The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, the bill was open for amendments from page 39, line 18, through page 39, line 24.

SEQUENTIAL VOTES POSTED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were postponed in the following order: The amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. Lucas); amendment No. 2 offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Hinchey); the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DeGette).

The Chair will reduce to five the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. LUCAS OF OKLAHOMA

The CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. Lucas) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The Clerk designated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, the bill was open for amendments from page 39, line 18, through page 39, line 24.

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The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The Clerk designated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Speaker, reserving the right to object, will not object, but I just want to clarify something from the chairman.

It is clear to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Obey), the ranking member and I the content of the unanimous consent. However, I want to make clear that there is an understanding that whatever discussions will take place on limitation on times are in no way referred to in this unanimous consent.

Mr. Wolf, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SERRANO. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker. I would tell the gentleman, that is correct.

Mr. SERRANO. That may or may not be a discussion later on in this process. Mr. Wolf, that is correct.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The Speaker pro tempore is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia.

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

The Speaker pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 192 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2500.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2500) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes, with Mr. Hastings of Washington in the chair.
Mr. KIRK changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Messrs. ENGLISH, BECERRA, HULSFORD and BACA changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

(Mr. ARMEY asked and was given permission to speak out of order.)

Mr. ARMEY, Mr. Chairman, in just a minute I will yield time to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to complete this announcement, but for the moment let me say, Mr. Chairman, that after this next vote there will be no further business in the House tonight.

[Mr. ARMEY asked and was given permission to speak out of order.]
I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG).  
Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I would remind Members that the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) and I have both made an announcement that was followed up by a unanimous-consent agreement that the only amendments to be considered further in this bill tomorrow are ones that will have been printed up to and including today. By the time we get to the consideration of this bill again tomorrow, hopefully soon rather than later, we expect to have a unanimous-consent proposal to offer that would place realistic time limits on those amendments and hopefully expedite our business so that we can leave at a reasonable hour tomorrow evening.

That pretty much sums up where we are on the schedule. A lot of it will depend on that unanimous-consent agreement that we will hopefully pass tomorrow. 
Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I would just like to emphasize two things: as the gentleman from Florida indicated, if Members want to have their amendments considered, those amendments need to be filed tonight. If Members have already submitted those amendments to the Clerk, then the Clerk will see to it that they are printed. But Members need to know that if they want consideration of amendments, they need to be filed tonight.

I would also ask another favor of Members. We, on several occasions now, have had the bill read past the point where Members were eligible to offer amendments. If Members have amendments that they intend to have offered, they need to be on the floor when we reach that point in the bill for consideration of their amendments, because there is no intention on either side of the aisle to go back into the bill to make an opportunity for amendments to be offered if Members have not been here at the proper time to offer their amendments.

We will, as the gentleman indicates, try to take all the amendments that we know of and put them in reasonable order with a reasonable time limit. We need the cooperation of every Member to do that.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Chairman, if I could just make one final comment. The program is clearly announced. All Members who will have amendments can expedite the proceedings on the remainder of this bill if they will work with the chairman and the ranking member to work out those time arrangements. I am confident that we will have a productive and happy conclusion of this bill tomorrow evening. I thank the Members for their time.
Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. Shimkus) having assumed the chair, Mr. Hastings of Washington, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2500) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

SPECIAL ORDERS

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

IN HONOR OF MAISIE DEVORE AND THE PEOPLE OF ESKRIDGE, KANSAS

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

Mr. Moran of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening in honor of one of my constituents, Maisie DeVore, of Eskridge, Kansas. Her story, that I want to describe here in a few moments, demonstrates what one determined person can do to make a difference in the lives of others and in the life of her community.

Maisie DeVore is 82 years old. Thirty years ago, Maisie decided that her community of Eskridge, population 530, needed a swimming pool; and she set about raising the funds to build one. Over the course of 3 decades, Maisie earned a few dollars at a time by collecting aluminum cans, selling homemade jelly, and auctioning off her homemade afghans. Over the years, Maisie's hard work earned her more than $100,000, which, coupled with a $73,000 grant from the State of Kansas, provided the funds necessary to make her vision a reality.

The Eskridge Community Pool officially opened this past Saturday, July 14, 2001. Maisie was telling me this past Saturday that when she started this project, her kids were 7 and 12. They are now adults living in another community; but, still, the pool was opened.

Fittingly, Maisie was the first person in the pool. She was soon followed by about 50 of the younger residents of Eskridge. I was fortunate to be in Eskridge to share this city-wide celebration that was declared Maisie DeVore Day.

At the completion of her many years of work, Maisie's accomplishment has drawn the attention of State and national media and will be featured this Sunday on the CBS Sunday Morning Show.

Maisie's commitment to the welfare of her community and neighbors is a great example of service and leadership. More than the accomplishment of a personal goal, Maisie's success is a unifying theme for an entire community. Her story demonstrates that one individual, one individual, can bring a community together and truly make a difference in the lives of others.

The completion of this project marks a major achievement for Maisie DeVore and for the community of Eskridge. This facility promises to be a tremendous asset and a source of pride for this small community.

This story is about small-town America and what the life of one individual can do to benefit his or her neighbors.

So I rise tonight on the floor of the House of Representatives to commend Maisie DeVore for her unending work, her vision, and her completion of this community project. I salute Maisie DeVore and the community of Eskridge.

EXPLAINING THE DANGERS OF FAST TRACK TRADE PROPOSALS

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

Mr. Bonior. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening first of all to thank my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Brown), for arranging a discussion this evening on the important issue of trade, especially the fast track procedure that is making its way through this community. It is essential for the American people to truly understand what this fast track trade proposal is all about and how damaging it can be to each and every one of our individual lives.

Now, the procedure that is known as fast track puts our trade laws and everything that is associated with them on a rush course through Congress. It limits the time we can spend on important issues that deal with food safety, with agriculture, with the environment, and worker laws and worker protections. It allows only an up-or-down vote, and no amendments, on huge trade bills, like the GATT bill in 1995. In the process, it leaves Congress with little power to stop the bad parts of trade legislation from becoming law.

I would remind my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, that this whole idea of fast track is something that is relatively new. It was only in 1974 when Richard Nixon first proposed it. It has only been used five times. In fact, during the last administration, the Clinton administration, we did 200 trade deals around the world successfully without fast track.

This is a huge usurpation of the authority given to the United States House of Representatives and the Congress by the Constitution of the United States. By doing so, it not only threatens the work that we do here on behalf of the American people on food safety, on labor law, on the environment and all kinds of other important issues; but it also affects what happens to the activity at the local level, in the village, in the city, in the township or at the State level. Those laws are in jeopardy as well.

Now, let me say this, Mr. Speaker: we have worked very hard over the last 100 years in this country to put into law these protections. There was a time that we did not have food safety laws. Upton Sinclair wrote the wonderful novel called "The Jungle," and it alerted the American people to what was happening in food safety and food spoilage. There was a movement called the Progressive Movement, and a lot of things flowed from that.

The labor movement flowed at the beginning of the century, so people could have workers' comp, unemployment compensation, overtime protection and all of those things we have in law today.

All of that is at risk with these trade laws. If we continue on the path that we are on, or we have been on, we are spiraling down to the least common denominator in our law. We are going into the valley where countries who have no protections for their workers simply live today.

When we fail to meet these standards, workers in Bangladesh remain in sweatshops. When we fail to meet these standards of worker safety and the environment, children in the Ivory Coast are forced into slave labor. At home, we lose our good jobs and good pensions and overtime protection and all of those things we have in law today.

We have seen the great exodus out of many of our communities. Manufacturing concerns get up and go. They do not want to pay the $14 an hour. They go down to Mexico where they pay less than $1 an hour.

They manufacture and assemble what they have to, ship it right back across the border, often on trucks that are not safe, moving through our country, with no protection for the Mexican workers down there. So the Mexican worker loses, our worker loses. The only people that profit are basically the wealthy multinational corporations and the CEOs, particularly at the top of those corporations.

Mr. Speaker, we simply cannot afford the negative consequences that come along with bad trade deals. Too much is at stake. I would just urge my colleagues tonight, as we proceed on this debate on fast track, to be very careful and very thoughtful in how we approach it.

This is a very important issue for the future of this country and for the future of our children. We need to have