

break. It is time to give the extra money back.

WASHINGTON-LINCOLN
RECOGNITION ACT OF 2001

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

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that yesterday on the 90th birthday of one of my favorite Presidents, Ronald Reagan, I introduced legislation that will honor two of my most favorite Presidents, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

My legislation, the Washington-Lincoln Recognition Act of 2001, will accomplish two goals: first, my bill will correct a long-standing misconception regarding the Federal holiday honoring Washington's birthday, which in law is designated Washington's Birthday, but which is erroneously called President's Day by many since a 1971 Nixon proclamation.

Second, my legislation urges our President to issue a proclamation each year recognizing the anniversary of the birth of President Abraham Lincoln. Although this does not create a new Federal holiday, I believe it will serve to bring this great leader the recognition he deserves. At the present time, there is no official Federal recognition of President Lincoln's birthday.

As I have always said, when you honor everyone, you honor no one. Simply celebrating a generic President's Day diminishes the accomplishments of great Presidents like Washington and Lincoln and rewards the mediocrity of others.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to working with my colleagues on this issue and the passage of the Washington-Lincoln Recognition Act of 2001.

BUYING OUR WAY INTO
BANKRUPTCY

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, the trade deficit is at \$10 billion a week, \$40 billion a month, a half trillion dollars a year. Unbelievable. Japan continues to take \$60 billion out of our economy a year, and China is now taking over \$100 billion a year out of America, and both Japan and China continue to keep American products out.

Now, if that is not enough to neuter your dragon, China has missiles pointed at us.

Beam me up. A Nation that buys more than they sell will go bankrupt, and a Nation that allows illegal trade destroys all American industry.

I yield back the bankruptcy of America's steel industry. Day after day the filings continue to mount up.

HIGHLIGHTING THE IMPORTANCE
OF THE RURAL HEALTH CARE
COALITION

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

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCINTYRE) in highlighting the importance of a caucus here in this Congress, the Rural Health Care Coalition. It is a group of us, 160 strong, both Republicans and Democrats, who have come together to advance the cause on behalf of rural America and to make certain that our constituents, our citizens across this country, can access health care, regardless of where they live.

I would encourage my colleagues, the new Members of Congress and those who have not considered belonging to our organization, to do so, for the purpose of educating ourselves, advocating our positions with other Members of Congress and leveraging our votes.

We would encourage our urban colleagues to join us as well, because many of them have very similar issues, as our constituents try to obtain the health care necessary.

I commend the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUSSLE) and thank him for his leadership of this organization over the last 2 years and look forward to working with my colleague from North Carolina for the next two.

CLOSING THE PRESIDENTIAL
OFFICE OF RACE RELATIONS

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

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, how in the world can a President who lost the African American vote, the Latino vote, the Asian American vote and the popular vote shut down the Presidential Office of Race Relations?

I thought George W. Bush wanted to change the tone in Washington. Or maybe changing the tone to President Bush means stifling minority voices. I hope not.

Our President confided to us that he is just a "white guy Republican." Well, we know that. But all of America is not white or Republican, and he has got to serve us too. He said he would be President for all Americans. Our President needs to listen to America's minorities and give us a chance to be heard.

The Office of Race Relations was an effort on the part of the previous President to allow minority voices to be heard. This is not a good move to restore healing in America or to allow this administration to bridge the racial divide. It sends a terrible message to whites and minorities who care about racial healing in this country.

I hope the President and his advisers will reconsider this action.

ENSURING TAX CUTS
STRENGTHENS AMERICA

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

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, we are now considering the question of tax relief: What kind of tax relief should we have? How far should we go to stimulate the economy?

It strikes me, Mr. Speaker, that we have heard a lot of bragging out of the White House for the last 7 years that the 1993 tax increase was part of the reason that we have had such a good economy. But now I see nobody, nobody on that side of the aisle or anywhere else, suggesting that we should have a tax increase now to stimulate the economy. It is ridiculous.

The question is, how do we have some kind of tax cuts that are going to help keep this economy strong? One of the greatest contributors to the surplus or overtaxation is the Social Security tax. That is where most of the surplus has come from. The challenge is—how do we use that money, how do we save that money—because we are going to need it starting in 2010 when the baby boomers retire. The challenge is great.

I urge the American people and this body to become familiar with the debate on how do we give the kind of tax cuts that are best going to lead to a strong economy and a strong America.

□ 1015

GORO HOKAMA POST OFFICE
BUILDING

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 132) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 620 Jacaranda Street in Lanai City, Hawaii, as the "Goro Hokama Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 132

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

SECTION 1. GORO HOKAMA POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 620 Jacaranda Street in Lanai City, Hawaii, shall be known and designated as the "Goro Hokama Post Office Building".

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) and the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) each will control 20 minutes.

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

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

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

On January 3 of this year, I introduced H.R. 132, to designate the Post Office on the island of Lanai as the "Goro Hokama Post Office." I thank the majority of this committee for allowing me to bring this bill up at this early stage in our session, and I know that this is a moment of great honor to Mr. Hokama, whom I advised yesterday. Although it is only 5:00 a.m. in Hawaii, I believe that he and his family are listening.

The Lanai Post Office came to my attention, and it is in my district; it is a small island with only 3,000 people, but the Post Office situation came to my attention several years ago. The population had grown at that point and there were post office boxes on the outside of the Old Post Office, and it became quite evident that a new building had to be constructed. So, after years of waiting, finally in February of the year 2000, a new post office was constructed.

I think that it is extremely appropriate, therefore, that this post office be named the Goro Hokama Post Office. I have known Mr. Hokama almost the entire time that I have been active in politics, since the late 1950s. I have known him as a person of enormous dedication and integrity. He has given of his life to the growth and development of the island of Lanai where he was born and where his family currently resides. He was picked out as a person of great leadership potential. Even in his high school, he was elected to serve as the student body president.

Like most other young men, he went off to war, served in the army, came back and began his public service career. He was employed by the Dole Pineapple Company, which virtually ran the entire economic industry of Lanai for many, many years, and was a member of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union and served in many important capacities.

I recall that he came to Washington during my first tenure here as a Member of Congress representing the interests of the working people of this Nation, as well as the people of his union, the ILWU. He continues to serve in many capacities as a member of that union.

His life story expands the traditional life story of most people who are active in civic affairs, in athletic programs, giving of himself in every possible way. But the thing that singles out Goro Hokama is someone who is deserving of this honor that we are bestowing on him today is his 42 years in elective office, representing his island on the

Maui County Council and previously on that same board which was then named the Board of Supervisors. He chaired this County Council for 16 years, served in all of the various capacities, and really exerted not just a feeling of Lanai and his hometown, but the essence of Hawaii, the directions that we wanted to go, the concern that he always expressed about working families.

He also was active in the Hawaii Association of Counties and served as president 11 times and came to numerous meetings with NACO, the National Association of Counties. He has currently not abandoned his responsibilities; in fact, he has engaged himself in many, many more ways. He serves as the chairman of the Maui County Hospital Management committee and has been, since 1998, vice-chair of the Maui Civil Service Commission. In fact, when I called to reach him yesterday, he was presiding over that Civil Service Commission meeting over on Maui.

So with his family, his wife, Kiwae Deguchi and their two children, Riki and Joy, who I know are all very, very honored and pleased at this effort today in the naming of the central place on Lanai Island where everybody goes and to have the name of Goro Hokama emblazoned over this post office is just a small way to honor this humble and simple public servant for all of the years that he has devoted to the betterment of their lives. So I am pleased to stand and offer this bill and to ask Members to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from the First Congressional District of Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE).

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I want to particularly thank the chairman today for the opportunity to be here. Mr. Speaker, it is probably something that many of us tend to take for granted over time, that we have the opportunity to be on this floor and to sponsor bills such as the Goro Hokama Post Office Building bill, and in some respects could be seen by others as pro forma. I think, Mr. Speaker, we have learned, and I am sure the chairman has learned, that it is the obvious that we have to repeat to ourselves over and over again, because it is the obvious that sometimes we take most for granted and forget first. This, perhaps, Mr. Speaker, is one of those occasions, where we remind ourselves that we really, in fact, do have the high honor and privilege of serving the people of this Nation.

While the issues may be weighty in many respects and a somber and sober attitude required with respect to the adjudication of these issues and the resolution of these issues, today I can tell my colleagues, this is an occasion of joy for the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) and myself, and I hope, by extension in some small way, for the gentleman from Nevada (Mr.

GIBBONS) as presiding officer, and for the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) today, to be here because we have, in fact, the opportunity to recognize, as my colleague indicated, a public servant, someone who has seen himself always as the humble servant of the people of Hawaii and, most particularly, the people of Lanai.

As the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) indicated, the island of Lanai is a small island; small in population, small in size, known the world over as the Pineapple Island, and Goro Hokama is central to the history of this island, not only from the time that he spent as a young man before his service in the United States Army, but almost literally upon the time that he returned from the service to Lanai to take up his duties as a member of the ILWU in representing the working people of the island of Lanai. He was elected to public office. The people who knew him best, who knew him from the time he was a little boy, understood that in Goro Hokama, they had someone of extraordinary ability. That ability and insight, I might add, Mr. Speaker, was such that he encouraged people. He encouraged people to participate in the public life of Hawaii, and with statehood 41 years ago, the experience that he had with the county, the experience he had with my good and dear friend, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK), and in encouraging her, and this is not always possible. It is something we take for granted now, Mr. Speaker.

It was not easy to be a member of a minority. It was not easy to be seen as someone who did not have control of the levers of power, to be able to continue to succeed, to encourage others, to participate in a way that gave others confidence in him, and Goro Hokama was the person who did that. Goro Hokama was someone who encouraged the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) to pursue her political career which has manifested itself in the marvelous record that she has here in the United States Congress. Goro Hokama was someone that encouraged a young kid from the east coast of the United States who had come all the way to Hawaii in the hopes of beginning another life with statehood as I did 41 years ago, not only encouraged me, but gave me the idea that it was what I had to contribute that counted. It was what was in my heart that counted. And when we have a man like Goro Hokama as a guiding light, as a mentor, as someone who can make clear the path for you, encouraging you all the way, it is something that is truly to be treasured.

So my colleague and I come to the floor today with a sense that with the naming of the Goro Hokama Post Office Building, there is a conclusion to a life of public service, and I hope that

his grandsons, Jordan and Trent, possibly are up at 5 o'clock in the morning, too, to see their grandfather honored.

So, Mr. Speaker, I want to conclude my remarks by again thanking the chairman, not only for his consideration, but for giving us the opportunity to honor someone who truly deserves it, a great American, a great son of Hawaii, a true representative of everything that is great and good about the island of Lanai, Goro Hokama.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would like to conclude by saying that I want to thank two of my colleagues who cosponsored this legislation, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. STARK), both of whom are cosponsors of this legislation. I want to thank the majority for giving me this opportunity to bring this bill up so early in the session. I want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DAN MILLER) for taking on this responsibility of representing the majority. I certainly want to thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) for his support of this legislation, and certainly the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN). I appreciate so much this opportunity to honor a longtime friend and colleague, and I hope that this bill will be passed and reported over to the Senate.

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

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

On behalf of the majority, let me congratulate the gentlewoman from Hawaii for bringing forth this method of recognition of someone who has apparently done a great deal for Lanai City and Hawaii. This is one small way that the House of Representatives and Congress can help recognize people that have made outstanding contributions to their areas, and certainly this is the case here.

With that, I urge a vote in favor of this motion.

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

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to reclaim my time.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. STARK).

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 132, designating the Lanai City Post Office the Goro Hokama Post Office.

To bring just some of the Stark family remembrance to this occasion, my

family and I have been visiting the Island of Lanai for at least 10 years and, with all due respect to the rest of the Hawaiian islands, pretty much the same hibiscus, and pretty much the same bougainvillea, pretty much the same marvelous climate, pretty much the same sand.

□ 1030

What is so different about Lanai? It is the people. It really is. They have made us and our children feel welcome there, at home, comfortable, not overburdened, just a wonderful group of people. And when we have someone like Goro Hokama, who is almost a legend on the island of Lanai, he has served the people as a public servant for the County of Maui, the State of Hawaii, over 40 years, long before it became the tourist mecca that it is today.

He has been a labor leader, an elected official, a Little League volunteer, and he typifies the kind of pitch-in spirit of togetherness that the Hawaiian people on the island of Lanai have every right to be so proud of.

I am delighted to be here with my colleagues from Hawaii today in support of H.R. 132.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 132.

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. MILLER of Florida. 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.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 413, nays 0, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 11]

YEAS—413

Abercrombie	Berman	Burr	Costello	Honda	Mollohan
Ackerman	Berry	Burton	Cox	Hooley	Moore
Aderholt	Biggert	Callahan	Coyne	Horn	Moran (KS)
Akin	Bilirakis	Camp	Cramer	Hostettler	Moran (VA)
Allen	Bishop	Cantor	Crane	Houghton	Murtha
Andrews	Blagojevich	Capps	Crenshaw	Hoyer	Myrick
Armey	Blumenauer	Capuano	Crowley	Hulshof	Nadler
Baca	Blunt	Cardin	Cubin	Hunter	Napolitano
Bachus	Boehler	Carson (IN)	Culberson	Hutchinson	Neal
Baker	Boehner	Carson (OK)	Cummings	Hyde	Nethercutt
Baldacci	Bonilla	Castle	Cunningham	Inslee	Ney
Baldwin	Bonior	Chabot	Davis (CA)	Isakson	Northup
Ballenger	Borski	Chambliss	Davis (FL)	Israel	Norwood
Barcia	Boswell	Clay	Davis (IL)	Issa	Nussle
Barr	Boucher	Clayton	Davis, Jo Ann	Jackson (IL)	Oberstar
Barrett	Boyd	Clyburn	Davis, Thomas M.	Jackson-Lee	Obey
Bartlett	Brady (PA)	Coble	Deal	(TX)	Oliver
Barton	Brady (TX)	Collins	DeFazio	Jefferson	Ortiz
Barton	Brown (FL)	Combest	DeGette	Jenkins	Osborne
Bass	Brown (OH)	Condit	DeLauro	John	Ose
Bentsen	Brown (SC)	Conyers	DeLay	Johnson (CT)	Otter
Bereuter	Bryant	Cooksey	DeMint	Johnson (IL)	Owens
Berkley			Deutsch	Johnson, E.B.	Oxley
			Diaz-Balart	Johnson, Sam	Pallone
			Dicks	Jones (NC)	Pascrell
			Dingell	Jones (OH)	Pastor
			Doggett	Kanjorski	Paul
			Dooley	Kaptur	Payne
			Doyle	Keller	Pelosi
			Dreier	Kelly	Pence
			Duncan	Kennedy (MN)	Peterson (MN)
			Dunn	Kennedy (RI)	Peterson (PA)
			Edwards	Kerns	Petri
			Ehlers	Kildee	Phelps
			Ehrlich	Kilpatrick	Pickering
			Emerson	Kind (WI)	Pitts
			Engel	King (NY)	Platts
			English	Kingston	Pombo
			Eshoo	Kirk	Pomeroy
			Etheridge	Kleczka	Portman
			Everett	Knollenberg	Price (NC)
			Farr	Kolbe	Pryce (OH)
			Fattah	Kucinich	Putnam
			Ferguson	LaFalce	Quinn
			Filner	LaHood	Radanovich
			Flake	Lampson	Rahall
			Fletcher	Langevin	Ramstad
			Foley	Lantos	Rangel
			Ford	Largent	Regula
			Fossella	Larsen (WA)	Rehberg
			Frank	Larson (CT)	Reyes
			Frelinghuysen	Latham	Reynolds
			Frost	LaTourrette	Riley
			Gallegly	Leach	Rivers
			Ganske	Lee	Roemer
			Gekas	Levin	Rogers (MI)
			Gephardt	Lewis (CA)	Rohrabacher
			Gibbons	Lewis (GA)	Ros-Lehtinen
			Gilchrest	Lewis (KY)	Ross
			Gillmor	Linder	Rothman
			Gilman	Lipinski	Roukema
			Gonzalez	LoBiondo	Roybal-Allard
			Goode	Lofgren	Royce
			Goodlatte	Lowey	Rush
			Gordon	Lucas (KY)	Ryan (WI)
			Goss	Lucas (OK)	Ryun (KS)
			Graham	Luther	Sabo
			Granger	Maloney (CT)	Sanchez
			Graves	Maloney (NY)	Sanders
			Green (TX)	Manzullo	Sandlin
			Green (WI)	Markey	Sawyer
			Gutierrez	Mascara	Saxton
			Gutknecht	Matheson	Scarborough
			Hall (OH)	Matsui	Schaffer
			Hall (TX)	McCarthy (MO)	Schakowsky
			Hansen	McCarthy (NY)	Schiff
			Harman	McCollum	Schrock
			Hart	McCrery	Scott
			Hastings (FL)	McDermott	Sensenbrenner
			Hastings (WA)	McGovern	Serrano
			Hayes	McHugh	Sessions
			Hayworth	McInnis	Shadegg
			Hefley	McIntyre	Shaw
			Herger	McKeon	Shays
			Hill	McKinney	Sherman
			Hilleary	McNulty	Sherwood
			Hilliard	Meek (FL)	Shimkus
			Hinchee	Meeks (NY)	Shows
			Hinojosa	Menendez	Simmons
			Hobson	Mica	Simpson
			Hoefel	Millender-	Sisisky
			Hoekstra	McDonald	Skeen
			Holden	Miller (FL)	Skelton
			Holt	Miller, Gary	Slaughter
				Miller, George	Smith (MI)
				Mink	Smith (NJ)

Smith (TX)	Terry	Walsh
Smith (WA)	Thomas	Wamp
Snyder	Thompson (CA)	Waters
Solis	Thompson (MS)	Watkins
Souder	Thornberry	Watt (NC)
Spence	Thune	Watts (OK)
Spratt	Thurman	Waxman
Stark	Tiahrt	Weiner
Stearns	Tiberi	Weldon (FL)
Stenholm	Tierney	Weldon (PA)
Strickland	Toomey	Weiler
Stump	Towns	Wexler
Stupak	Traficant	Whitfield
Sununu	Turner	Wicker
Sweeney	Udall (CO)	Wilson
Tancredo	Udall (NM)	Wolf
Tanner	Upton	Woolsey
Tauscher	Velázquez	Wu
Tauzin	Visclosky	Wynn
Taylor (MS)	Vitter	Young (FL)
Taylor (NC)	Walden	

NOT VOTING—19

Baird	Clement	Moakley
Becerra	Doolittle	Morella
Bono	Evans	Rodriguez
Buyer	Greenwood	Rogers (KY)
Calvert	Grucci	Young (AK)
Cannon	Istook	
Capito	Meehan	

□ 1059

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. GRUCCI. Mr. Speaker, due to the death of my mother-in-law, Mrs. Carmella Fierro, I was unable to participate in today's recorded vote. However, I would have voted in the affirmative on the suspension bill on today's agenda: H.R. 132 to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 620 Jacaranda Street in Lanai City, Hawaii, as the "Goro Hokama Post Office Building."

Ms. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 11, I was not present due to erroneous information. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

ENSURING FAIRNESS AND JUSTICE WITH REGARD TO TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO

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

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize an important anniversary of the United States: 153 years ago, the United States and Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. This treaty sought to protect the property rights of those who remained in the United States and became United States citizens.

There is now substantial evidence there were many violations of this treaty's provisions. The GAO has undertaken an investigation to get to the heart of this important matter. This situation cries out for justice.

I urge all my colleagues to follow this study closely so we can bring justice to this issue.

Mr. Speaker, February 2nd marks the 153rd anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of

Guadalupe Hidalgo. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the Mexican War, and ceded to the United States what is now California, Arizona and New Mexico. The Treaty also recognized U.S. claims over Texas, with the Rio Grande as its southern boundary.

In turn, the United States paid Mexico \$15,000,000, and among other things, agreed to recognize prior land grants issued by Spain and Mexico to individuals, communities, and indigenous pueblo people. Thus, during the 50 years that followed the signing, numerous procedures were developed to evaluate and validate the land grants.

However, the change in sovereignty in 1848 brought together two different legal systems—the Spanish/Mexican and the Anglo-American. These competing legal systems resulted in the inability of the United States to properly recognize and honor the role that custom played in preserving the lands and waters in accordance with Spanish and Mexican law.

Mr. Speaker, this along with other facts, suggests that the manner in which these private and communal land grants were evaluated by the U.S. Courts and by Congress, did not satisfy the obligations assumed by the United States when we signed the treaty. To address this issue, the GAO has embarked on a study of whether the United States fulfilled its obligations under the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo with regard to land grants made by Spain and Mexico. I am pleased that the initial exposure draft was recently completed, and I believe that this ongoing study is a proper step in addressing the numerous issues regarding the Treaty and its implementation.

Mr. Speaker, the issues that have evolved from the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo center on the concept of fairness and justice. Thus, I ask that all Americans acknowledge the 153rd anniversary of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, by recognizing the many issues that remain to be properly addressed in order to assure a fair evaluation of the land grant claims.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of Florida). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

CONTINUING ESCALATION OF HIV AND AIDS

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as we reconvene the Congress, as we begin to deal with the various issues which affect our Nation and our country and our world, I thought I would take some time this morning to highlight one of those; and it has to do with the continuing escalation of HIV and AIDS.

As a matter of fact, I was looking at a report that suggests that, in the first detailed study to target some of the

AIDS epidemic's overlooked victims, researchers in Chicago reported Monday that fully 30 percent of young gay African-American men are infected with HIV.

The infection rate for gay blacks was twice that of any other ethnic group, a finding that shocked some experts despite the already well-documented racial gap in AIDS cases.

"This is a disturbing and frightening number, and something should be done about it," said Linda Valleroy, an epidemiologist at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, who led the six-city survey of gay men in their twenties. The results were outlined Monday at the 8th Annual Retrovirus Conference being held in Chicago this week.

The new figures reflect a troubling reality for gay black men who may not have enough income to live in the largely white gay enclaves where AIDS health centers are located. Such problems are amplified, gay advocates say, by lingering rifts over homosexuality within the African-American community itself.

For example, and I quote, "I am an African-American gay man living with HIV. In some people's eyes, I'm damned several times over," said Frank Oldham, Jr., who is the assistant commissioner of AIDS public policy at the Chicago Department of Health.

Previous AIDS surveys tended to focus on members of the white population, Valleroy said, in part because the researchers sampled gay neighborhoods where relatively few blacks live, men who frequented gay bars, clubs, restaurants and coffee houses.

Valleroy's team succeed in recruiting 408 gay black men for the survey, about 17 percent of the total. Moreover, no previous study had looked at the infection rate among gays in this age group, which included men, ages 23 to 29.

The findings suggest that gay men of all races are engaging in risky behavior. Nearly half of the men interviewed had unprotected anal sex during the previous 6 months. Even those who are not infected are in danger of becoming infected.

I think what this report suggests, Mr. Speaker, is that, notwithstanding whatever the resources are that have heretofore been made available, that there is a tremendous need.

I would urge President Bush, as he prepares his budget for the coming year, to make absolutely certain that there are ample provisions for the prevention, detection, and treatment of the AIDS-HIV virus.

SOCIAL SECURITY REFORM VITAL IN BUDGET PROCESS

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