

economic growth and create the incentives to bring people back to work because the people who are losing their jobs across Pennsylvania, they do not want to know how long they can stay out of work; they want to know how quickly they can get back to work.

Mr. Speaker, it is our responsibility to help create an environment where that is possible. The President has called for an economic stimulus package. This Chamber has passed one, but the Democratic majority in the other Chamber insists on bickering and wasting time when Americans need the opportunity to get back to work.

Some on the other side would like to load this up with government spending, which may be nice pork barrel politics in their district, but it will not get Americans back to work. I urge the other Chamber to adopt an economic stimulus package, and do it now.

EXPORTING OUR FUTURE

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

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, America is consistently the world's largest agricultural exporter. America generated \$50 billion in exports last year and is expected to generate another \$53 billion in exports this year. Passing Trade Promotion Authority will expand U.S. markets even further and provide a necessary step for America's continued economic growth.

Since TPA expired in 1994, U.S. agricultural exports have increasingly faced onerous trade barriers that threaten both the farm economy and our entire balance of trade.

American farmers depend on being able to export their products and crops to the rest of the world; and with 96 percent of the world's population living outside of the U.S. borders, there were billions of potential customers of our bounty. Additionally, soybean farmers in my home State of Missouri send more than 50 percent of their products overseas.

Passing H.R. 3005 will open the doors to increased exports and make it easier to forge market-opening agreements on agriculture with our trading partners. Let us pass Trade Promotion Authority and unleash the vast potential of America's agriculture sector.

PORTABLE SYSTEMS FOR DETECTION OF NUCLEAR, CHEMICAL, AND BIOLOGICAL AGENTS ON DISPLAY

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

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, there is a great deal of concern all across the country and across

the world about how we can detect the evidence of chemical or biological agents in our midst.

Today for 3 hours at this very moment in the Rayburn foyer, I have assembled 19 corporations who largely with defense dollars in the past have developed real systems. These are portable systems that can be used and are being used to detect the presence of chemical or biological agents or even small nuclear agents. These devices have been paid for with taxpayer dollars. It shows that Congress has been on the cutting edge of making sure that we have the proper means of protecting our people as these kinds of threats emerge.

I would encourage my colleagues to travel to the Rayburn foyer today, and I invite the press and public to see what the American people have done with their dollars to allow us to be able to respond to the kinds of threats that America is currently experiencing.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the NBC Industry Group, the Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Industry Group, who has put together this assemblage of these 19 major corporations.

DEFERRED INSPECTION PROCESS IS FLAWED

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

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, each year some 75 million individuals enter the United States and are inspected at our major airports. It is estimated that about 10,000 of these have inadequate documents to justify their existence in this country, but are allowed to enter anyway under a deferred system in which they are asked to report back.

Recently, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice issued a report from which I will quote the executive summary: "We found that nearly 11 percent of individuals paroled into the country under the deferred inspections process failed to appear for the completion of their inspection." That would mean some 979 individuals did not appear for their deferred inspections. It continues: "This is a conservative estimate, however, based upon the fact that we were unable to determine the outcome of 20 percent of the cases selected due to inadequate records."

They give the statistics, and they say the importance of follow-up action is evidenced by the results of our analysis which revealed that among those who failed to appear, INS inspectors identified over 50 percent as either having criminal records or immigration violations at the time of entry. They also point out that nine committed serious aggravated felonies after they were paroled into our country. They point out

that the INS continues to use this faulty information.

Mr. President, you will be in my State tonight to reassure the Nation. To make us feel secure, do something about the fiasco that exists in the INS.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the pending business is the question of the Speaker's approval of the Journal of the last day's proceedings.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. RAHALL. 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 363, nays 47, answered "present" 1, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 433]

YEAS—363

Abercrombie	Clyburn	Goodlatte
Ackerman	Coble	Gordon
Akin	Collins	Goss
Allen	Combust	Graham
Andrews	Condit	Granger
Armey	Cox	Graves
Baca	Coyne	Green (WI)
Bachus	Cramer	Greenwood
Baker	Crenshaw	Grucci
Baldacci	Crowley	Gutknecht
Baldwin	Culberson	Hall (OH)
Ballenger	Cummings	Hall (TX)
Barcia	Cunningham	Hansen
Barr	Davis (CA)	Harman
Barrett	Davis (FL)	Hart
Bartlett	Davis (IL)	Hastings (WA)
Barton	Davis, Jo Ann	Hayes
Bass	Deal	Hayworth
Becerra	DeGette	Herger
Bentsen	DeLauro	Hill
Bereuter	DeMint	Hilleary
Berkley	Deutsch	Hinchey
Berman	Diaz-Balart	Hinojosa
Berry	Dicks	Hobson
Biggert	Dingell	Hoeffel
Billirakis	Doggett	Holden
Bishop	Dooley	Holt
Blagojevich	Doolittle	Honda
BlumenaUER	Doyle	Hooley
Blunt	Dreier	Horn
Boehlert	Duncan	Hostettler
Boehner	Dunn	Houghton
Bonilla	Edwards	Hoyer
Bono	Ehlers	Hunter
Boswell	Ehrlich	Hyde
Boucher	Emerson	Inslee
Boyd	Engel	Isakson
Brady (TX)	Eshoo	Israel
Brown (FL)	Etheridge	Issa
Brown (OH)	Evans	Istook
Brown (SC)	Everett	Jackson (IL)
Bryant	Farr	Jackson-Lee
Buyer	Fattah	(TX)
Callahan	Ferguson	Jenkins
Calvert	Flake	John
Camp	Fletcher	Johnson (CT)
Cannon	Foley	Johnson (IL)
Cantor	Forbes	Johnson, E. B.
Capito	Fossella	Johnson, Sam
Capps	Frank	Jones (NC)
Cardin	Frelinghuysen	Jones (OH)
Carson (IN)	Gallegly	Kanjorski
Carson (OK)	Gekas	Kaptur
Castle	Gibbons	Keller
Chabot	Gilchrest	Kelly
Chambliss	Gillmor	Kennedy (RI)
Clay	Gilman	Kerns
Clayton	Gonzalez	Kildee
Clement	Goode	Kind (WI)