by Section 120(e)(5) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; jointly to the Committees on Agriculture and Energy and Commerce.

5281. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report entitled, "Study of Intravenous Immune Globulin Administration Options: Safety, Access and Cost Issues" submitted in response to requirements of Public Law 106-113; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 3639. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow taxpayers to des-

ignate \$3 of their income tax liability for purposes of homeland security and further to establish an Office of Homeland Security within the Executive Office of the President; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 3640. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to ensure that individual account plans protect workers by limiting the amount of employer stock each worker may hold and encouraging diversification of investment of plan assets, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GILMAN:

H.R. 3641. A bill to amend the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund of 2001 to delete the collateral compensation limitation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BONIOR:

H.R. 3642. A bill to amend title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to require plan administrators of 401(k) plans to provide semiannual reports to participants and beneficiaries fully and accurately disclosing the financial health of the plan sponsor and promoting diversification of investment of their plan assets; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. COLLINS (for himself and Mr. BISHOP):

H.R. 3643. A bill to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 120 12th Street in Columbus, Georgia, as the "J. Robert Elliott Federal Building and United States Courthouse"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. WATERS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. STUPAK):

H.R. 3644. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to eliminate the securities fraud exception from the civil remedy for racketeering violations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EVANS (for himself, Mr. FILLNER, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. REYES, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. KAPTUR, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, and Mr. DINGELL):

H.R. 3645. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for improved procurement practices by the Department of Veterans Affairs in procuring health-care items; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HILLIARD:

H.R. 3646. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to increase the maximum amount for which a loan can be made under the Microloan Program; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. LAHOOD:

H.R. 3647. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on nicosulfuron formulated product ("Accent"); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAHOOD:

H.R. 3648. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on DPX-E9260; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAHOOD:

H.R. 3649. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on DPX-E6758; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAHOOD:

H.R. 3650. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Carbamic Acid (U-9069); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAHOOD:

H.R. 3651. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on mixtures of N-[(4,6-Dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl) aminocarbonyl]-3-(ethylsulfo 1)-2-pyridine-sulfonamide; 2-(((4,6-Dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl)aminosulfo yl))- N,N-dimethyl- 3-pyridinecarboxamide; and application adjuvants; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAHOOD:

H.R. 3652. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on mixtures of Methyl 3-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1, 3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]mino]sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate; Methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1, 3,5-triazin-2-yl)methylamino]caronyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate; and application adjuvants; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAHOOD:

H.R. 3653. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on mixtures of Methyl 3-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl) amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]- 2-thiophenecarboxylate and application adjuvants; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAHOOD:

H.R. 3654. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on mixtures of Methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl- 1,3,5-triazin-2-yl) methylamino] carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate and application adjuvants; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAHOOD:

H.R. 3655. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on mixtures of N-[(4,6-Dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl) aminocarbonyl]-3-(ethylsulfo yl) -2-pyridine-sulfonamide; Methyl 3-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]a ino]sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate; and application adjuvants; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEACH:

H.R. 3656. A bill to amend the International Organizations Immunities Act to provide for the applicability of that Act to the European Central Bank; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California

(for himself, Mr. GEPHARDT, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. FROST, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. BARRETT, Ms. LEE, Mr. STARK, Mr. FRANK, Mr. OWENS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. ANDREWS, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. HOLT, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. WYNN, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Ms. WATSON, Mrs. CLAYTON, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA, Mr. HONDA, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. STUPAK, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. SABO, Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. OLVER, Mr. BACA, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. SANDLIN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. FALCONE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Ms. NORTON, Ms. RIVERS, and Mr. DINGELL):

H.R. 3657. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to provide for improved disclosure, diversification, account access, and accountability

under individual account plans; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. MORAN of Virginia (for himself and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 3658. A bill to direct the Consumer Product Safety Commission to promulgate a consumer products safety standard that requires manufacturers of certain consumer products to establish and maintain a system for providing notification of recalls of such products to consumers who first purchase such a product; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MURTHA (for himself, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. STARK, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. UPTON, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. NORWOOD, and Mr. DOYLE):

H.R. 3659. A bill to provide disadvantaged children with access to dental services; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 3660. A bill to control the sale of gun kits; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEY:

H.R. 3661. A bill to amend the National Housing Act to simplify the downpayment requirements for FHA mortgage insurance for single family homebuyers; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ROTHMAN (for himself, Mr. OWENS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, and Mrs. CLAYTON):

H.R. 3662. A bill to amend the Electronic Fund Transfer Act to ensure the convenience of automated teller machines and the safety of the machines and the customers by establishing security measures for the machines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. ROUKEMA:

H.R. 3663. A bill to repeal the provision of the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund of 2001 that requires the reduction of a claimant's compensation by the amount of any collateral source compensation payments the claimant is entitled to receive, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHIMKUS:

H.R. 3664. A bill to amend the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991, relating to a rural access project in Mt. Vernon, Illinois; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 3665. A bill to amend the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund of 2001 to ensure equity for victims; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THUNE:

H.R. 3666. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for economic recovery and to provide assistance to displaced workers; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, 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. WOOLSEY:

H.R. 3667. A bill to measure the self-sufficiency of families leaving State programs providing temporary assistance to needy families, and to provide an incentive for States to help move families toward self-sufficiency; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD:

H. Con. Res. 309. Concurrent resolution recognizing the importance of good cervical health and of detecting cervical cancer during its earliest stages; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ROGERS of Michigan:

H. Con. Res. 310. Concurrent resolution expressing appreciation to the courageous men

and women of the Armed Forces and to participating nations for their dedication and sacrifice in Operation Enduring Freedom; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on International Relations, 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. PRYCE of Ohio (for herself, Mrs. NORTHUP, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. SHAW, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. KING, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. BOEHNER, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. CAMP, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. KUCINICH, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. NEY, and Mr. WELDON of Florida):

H. Res. 336. A resolution honoring the life of Rex David "Dave" Thomas and expressing the deepest condolences of the House of Representatives to his family on his death; to the Committee on Government Reform. considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ARMEY:

H. Res. 337. A resolution designating majority membership on certain standing committees of the House; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. NADLER (for himself, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. ENGEL, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. TOWNS, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. OWENS, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. ACKERMAN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. HINCHEY, and Ms. VELAZQUEZ):

H. Res. 338. A resolution recognizing the tragic effects of the September 11 attacks on the World Trade Center on New York State and New York City and expressing the renewed commitment of the House of Representatives to rebuild New York; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, and Financial Services, 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. SLAUGHTER (for herself, Mr. HOFFFEL, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey):

H. Res. 339. A resolution urging the Government of Ukraine to ensure a democratic, transparent, and fair election process leading up to the March 31, 2002, parliamentary elections; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. SWEENEY:

H. Res. 340. A resolution recognizing and honoring Jack Shea, Olympic gold medalist in speed skating, for his many contributions to the Nation and to his community throughout his life; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. WELLER:

H. Res. 341. A resolution expressing the support of the House of Representatives for President Bush's tax cut for families and small businesses as embodied in Public Law 107-16 and opposing any effort to delay implementation of this tax cut; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. KANJORSKI introduced A bill (H.R. 3668) for the relief of Charmaine Bieda; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 21: Mr. PETRI.
 H.R. 122: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
 H.R. 168: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
 H.R. 190: Mr. BRADY of Texas.
 H.R. 218: Mr. OTTER, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr. THUNE.
 H.R. 368: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
 H.R. 397: Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. SANDERS, and Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia.
 H.R. 399: Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. MASCARA, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. GREEN of Texas.
 H.R. 491: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BONIOR, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
 H.R. 536: Mr. OWENS.
 H.R. 563: Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 594: Mr. BONIOR.
 H.R. 600: Ms. CARSON of Indiana.
 H.R. 612: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
 H.R. 632: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
 H.R. 633: Mr. ISRAEL.
 H.R. 638: Mr. FARR of California.
 H.R. 690: Ms. HARMAN.
 H.R. 746: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
 H.R. 764: Mr. FORBES.
 H.R. 792: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
 H.R. 868: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
 H.R. 887: Mr. ISRAEL.
 H.R. 968: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
 H.R. 986: Mr. EHLERS and Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois.
 H.R. 1012: Mr. GOODLATTE and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
 H.R. 1037: Mr. SOUDER.
 H.R. 1073: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
 H.R. 1086: Mrs. MORELLA.
 H.R. 1109: Mr. BARR of Georgia, Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. MANZULLO.
 H.R. 1146: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.
 H.R. 1186: Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and Ms. WATSON.
 H.R. 1262: Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. WEXLER, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, and Mr. BAIRD.
 H.R. 1296: Mr. BOUCHER and Mr. DOYLE.
 H.R. 1297: Mr. SAXTON.
 H.R. 1354: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
 H.R. 1494: Mr. FARR of California.
 H.R. 1509: Mr. BAIRD.
 H.R. 1512: Mr. WEINER.
 H.R. 1530: Ms. DELAURO.
 H.R. 1543: Mr. ISAKSON.
 H.R. 1609: Mr. DAVIS of Florida and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
 H.R. 1671: Mr. OWENS.
 H.R. 1674: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
 H.R. 1700: Mr. LYNCH and Mr. BAIRD.
 H.R. 1723: Mr. TERRY, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, and Mr. ROTHMAN.
 H.R. 1774: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
 H.R. 1795: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. MCINNIS.
 H.R. 1808: Ms. CARSON of Indiana.
 H.R. 1810: Mr. MARKEY and Mr. LYNCH.
 H.R. 1919: Mr. PLATTS and Mr. OTTER.
 H.R. 2035: Mr. FRANK and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
 H.R. 2073: Mr. HOLDEN.
 H.R. 2097: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. GUTIERREZ.
 H.R. 2098: Mr. TOOMEY.

H.R. 2125: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland and Mr. GILCHREST.
 H.R. 2207: Mr. BAIRD, Mr. McDERMOTT, and Mr. McHUGH.
 H.R. 2219: Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, and Mr. HOLT.
 H.R. 2220: Mr. SAXTON, Mrs. CLAYTON, and Mr. TIERNEY.
 H.R. 2335: Mr. PETRI, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. McNULTY.
 H.R. 2339: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
 H.R. 2341: Mr. HOSTETTLER and Mr. GEKAS.
 H.R. 2349: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.
 H.R. 2357: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
 H.R. 2374: Mr. OTTER, Mr. NUSSLE, and Mr. GOODLATTE.
 H.R. 2377: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina and Mr. WAXMAN.
 H.R. 2379: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN and Mr. BACA.
 H.R. 2381: Mr. PAUL.
 H.R. 2419: Mr. TOWNS and Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.
 H.R. 2426: Mr. VITTEER.
 H.R. 2457: Mr. PENCE.
 H.R. 2492: Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico.
 H.R. 2623: Ms. CARSON of Indiana and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
 H.R. 2628: Mr. ADERHOLT and Mr. WICKER.
 H.R. 2629: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. ETHERIDGE, and Mr. GOODLATTE.
 H.R. 2630: Mr. EVANS.
 H.R. 2637: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
 H.R. 2638: Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. EDWARDS, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. GIBBONS, and Mr. SAWYER.
 H.R. 2670: Mr. ANDREWS.
 H.R. 2710: Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico.
 H.R. 2723: Mr. STARK.
 H.R. 2725: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
 H.R. 2775: Ms. RIVERS.
 H.R. 2817: Mr. KELLER, Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. McHUGH, and Mr. HOSTETTLER.
 H.R. 2820: Mr. GOODLATTE and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
 H.R. 2847: Mr. ISAKSON and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.
 H.R. 2868: Mr. HOLT and Mr. GILMAN.
 H.R. 2907: Mr. BAIRD.
 H.R. 2908: Ms. NORTON, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. CLYBURN, and Mr. RODRIGUEZ.
 H.R. 2957: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.
 H.R. 3007: Mr. FORBES and Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut.
 H.R. 3025: Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma.
 H.R. 3041: Mr. BONILLA and Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 3105: Mr. WAMP.
 H.R. 3113: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois and Mr. LANTOS.
 H.R. 3115: Ms. CARSON of Indiana.
 H.R. 3131: Mr. McKEON.
 H.R. 3139: Mr. BRADY of Texas.
 H.R. 3157: Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 3182: Mr. CONYERS and Mr. WEXLER.
 H.R. 3186: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
 H.R. 3192: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. CASTLE, and Mr. ISRAEL.
 H.R. 3244: Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. INSLER, Mr. LANTOS, Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. SKELTON, and Mr. SUNUNU.
 H.R. 3274: Mr. WATT of North Carolina.
 H.R. 3278: Mr. PLATTS, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WOLF, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, and Mr. SANDERS.
 H.R. 3281: Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 3285: Mr. MEEHAN.
 H.R. 3331: Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 3336: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA and Mr. STARK.
 H.R. 3337: Mr. MATHESON, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. MASCARA, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. OTTER, and Ms. BROWN of Florida.

H.R. 3340: Mr. WAXMAN.
 H.R. 3351: Mr. MASCARA, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. HONDA, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. KIND, and Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 3354: Mr. ENGEL, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. FILLNER, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. KILDEE.
 H.R. 3359: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. HONDA, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. JEFFERSON.
 H.R. 3368: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.
 H.R. 3389: Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. SPRATT, and Mr. CLYBURN.
 H.R. 3414: Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. HARMAN, and Mr. BACA.
 H.R. 3431: Mr. FATTAH, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. QUINN, Mr. FRANK, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. KING, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
 H.R. 3443: Mr. FROST, Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Ms. BROWN of Florida.
 H.R. 3453: Ms. BALDWIN.
 H.R. 3462: Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. FRANK, and Mr. SANDERS.
 H.R. 3463: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. OWENS, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. LUTHER, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, and Ms. RIVERS.
 H.R. 3465: Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. TURNER, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. MATHEWSON, and Ms. BERKLEY.
 H.R. 3478: Mr. ISSA and Mr. SCHROCK.
 H.R. 3482: Mr. ENGLISH.
 H.R. 3495: Mr. HOSTETTLER.
 H.R. 3509: Ms. RIVERS.
 H.R. 3515: Mr. BAIRD.
 H.R. 3524: Mr. McDERMOTT and Mr. KUCINICH.
 H.R. 3533: Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. MOORE, and Mr. CANTOR.
 H.R. 3555: Mr. WU.
 H.R. 3569: Mr. GOODE and Mr. SANDERS.
 H.R. 3584: Mr. FOLEY.
 H.R. 3595: Ms. CARSON of Indiana.
 H.R. 3622: Ms. SLAUGHTER.
 H.R. 3630: Mr. SHAW.
 H. Con. Res. 97: Mr. COSTELLO.
 H. Con. Res. 162: Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Ms. SOLIS.
 H. Con. Res. 177: Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. CLAY, and Ms. DELAURO.
 H. Con. Res. 290: Ms. DELAURO, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Ms. KILPATRICK.
 H. Con. Res. 303: Mr. STUMP, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. CRANE, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. McKEON, Mr. OXLEY, and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.
 H. Res. 98: Mr. HOLT.
 H. Res. 120: Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. FORD.
 H. Res. 225: Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. FORD, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. OWENS, Ms. MCKINNEY, Ms. WATERS, Mr. PASTOR, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. BISHOP, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, and Mr. CLYBURN.
 H. Res. 313: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. SANDERS, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
 H. Res. 335: Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. VITTEER, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. BAKER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. BACA, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. MCINNIS, and Mr. GRUCCI.