

the local level often cut libraries first, that surveys in several cities and localities have established the fact that if the public is given the choice, would you pay more taxes for a particular service, libraries are right at the top in terms of individuals are willing to pay more taxes in order to keep their libraries open and keep their libraries operating at a quality level. That has been proven again and again. So in our reluctance to fund libraries, we are running counter to the perception of the public in terms of an institution where we get our money's worth.

Museums, of course, now serve so many different kinds of purposes. When we say "museum," we are not necessarily talking about an art museum. There are museums of all kinds. I have three grandchildren, and my oldest grandson is 5 years old. He has dinosaur books, but when he went to a library and saw an exhibit, he came back and wanted to be a paleontologist. That big word certainly had meaning for him.

I hope that in the future we would be more generous and would be willing to authorize higher sums for these institutions that have proven their worth over and over again.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY).

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 13.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HEFLEY). The gentlewoman will suspend.

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#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(b) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in emergency recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 35 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

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□ 1105

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CALVERT) at 11 o'clock and 5 minutes a.m.

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#### MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES ACT OF 2003

The SPEAKER pro tempore. When the recess was declared, the House was considering H.R. 13 and 43½ minutes of debate remained.

The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA) has 22½ minutes remaining and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA) has 21 minutes remaining.

Prior to the recess, the gentleman from Michigan had yielded two minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY), and the gentlewoman from New York had 2 minutes remaining.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 13, the sole Federal agency devoted exclusively to museums and libraries which partners with schools to educate America's young.

Museums and libraries have traditionally served us as lifelong centers of learning creating centralized locations for the dissemination of information that provides equal access for Americans of all ages.

As the availability of information increases through the use of computer technologies, it is only logical that museums and libraries expand their services in order to fully maximize their mission as reference centers, as well as to fill the public's need to acquire the necessary skills to utilize such technology and reap the benefits of this expansion of cultural and historical knowledge.

The money in this bill will be used to bring projects and resources that would not otherwise be available in our communities to our local libraries and to this Nation's fine museums.

In my district, libraries provide paid mentors that help kids and families with homework in the library, especially they try to include parents whose first language is not English. In addition to the establishment of the centers, the grant has provided for the addition of several important learning resources to participating libraries' collections.

The authorization of the MLSA is an important step to helping students and other museums and library patrons find the resources and materials that they need to successfully come together and share information about history and culture.

Passing this legislation will ensure that libraries and museums across the country continue to provide accessible, safe, dynamic places of learning for all Americans.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER).

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA) for his leadership on something that is so important to America, and that is, the Museum and Library Services Act.

As my colleague has pointed out, this bill authorizes \$245 million in Federal assistance for museums and libraries in the coming fiscal year and additional funds all the way through the end of this decade.

A civilized society, Mr. Speaker, must include cultural enrichment, and it is one of the responsibilities of our government to support that aspect of our civilization. We get what we pay for. Thanks to our museums and libraries, our citizens become well-rounded individuals, and our children are encouraged to become the best that they can be.

Let me highlight for a few minutes, Mr. Speaker, a few of the success sto-

ries that come out from the Library Services and Technology Act, which is a part of the Museum and Library Services Act, in my home State of California.

The Infopeople project provides training and computers for local libraries, assuring public access to the Internet in 530 of our State's 765 public libraries.

The University of California in San Diego is assisting over 100 libraries and cultural institutions to recover from natural and man-made disasters.

The County of Los Angeles Public Library is training college students to assist with the library's Summer Reading Program for Children, providing work experience for students while helping open the door to reading for over 30,000 of our children.

The Family Literacy Program provides programs and books for infants and children.

The Oceanside Public Library in San Diego County provides health information from a mobile vehicle funded through this Act.

From my own congressional district, in the city of National City, one of the poorest cities in California, but blessed with a great city librarian, Anne Campbell, this city has funded a large community computer center in the National City Public Library. Over 50,000 residents each year have access to electronic information, software programs, Internet and training. Residents are working on job resumes, e-mailing a loved one aboard a Navy ship, running a business, preparing reports for school and 1,000 other uses that we know that the Internet can provide.

Currently, a grant from this Act provides Web page design training for high school students, with real life experiences designing Web sites for local businesses and nonprofit organizations. From the first class, already two students have been hired permanently to continue to update these Web sites. So the digital divide of which we hear a lot has been narrowed in National City because of the LSTA.

We can go on for a long time about the stories. These are just a few, but they would not be possible without our investment in our Nation's libraries.

I urge support of this legislation, and I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS).

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman and my friend from Michigan for granting me the time to rise and speak in strong support of H.R. 13, the Museum and Library Services Act of 2003.

Mr. Speaker, America has a moral obligation to support its museums and libraries, and throughout our Nation, libraries are at the forefront of our reading, education and family literacy programs. Museums are the centerpiece of our history and civilization, and together, our museums and libraries form the core of democracy in America.

This year, Mr. Speaker, more than 865 million people will visit a museum in America. Millions of students will take out their first book and millions of families will gather for community literacy and learning programs.

All of us remember our very first library card. All of us remember our very first library experience, that first book and that first story which always means so much in our lives, and the role of libraries in American society is and will continue to be critical to our future.

I remember my hometown library, and I especially remember with great fondness and respect and admiration for her impact on my life my own hometown librarian, Martha Gould, who now serves on the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. Not only has Martha Gould provided technical and institutional knowledge held by libraries in strengthening America's homeland defense, she stands as a stalwart supporter of our library system and works diligently to ensure that our libraries keep up with the 21st century technology and maintain their core function of providing all Americans with the means and capabilities of preserving and protecting democracy.

I urge all my colleagues to support H.R. 13 for our Nation, and for the future generations of America.

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

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I thank my colleague for helping us move this bill and encourage all of our colleagues to vote in support of this reauthorization.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today to offer my support of H.R. 13, the Museum and Library Services Act of 2003 authorizing our federal library and museum programs under the Institute of Museum and Library Services. As a former educator and life-long supporter of the arts, I fervently believe we must reauthorize the Museum and Library Services Act, and do much more to promote libraries and literacy, and to help art in all of its forms to continue to flourish.

We must do all we can to encourage the growth of such institutions, which help to enlighten us regarding our rich and diverse cultural heritage.

We have a strong tradition of providing our citizens with world-class library services and museums. Under H.R. 13, library services nationwide will be enhanced in order to better meet the needs of all Americans by: extending access to information for citizens in all types of libraries and thus increase citizens' knowledge, and assisting libraries in more effectively sharing resources to promote the streamlined delivery of services.

In my District, the County of Los Angeles Public Library offers CHIPS, a consumer health information program located in the City of Carson. This invaluable service offers my constituents information and referrals, responds to reference questions and circulates health materials to the community. Through CHIPS, constituents in my District can become

better informed about the quality of their health by gaining up-to-date medical information. The State of California also offers through our libraries:

Working with Kids@Your Library, an internship program for undergraduate students tutoring children in the Summer Reading Program;

Live Homework Help, a program offering students grades 5–12 online access to tutors, or 20 minutes of one-on-one tutoring now available through the Long Beach Public Library; and

Grapes of Wrath Program in the Long Beach Public Library to promoting reading and discussion of John Steinbeck's Pulitzer-prize winning book.

Under H.R. 13, the Library Services and Technology section of the Act will provide almost \$250 million in special funding to libraries and museums nationwide. In the past, my District received approximately \$410,000 to fund vitally needed programs for libraries and museums, and continued funding is required in order for ongoing community needs to be met.

By providing additional grants to states, we can offer citizens:

Greater access to utilizing information electronically;

Facilitate electronic and other linkages between all kinds of libraries;

Create public and private partnerships with external community-based groups and other agencies;

Direct library services to people of distinct cultural, geographic and socioeconomic backgrounds, as well as to persons with disabilities, and those with limited literacy skills; and

Tailor library and information services to people experiencing difficulty using libraries, including children from low-income families, and individuals living in underserved urban and rural areas.

Under H.R. 13, our museums will be better able to continue their tradition of public service by integrating all of society to the natural, cultural, historic, artistic and scientific aspects of our heritage. In my District, I am a proud advocate of the Museum of Latin American Art in the City of Long Beach, which is distinguished as the only museum in the western United States to only feature contemporary Latin American art.

By passing H.R. 13, we will help our museums by: promoting the educational roles played by museums; and extending the exchange of resources and promoting partnerships among schools, libraries, museums, and other community groups.

Because we live in an era when life-long and distance learning are essential to increasing citizens' access to education and vocational opportunities, it is critical that we provide our libraries with the maximum support necessary for them to carry out their missions. At the same time, we must assist our museums so that they may keep raising our awareness and enrich our communities through art.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, as a cosponsor of the resolution, this Member wishes to add his strong support for the Museums and Library Services Act (H.R. 13), as museums and libraries certainly are a vital part of our society.

This Member would like to commend the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER), the Chairman of the House Committee on Education and the Workforce, and

the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER), the ranking member of the House Committee on Education and the Workforce for bringing this important resolution to the House floor today. This Member would also like to commend the distinguished gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA), chairman of the Subcommittee on Select Education, for sponsoring H.R. 13.

Attendance at American museums is now at more than 865 million visits per year. Today's 21st Century library is not just a provider of books, as the typical American library coordinates a complete and comprehensive approach to community development and services.

The Museum and Library Services Act of 2003 authorizes Federal assistance to museums and libraries through fiscal year 2009. The legislation maintains the modest but essential Federal support for museums and libraries across the country; authorizes funds for the one Federal agency—the Institute of Museum and Library Services—devoted exclusively to museums and libraries, which are natural partners with our nation's schools; and encourages model cooperation between museums and libraries.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, this Member urges his colleagues to support H.R. 13.

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, this year more than 865 million people will visit a museum in America and millions will use their local library for books and other community services. Libraries and museums play a vital role in educating our children and promoting communities.

Throughout our Nation, libraries are at the forefront of reading and family literacy programs. Libraries are critical to many people with disabilities, providing them with specialized materials and resources that are obtainable in a single accessible location. For those persons of limited financial resources or who live in remote areas, libraries provide access to books and reference materials, computer services, and other community-based services.

Museums across the country work with local schools to provide K–12 educational programming. They are an important source of cultural and historical knowledge for people, as they learn about the history and traditions of our country and other places around the world. In addition, museums serve as places where people of different backgrounds come together to share information about history, culture, and civilization.

Under the leadership of Chairman HOEKSTRA in the last Congress, the Education and the Workforce Committee worked in a bipartisan manner to report the Museum and Library Services Act of 2002. That bill had 94 cosponsors, was supported by the Bush Administration, and had been endorsed by the American Library Association, the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies, and the American Association of Museums. The Museum and Library Services Act of 2003 is very similar to last year's bill, and with 126 cosponsors, it builds on the bipartisan bill reported by the Committee on Education and the Workforce last year.

The legislation before the House today funds the Institute of Museum and Library Services, a federal agency devoted exclusively to museums and libraries, which partner with our Nation's schools. It consolidates museum

and library board activities to reduce unnecessary paperwork and duplication. In addition, the reauthorization of the Museum and Library Services Act is an important next step in ensuring that the President's education reforms signed into law last year are properly implemented. H.R. 13 requires that all library activities are coordinated with activities under the No Child Left Behind Act, President Bush's landmark education reform legislation.

First Lady Laura Bush, a former librarian, supports reauthorization of the Museum and Library Services Act. Mr. MILLER, the ranking Democrat on our Committee is a cosponsor of this legislation—I would like to thank him for his support. Mr. HOEKSTRA has put together a good, bipartisan bill and I encourage my colleagues to support the legislation and our Nation's museums and libraries.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, as an educator and avid reader, it's always a special pleasure to visit a library or a museum. Libraries safeguard our freedom and keep democracy healthy. Museums and libraries preserve the past and offer brighter futures to all of us. They are true community assets. That is why I was pleased to be an original cosponsor of H.R. 13, the Museum and Library Services Act.

Libraries are often referred to as the "People's University." It is a fitting name.

Libraries provide all of us with free access to a fabulous wealth of information. In this increasingly technology-driven society, they speak directly to what we call the Digital Divide. A recent survey by the Department of Commerce found that our libraries are the No. 1 point of access for those who do not have Internet access at home or at work. Today, 90 percent of public libraries have some kind of Internet connection.

Research also shows us that Americans visit libraries 3.5 billion times each year; 1.6 billion items are borrowed annually from public libraries; and research librarians answer 7 million questions every week.

Clearly libraries are responding not only to the daunting challenges of the Information Age and to the changing needs of our communities, but they are continuing to serve all of their traditional roles as well.

Libraries are also true community centers. They create environments where students can do their homework, townspeople can gather, families can interact, seniors can learn new skills, and job seekers can find advice. They are forums building partnerships, linking with everyone from garden clubs to Head Start programs to extend their reach throughout our communities.

Throughout our country, libraries serve as, the catalyst for economic revitalization, bringing together our communities civic and social leaders. They provide reading material for people of all ages by sending books into maternity wards, setting up reading stations in pediatrician's offices, developing teen centers, and establishing mobile book carts in nursing homes and senior centers.

I am currently observing the improvements at my own Princeton public library that are traceable to this authorization bill. The library is in the process of constructing a state of the art library security, inventory, and circulation system that will allow library users to automatically check in and check out books.

Let me cite some other examples of how our local libraries are helping people all across

the 12th District of New Jersey. The South Brunswick Public Library has been fortunate to receive funding from the Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) grants. Their Computer Training Center, established in part by these funds serves hundreds of people each week. The center not only provides free Internet access, but it provides the training many people need to use the Internet on their own.

Robert Weidlich of Kendall Park, NJ, turned to the library when he began suffering chronic back pain brought about by hunching over a microscope all day, conducting medical research in a nearby company. He wanted to find the internal source of his pain, which his doctors had not been able to do. At the library, staff helped Weidlich use the library's collections and electronic sources to tap into the medical sources and the latest research from all over the world. He became a regular at the computer center, spending many hours logged on the Internet to learn about disorders of the spinal cord and back. As a result of his research, he located the unusual source of his pain—a damaged ligament in the lumbar region of his back. With his new understanding of the problem, he was able to invent ways to mechanically support his back so that he could go on with his life.

Peter Gao of Monmouth Junction, gleefully reported that he was able to find a new job at the post office because of the assistance the library provided in his job search when he recently lost his programming position at Dow Jones.

Greta Ji passed the Yale law school tests with a top score, thanks to the materials and computer access that she obtained through the library.

Dan Guerra, a family lawyer, regularly uses the library in his research, and especially finds the databases helpful.

Finally, the Investments Club utilizes all our resources to keep abreast of the latest market developments. None of the Club members have computers at home, nor could they individually afford the financial databases they like to check at their weekly meetings. Senior citizens like Leona Bouthwell, can now regularly check her investments and look up consumer information.

These are examples of how important libraries are to me and millions of other Americans. Mr. Speaker, Carl Rowan, a noted journalist, once said, "The library is the temple of learning, and learning has liberated more people than all the wars in history."

I look forward to the passage of H.R. 13 the Museum and Library Services Act.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to the order of the House of Tuesday, March 4, 2003, the bill is considered read for amendment and the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a

quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

Pursuant to clauses 8 and 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on passage of H.R. 13 may be followed by a 5-minute vote, if ordered, on approving the Journal.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 416, nays 2, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 47]

YEAS—416

Abercrombie	Cooper	Gutknecht
Ackerman	Costello	Hall
Aderholt	Cox	Harman
Akin	Cramer	Harris
Alexander	Crane	Hart
Allen	Crenshaw	Hastings (FL)
Andrews	Crowley	Hastings (WA)
Baca	Cummings	Hayes
Bachus	Cunningham	Hayworth
Baird	Davis (AL)	Hefley
Baker	Davis (CA)	Hensarling
Baldwin	Davis (FL)	Herger
Ballance	Davis (IL)	Hill
Ballenger	Davis (TN)	Hinchee
Barrett (SC)	Davis, Jo Ann	Hinojosa
Bartlett (MD)	Davis, Tom	Hobson
Barton (TX)	Deal (GA)	Hoefel
Bass	DeFazio	Hoekstra
Beauprez	DeGette	Holden
Becerra	Delahunt	Holt
Bell	DeLauro	Honda
Bereuter	DeLay	Hooley (OR)
Berkley	DeMint	Hostettler
Berman	Deutsch	Houghton
Berry	Diaz-Balart, L.	Hoyer
Biggett	Diaz-Balart, M.	Hulshof
Bilirakis	Dicks	Hyde
Bishop (GA)	Dingell	Inslee
Bishop (NY)	Doggett	Isakson
Bishop (UT)	Dooley (CA)	Israel
Blackburn	Doolittle	Issa
Blumenauer	Doyle	Istook
Blunt	Dreier	Jackson (IL)
Boehler	Duncan	Jackson-Lee
Boehner	Dunn	(TX)
Bonilla	Edwards	Janklow
Bonner	Ehlers	Jefferson
Bono	Emanuel	Jenkins
Boozman	Emerson	John
Boswell	Engel	Johnson (CT)
Boucher	English	Johnson (IL)
Boyd	Eshoo	Johnson, E. B.
Bradley (NH)	Evans	Johnson, Sam
Brady (PA)	Everett	Jones (NC)
Brady (TX)	Farr	Jones (OH)
Brown (OH)	Fattah	Kanjorski
Brown (SC)	Feeney	Kaptur
Brown, Corrine	Ferguson	Keller
Brown-Waite,	Filner	Kelly
Ginny	Fletcher	Kennedy (MN)
Burgess	Foley	Kennedy (RI)
Burns	Forbes	Kildee
Burr	Ford	Kilpatrick
Burton (IN)	Fossella	Kind
Buyer	Frank (MA)	King (IA)
Calvert	Franks (AZ)	King (NY)
Camp	Frelinghuysen	Kingston
Cannon	Frost	Kirk
Cantor	Gallely	Klecza
Capito	Garrett (NJ)	Kline
Capps	Gerlach	Knollenberg
Capuano	Gibbons	Kolbe
Cardin	Gilchrest	Kucinich
Cardoza	Gillmor	LaHood
Carson (IN)	Gingrey	Lampson
Carson (OK)	Gonzalez	Langevin
Carter	Goode	Lantos
Case	Goodlatte	Larsen (WA)
Castle	Gordon	Larson (CT)
Chabot	Goss	Latham
Chocola	Granger	LaTourette
Clay	Graves	Leach
Clyburn	Green (TX)	Lee
Coble	Green (WI)	Levin
Cole	Greenwood	Lewis (CA)
Collins	Grijalva	Lewis (GA)
Combest	Gutierrez	Lewis (KY)

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

NAYS—2

Flake Paul

NOT VOTING—16

Conyers	Lucas (OK)	Snyder
Cubin	Millender	Stupak
Culberson	McDonald	Van Hollen
Etheridge	Miller (NC)	Wexler
Gephardt	Ortiz	Young (AK)
Hunter	Ros-Lehtinen	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1135

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. MILLER of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 47, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 47, I was detained by a group of women constituents speaking on a panel on

Violence Against Women." Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 47 on March 6, 2003, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. COOPER moves that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I am an unlikely radical. I called for a motion to adjourn today, that disrupted normal House business, in order to highlight one of the smelliest pieces of legislation in recent memory. Sunshine is the best disinfectant, and this bill, although it is labeled as helpful to our military men and women, needs lots of sunshine and lots of disinfectant so that a new, improved bill can be truly helpful to our military.

I felt compelled to rise in reluctant opposition to H. Res. 126 and H.R. 878, the rule for debate and the "Armed Forces Tax Fairness Act." I am one of the strongest supporters of our National Guard and Reserve, but this bill is not good enough for them. It only grants a tiny fraction of the tax relief that our Guard and Reserve deserve, and it is a bill loaded with special interest provisions that have nothing to do with the Guard and Reserve.

Fortunately, the Republicans have now pulled the bill from the floor because I think they were beginning to notice the stink that their legislation was causing. I hope that we will vote on an improved bill very soon because our service men and women deserve a clean, strong bill to give them tax relief now.

Newspapers across the nation have denounced H.R. 878 with headlines such as, "Help Soldiers, Not Gamblers," but many members still feel compelled to vote for it on final passage because it does still contain some relief for our men and women in uniform. That is a devil's bargain. We should not be blackmailed into accepting special interest tax provisions just because they are packaged with all too meager tax breaks for our Guard and Reserve. Especially in a time of war, the U.S. House of Representatives should honor and reward our Guard and Reserve, and not limit their benefits as this bill does. Above all we should not load it with lobbyists' dream lists of special interest tax provisions, such as a tax relief for foreign gamblers.

The Republicans majority are using our Guard and Reserve as human shields for their special interests selfishness. They should have allowed a substitute to be offered so that Congress could vote for either their bill, with \$189 million in tax benefits for our Guard and Reserve over 10 years, or the Democrats and Senate Finance Committee bills with \$851 in tax relief for our troopers. A fair vote on these two bills was denied the House, under the rule, H. Res. 126, and that's why I am opposing not only the bill but also the rule.

Who would have thought that the Republican majority would add tax breaks for foreigners who bet on U.S. horse races to the bill, or tax relief for bow and arrow manufacturers, or tax breaks for mixing diesel fuel with water. These provisions should be considered

separately, not in legislation whose title is the "Armed Forces Tax Fairness Act."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to adjourn offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COOPER).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 63, noes 358, answered "present" 1, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 48]

AYES—63

Allen	Hoyer	Olver
Andrews	Jackson (IL)	Owens
Ballance	Jackson-Lee	Pallone
Berry	(TX)	Pastor
Brown (OH)	Johnson, E. B.	Pelosi
Capuano	Jones (OH)	Price (NC)
Cardoza	Kucinich	Rangel
Carson (IN)	Lantos	Rush
Clay	Larsen (WA)	Ryan (OH)
Cooper	Lee	Sabo
Crowley	Levin	Schakowsky
Dingell	Lewis (GA)	Schiff
Doggett	Lynch	Stark
Evans	Markey	Tanner
Farr	McDermott	Taylor (MS)
Filner	McGovern	Thompson (MS)
Ford	McNulty	Tierney
Frank (MA)	Miller (NC)	Towns
Grijalva	Miller, George	Velazquez
Hastings (FL)	Moran (VA)	Oberstar
Hinchey	Obey	
Honda		

NOES—358

Abercrombie	Calvert	Ehlers
Ackerman	Camp	Emanuel
Aderholt	Cannon	Emerson
Akin	Cantor	Engel
Alexander	Capito	English
Baca	Capps	Eshoo
Bachus	Cardin	Everett
Baird	Carson (OK)	Fattah
Baker	Carter	Feeney
Baldwin	Case	Ferguson
Ballenger	Castle	Flake
Barrett (SC)	Chabot	Fletcher
Bartlett (MD)	Chocola	Foley
Barton (TX)	Clyburn	Forbes
Bass	Coble	Fossella
Beauprez	Cole	Franks (AZ)
Becerra	Collins	Frelinghuysen
Bell	Combust	Frost
Bereuter	Costello	Gallegly
Berkley	Cox	Garrett (NJ)
Berman	Cramer	Gerlach
Biggart	Crane	Gibbons
Bilirakis	Crenshaw	Gilchrest
Bishop (GA)	Cummings	Gillmor
Bishop (NY)	Cunningham	Gingrey
Bishop (UT)	Davis (AL)	Gonzalez
Blackburn	Davis (CA)	Goode
Blumenauer	Davis (FL)	Goodlatte
Blunt	Davis (IL)	Gordon
Boehlert	Davis (TN)	Goss
Boehner	Davis, Jo Ann	Granger
Bonilla	Davis, Tom	Graves
Bonner	Deal (GA)	Green (TX)
Bono	DeFazio	Green (WI)
Boozman	DeGette	Greenwood
Boswell	Delahunt	Gutierrez
Boucher	DeLauro	Gutknecht
Boyd	DeLay	Hall
Bradley (NH)	DeMint	Harman
Brady (PA)	Deutsch	Harris
Brady (TX)	Diaz-Balart, L.	Hart
Brown (SC)	Diaz-Balart, M.	Hastings (WA)
Brown, Corrine	Dicks	Hayes
Brown-Waite,	Dooley (CA)	Hayworth
Ginny	Doolittle	Hefley
Burgess	Doyle	Hensarling
Burns	Dreier	Hergert
Burr	Duncan	Hill
Burton (IN)	Dunn	Hinojosa
Buyer	Edwards	Hobson