HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, July 26, 2001

The House met at 10 a.m.

The Reverend Monsignor James G. Kelly, St. Margaret’s Church, Buffalo, New York, offered the following prayer:

Heavenly Father, Lord of creation, all praise and thanks to You for the commission and gifts which You have given to us Your children to continue Your work in the world through the formation and fostering of civilization on this earth. Praise and thanks to You for this blessed Republic of ours and for the women and men who serve willingly and generously in its governance. Look with favor on the elected Members of this House of Representatives, bless them and guide them that they may not only enact laws that are just but also be the voice of those who have no voice, the most vulnerable and marginal of our society. Help these men and women to be persons who lead through the example of honesty, reverence for our traditions and integrity. Praise and thanks to You, our God, forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day’s proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAFalce) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. LAFalce led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York (Mr. LAFalce) will be recognized for 1 minute. All other 1-minutes will be postponed until the end of the day.

WELCOMING THE REVEREND MONSIGNOR JAMES G. KELLY

Mr. LAFalce. Mr. Speaker, I want to both welcome and thank Monsignor Jim Kelly from St. Margaret’s Roman Catholic Church on Hertel Avenue in Buffalo, New York, for coming here this morning and offering the opening prayer.

When I was a very young man coming out of law school, I was hired by one of the most prominent firms in Buffalo. Jackie, Fleischman, Kelly Swart, and Ausberger. It was Monsignor Kelly’s dad, Harry Kelly, one of the best trial lawyers western New York has ever seen, who gave me my initial start. His sister Therese and her husband Tom bought a home just two doors away from the home that I lived in on Starin Avenue in the Town of Tonawanda.

The name Kelly is very, very Irish, but he ministers with great care and love and compassion to the parishioners of St. Margaret’s, which is over 70 percent Italian American. He, in addition to that, tries, probably harder than anyone else, to promote peace and justice within the Diocese of Buffalo, because he is the Chairman of the Peace and Justice Commission for the Diocese of Buffalo.

Monsignor Kelly, we welcome you here today and we also say to you, one day late, Happy Birthday.

Mr. LAFalce. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to yield the floor to the gentleman from California (Ms. Sanchez) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Ms. Sanchez) each will control 30 minutes.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to yield one-half of my time to the gentleman from California (Mr. Thomas). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to yield one-half of my time to the gentleman from California (Mr. Levin) the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Trade of the Committee on Ways and Means and that he be permitted to yield the time as he sees fit.

When I was part of the first trade delegation ever to go to Vietnam under the leadership of then chairman of the Subcommittee on Trade Mr. Gibbons of Florida, we ventured to Hanoi and to Ho Chi Minh City. Although conditions, especially in the north of Vietnam, were relatively bleak, even at that time you could see the potential of then more than 77 million individuals who had an extremely high literacy rate and who seemed to be more than willing to work hard. The thing that struck me the most was the fact that there was an enormous number of foreigners in the country working on various trade arrangements. What was most striking is that virtually none of them were American. It was a clear indication that Vietnam, notwithstanding the difficulties we have with the government structure and notwithstanding the concerns that many of us have about the complete ability to account for our servicemen and women missing in action, that the United States if we continued our then current position was going to miss out; miss out not only in terms of economic opportunities but miss out in shaping this country which I believe will have a significant and positive impact in Southeast Asia.

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DISAPPROVAL OF NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS TREATMENT TO PRODUCTS OF VIETNAM

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the previous order of the House, I call up the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 55) disapproving the extension of the waiver authority contained in section 402(c) of the Trade Act of 1974 with respect to Vietnam, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The text of H.J. Res. 55 is as follows:

H.J. Res. 55

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress does not approve the extension of the authority contained in section 402(c) of the Trade Act of 1974 recommended by the President to the Congress on June 1, 2001, with respect to Vietnam.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to House Joint Resolution 55 and, therefore, in support of extending Vietnam’s Jackson-Vanik waiver. I believe this waiver represents the best hope for continued political and economic reform in Vietnam and, therefore, greater market access for American companies in one of Southeast Asia’s most important emerging economies.

These three key issues come to bear on this question: Has Vietnam made progress in emigration? Have we continued despite great difficulty improving and committing ourselves to accounting for our servicemen still missing in action? And on free and equal access to trade and investment opportunities for American companies?

In each case, I believe the answer is yes. As we enter a new decade of bilateral cooperation, efforts to normalize relationships on both sides are bearing fruit.

Mr. Speaker, I was part of the first trade delegation ever to go to Vietnam under the leadership of then chairman of the Subcommittee on Trade Mr. Gibbons of Florida. We ventured to Hanoi and to Ho Chi Minh City. Although conditions, especially in the north of Vietnam, were relatively bleak, even at that time you could see the potential of then more than 77 million individuals who had an extremely high literacy rate and who seemed to be more than willing to work hard. The thing that struck me the most was the fact that there was an enormous number of foreigners in the country working on various trade arrangements. What was most striking is that virtually none of them were American. It was a clear indication that Vietnam, notwithstanding the difficulties we have with the government structure and notwithstanding the concerns that many of us have about the complete ability to account for our servicemen and women missing in action, that the United States if we continued our then current position was going to miss out; miss out not only in terms of economic opportunities but miss out in shaping this country which I believe will have a significant and positive impact in Southeast Asia.

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