Finally, it is important to note that those few California industrial banks currently choosing to offer NOW accounts to individuals and charitable organizations are subject to regulations, including standard reserve requirements, promulgated by the Federal Reserve System. In permitting these industrial banks to also offer NOW accounts to business entities, H.R. 974 changes none of these requirements.

I thank the distinguished Manager for permitting me to make this clarification and for his support of fairness and equity for California’s industrial banks.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I strongly oppose H.R. 974, the Small Business Checking Act of 2001, which represents an example of mixed-up budget priorities. It is particularly inappropriate to consider this extraordinarily unbalanced legislation under suspension of the rules, denying my colleagues who are not members of the Financial Services Committee an opportunity to have their concerns addressed.

I agree that the Depression-era ban on interest-bearing business checking accounts serves no public policy purpose, and I would have supported repeal of the prohibition, provided it had been accomplished in a clean bill. However, I cannot in good conscience support this bill because it contains a provision that results in a transfer of taxpayer money to a very small segment of the country’s largest and most powerful depository institutions, while other budget priorities are left unfunded or underfunded.

The provision permitting the Federal Reserve banks to pay interest on the sterile reserves maintained by depository institutions in Federal Reserve Banks will result in the annual transfer of about $100 million in real taxpayer dollars to about 1700 of the approximate 21,000 depository institutions in this country. Thirty of the largest, most powerful financial institutions will receive one-third of the annual transfer of about $100 million in real tax dollars to the Federal Reserve Banks will pay out each year.

The Administration has proposed a broad-based tax cut proposal that will consume $2 trillion of the budget surplus. We do not know how we will pay for the President’s tax cut, while meeting the other budget priorities of the Administration, addressing critical needs of the American public, paying down the debt and protecting Social Security and Medicare. Yet, the Small Business Checking Act will make the job harder by using $1.1 billion of the surplus over ten years to provide a benefit to a very small subset of the American taxpayers. The $1.1 billion could be put to better use by providing adequate funding for combating AIDS in Africa or restoring part of the $2 billion in housing cuts the Administration has proposed or, even, tax relief for the average taxpayer.

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

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Shays). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Oxley) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 974, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read:

Amend the title so as to read: “A bill to repeal the prohibition on the payment of interest on demand deposits, to increase the number of interaccount transfers which may be made from business accounts at depository institutions, to authorize the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to pay interest on reserves, and for other purposes.”

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRINTING OF REVISED AND UPDATED VERSION OF “WOMEN IN CONGRESS, 1917–1990”

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 66) authorizing the printing of a revised and updated version of the House document entitled “Women in Congress, 1917–1990”.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. Con. Res. 66

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. PRINTING OF REVISED VERSION OF “WOMEN IN CONGRESS, 1917–1990”.

(a) In General.—An updated version of House Document 191–238, entitled “Women in Congress, 1917–1990” (as revised by the Library of Congress), shall be printed as a House document by the Public Printer, with illustrations and suitable binding, under the direction of the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives.

(b) Number of Copies.—In addition to the usual number, there shall be printed 30,700 copies of the document referred to in subsection (a), of which—

(1) 25,000 shall be for the use of the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives; and

(2) 5,700 shall be for the use of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Ney) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Hoyer) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Ney).

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

Mr. Speaker, before us today we have House Concurrent Resolution 66. It is my pleasure to be here today to speak on behalf of this bill authorizing the printing of this rich history of women in Congress. It is also timely, as we now have a record number of 74 women serving in both the House and the Senate in the 107th Congress. Sixty-one women, including two delegates, currently serve as Members of the House of Representatives, and 13 women serve as Members of the U.S. Senate.

The first woman elected to Congress was Jeanette Rankin, a Republican from Montana. It is not that I planned it that way, Mr. Speaker, but a Republican from Montana served in the House. She was elected on November 9, 1916. Amazingly, this was almost 4 years before American women won the right to vote in 1920. Since that time, a total of 208 women have served in Congress with distinction.

Ms. ROSE-LEHTINEN. There was no objection.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to join the chairman of the committee as an original cosponsor of House Concurrent Resolution 66, and I am proud to speak in favor of its passage. This resolution authorizes the printing of a document which chronicles the contributions of women serving in this great body. It provides interesting facts about their backgrounds and their careers, which have inspired many, including me, to run for Congress and serve the American people.

It talks about women, such as my predecessor, Ruth Bryan Owen. She was the first woman Member from Florida. I am proud to be the second woman Member from Florida. She served from 1929 to 1933, and she was, as this book points out, the daughter of the peerless leader, three-time Presidential nominee William Jennings Bryan.

We have had women such as Corrine Chairborne Lindy Boggs, who was the first woman from Louisiana to serve in this body. In fact, the Ladies’ Reading Room is named, from the district of Louisiana, elected in March 1973, and honored this body with her presence for many years.

When she was first elected to fill the seat of her late husband, she was thoroughly familiar with the world of Capitol Hill and Louisiana issues because she had worked side by side with her husband, a 14-term representative and a majority leader.

Lindy Boggs used this experience to serve the people of Louisiana, and we are proud that the Ladies’ Reading Room is under her name and that the administrator of that room, Susan Dean, very proudly is part of that women’s history in Congress.

There have also been trail blazers, Mr. Speaker, such as Edith Rogers. She was a representative from Massachusetts who served on the Committee of Veterans’ Affairs in the 80th and 83rd Congress. She served with the American Red Cross in the care of disabled World War I veterans and served as the personal representative of President Harding and President Coolidge before disabled veterans; and interestingly,
she checked herself into a Boston hospital under an assumed name to avoid the publicity of her arrest, and she died while serving in this Chamber. She was actually reelected during that time on September 10, 1960.

She remains to this day the longest serving woman Member in Congress, 17 terms after replacing her husband.

Then there is the story that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Ney) talked about of Jeannette Rankin, Republican of Montana, the first woman Member of the House, who voted against U.S. involvement in World War I, was defeated after that vote, and then she came back, voted against U.S. involvement in World War II and was defeated again.

Now, there is a very interesting history of women in Congress, Mr. Speaker, and with the gentleman’s request to reprint “The Women in Congress, 1917–1990,” we will be missing a piece of our Nation’s history.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to support this concurrent resolution introduced during Women’s History Month by my distinguished friend, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR).

The gentlewoman has consistently led this House on issues related to women. I want to thank her for introducing this resolution, highlighting the need to revise and reprint this important volume to which the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. Ros-Lehtinen) has already referred.

I also want to thank the chairman for his strong support and for bringing the measure to the floor so quickly. Since the publication of “Women in Congress,” the number of women who have served has risen by more than 61 percent, from 12 women in 1917 to 208 today. That is a remarkable rise in just 11 years.

It demonstrates, Mr. Speaker, the profound contribution that American women are now able to make to the public life of our great country, and indeed that they have made throughout the history of this Nation. We must remember that it was not always so.

There is an extraordinary woman whose name is Margaret Brent. Margaret Brent was one of the first women lawyers in the colony, one of the first women landholders. She comes from Maryland, St. Mary’s County, and she was the adviser to our governor back in the 17th century.

She was made a member of the Governor’s Council; added to the legislature, but they would not give her a vote. They would not give her a vote, of course, because she was a woman. She is not in this book; but if she lived today, she clearly would be.

We must remember that for too long we discriminated against women in this Nation. It is almost hard to believe that it was not until the third decade of the last century that women were given the vote in America by constitutional amendment.

Although the 19th Congress includes a record 74 women, Mr. Speaker, there were no women, not one, in the 1st Congress or the 14th or the 24th, or the 44th, or even the 64th Congress. 128 years into the history of the Congress of the United States.

Not until, Mr. Speaker, the 65th Congress, that met in 1917, during the 129th year, did a woman, Jeannette Rankin of Montana, take the oath of office as a Representative. It was not until 1922, during the 67th Congress, that a woman, Rebecca Felton of Georgia, took the oath as a Senator.

Of the more than 11,600 individuals who have served in the two Houses since 1789, fewer than 2 percent have been women.

Ironically, when Representative Rankin first took her seat in this House, women had not yet secured the right to vote nationwide.

□ 1645

This most cherished right of citizenship was not guaranteed for all American women until the ratification of the 19th Amendment in 1920. How stark a fact, Mr. Speaker, that is. We quote, and I do as well, Jefferson’s historic observation that all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights. What a lesson it is for us that even in stirring rhetoric, our vision can be limited. Even at a time when we think we are reaching out to all, our rhetoric may exclude many. It is a lesson for us, because clearly Thomas Jefferson was one of the great democrats with a small “D” in the history of the world. I do not use the word “woman” and “gentlewoman” as a term of endearment that we use to speak of one another, but no one ought to misread that phrase. She is strong, she is courageous, she is tough, she is focused, and she is effective. She has added to this institution, as so many of the women in this book have. Mr. Speaker, she is the dean, the senior, not the oldest, she stresses, but the dean of the Democratic women in the House of Representatives.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend from Maryland for those overly generous introductory remarks. I will read them in my lower moments.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of Concurrent Resolution 66 and offer my deep appreciation to the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mr. Hoyle), who is the ranking member of the subcommittee that is moving this legislation to the floor. I thank him for his consistent and strong and forceful support of women’s issues here in this Congress, including the publication of the History of Women’s Service to our Nation at the Federal level.
I would also like to thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY). Ohio is the first State in the Union through Oberlin College to admit women to higher education. We thank both of these really wonderful men for allowing us—the women of America—to walk alongside them as we move onward in this 21st century. If other matters in this institution flow through such capable hands as the gentleman’s from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) and the gentleman’s from Ohio (Mr. NEY), I think we could move other bills through this Congress in a more expedient fashion. The entire Nation would be more properly served.

Mr. Speaker, let me point out that 11 years ago when the 101st Congress marked the bicentenary of this institution, the volume that the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) referenced, Women in Congress, 1917 to 1990, was published. The second most senior Congresswoman in the House then, Congresswoman Lindy Boggs of Louisiana, who later was appointed as the first woman Ambassador to the Vatican, took responsibility for the printing of that document.

Since that time, another 79 women have served. Thus a new edition of Women of Congress will gather in one updated volume information for teachers, students and future Members of this body, information about the 208 women out of the nearly 12,000 Americans who have served in this institution to date, throughout all of America’s history, including the 61 who now serve here in the House.

Mr. Speaker, I see that the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) and the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) are here with us this afternoon. They really are a part of a very new, but growing and important part of American history.

We currently have 74 women serving in both the House and the Senate. Mr. Speaker, this would actually be a reprint of that original version, and the resolution for this was entered this past March during Women’s History Month.

Let me say it is a particular privilege to remind our colleagues that this resolution is cosponsored by every single woman serving in the House, as well as every other single Member of the House Committee on Administration. I deeply thank every one of them, especially the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), who has been a force inside this institution for equal voices for women, and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) for allowing us to participate in this introduction and passage today.

During the first 128 years of America’s history, no woman served in either House of this Congress for nearly a century and a quarter. Finally, in the early years of this past century, the 20th century, after decades of struggle for women’s political and social equality, women were born. In 1917, Jeannette Rankin of Montana became the first woman to serve in this House of Representatives, and then 5 years later, Rebecca Felton of Georgia became the first woman Senator. So, as we look at the entire history, the written word, and the spoken word of women in political environments is still very fresh and very new.

Since Representatives Rankin and Felton broke the congressional gender barrier, dozens of women have followed in their footsteps. We wait for the day when it will be thousands.

Mr. Speaker, as we enter the 21st century, the time has come to update and reprint “Women in Congress.” With it America marks the progresional, historical contribution that women are making in this most democratic legislative body on Earth.

I am confident that a revised volume will quickly become, like the previous edition, a tremendous historical resource and serve to inspire careers across America. I think we ought to support and thank the chairman of the House, and the Speaker, and the chairman of the Senate. These women and all women serve in Congress as role models for current and future generations of girls and women.

We want and need women to pursue public service in all segments of government, especially in the House and Senate. We are 61 strong in the House and 13 in the Senate, which makes up 74, and we want to see those numbers grow. As the cochair of the Congressional Caucus on Women’s Issues, we are certainly the voice of American women, monitoring legislation that addresses their health, education, children, child care and family needs.

Women have come to appreciate the advocacy of our work. While we have achieved many victories since 1917, Mr. Speaker, we still have a long way to go, especially in the area of pay equity and health research and delivery.

Today being Pay Equity Day, Congress has not been able to successfully pass legislation to make sure that women receive equal pay for comparable work. So our job is not over. We will return until our daughters and granddaughters obtain the right to be paid equally for comparable work.

Mr. Speaker, we thank all of the outstanding men who have brought this to the floor today. Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA). Mrs. MORELLA. It is a pleasure for me to appear; Mr. Speaker, to express my support for this concurrent resolution.

I want to thank my colleague, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), for bringing the issue to the floor. I
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Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) for introducing it.

Ms. KAPTUR, for introducing it.

I thank the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) for handling the bill on the majority side.

One hundred years ago, the 101st Congress printed “Women in Congress, 1917–1990,” a collection of photographs and biographies of the 129 women who had served in the House and Senate.

Since 1989, 79 women have been elected to Congress. Printing a new edition of “Women in Congress” makes sense. It would update this historical information for teachers, students, and others about the 236 women who have served to date, including the 61 now in the House and 13 in the Senate.

Mention has been made by my colleague about the first woman who was elected to Congress. Interestingly, she was a Republican, Jeannette Rankin from the State of Montana, who was elected before women had the right to vote. They could vote in her State, but they could not vote nationally until 1920. Incidentally, she voted against two world wars, so she was an historic figure.

There was Edith Nourse Rogers, who holds the record for length of service by a woman in Congress, 35 years in the House.

But Mr. Speaker, we need to also do some correcting in the new edition. For instance, my colleague, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN), was actually elected in 1989, and she is the first Hispanic woman elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.

Equally necessary as recognizing trailblazers is recognizing the women who, in 2001, fill only 13 percent of the elected Federal positions. So even though we have added a lot of women, we still only have 13 percent of elected Federal positions.

I really believe that despite this disparity in representation, these women in Congress also serve as role models. I think it is very important that young women who aspire to reach the heights that their talents will allow them to. It is important that we nurture in these extraordinary American women the ability to succeed; the ability to make a very significant contribution; the ability to be equal, as Jefferson surely would have said today.

So I am pleased to rise in support of this resolution. It is appropriate, it is timely, and it is important for all Americans.

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

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHAYS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 66. The question was on the motion. The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair’s prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include therein extraneous material on the subject of H. Con. Res. 66, the concurrent resolution just considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Florida?

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Speaker declares the House in recess until approximately 6 p.m. Accordingly (at 5 o’clock and 8 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6 p.m.