

Ortiz	Raybal-Allard	Tauzin
Osborne	Rush	Taylor (MS)
Ose	Ryan (WI)	Taylor (NC)
Otter	Ryun (KS)	Terry
Owens	Sabo	Thomas
Oxley	Sanchez	Thompson (CA)
Pallone	Sanders	Thompson (MS)
Pascrell	Sandlin	Thornberry
Pastor	Sawyer	Thune
Payne	Saxton	Thurman
Pelosi	Schakowsky	Tiahrt
Pence	Schiff	Tiberi
Peterson (MN)	Schrock	Toomey
Peterson (PA)	Scott	Towns
Phelps	Serrano	Traficant
Pickering	Sessions	Turner
Pitts	Shadegg	Udall (CO)
Platts	Shaw	Udall (NM)
Pombo	Sherman	Upton
Pomeroy	Sherwood	Velázquez
Portman	Shimkus	Visclosky
Price (NC)	Shows	Vitter
Pryce (OH)	Shuster	Walden
Putnam	Simmons	Walsh
Quinn	Simpson	Wamp
Radanovich	Skeen	Watkins (OK)
Rahall	Skelton	Watson (CA)
Ramstad	Slaughter	Watt (NC)
Rangel	Smith (NJ)	Watts (OK)
Regula	Smith (TX)	Waxman
Rehberg	Smith (WA)	Weiner
Reyes	Snyder	Weldon (PA)
Reynolds	Solis	Weller
Riley	Souder	Wexler
Rivers	Spratt	Whitfield
Rodriguez	Stearns	Wicker
Roemer	Stenholm	Wilson
Rogers (KY)	Strickland	Wolf
Rogers (MI)	Stump	Woolsey
Rohrabacher	Stupak	Wu
Ros-Lehtinen	Sununu	Wynn
Ross	Sweeney	Young (AK)
Rothman	Tanner	Young (FL)
Roukema	Tauscher	

NAYS—19

Barr	Moran (KS)	Smith (MI)
Conyers	Paul	Stark
Cox	Petri	Tancredo
Duncan	Royce	Waters
Flake	Scarborough	Weldon (FL)
Hefley	Schaffer	
Hostettler	Sensenbrenner	

NOT VOTING—6

DeGette	Larson (CT)	Spence
Hinojosa	Shays	Tierney

□ 2201

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to state on the record that my vote on Roll Call Vote 248 (final passage for H.R. 2500, Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2002) did not register. I inserted my voting card into the machine and voted aye, but my vote did not register. This is the second time that this has occurred this year on the final passage of a bill, despite the fact that my voting card was recently replaced after it would not work at all. While I realize that human error can be involved in this situation, the fact that I was in the Chamber and voting, and my card has malfunctioned so many times in the past, I think it is self-evident that my vote should have been recorded as aye on Roll Call Vote 248.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2506, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

Mr. DIAZ-BALART, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 107-146) on the resolution (H.Res. 199) providing for consideration of the bill (H. R. 2506) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FLAKE). 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.

ON THE FREEDOM SHIP AMISTAD

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

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, a year ago the Mystic Seaport, which is located in my district, constructed and launched a replica of the freedom schooner *Amistad*. Today, I rise to salute some of the craftsmen and the contractors who participated in the construction of that craft and helped to make it seaworthy.

Most of us know the story of the ship and of its history, which was the subject of a movie by Steven Spielberg. The *Amistad* was a Spanish schooner traveling the coast of Cuba in 1839 with a cargo of 53 men and women on board, men and women of African origin who had been enslaved. Under the leadership of Joseph Cinque, they rose up against their captors, seized the ship, and attempted to sail back to Africa.

The ship eventually made landfall off of Long Island and was brought to new London, Connecticut, where the Africans were taken prisoner. They eventually went on trial and won their freedom after John Quincy Adams argued their case before the U.S. Supreme Court.

Today, a replica of the *Amistad*, constructed by the Mystic Seaport, is a living museum of this part of our Nation's history; but we would not have this replica, we would not have this educational tool, if it were not for the hard work of many individuals who donated their time and resources to the effort.

A notable example of this cooperation are the members of the Southeastern Connecticut chapter of the Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors

Association who donated over \$100,000 of time and resources to install the plumbing, heating and cooling systems as the ship was built at Mystic Seaport. Under the leadership of Walter Woycik, more than 20 volunteers from 11 Connecticut firms made sure that all the heating, cooling and plumbing equipment was installed and up to the stringent Coast Guard standards. This, in turn, assured that the *Amistad* can put to sea as a living, working, sailing classroom to teach this important story of our people's struggle for freedom.

What these individuals constructed is more than simply a replica of a ship. The *Amistad* is a symbol of the struggle for human rights and human dignity, and it is a reminder that all people deserve to be and want to be free.

More than a century after the *Amistad* incident, this replica is a symbol of America's values, as spelled out in our Declaration of Independence and in our Constitution, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, and that these include, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

As we celebrate our freedom, let us also thank those volunteers who made possible the construction of this replica of the freedom schooner *Amistad*.

DEBT RELIEF

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

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I am here tonight to address the issue of debt relief for Africa, particularly as we are on the cusp of considering the fiscal year 2002 foreign operations appropriations bill.

There are many reasons why debt relief is important and critical to the United States. I believe we not only have a moral obligation but an economic impetus to ensure that we share a world that is economically prosperous, educated and healthy. As we have seen in recent years, health and financial problems are not constrained by regional boundaries. That is why I, and many of my colleagues, worked to increase funding in the foreign operations bill for HIV/AIDS and infectious disease programs, debt relief, basic education, child survival, and micro-enterprise programs, among others.

Although details have not been provided, I am pleased to note that President Bush is thinking about innovative ways to address the issue of poverty and debt relief. It was reported he intends to push the World Bank to extend more grants instead of loans to developing countries as a way to reduce their debt burden. I believe this effort is a step in the right direction. However, it demands we remain committed in word and deed to ensuring

that additional resources are provided to assist in any effort to provide debt relief to countries most in need.

Mr. Speaker, I am a strong advocate for providing resources to developing countries so that the residents will be afforded the same opportunities that we have here in America. Unfortunately, despite our efforts to provide development assistance and debt relief, many countries are crushed under the weight of debt burdens, a burden that profoundly affects the everyday health care and education needs of millions of families and children.

It is heartbreaking to know that approximately seven million children die each year as a result of the debt crisis. Further, more than 2.5 million children died in the year 2000 because debt repayments have diverted money away from investment in basic lifesaving health care. According to a recent report released by Oxfam International entitled "G-8: Failing the World's Children," poor countries are saving \$1 billion a year for schools and education, but 16 of the countries that get debt relief still spend more on debt than on health care for their citizens.

The report further emphasizes the role debt burdens have played in exacerbating the education crisis in developing countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. Of the 22 countries who have received debt relief under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries initiative, over half will spend more on debt than on primary education; and two-thirds will spend more servicing their debt than they spend on basic health care.

The report also highlighted the problem in Tanzania, where high school fees are preventing primary aged students from attending school. Although the country would like to get rid of the school fees and provide free universal primary education, they are hindered by their debt.

That is why I am pleased to be here to show my support and emphasize the change that can take place if my colleagues in Congress support the effort of the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) to implement reforms to reverse this devastating trend. Her bill, H.R. 1642, Debt Cancellation for the New Millennium Act, urges the President to work within the international financial and multilateral institutions to modify the HIPC initiative.

Specifically, the bill will work to ensure that the amount of debt relief provided by the IMF and World Bank under the initiative cancels 100 of the HIPC's debt burden, and to ensure that the provision of relief cannot be conditioned on a country's implementation of a structural adjustment or stabilization program of the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility of the IMF, which has had a history of further siphoning away funds from investments in health care and education.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I appreciate being afforded this opportunity to speak on this very important issue. I look forward to seeing this bill move through the House so that the positive changes can be made. As such, I urge my colleagues to support the economic livelihood and social well-being of our world's families and children.

LAUNCH OF THE SPACE SHUTTLE "ATLANTIS"

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

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, soon after I was appointed the only freshman member of the Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics of the Committee on Science, I determined to tour the Kennedy Space Center and witness the launch of a manned mission to space.

Just before dawn on Thursday, July 12, I fulfilled that goal and was left not only with a profound sense of appreciation for those who make our space program work, but also with an enhanced sense of pride in being an American.

We arrived at Cape Canaveral at midnight in the company of 9-year veteran NASA Administrator Daniel Goldin. On the way to the launch site, our group of seven Members of Congress and their staffs was confronted with the sight of the Shuttle *Atlantis*, just one mile away. The shuttle and booster rockets stood straight up, steaming in the darkness, illuminated by billion-watt searchlights.

With its 18 million pounds of hardware, fuel, and payload, the bright white craft stood, as Astronaut Edward Lu told me that evening, "creaking and steaming like an animal waiting to leap into space."

Moments later, shortly after 1 a.m., an attack helicopter appeared, Mr. Speaker, flying low, search lights and guns sweeping the road between the astronauts' residence building and the 1 A launch site.

□ 2215

After the gunship completed its reconnaissance, the bus carrying the five brave astronauts of STS-104 sped past our group. With all the enthusiasm of schoolchildren seeing Santa at the Macy's Parade, seven Members of Congress frantically waved as the bus conveying the crew sped past on its way to the launch tower.

From the launch area, we traveled to the Apollo Center where the viewing stands were already filled with family members and friends of the crew, anxiously milling about in nervous conversation. We took our seats.

With the 4:30 a.m. announcement that we were "go for launch" booming over the public address system, the clock began to run.

At 5 minutes to launch, the "Star Spangled Banner" blared out of the

speakers at the viewing stand, and all those in attendance solemnly rose to their feet.

Mr. Speaker, the phrase "the rockets' red glare" froze in those morning hours in my mind as I listened to our national anthem. I thought of another night sky some 150 years ago by the light of rockets of a different sort when Francis Scott Key penned those magnificent lines about the United States of America.

The rocket cleared the tower. Moments after, a burst of light appeared before the gantry way. The moment the main orbiter engines reached the top of the tower, Mr. Speaker, the humid Florida night sky turned as bright as day. The same instant, the sound with all its earthshaking force struck our location like a hurricane. The Earth shook and an explosion of hot air rushed past. I felt as if the wind had been knocked out of me, the sound only becoming louder as the rocket climbed in the early morning sky.

Mr. Speaker, it was as though the Earth gave birth to a piece of sun and was sending it home. *Atlantis* seemed almost lazy in its rate of ascent. As the ship climbed, the light from the rocket which had, at first, shone dimly like the dawn, turned to midday brightness, revealing a blue sky and leaving shadows on the landscape.

I turned to look at my wife. Karen stood with wet eyes in that other worldly brilliance. I was nearly overcome with emotion. But there was still serious work to be done.

The shuttle climbed, leaving in its wake a sycamore-like column of smoke that seemed a pillar holding heaven itself. When the vehicle jettisoned its temporary booster rockets the crowd broke out into applause, but NASA Administrator Daniel Goldin would have none of it. His demeanor remained silent and stern. He explained that he did not celebrate launches until 8 minutes and 30 seconds into the launch. At that time the main engine cutoff occurred and the astronauts safely reached orbit.

As the light faded and the sky returned to the darkness of night, *Atlantis* appeared as a red dot disappearing into the Northeast sky. Still visible 160 miles away, we heard the words "main engine cutoff" on the public address system. The entire crowd broke into applause, relief and tears.

Later that morning I had the honor of speaking to over 100 mission specialists in the Firing Room. I would have called it mission control, but I learned that title belongs in Houston.

I made a few comments to those Purdue graduates on hand and then told all the heroes wearing headsets how the words of the national anthem that morning had struck me. I thanked them for their professionalism, for another safe launch, and for the inspiration which their teamwork and their