

worked hard to bring all the stakeholders together to work out a comprehensive plan to reform the railroad retirement system.

I am quite pleased that this legislation represents the product of that work. By diversifying the investment vehicles for retirement accounts, this legislation improves retirement benefits and reduces taxes on railroad employers. This sensible legislation is supported by both railroad management and most labor unions.

Last year, this House overwhelmingly passed similar legislation, but the Senate failed to act on it. Let's not make our railroad retirees and their families wait any longer for this needed reform. I urge my colleagues in both chambers to support quick passage and enactment of this legislation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SUNUNU). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1140, as amended.

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. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, on that, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 384, nays 33, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 305]

YEAS—384

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Allen
Andrews
Army
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldacci
Baldwin
Barcia
Barr
Barrett
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggart
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)

Bryant
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Castle
Chambliss
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Collins
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cooksey
Costello
Coyne
Crane
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cubin
Culberson
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt

DeLauro
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Farr
Fattah
Ferguson
Filner
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Frank
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrist
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon

Goss
Graham
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grucci
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Harman
Hart
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hill
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Insole
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kerns
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kleczka
Knollenberg
Kucinich
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)

Lucas (OK)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Mascara
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCreery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Mica
Millender-
Holt
McDonald
Miller, George
Mink
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Morella
Murtha
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercatt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Oliver
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Platts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roukema

NAYS—33

Ballenger
Chabot
Cox
DeLay
DeMint
Flake
Frelinghuysen
Hefley
Herger

Hoekstra
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kolbe
Largent
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Myrick
Paul

Pence
Pitts
Rohrabacher
Royce
Schaffer
Sensenbrenner
Shadegg
Shays
Smith (MI)

Stenholm
Sununu
Tancredo
Taylor (MS)
Thomas
Weldon (FL)

Cramer
Hastings (FL)
Hutchinson
Hyde
Jones (OH)
Leach

Lipinski
Markey
Moran (VA)
Nadler
Oxley
Peterson (MN)

Spence
Stark
Toomey
Watson (CA)

NOT VOTING—16

□ 1956

Mr. THOMAS and Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. BLUNT changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. WATSON of California. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 305, had I not been detained at a speaking event, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall No. 305.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1140, the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SUNUNU). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alaska?

There was no objection.

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.

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

(Mr. SMITH of Michigan addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

□ 2000

BONUSES FOR TOP U.S. POSTAL SERVICE EXECUTIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHUSTER). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take just a few minutes tonight to talk about the raises that the executives in the post office decided to give themselves, which is kind of ironic when small businesses in America, as well as those who need to send out flyers about their businesses and what they are hoping to do to increase their business, are paying the rates.

Let me give an example. I have a Washington Post article that ran last week, and the first part of the article says, "The U.S. Postal Service is starting at a \$2 billion deficit this year, yet the postmaster general has told its top managers that they could see performance bonuses of up to 25 percent of their salaries."

Now, Mr. Speaker, I think when an agency or a business, whatever it might be, is losing a projected \$2 billion this year, yet they are giving bonuses to their top management of 25 percent, with the taxpayers of this country who use the postal system paying the freight for that increase, there is something wrong.

The second part of the paragraph says, "The postal service has increased postal rates twice this year, but United States Postal Service officials are still projecting a deficit of \$1.6 billion to \$2.4 billion, blaming higher fuel costs and increasing competition from online services."

Mr. Speaker, the reason I wanted to come forward is because in the year 2000, the post office ended the year with a \$1.9 million loss, yet that same year, the year 2000, they paid out \$197 million in bonuses to employees. Again, I came to the floor tonight because I think there is something seriously wrong when the U.S. Postal Service is losing that kind of money yet paying those kind of bonuses.

In this great Nation that we live, America, we are usually rewarded for being successful, not for losing money and then charging the customer the rates they have been charging. Let me read a couple other points to my colleagues.

This is from the Federal Times Postal News, and it says "The outlook may appear sour for this year for the U.S. Postal Service, which is facing a potential \$2 billion deficit, but many postal service executives may be on the brink of a banner year. Postmaster General John Potter told top postal executives if the postal service continues increasing productivity this year, their bonuses could amount to 25 percent of their salaries."

He says they are increasing productivity, yet they are still losing between \$1 billion and \$2 billion. That is kind of laughable to me, quite frankly, Mr. Speaker. Let me also mention that in 2000, which I mentioned earlier, they paid out over \$208 million while losing money.

Mr. Speaker, I guess the reason I wanted to come to the floor tonight is simply to point out that the American people are looking to those of us in the United States Congress to tell the post office to get their act straight, to start serving the people and making some money, and then maybe those bonuses will be worth it.

I have put in a resolution that would deal with this. It is a nonbinding resolution, quite frankly, but it would give Members of the House a chance to come to the floor and talk about the fact that they are not worthy of this kind of increase in their bonuses, in my opinion.

I will make quick reference to a Washington Times article of this past Friday called "Going Postal Bonus," and it talks about just how absolutely ridiculous it is that the post office is giving themselves this kind of bonus and raise when they are losing money.

So, Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would just like to say to my fellow colleagues in the United States House of Representatives that I hope my colleagues will support my nonbinding resolution so we can come to the floor of the House and speak on behalf of those small businesses and patrons of the United States Postal Service who are paying a whole lot in increases while the executives, who are losing money, up to \$2 billion, are giving themselves a bonus.

As my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT), would say, shame on them and shame on us if we do not debate this on the floor of the House.

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

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

TRIBUTE TO ISABEL BRIGGS MYERS

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

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about an interesting conference that will soon take place in my congressional district. On September 20 and 22, 2001, Hartwick College in Oneonta, New York, is sponsoring a symposium in honor of a truly remarkable woman: Isabel Briggs Myers. Isabel Briggs Myers devoted more than half her lifetime to the observation, study, and measurement of personality and gave us the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, the most widely used personality instrument in the world.

The story of Isabel Myers and the Type Indicator is unique in the history

of psychology and shows how much a single individual can achieve in the face of formidable obstacles. The story begins with Isabel's mother, Katharine Cook Briggs, a thinker, a reader, and a quiet observer who became intrigued with the similarities and differences in human personality. Katharine Cook Briggs became interested in the work of a Swiss psychologist named Carl Jung. She passed that interest on to her daughter, Isabel.

Isabel Briggs, after being home schooled except for a year in public school, entered Swarthmore College at age 17 and graduated first in her class in 1919. At the end of her junior year, she married Clarence Myers. Until the outbreak of World War II, she functioned as a mother and homemaker although she found time to publish two successful mystery novels.

The outbreak of World War II stirred her desire to contribute to the national effort. With the departure of much of the male workforce into the armed services and the emergence of many women new to the industrial workplace to fill their jobs, she saw a place where she could help. She was convinced that an understanding for human personality differences could help a person find a successful and rewarding kind of job and avoid unnecessary stress and conflict. Having long since absorbed her mother's admiration of Jungian typology, she determined to devise a method of making the theory of practical use. Thus was born the idea of the Type Indicator.

With no formal training in psychology, with no academic sponsorship or research grants, Isabel Myers began the painstaking task of developing a set of questions that would tap the attitudes, feelings, perceptions, and behaviors of the different psychological types as she and her mother had come to understand them. A habitual reader, she haunted libraries and taught herself what she needed to know of statistics and test construction. She persuaded countless school principals in eastern Pennsylvania to allow her to test their students, and she spent many a long evening scoring questions and tabulating data.

Isabel Myers Briggs spent decades working to perfect the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator. At the age of 82, she was still at work on a revised manual for the indicator, long after she was profoundly weakened by her final illness. Today, the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator has been translated into over 30 languages and is used by career counselors, colleges and universities, the Department of Defense, and numerous corporations.

On September 22, 2001, Hartwick College will confer, posthumously, an honorary doctorate degree to Isabel Briggs Myers. It is well deserved.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would like to bid the symposium attendees and