



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 107th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 148

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 2002

No. 19

House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 28, 2002.

I hereby appoint the Honorable MICHAEL K. SIMPSON to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer: Lord of light and majesty, a few weeks ago this Chamber prayed for Your blessing and protection upon the Olympic Winter Games before the torch was lighted. We confess that often enough we cry out to You when in need, and sometimes forget to return to You to offer thanks.

Today, Lord, we praise and thank You as the Lord God who made heaven and Earth, who granted peace and security to the Olympics in Salt Lake City.

We know You will bless and provide a just reward to the God-fearing people of Utah for all their labor in hosting the Olympics. We are grateful You have granted safe travel to all who attended the games, and brought them home to be received with joy and peace.

During the games, many young people around the globe came to see themselves as children of light, bringing new life and reconciliation to an aching world. May the Olympians throughout their lifetime be ambassadors of friendship and fair play beyond national borders. Knowing the importance of good order and abiding by the

rules, and having glimpsed the glory of a community born of freedom and excellence, may they bring to people of all ages a spirit that will build upon yesterday's joys and tomorrow's hopes for a world free of drugs, addictions, and compulsions, even that of always winning or being first.

We seek such freedom from You, now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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 pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. GANSKE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. GANSKE 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.

DEFENDING THE TRADITIONAL VALUES COALITION

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

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, last month we saw a clear example of irresponsible journalism. In January, National Public Radio aired a story that inappropriately linked the Traditional Values Coalition to the anthrax terror attacks against the Senate, but the NPR story did not present any credible evidence to support the awful association they suggested.

NPR's conduct is outrageous and ignores their basic responsibilities as

journalists: presenting the facts to the public accurately and without bias. There was no legitimate justification for including TVC in the story describing the anthrax investigation. The only plausible explanation is an attempt by NPR to practice guilt by association.

I have worked with the Traditional Values Coalition for many years. They are a principled, compassionate, Christian organization which speaks for 43,000 member churches from across the United States. The Traditional Values Coalition is dedicated to defending the sanctity of life and upholding the dignity of every individual.

NPR needs to hold itself to far higher standards. By inserting a group without any possible connection to the anthrax attack into its report, NPR raised serious questions about their presentation of the news. NPR should be cautious about the damage that can be done to a group's reputation by similar association.

The public should expect responsible reporting from NPR, and they ought to demand it of themselves.

EXPRESSING CONDOLENCES TO THE FAMILY OF DANIELLE VAN DAM, AND URGING MEMBERS TO JOIN THE CONGRESSIONAL MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN'S CAUCUS

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

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the Congressional Caucus on Missing and Exploited Children to express my condolences to the family and the friends of Danielle van Dam. As an activist on the issue of missing kids, far too often I have seen parents who have had to deal with this tragedy. I have seen communities mobilized to search for a child who has not come home from school or disappeared from home.

This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



Printed on recycled paper.

H635

We must continue to work hard to educate and protect America's children from exploitation. I urge all Members to go back to their offices and log onto www.missingkids.org and find out how we can talk to our children and what we can do to help in our communities. Our efforts to prevent crimes against children have not kept pace with the increasing vulnerability of our young citizens.

Please contact my office if Members are not already a member of the Congressional Caucus on Missing and Exploited Children. Our children, grandchildren, nieces and nephews are counting on Members to give them a voice in Washington, as are people like Ludwig Koons, who is being kept illegally in Italy with little or no help from the Italian Government or the United States State Department. We must bring our children home.

RECOGNIZING MIAMI DADE COMMUNITY COLLEGE FOR ITS PROGRAMS, INCLUDING THE MDCC SCHOOL OF JUSTICE

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to congratulate a special higher education center located in my congressional district, Miami Dade Community College, which operates six campuses, two major outreach centers, and additional instruction sites, including a center at Miami International Airport.

Run by Dr. Eduardo Padron, the college has a wide variety of departments, including the much-acclaimed School of Justice. Each year, Miami Dade Community College's School of Justice provides training for over 350 law enforcement recruits, in-service training for over 3,000 sworn officers, and 2,500 State of Florida-certified security officers.

Additionally, the School of Justice has developed and administered over 170 law enforcement assessment and testing programs to 25 State agencies since 1981. The FBI and the London Metropolitan Police have used Miami Dade Community College's programs as a benchmark.

Please join me in congratulating and recognizing Miami Dade Community College's School of Justice, and especially Debbie Goodman, the school Chair; Robert Calabrese, the interim director; Ron Forester, the deputy director; but most especially, Dr. Eduardo Padron.

NATIONAL PUBLIC RADIO

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

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, following up on the comments of the majority whip, the gentleman from Texas (Mr.

DELAY), I am also concerned about what has happened here with NPR.

Although I had supported NPR's public funding in the past, I know when someone has been wronged. It does not matter if it is the Traditional Values Coalition or the ACLU, right or left wing, they simply did not deserve to be treated this way, to be forced to prove or disprove a negative.

America is still recovering from September 11, and the fight ought to be Americans versus terrorists, not Americans versus Americans. When such reckless, irresponsible accusations are pulled out of thin air, we are doing exactly what Osama bin Laden would like us to do, to turn on each other.

I am happy to see NPR has technically apologized. I can only hope they do so again much more loudly and much more often. It is a disgrace to journalism to make such a reckless accusation against a fine organization operating in this country.

I insist, before I continue to support their organizations, that they, in fact, do apologize more forcefully.

HATS OFF TO WADE SATERN AND ANDY ROUSCH, AND ALL KIDS WHO QUALIFY FOR THEIR STATE HIGH SCHOOL WRESTLING TOURNAMENTS

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

Mr. GANSKE. Mr. Speaker, hats are off to all the kids who qualify for their State high school wrestling tournaments across the country. We ex-high school and college wrestlers now in Congress know the hard work those accomplishments take.

However, I want to especially recognize two individuals. Wade Satern, of Humboldt, Iowa, won the 119-pound class 2-A championship, and Andrew "Andy" Rousch of Wilton, Iowa, placed third at 103 pounds in class 1-A.

Each of these young men wrestled with only one leg. Satern lost his leg as an infant; and he has said, "I earned it just like any other kid earns a State championship: I worked my tail off. I personally do not feel like I am handicapped."

The Speaker of the House, an ex-wrestling coach himself, joins me in saying to these young men, congratulations for a job well done.

NPR BREAKS TRUST WITH AMERICANS WITH IRRESPONSIBLE REPORTING

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

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, in a report already mentioned today on Morning Edition, NPR implied, as we have already heard, that a conservative group, the Traditional Values Coalition, was involved in the anthrax mailings to the

Senate because they disagreed with two members of that body on a religious issue.

The first amendment to the Constitution of the United States establishes the freedom of the press, forbidding the Congress to make any law abridging the right of the press to speak freely.

I, like all of us, am a true believer in the Constitution and what it stands for. However, I believe that with this freedom comes responsibility, the responsibility of the press to report accurately and in an unbiased manner the facts of an issue. This trust is compounded in the case of public television and public radio in that they receive taxpayer dollars to fund part of their operations.

On the morning of January 22, NPR broke their contract with the American people by reporting hearsay as fact. They did their fellow journalists and their listeners a grave disservice. In this case, the United States taxpayers did not get what they paid for. This report was completely inaccurate and irresponsible.

As I have stated, the press has a responsibility to report the facts, not unproven accusations. Two results should emerge from our 1-minute today: one, NPR should issue an equally public apology to the Traditional Values Coalition; and, two, Congress should look long and hard at the recipients of taxpayer dollars.

NPR CROSSED THE LINE FROM BIAS TO OUTRIGHT LIBEL IN INACCURATE COMMENT ON TRADITIONAL VALUES COALITION

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

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, like most Americans, I have become jaded to the fact that the news media uses the airways to promote their liberal agenda. But when National Public Radio made a thinly veiled accusation that the Traditional Values Coalition could be responsible for the anthrax attacks on Capitol Hill, they crossed the line from simple bias to outright libel.

Mr. Speaker, the thousands of men and women who make up the Traditional Values Coalition are our neighbors, our fellow churchgoers. They are the people who responded to our national emergency by giving their money, clothes, food, time, and even their blood to the victims of September 11. But to NPR, they are simply accused terrorists.

In the end, while the people of the Traditional Values Coalition practice the American ideals of charity and compassion, NPR continues to practice their traditional values: shameful pettiness and slanderous lies.

COMMEMORATING AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY AS AMERICAN HISTORY

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on this last day of the month that we commemorate African American history, as I speak to my schools and community groups, I make the argument that we should celebrate and commemorate all of our diversities throughout the year because we all are Americans, and the history of African Americans is just that, the history of America.

□ 1015

I rise today to honor a local hero, Nellye Joyce Punch, who happens to be an African American soldier of good fortune for those who do not have. Nellye Joyce Punch has been someone who has worked in the fifth ward area for a number of years, and she fights against hunger in our community. Last evening, Target Hunger, an organization that she helped found, honored her. Well deserved. Because Nellye Joyce Punch when no one was speaking about the hungry in America, she was on the front line. She was someone who worked with my predecessor Mickey Leland and as well the Honorable Barbara Jordan. She has never left the fifth ward community. She is an educator. She is known as someone whose door is always open. She and her husband are both charitable and wise, and young people always know that when Nellye Joyce Punch is around she is there to be of help.

What a great African American hero. What a great hero of America. What a great person. Nellye Joyce Punch should be honored by all of us not only this month but throughout the year.

UNETHICAL REPORTING BY NPR

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

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, today the Corporation for Public Broadcasting will testify before the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education of the Committee on Appropriations. The Corporation for Public Broadcasting oversees National Public Radio. As we review National Public Radio's budget, I must express my outrage at their unethical report on the anthrax mailings.

On January 22, NPR broadcast a story linking the Traditional Values Coalition to the anthrax mailings here on Capitol Hill. There are no facts and no sources to support this charge of the NPR broadcast. Though they have since issued a correction of the story, there was no apology. I am very concerned that their previously liberal bias has transformed into an all-out attack on conservative and Christian or-

ganizations. Four people died from the anthrax mailings, and it is very serious to accuse people of that crime without any supporting facts.

Andrea Lafferty and Reverend Shelton of the Tradition Values Coalition are good friends and loving people. It is shocking that anybody could consider them capable of such a horrific act. NPR receives Federal funds, and therefore we in Congress have a responsibility to make sure that our constituents' taxpayer dollars are not misused for such malicious and unethical reporting.

COMMENDING THE WORLDCOM CLASSIC

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the charitable efforts of Worldcom Classic, the Heritage of Golf and the Heritage Golf Classic Foundation, a non-profit organization located at Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, which sponsors the annual Worldcom Classic Golf Tournament in April of each year and which generates \$56 million for the hospitality industry of Beaufort County and the low country of South Carolina.

Since 1987 the Heritage Classic Foundation, chaired by Joseph B. Fraser, has given over \$8.1 million to numerous charities, including noteworthy organizations such as Volunteers in Medicine of Hilton Head Island, the Shiners Hospital for Crippled Children in Greenville, Boys and Girls Club of Hilton Head Island, The Penn Center and Meals on Wheels. Also, 88 students have benefited from over half a million dollars distributed in scholarships to Beaufort County High School graduates.

Last year they donated a record amount of \$1 million, surpassing the \$2 million total of the prior 7 years, which goes out to the 102 charities and colleges across South Carolina.

I want to thank the tournament director, Steve Wilmot, and all those involved with Worldcom Classic, the Heritage Foundation of Golf, for their tireless efforts to support the low country of South Carolina and congratulate them on being an example to all communities of this Nation of how one group with the determination and desire to reach out and help neighbors can actually change lives and make dreams come true.

IMMORALITY OF CLONING

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

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, the world was amazed a few years ago when scientists in Scotland successfully cloned a sheep. Many of us wondered what was coming next. Well, in November, Ad-

vanced Cell Technology of Massachusetts announced that they had successfully cloned a human embryo. Amazingly, there are people out there who think cloning human beings is perfectly okay. Right now the U.N. is meeting to discuss a ban on what they call "reproductive cloning."

Mr. Speaker, I think we all know what a redundancy is. It means using two words that mean the same thing. Cloning is by definition reproductive. The only question is how long will the clones survive. But the pro-cloning crowd wants to create this false distinction so they can keep on cloning human beings as long as they do not grow up. In other words, they want to clone human beings as long as they are used for experimentation and then destroyed.

Mr. Speaker, this is sick and it needs to stop. The House has passed a cloning ban. America is still waiting for the other body to do the same thing so we can put a stop to this immoral and ethical science.

HONORING AMERICA'S POSTAL WORKERS

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the hard work and amazing contributions of United States postal workers who since September 11, since the anthrax scare has continued to do yeoman work in delivering the mail without any sense of stoppage. I just think that these men and women are continuously owed a debt of gratitude, and we say thanks to the American postal workers.

SAFE TRANSPORTATION OF SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL

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

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to put an end to the claims from opponents of used nuclear fuel disposal who say transporting the material is unsafe. These claims have become louder since President Bush made a decision to move forward with the disposing of nuclear waste in Yucca Mountain. The truth is their concerns are misguided. You cannot argue with the fact that almost 3,000 safe shipments of used nuclear fuel have taken place without any release of radioactive material. That is right. On some 3,000 occasions used fuel has traveled by truck or rail across this country including almost 500 in my home State of Illinois. And the reason you probably have not heard about this is because not one of these shipments has threatened the environment or public safety.

States like Illinois have gone to great lengths to set up a system that

will ensure safe transportation of nuclear waste through the State and across State lines. Transporting spend nuclear fuel is safe. It has been proven to be safe, and there is no reason to doubt that it will remain safe.

HONORING MICHAEL DUNCAN, JR.

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

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, it has been more than 5 months since the terrible terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. And since that fateful day, thousands of dedicated Americans have united to help build this country. Today I rise, Mr. Speaker, to recognize one of those great Americans, Mr. Michael Duncan, Jr., who was the only Nevadan deployed from the Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team, also known as DMORT. DMORT is a Federal-level response team which provides mortuary assistance in cases of mass fatality incidents like September 11.

Unfortunately, due to the heinous acts of the terrorists, our Nation has had to call upon DMORT for assistance at Ground Zero in New York City.

Mr. Speaker, I would like today to recognize the efforts of DMORT and specifically of Mr. Michael Duncan. On behalf of a grateful Nation, I thank him for his dedicated effort to a stressful, tragic and demanding job but a job which has to be done. Mr. Duncan serves as a role model for Nevadans and for all Americans.

STALLING THE FARM BILL

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

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, several months ago back in October the House of Representatives passed a farm bill. Farm bills are important because in our food service delivery production chain, the government is very involved in the production end on the farm; and farmers cannot make planting decisions until the law for the coming year is stipulated. And one reason they cannot is they cannot borrow money to plant their crops because the banks will not lend money until they know what the farm bill says in it.

Now, because of the House of Representatives return by Republicans is responsible, we passed this many, many months ago. Unfortunately it is across the hall in a body led by the other party, and they are still sitting on it. It is sad when so many people have such a callous disregard for farmers in America and for production agriculture. We need food in this country.

The miracle of our food, to think that less than 2 percent of the population is serving 100 percent plus the world; and yet we cannot get the other

body to pass the farm bill. It is ridiculous. Let us move on for the sake of farmers and for the sake of American consumers and get this thing done.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 3448, PUBLIC HEALTH SECURITY AND BIOTERRORISM RESPONSE ACT OF 2001

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 3448) to improve the ability of the United States to prevent, prepare for, and respond to bioterrorism and other public health emergencies, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

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

There was no objection.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT OFFERED BY MS. ESHOO

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to instruct conferees.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. ESHOO moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill H.R. 3448 be instructed—

(1) to work diligently to reconcile the differences between the two Houses in order to promote public health security and address potential bioterrorist threats;

(2) to recognize that Federal resources to combat bioterrorism and other public health emergencies have been increased through recent appropriations bills, to enhance preparedness and response to bioterrorism and other public health emergencies for fiscal year 2002, and that the managers on the part of the House should be careful not to disrupt or delay this much needed funding for fiscal year 2002;

(3) to recognize the pressing need to establish a national system for tracking the possession and use of deadly biological agents;

(4) to recognize the need to prioritize Federal and State resources to address potential threats to the food supply;

(5) to acknowledge the need to work with the Administration to ensure feasibility of enhanced food safety regulatory programs; and

(6) to provide for vulnerability assessments, emergency response plans, and other actions with respect to public drinking water supplies.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO) will be recognized for 30 minutes and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN) will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO).

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning in support of this motion of the House bill and emphasize the need for conferees to address and quickly resolve their differences on the bioterrorism legislation.

We live in unsettling times. Our hope is that we never again experience an act of terrorism, but we have to plan

and prepare to respond to further attacks. The conferees face a complex task. The bills passed by the House and Senate cover many subjects including grants to our first responders, regulation of select agents, protection of our food supply, and protection of our water systems.

The motion recognizes the need for conferees to coordinate the final legislation with ongoing efforts to support existing plans and programs. Bioterrorist threats and public health emergencies can come in many forms, in many places; and the House bill is sensitive to that fact. We want an aggressive response to this problem.

Title I of H.R. 3448 provides a funding structure that focuses resources towards first responders with a minimum of delay and with maximum efficiency. This bill is a down payment, not a full measure of what will be needed for our citizens and our community to prevent, prepare for, and respond to terrorist attacks.

Title III of H.R. 3448, the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Response Act of 2001 which we overwhelmingly passed on December 11, 2001, establishes important new regulatory authorities for the protection of our Nation's food supply. These new authorities enable the Food and Drug Administration to allocate its limited inspection resources more effectively where they are needed the most, at the ports of entry into the United States. In addition, the bill authorizes the appropriations of new funds for increased inspections of food, the development of rapid testing technologies, and an assessment of threats for the adulteration of food.

□ 1030

Along with improving FDA's information management systems as they pertain to imported food, the bill mandates that FDA notify relevant States when it has information indicating that a shipment of food presents a threat of serious adverse health consequences and requests that such States take appropriate remedial action.

Mr. Speaker, this is a motion on which I would expect all of my colleagues would agree. The bill passed the House by a vote of 418 to 2, and I believe my colleagues are unified in their desire to pass this legislation as soon as possible, and I urge them to do that.

I would also like to add that, as we have emphasized, a good part of the legislation is built around first responders, that what they will have in their hands, the tools that they will use, represent the best of the biotechnology industry of our country, the technology industry and high technology, both of which find a home in the 14th Congressional District of California. So America's best will be placed in America's best hands as first responders. I am very proud of that, and I know that my colleagues are as well.

Mr. Speaker, I thank all of my colleagues for the work that has been done on one of the most important bills that the House of Representatives will pass.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the motion offered by my dear friend and colleague, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO), a valued member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and thank her for this motion.

This motion is obviously to instruct the conferees on H.R. 3448, the other Tazuin-Dingell bill, the Tazuin-Dingell Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Response Act; and also I want to, obviously, thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL), the ranking member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for again an extraordinary bipartisan effort to do what I think is something awfully important and necessary for our country.

As the gentlewoman explained, this bill came out of the Committee on Energy and Commerce in December and passed the House by 418 to 2, again a remarkable expression of the concern all Members have on both sides of the aisle for protecting America from these chemical and bioterrorism attacks. I believe that now we have to work even more diligently to reconcile the differences between our House-passed bill and the bill the Senate eventually passed in late December and go to a conference and get this bill accomplished as quickly as possible.

At its core, H.R. 3448 is about the safety and about the security of our country, a country that is now faced with profound new threats of terrorism and public health emergencies. Increasing Federal resources available to identify, to prevent, to deter and to respond to threats of bioterrorism is probably the most important thing we can do now in improving our readiness to face an enemy that is now here at home and threatens a free and prosperous society.

For fiscal year 2002 we have already addressed increasing the funding to combat bioterrorism through appropriations bills and by administrative actions. We must be careful not to disrupt or delay this very much needed funding by unnecessarily imposing substantial new requirements on the grants or the funding for fiscal year 2002. We must also enact a strong framework that combines smart, innovative policy with these additional resources to prepare our country for these bioterrorism threats, to improve our abilities to respond, as the gentlewoman said, quickly and efficiently if, in fact, those threats not only arise but are carried out as many predict al Qaeda and other members are still attempting to do.

Title I of the House-passed bill is intended to step up our preparedness and our capacity to identify and respond to

these kinds of threats. The title will improve communications between and among the levels of government, public health officials, first responders, the health care providers and the facilities that must obviously take care of victims in the case of those emergencies.

As we work to reconcile the House- and Senate-passed bills, we must also enhance the controls on deadly biological agents in order to help prevent bioterrorism, establish a national database on dangerous pathogens. Even today we do not have a national system in place for tracking the possession and use of the anthrax that has already killed and injured citizens and continues to pose a threat to our national and economic security and public health and welfare, not to mention the lives of our postal workers and others in our society who are threatened by such an attack.

Title II of the House-passed bill imposes new registration requirements on all the possessors of the 36 most dangerous biological agents and toxins. It mandates tough new safety and security requirements to ensure that only legitimate scientists working in appropriate laboratory facilities can gain access to these potential weapons of mass personal destruction.

Title III of the House bill protects the food and drug supplies by increasing Food and Drug Administration resources to hire more inspectors at the border where so little of our food is inspected and by providing additional authority for the FDA to detain food and to investigate credible evidence of contamination and to improve access to records to assist in investigating any threats to our food supplies.

Finally, we must recognize the need to provide for the vulnerability assessments, emergency response plans and other actions with respect to public drinking water supplies. All of us should pay special attention to what is happening in Rome where tunnels were found and suspects arrested who had materials on hand designed to infect the water supplies of the Americans who work in our embassy there and could possibly have poisoned them and damaged them or hurt them or killed them. That single incident in Rome ought to stand as a stock warning to everyone in this country that it can happen here, too, if we are not careful.

Title IV of the House-passed bill requires a comprehensive review of the ways to detect and respond to chemical, biological, radiological contamination of drinking water, as well as ways to prevent and mitigate the effects of physical attacks upon those assets.

Again, I want to thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL) and the members of the Committee on Energy and Commerce on both sides of the aisle for their tireless, extraordinary efforts to produce H.R. 3448. Once again, the House led the Senate in getting this legislation passed, but the Senate has done its job, too, now,

and we need to reconcile the differences between the legislation.

I look forward to working expeditiously with the House and Senate managers to resolve those differences so this country can quickly get a strong public health security and bioterrorism response bill to the President's desk, not just this year but hopefully by the time we conclude in another month. We ought to get this thing done not in months but in days and weeks, and we ought to put it on the President's desk so the country can have the benefit of this kind of security.

I urge my colleagues to support this motion and commend the gentlewoman for presenting it to the House.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I would like to congratulate the chairman of our committee for the extraordinary work that has been done on this bill and to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL) our ranking member.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO) for her leadership on this issue and her energy on the Committee on Energy and Commerce and also on the Homeland Security Task Force.

I thank the chairman and the ranking member of this full committee and stand to support this legislation, particularly as it relates to authorizing funding to develop antidote drugs in case of attacks, grants for emergency preparedness, aid to hospitals and other health and food programs.

This bill, along with the Justice Department reauthorization bill, H.R. 2215, is expected to deal with issues of terrorism, and of course, all of us are singularly committed to fighting against terrorism but also protecting the homeland.

I am particularly gratified that this legislation will help us stockpile vaccines and drugs, strengthen public health systems and promote other efforts to defend against biological attacks. We must reconcile the Senate bill with what we are attempting to do.

What I like about this legislation is it expands the role of the Centers for Disease Control. Many of us visited the Centers for Disease Control right after the September 11 tragic incident and right after the anthrax, and we saw there was great need in reinforcing its fund, reinforcing its expanse, because it relates to the public health system and also giving it money to help restore its physical plant. This is a very important aspect of this legislation.

As the chair of the Congressional Children's Caucus, let me say how glad

I am that we have established the National Task Force on Children and Terrorism and the Emergency Public Information Communications Task Force. One of the greater or silent victims of September 11 was all of the children that were impacted by terrorism.

I am interested also in the funding source, and I might raise this, I am concerned with first responders and local government. If someone comes out of local government, I am a former city council member, and I would like to make sure that those dollars get to the first responders and local governments. I know that we are dealing with block grants, and if I might put on the RECORD that it is very important that our mayors and county commissioners and those who are first responders are the ones that actually get those dollars.

I hope as we are resolving this legislation that we can assure that the ground firefighters and police and the emergency paramedics and hospitals get those dollars. As I met with those groups in my own congressional district, I can assure my colleagues that that is an important issue to us.

As I close, let me say that in my community we are establishing a biomedical center. Also, NASA is very much involved in biomedicine, and I believe we have a lot of good collaborators that can work with us on this issue, and I simply hope that, as we work together on these particular issues, we will make sure that those dollars get to those who need it.

Finally, might I say the food safety and security is extremely important. I do not know if we realize that the food supply of our farm animals even, the seed, needs to be protected, because that then generates into a potential for devastation among our population.

I rise again to ask support for this legislation, hope in conference some of my concerns will be addressed.

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS) from the Committee on Energy and Commerce who played an instrumental role in fashioning the very important frame upon which H.R. 3448 was built and who will be joining us on the conference committee with the Senate.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN) for yielding me the time. I appreciate the ranking member and this motion to recommit, and I want to associate with my colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

On Monday I met with over 150 firefighters as they tried to figure out how to competitively complete work on the fire grant acts and try to get up to snuff to be able to respond. Of great concern to them is responding to bioterrorism. And I am a Federalist, I believe in Federal responsibilities and local responsibilities, but this new world, there is something new that has emerged.

We have a responsibility if we want to rely on these people to respond to these great crises that could face our country. They have to be trained. They have to be equipped. They have to be able to be there. Because no matter, as an Army officer, no matter how we drop in a field medical office, those firefighters, those police officers, those local sheriffs are going to be there and they better be equipped and trained and be able to perform the mission, not only them but our local hospitals.

This whole health care debate and the changing from hospital rooms, I think now there is a big gap. If there is a great crisis, where are these sick people going to go? How are we going to be able to respond? So the local hospitals, the community health clinics and those things are just critical, and I know this is a way that we are going to try to wrestle out some of those problems and get a way that we can help the local responders, and I am honored to be able to serve on the conference.

I look forward to working hard.

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers; and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers; and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to instruct.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO).

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

Mr. TAUZIN. 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, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1045

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 2646, FARM SECURITY ACT OF 2001

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 2646) to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2011, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? The Chair hears none and, without objection, appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. COMBEST, BOEHNER, GOODLATTE, POMBO, EVERETT, LUCAS of Oklahoma, CHAMBLISS, MORAN of Kansas, STENHOLM, CONDIT, PETERSON of Minnesota, DOOLEY of California, Mrs. CLAYTON and Mr. HOLDEN.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Speaker may supplement the appointment at a future time.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 3448, PUBLIC HEALTH SECURITY AND BIOTERRORISM RESPONSE ACT OF 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question on the motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 3448 on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct conferees offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 412, nays 0, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 46]

YEAS—412

Abercrombie	Clement	Gekas
Aderholt	Clyburn	Gephardt
Akin	Coble	Gibbons
Allen	Collins	Gilchrest
Andrews	Combest	Gillmor
Armey	Conyers	Gonzalez
Baca	Cooksey	Goode
Bachus	Costello	Goodlatte
Baird	Cox	Gordon
Baker	Coyne	Goss
Baldwin	Cramer	Graham
Ballenger	Crane	Granger
Barcia	Crenshaw	Graves
Barr	Crowley	Green (TX)
Barrett	Culberson	Green (WI)
Bartlett	Cummings	Greenwood
Barton	Cunningham	Grucci
Bass	Davis (CA)	Gutierrez
Becerra	Davis (FL)	Gutknecht
Bentsen	Davis (IL)	Hall (OH)
Bereuter	Davis, Jo Ann	Hall (TX)
Berkley	Davis, Tom	Hansen
Berman	Deal	Harman
Berry	DeGette	Hart
Biggert	Delahunt	Hastings (FL)
Bilirakis	DeLauro	Hastings (WA)
Bishop	DeLay	Hayes
Blumenauer	DeMint	Hayworth
Blunt	Deutsch	Hefley
Boehlert	Diaz-Balart	Herger
Boehner	Dicks	Hill
Bonilla	Dingell	Hilleary
Bonior	Doggett	Hilliard
Bono	Dooley	Hincheey
Boozman	Doolittle	Hobson
Borski	Doyle	Hoefel
Boswell	Dreier	Hoekstra
Boucher	Duncan	Holden
Boyd	Dunn	Holt
Brady (PA)	Edwards	Honda
Brady (TX)	Ehlers	Hooley
Brown (FL)	Ehrlich	Horn
Brown (OH)	Emerson	Hostettler
Brown (SC)	Engel	Houghton
Bryant	English	Hoyer
Burr	Eshoo	Hulshof
Burton	Etheridge	Hunter
Buyer	Evans	Hyde
Callahan	Everett	Inslee
Calvert	Farr	Isakson
Camp	Ferguson	Israel
Cannon	Filner	Issa
Cantor	Flake	Istook
Capito	Fletcher	Jackson (IL)
Capps	Foley	Jackson-Lee
Capuano	Forbes	(TX)
Cardin	Ford	Jefferson
Carson (IN)	Fossella	Jenkins
Carson (OK)	Frank	John
Castle	Frelinghuysen	Johnson (CT)
Chabot	Frost	Johnson (IL)
Chambliss	Ganske	Johnson, E. B.

Johnson, Sam	Moran (VA)	Shadegg
Jones (NC)	Morella	Shaw
Jones (OH)	Murtha	Shays
Kanjorski	Myrick	Sherman
Kaptur	Nadler	Sherwood
Keller	Napolitano	Shimkus
Kelly	Neal	Shows
Kennedy (MN)	Nethercutt	Shuster
Kennedy (RI)	Ney	Simmons
Kerns	Northup	Simpson
Kildee	Nussle	Skeen
Kilpatrick	Oberstar	Skelton
Kind (WI)	Obey	Slaughter
King (NY)	Oliver	Smith (MI)
Kingston	Ortiz	Smith (NJ)
Kirk	Osborne	Smith (TX)
Kleczyka	Ose	Smith (WA)
Knollenberg	Otter	Snyder
Kolbe	Owens	Souder
Kucinich	Oxley	Souder
LaFalce	Pallone	Spratt
LaHood	Pascrell	Stark
Lampson	Pastor	Stearns
Langevin	Paul	Stenholm
Lantos	Payne	Strickland
Larsen (WA)	Pelosi	Stump
Larson (CT)	Pence	Stupak
Latham	Peterson (MN)	Sullivan
LaTourette	Peterson (PA)	Sununu
Leach	Petri	Sweeney
Lee	Phelps	Tancredo
Levin	Pickering	Tanner
Lewis (CA)	Pitts	Tauscher
Lewis (GA)	Platts	Tauszin
Lewis (KY)	Pombo	Taylor (MS)
Lipinski	Pomeroy	Taylor (NC)
LoBiondo	Portman	Terry
Lofgren	Price (NC)	Thomas
Lowey	Pryce (OH)	Thompson (CA)
Lucas (KY)	Putnam	Thompson (MS)
Lucas (OK)	Quinn	Thornberry
Luther	Radanovich	Thune
Maloney (CT)	Rahall	Thurman
Maloney (NY)	Ramstad	Tiahrt
Manzullo	Rangel	Tiberi
Markey	Regula	Tierney
Mascara	Rehberg	Toomey
Matheson	Reyes	Towns
Matsui	Reynolds	Turner
McCarthy (MO)	Riley	Udall (CO)
McCarthy (NY)	Rivers	Udall (NM)
McCollum	Rodriguez	Upton
McCrery	Roemer	Velazquez
McDermott	Rogers (KY)	Visclosky
McGovern	Rogers (MI)	Walden
McHugh	Rohrabacher	Walsh
McInnis	Ros-Lehtinen	Wamp
McIntyre	Ross	Waters
McKeon	Rothman	Watkins (OK)
McKinney	Roybal-Allard	Watson (CA)
McNulty	Royce	Watt (NC)
Meehan	Ryan (WI)	Watts (OK)
Meeke (FL)	Ryun (KS)	Waxman
Meeke (NY)	Sabo	Weldon (FL)
Menendez	Sanchez	Weldon (PA)
Mica	Sanders	Weller
Millender-	Sawyer	Wexler
McDonald	Saxton	Whitfield
Miller, Dan	Schaffer	Wicker
Miller, Gary	Schakowsky	Wilson (NM)
Miller, George	Schiff	Wilson (SC)
Miller, Jeff	Schrock	Wolf
Mink	Scott	Woolsey
Mollohan	Sensenbrenner	Wu
Moore	Serrano	Wynn
Moran (KS)	Sessions	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—22

Ackerman	Fattah	Rush
Baldacci	Gallely	Sandlin
Blagojevich	Gilman	Trafficant
Clay	Hinojosa	Vitter
Clayton	Linder	Weiner
Condit	Lynch	Young (AK)
Cubin	Norwood	
DeFazio	Roukema	

□ 1114

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

So the motion to instruct was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I missed the last vote, rollcall 46. If I had been here, I would have voted "yea."

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask that it be entered in the RECORD that if I had been present today I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 46, the motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 3448, the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Response Act of 2002.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, this week, due to personal matters, I was unable to vote on rollcall No. 44. If I had been present I would have voted "no."

In addition, I was not present to vote on rollcall Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, and 46. If I had been present I would have voted "yes."

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees:

From the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for consideration of the House bill and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conferences: Messrs. TAUZIN, BILIRAKIS, GILLMOR, BURN of North Carolina, SHIMKUS, DINGELL, WAXMAN, and BROWN of Ohio.

Provided that Mr. PALLONE is appointed in lieu of Mr. BROWN of Ohio for consideration of Title IV of the House bill, and modifications committed to conference.

From the Committee on Agriculture, for consideration of Title II of the House bill and section 216 and Title V of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

Messrs. COMBEST, LUCAS of Oklahoma, CHAMBLISS, STENHOLM and HOLDEN.

From the Committee on the Judiciary, for consideration of Title II of the House bill and sections 216 and 401 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

Messrs. SENSENBRENNER, SMITH of Texas, and CONYERS.

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Ms. PELOSI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I have an inquiry of the distinguished majority leader about the schedule for next week.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. PELOSI. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

□ 1115

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that the House has completed its legislative business for the week.

The House will next meet for legislative business on Tuesday, March 5, at 12:30 p.m. for morning hour and 2 p.m. for legislative business. The House will

consider a number of measures under suspension of the rules, a list of which will be distributed to Members' offices tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker, Members should make special note that on Tuesday, recorded votes will be postponed until 6 p.m.; and that 6 p.m. is for next week only.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the House will consider the following measures subject to rules:

Networking and Information Technology Research Advancement Act; and

The Department of Justice authorization conference report, if it is available.

Mr. Speaker, I am also talking with Chairman OXLEY about the possibility of moving H.R. 2604, the Multinational Bank Reauthorization Act, next week.

I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Ms. PELOSI. I thank the majority leader.

I had some further questions about the schedule. Is there any Social Security legislation that will be scheduled on the floor next Tuesday or any other day next week?

Mr. ARMEY. I thank the gentlewoman for that inquiry.

At this point, I see no legislation on that subject that would be available for the floor next week.

Ms. PELOSI. It is my understanding that the Committee on Ways and Means today is holding hearings on Social Security certificates legislation. When would that legislation be expected to come to the floor?

Mr. ARMEY. Again I thank the gentlewoman for her inquiry.

I do know that the hearings were held today, but I have not been requested to provide floor time to the committee for any pending legislation.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Leader, once again I am disappointed that there is no legislation addressing unemployment assistance. We all know that there is an urgent need for that.

Will we be appointing conferees on that legislation next week? If so, when might that occur?

Mr. ARMEY. Again let me thank the gentlewoman for the inquiry.

The Speaker and I have spoken about this only briefly, but at this point he has not asked me to schedule any appointment of conferees.

Ms. PELOSI. I find that disappointing because, as the gentleman knows, we have people who are suffering in our country. We passed the airline bailout bill in a matter of days of September 11, and that was appropriate. We should have at that time passed unemployment benefits for those who are affected by September 11. Now we are 6 months later, and we still do not have the conferees appointed.

Mr. ARMEY. If the gentlewoman will yield, and I do appreciate her concern. In fact, we, too, share this concern. The frustration that she feels is felt over here, too. Having passed unemployment insurance extensions three

times through this body to the other body and having seen such a disappointing response by the other body, we do understand her concern and we are hopeful that we can work this out as well as opportunities to go back to work for most of these people.

Ms. PELOSI. I appreciate the majority leader saying that, Mr. Speaker, because the American people expect and deserve for this Congress, in this House for us to work together in a bipartisan way to bring the same relief to the American workers affected by September 11 as we did to bail out the airline industry only a few days after September 11, as I mentioned.

Mr. Speaker, on the question of the schedule, as the gentleman knows, there are primaries beginning this spring. We have our own this Tuesday in California. Will there be any change in the vote schedule on Tuesdays with the primaries?

Mr. ARMEY. Again I thank the gentlewoman for the inquiry.

I know that, in fact, just a week later, we will have ours in Texas. Primary season this year does generally fall on Tuesdays. Unfortunately, it is our need to convene the body for work on Tuesdays. We try to have the votes later in the evening so that Members hopefully would be able to vote in their States in the mornings and return. It is a difficulty for California, but I believe we have done the best we can in terms of our accommodation for next week.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Leader, I assume that I should not take it personally that on the day of the California primary you have made the votes earlier rather than later.

Mr. ARMEY. I thank the gentlewoman for the inquiry; but let me just say that this body, as the Nation, admires and respects California and can only hope for the best for your great State.

Ms. PELOSI. I am certain of that. I thank the gentleman for the information.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY,
MARCH 4, 2002

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Monday next.

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

There was no objection.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TUESDAY,
MARCH 5, 2002

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Monday March 4, 2002, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, March 5, for morning hour debates.

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

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR
WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON
WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENDING CONGRATULATIONS
AND BEST WISHES TO JOE
YANCEY

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this body join me in extending congratulations and best wishes to Mr. Joe Yancey on this very special day in his life.

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

There was no objection.

RECOGNIZING CIVIL AIR PATROL
FOR 60 YEARS OF SERVICE TO
UNITED STATES

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 311) recognizing the Civil Air Patrol for 60 years of service to the United States, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to begin in great sincerity by thanking the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS), the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on the Judiciary, for allowing this resolution to be brought to the floor. Their stewardship of that distinguished committee is an inspiration to me, and I appreciate their taking the time to review my request on such short notice. The 60th anniversary gala of the Civil Air Patrol is being held here in Washington, D.C., this Saturday evening; so, honestly, their diligence in steering this resolution through the committee is timely indeed.

In 1938 as the winds of war began to stir over Europe and East Asia, a group of concerned American pilots began to advocate for the creation of a civilian air defense. Their concerns about American involvement in the coming world conflict proved to be prophetic. The Civil Air Patrol, commonly known as CAP, was organized on December 1, 1941, 6 days before the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Over the course of the Second World War, CAP volunteers would log more

than 500,000 flying hours performing coastal patrols to search for enemy submarines, search and rescue missions, and cargo and courier flights for military personnel. Their efforts freed countless Army Air Corps enlistees to fight at the front and contributed greatly to homeland defense. Several historical sources suggest that the CAP coastal patrol rid the Atlantic coast of German U-boats by 1943.

With the end of hostilities, CAP's responsibilities grew. In 1946, CAP was incorporated as a benevolent, nonprofit organization. Two years later, it became an auxiliary of the newly created United States Air Force. For the next 54 years, CAP would mobilize its resources to fulfill its congressionally mandated mission of providing aerospace education, cadet programs, and emergency services to the American public.

It has performed this mission with distinction. The CAP cadet program has trained more than 750,000 youths in leadership and life skills over the past 60 years. During that same period, CAP pilots have flown over 1 million hours on search and rescue missions, saving hundreds of lives. In 1951, CAP initiated its aerospace education program which has since trained more than 300,000 teachers in math and science as they relate to aviation. These teachers have, in turn, taught over 18 million students. Since 1986, CAP has cooperated with the United States Air Force, the U.S. Customs Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the United States Forest Service to stem the flow of illegal drugs into our country. Together with these agencies, it has assisted in the confiscation or eradication of billions of dollars of illegal drugs. Today, CAP is stronger than ever, boasting a membership of 60,000 individuals and a fleet of over 500 airplanes.

In offering this resolution, I implore my colleagues to award the Civil Air Patrol the honor it is due for its untiring service to the Nation. To the members of the Civil Air Patrol, I say happy 60th birthday. I wish you, at the very least, 60 more.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. I thank the gentleman from Florida for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I also support H. Con. Res. 311, recognizing the Civil Air Patrol for 60 years of distinguished service to the United States.

Mr. Speaker, the Civil Air Patrol was established on December 1, 1941, days before the attack on Pearl Harbor. Today it provides an important service to our country by performing search and rescue missions, assisting law enforcement with antidrug operations, and helping the FAA to monitor airports.

The Civil Air Patrol deserves our support, praise, and thanks. With this concurrent resolution, we recognize it

for the important role it has played in our Nation.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, again I thank Chairman SENBRENNER for his great help.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 311

Whereas the Civil Air Patrol was established on December 1, 1941, in the Office of Civilian Defense;

Whereas during World War II the volunteer units of the Civil Air Patrol conducted search and rescue missions, provided air transportation for military personnel and cargo, towed targets for the training of Army Air Corps gunners, and patrolled the coasts of the United States searching for enemy submarines;

Whereas by the end of World War II the Civil Air Patrol had flown more than 500,000 hours, sunk 2 German U-boats, and saved hundreds of crash victims;

Whereas on July 1, 1946, the Civil Air Patrol was chartered by the United States as a nonprofit, benevolent corporation;

Whereas on May 26, 1948, the Civil Air Patrol was permanently established as a volunteer auxiliary of the United States Air Force;

Whereas since 1942 the cadet programs of the Civil Air Patrol have trained approximately 750,000 youth, providing them with leadership and life skills;

Whereas since 1942 the Civil Air Patrol has flown more than 1,000,000 hours of search and rescue missions, saving several thousand lives; and

Whereas since 1951 the aerospace education programs of the Civil Air Patrol have provided training and educational materials to more than 300,000 teachers, who have educated more than 8,000,000 students about aerospace: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress recognizes the Civil Air Patrol for 60 years of service to the United States.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the subject of House Concurrent Resolution 311 just adopted.

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

There was no objection.

RECOGNIZING SIGNIFICANCE OF
BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Government Reform be discharged from further consideration of the concurrent resolution (H.

Con. Res. 335) recognizing the significance of Black History Month and the contributions of black Americans as a significant part of the history, progress, and heritage of the United States, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I will not object, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) to explain the concurrent resolution.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 335 expresses the sense of Congress that the contributions of black Americans are a significant part of the history, progress, and heritage of the United States and that the ethnic and racial diversity of the United States enriches and strengthens the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and acknowledgment of Black History Month, a great tradition honoring and celebrating black Americans. This 74-year tradition seeks to broaden our vision of the world, the legacy of black Americans in our Nation's history, and their role in our Nation's future. I commend the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS) for introducing this important piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the first black Americans were brought to these shores as early as the 17th century. These black Americans and subsequent generations were enslaved and brought to America against their free will. Despite this setback, early black Americans made their mark in the economic, educational, political, artistic, literary, scientific, and technological advancement of the United States. Black Americans have also contributed to protecting the Nation's security and freedom through service in the Armed Forces. In addition, they have built many of the Nation's strongest faith-based institutions which serve the Nation's poorest citizens, strengthen the Nation's moral code, and uplift its spirits.

Mr. Speaker, it is important that we stand today and recognize the achievements of black Americans. Their heritage and history are invaluable learning tools to the people of our great Nation. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, when I think of this bill, which was introduced by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS), I think of the words of Langston Hughes, the African-American poet, who stated:

"O, let America be America again.

The land that never has been yet
And yet must be.

The land where every man is free.

The land that's mine—

The poor man's, Indian's, Negro's, me—
Who made America,

Whose sweat and blood,

Whose faith and pain,
Whose hand at the foundry,
Whose plow in the rain,
Must bring back our mighty dream again."

□ 1130

That is from "Let America be America Again." Those eloquent words of celebrated African American poet and writer Langston Hughes resound today as we celebrate Black History Month and as we discuss this resolution recognizing the significance of Black History Month.

On February 1, 2002, Mr. Hughes joined the other 24 prominent African Americans distinguished by having a stamp issued in their honor as part of the U.S. Postal Service's Black Heritage Stamp service.

There was certainly a time in our not-too-distant past when this would have been unthinkable, issuing stamps depicting prominent African Americans. Indeed, this was the case in February 1926 when renowned African American educator Carter G. Woodson, founder of the Association for the Study of African American History and Life, designated a week in February coinciding with the birthdays of two great Americans, Frederick Douglass and Abraham Lincoln, as Negro History Week. Mr. Woodson hoped that the contributions of African Americans would be studied as integral to our shared American history. Fifty years later, in 1976, the observance was expanded to embrace the entire month of February, and here we are today commemorating yet another Black History Month.

In 1926, the landscape in this country for African Americans was demonstrably different than it is today. At that time, "separate but equal," a doctrine that afforded Black Americans second-class citizenship, was the law of the land, although an immoral one.

Through the heroic efforts of many Americans of all races, legalized discrimination became a thing of the past. This body passed landmark legislation, most notably the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Voting Rights Act of 1965. However, the story of racial discrimination did not end in 1965.

Here we are in 2002, and the theme for this year's observance of Black History Month is most appropriately timed: "The color line revisited: Is racism dead?" The answer obviously is a resounding "no."

One only needs to read the newspapers from around the country every day to see that racism is not dead. New York Times, January 15: "New Jersey troopers avoid jail in case that high-lighted profiling."

Chicago Tribune, January 21: "Racial profiling is bad policing."

Detroit Free Press, January 11: "Black Arab-American leaders assail racial profiling."

Denver Post, November 28, 2001: "Hispanics, Blacks, get searched more."

Dallas Morning News, January 2, 2002: "Racial profiling ban takes effect."

I could go on and on and on; but African Americans, despite our robust laws, face a daily dosage of humiliation as the result of racism. Thousands of African Americans and other racial and ethnic minorities have been the victims of racial, ethnic or national origin profiling; targeted, identified, stopped, questioned and searched by law enforcement officials under the guise of committing a crime, when in reality their only crime was the color of their skin or their country of origin.

Young black men are particularly prone to DWB, driving while black. Since September 11, law-abiding Arab-American citizens have been targeted for profiling by law enforcement officials. Racial profiling violates the equal protection provisions of our great Constitution. Not only is it un-American, it is also bad law enforcement.

Salim Muwakkil, in the Chicago Tribune, wrote about University of Toledo law professor David A. Harris' new book, "Profiles in Injustice: Why Racial Profiling Cannot Work." Harris' book, for the first time, compared all of the available data on racial profiling with relevant crime statistics and makes clear that the "hit rate," the rate at which police actually find contraband on people they stop in racial profiling, is actually lower for blacks than for whites. The hit rate for Latinos is much lower than for either.

In 2001, a Department of Justice report came to the same conclusion. Wade Henderson, executive director of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights said, "Most Americans think that the most blatant forms of discrimination and segregation have ended, that we are dealing now with a much more complex, often more subtle form of discrimination. Yet incidents like the ones we are discussing now seem to belie the point. They seem to suggest that even the more blatant forms of discrimination, though not as institutionalized as they once were, are still occurring, and I think stand in mockery of the perception that America has become a color-blind nation."

Since June of last year, the End Racial Profiling Act of 2001 has been pending in our esteemed institution. This 107th Congress could put an end to racial profiling by passing this act and sending it to the President for signature. Then we would really be celebrating Black History Month 2002.

So I end, Mr. Speaker, as I began. "O, let America be America again; the land that never has been yet and must be; the land where every man is free."

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS).

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of Black History Month. Since 1976, each year during the month of February, Black History Month is celebrated across the Nation.

The origins of Black History Month are dated back to 1976 when, as the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) said, Dr. Carter G. Woodson, an American of African descent who was an educator and historian, set aside a special period of time in the month of February which began as Negro History Week, to recognize the heritage, the achievements and contributions of Americans of African descent to our great Nation.

When you consider that Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator, is celebrated during February, it is only appropriate that those people whom he freed more than a century ago be celebrated during this month as well.

However, although February is officially recognized as Black History Month, we should celebrate black history throughout the entire year. This is a magnificent opportunity for everyone, red, yellow, brown, black and white, to learn about their own history.

After all, black history is American history. Rising from the horrors and brutality of slave roots, Americans of African descent are the epitome of strength and endurance, perseverance, intellect and creativity.

Throughout America's history, Americans of African descent have consistently served as a catalyst for change and progress. The innumerable struggles and successes of the African American people have made it possible for all Americans to enjoy and share the same civil rights and privileges which we all hold so dear: freedom, liberty, and equality.

It is impossible to imagine our world without the contributions of Americans of African descent. Americans of African descent have played an integral role in building this country and making it the superpower that we all know it to be today. From helping to fight the Civil War, to constructing America's most prominent addresses, the United States Capitol and the White House, as well as making some of the most important discoveries and inventions that to this day still influence every aspect of our lives, be it economics, politics, language, art, technology, food or music, Americans of African descent have made an extraordinary and indelible mark on American culture.

No one chooses to be born red, yellow, brown, black or white. Rather, the good Lord above makes that decision. And if it is good enough for God, it should be good enough for all of us; and it is surely good enough for me.

Therefore, I challenge each and every one of us who are gathered here today and all Americans to celebrate black history and the many different cultures that constitute this place that we all call home and the rest of the world calls America. After all, our diversity is our strength.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, continuing my reservation, I urge passage of this resolution.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, today marks the end of Black History Month, a time when we are reminded of the great contributions of African-Americans to our Nation. Rhode Island has a proud history of African-American accomplishments ranging from the heroic deeds of the Black Regiment, which fought under General Nathaniel Greene during the American Revolution, to Ruth Simmons who, as president of Brown University, is the first African-American to head an Ivy League institution.

Last month, I met with civil rights leaders from Rhode Island to discuss the work of Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., and how we are still working to keep alive his vision for America. While we have made great strides since Dr. King's death, we have much more to accomplish. Throughout my service as a public official, I have met far too often with people with no access to affordable health care, housing, or even quality education for their children, and who fear for the safety of their loved ones because of gun violence. Congress must have the courage to address these problems immediately and promote efforts to improve the lives of all Americans.

We cannot tolerate violence and crimes that target a victim's race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or disability. We must demand affordable health care and housing. We must support equal pay for equal work. And we must defend affirmative action in order to provide greater opportunities to minority students, workers, and business owners.

When accepting his Nobel Peace Prize Reverend King said, "I have the audacity to believe that peoples everywhere can have three meals a day for their bodies, education and culture for their minds, and dignity, equality and freedom for their spirits." I challenge all of us to share Dr. King's audacity and to continue fighting for an America that offers equality for all.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the many achievements of African-Americans this February 2002, Black History Month.

The first Black History Month took place in 1926, when Carter G. Woodson chose the second week in February, a week that includes the birthdays of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass, to honor the contributions of African-Americans.

The rich history of African-Americans reflects the challenges our Nation has faced, the diversity of our people, and the bright future ahead. Throughout our history, African-Americans have bravely fought for the freedoms we hold dear. The first American to lose his life in the American Revolution was a free black man named Crispus Attucks and, posing as a double agent, a slave, James Armistead, a slave, received permission to enlist in the Army under French General Marquis de LaFayette, providing the Americans with crucial information about British naval support.

During the 19th century, many African-Americans joined the abolitionist movement, fighting against the injustices of slavery. We remember the bravery of Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman, and Sojourner Truth who stood for the principles of freedom and equality.

The 20th century has also known many achievements of African-Americans. In New York a remarkable period of literary creativity in the 1920s and 1930s came to be known as

the Harlem Renaissance. Among the notable writers of this era were Langston Hughes, Claude McKay, and poet James Weldon Johnson. In sports, while fans will remember Jackie Robinson's talents in fielding, hitting, and base running, it was his bravery in breaking the color barrier that paved the way for many great athletes.

In our mutual struggle for civil rights, our Nation has reaped the benefits of dedicated African-Americans. We must never forget the life, message, and many achievements of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., whose efforts paved the way for the revolutionary legislation of the 1960s. In addition we remember the bravery of Ms. Rosa Parks, who as a young woman, stood to end discrimination on a bus in Alabama and ignited change throughout our Nation.

Our society has come a long way. Today, many African-Americans serve in this body and in the President's Cabinet. President Bush recently stated that "Nobody can understand this country without understanding the African-American experience. It began when America began."

Mr. Speaker, too often, people think of Black History Month as a time for African-Americans to reflect and celebrate their rich history. However, this is a time for us all to recognize the significant contributions of African-Americans, to reflect upon the struggle to end slavery and to extend civil rights to all, and to reinvigorate our efforts to end prejudice throughout our Nation and our world.

I am pleased to join my colleagues and all Americans in expressing appreciation for the contributions African-Americans have made to our Nation this Black History Month.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SWEENEY). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 335

Whereas the first Black Americans were brought to these shores as early as the 17th century;

Whereas these first Black Americans and subsequent generations were enslaved and brought to America against their free will;

Whereas, despite this enslavement, early Black Americans made significant contributions to the economic, educational, political, artistic, literary, scientific, and technological advancement of the United States;

Whereas many of these enslaved Black Americans fought and died in the Revolutionary War and the Civil War;

Whereas, despite official and social discrimination, subsequent generations of Black Americans have continued to build on these early contributions and continue to make important advancements in politics, business, culture, education, art, literature, science, and technology;

Whereas Black Americans have worked consistently and arduously to strengthen the Constitutional values of freedom, liberty, and equality;

Whereas Black Americans have disproportionately contributed to protecting the Nation's security and freedom through service in the Armed Forces;

Whereas Black Americans have built many of the Nation's strongest faith-based institutions which serve the Nation's poorest citi-

zens, strengthen the Nation's moral core, and uplift its spirit; and

Whereas the month of February is officially celebrated as Black History Month, which dates back to 1926, when Dr. Carter G. Woodson set aside a special period of time in February to recognize the heritage and achievements of Black Americans: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) Congress recognizes the significance of Black History Month, an important time to recognize the contributions of Black Americans in the Nation's history, and encourages the continued celebration of this month to provide an opportunity for all people of the United States to learn more about the past and to better understand the experiences that have shaped the Nation; and

(2) it is the sense of Congress that—

(A) the contributions of Black Americans are a significant part of the history, progress, and heritage of the United States; and

(B) the ethnic and racial diversity of the United States enriches and strengthens the Nation.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Con. Res. 335.

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

There was no objection.

COMMENDING THE WINNERS OF THE ROSA PARKS ESSAY CONTEST HELD IN INDIANA'S TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

(Ms. CARSON of Indiana asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks and include therein extraneous material.)

Ms. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate Black History Month, I rise to commend the six winners of the Rosa Parks Essay Contest held in Indianapolis' Tenth Congressional District conducted by my office in conjunction with the recent movie premier of "Ride to Freedom, the Rosa Parks Story."

I challenged the students of the Indianapolis public schools to write essays discussing the difference Rosa Parks made in the world and the difference they can make in their own lives. This competition was opened to students in grades 6 through 12. The six winners received two tickets to attend the movie premier of the "Ride to Freedom," as well as a replication of the Rosa Parks Congressional Gold Medal.

The winners were selected by my Congressional Youth Caucus: April Johnson and Ashlee Johnson, Arlington high school; Gabrielle Hayes and Alicia Henderson, both eight grade stu-

dents at the Sidener Learning Community; Heather Sweigart and Tiffany Thompson, both 7th grade students at John Marshall Middle School.

One of the winners wrote, "Rosa Parks is a leader and fighter for her beliefs," and that is what she wants to be. "We must stand up for what is right, no matter what the cost. In the end we will live safer, longer, and better . . ."

Mr. Speaker, I include copies of the essays for the winners for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The essays referred to are as follows:

(By Tiffany Thompson)

Rosa Parks was born in 1913, grew up in Montgomery, Alabama, where racism, segregation, and insults were a daily part of her life. She didn't care so she did it in her own way. For example, she would take the stairs instead of the elevators marked "color" elevators. Rosa grew up in a bad environment that is probably why it became more active in the civil rights movement. Rosa graduated from Alabama State College, and she worked as a housekeeper.

On December 1, 1955 after a long day at work pressing shirts, Parks was too tired to go all the way to the back so she sat in the section where blacks weren't supposed to sit but if a white person wasn't there they could. Parks and three other black women were sitting in the same section. When a white person got on the bus the three women went to the back but Rosa refused because she was too tired of work and racism. Then the Montgomery Boycott started. After refusing to move, Parks was arrested. She could have just paid a fine instead she chose to fight for her rights as well as others, and with the support of her family, she won, she took a stand that America will never forget.

What I am doing to help the community, first of all, at church we are donating shoes, clothes, food, and other things to the shelters and poor people. Second, we are giving money to help the people in New York, who don't have homes and have lost family members. Last, we are helping the community by all the kids who need help and who need families. In conclusion, this is how me and my church are helping the community.

"THE WOMAN WHO MADE A DIFFERENCE"

(By Heather Sweigart)

The things that Rosa Parks made a difference in her community. First of all, she was active in the Montgomery Voters League and the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) Youth Council. She was secretary of the Montgomery branch of the NAACP. On the other hand, Rosa also worked as a fundraiser for the NAACP. Rosa founded the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self-Development in 1987. The institute for self-development was for offering guidance to young blacks. That is how Rosa Parks made a difference.

These are the things that I do to make a difference. First, I help other people and volunteer for things during and after school. Right now at school, I'm helping do the yearbook and newspaper. I'm also helping Mrs. Hastings teach some people how to play volleyball. Most of the time, I'm helping people do math, reading, and s. studies homework. I like to help people by giving them my opinion on how to draw something, too. In conclusion, I volunteer during and after school, I help do yearbook and newspaper, help Mrs. Hastings teach volleyball, help people do different homework papers, and give opinion on drawings, that's how I make a difference.

(By Gabrielle Hayes)

Rosa Parks made a big impact on the people in America, she made her mark around the world. Her act of refusing to give up a seat started change in race relations and transportation. Back then, blacks were to sit in the back of the bus. She worked very hard and she was tired. Now you can sit anywhere you want on the buses. Rosa Parks is a leader and fighter for her beliefs. She never compromised what she thought was right. Although she had some personal tragedies in her life, she never showed any signs of loneliness. She is an icon all over the world for Civil Rights. She makes everyone around her do their best. When she was a young woman she worked as a seamstress. She had lost everything she worked hard for when she refused to go the back of the bus.

I can do some good for my community by getting an education and remaining drug free. I can be a role model for my younger brother and sisters. We must stand up for what is right no matter what the cost. In the end we will live safer, longer, and better as imitators of Rosa Parks. Who knows some one day may remember Gabrielle Hayes for making a difference in Indianapolis.

(By Alicia Henderson)

The influence of Rosa Parks on the world community started by her refusal to give up a seat. That one refusal changed public transportation. She started a movement that demanded change with the way things were run. Her hard work and dedication to help the fight for civil rights established her as a firm believer in nonviolence. Parks fought for civil rights even though she herself was suffering terrible personal losses. The lives of her brother, husband, and mother were claimed by cancer. Although going through much pain she never let it show. Through many personal battles she never lost sight of the purpose she set out to fulfill.

What Rosa Parks does shows the true power of one person. Confidence, strong-will and perseverance make her an outstanding leader and role model; she has qualities that not many people have. She embodies the spirit of what one can do if she sets her mind to it. A small step can go a long way toward making a dream come alive.

Rosa Parks is an inspiring person. She helps young people like me realize that the small things we do can add to a greater cause. I, as one person, can help by making sure by generation doesn't forget what people like Rosa Parks did to ensure that African Americans of future generations can live the dream.

(By Ashlee Johnson)

Rosa Parks was a nice and respectful black woman. She made a big difference in this world by standing up for herself. Mrs. Parks influenced others to stand up for themselves by not letting people run over them. The details behind Mrs. Parks standing up for herself is that one day Mrs. Parks had just had a hard and tired day, just like anybody else that works. So Rosa decided to ride the bus home.

Now back in 1955 black people were to sit in the back of the bus, and white people were to sit in the front of the bus. But if there were not enough seats for the white people, the black people were to stand up so the white people could be seated. It just so happened that Mrs. Parks was that black person that was suppose to stand up for the white person, but she did not let anyone disrespect her, and she did not disrespect them either. She just simply told them in a soft toned voice, "I'm not moving." In conclusion by Rosa Parks doing this, she made a big dif-

ference in the world. She influenced them to stand up for themselves.

A difference that I can make in this world for people in general is that I can get people to stop judging people by the way they look. I can influence them to stop saying, "Ohh, girl look at her, she know she look stinky." Instead of just laughing it off, I could say, "What if that was you? You would not want anyone to talk about you. Would you?" To sum it up, this is how I could make a difference in the world.

(By April Johnson)

Rosa Parks made a big difference. Rosa Parks stood up for what she believed and took a stand. She made people more confident and she influenced people to stand up for their rights. Rosa did what any ordinary person could do.

I believe in myself and I believe I could make the same difference. I would stand up for what is right and be my own person. I would demand justice for blacks. I would try to succeed and do what no other black has ever done. I would try to make a difference step by step. I would make a difference on racism and segregation. These are a couple of differences I would make. I like to work hard and make my family proud of me. I will accomplish great deeds in the future and be remembered as an honorable young lady. I will make it so minorities have the same rights as white people. I will try to stop criticism and violence. These are a couple of differences I would try to make.

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.

HONOR THE FALLEN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, last session I was joined by my colleagues in honoring those who lost their lives or are still missing as a result of the September 11 terrorist attacks upon America by reading their names on the House floor and having them entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Today I would like to again take up the effort to pay tribute and honor the fallen who perished as a result of the attacks on September 11, 2001. This list of over 3,000 names is comprised of many of the victims of the recent horrific attacks on our Nation, including firefighters and policemen who willingly gave their lives in an attempt to rescue others. I intend to read these names for as many days as it takes to bring honor and recognition to those individuals who lost their lives or are still missing.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to call my office to obtain the alphabetical list we are utilizing for this effort, and to join me in this worthy cause.

Mark Petrocelli, Matthew Petterno; Philip S. Petti; Glen K. Pettit;

Dominick A. Pezzulo; Kaleen E. Pezzuti; Kevin Pfeifer; Tu-Anh Pham; Kenneth Phelan; Eugenia Piantieri; Ludwig J. Picarro; Matthew Picerno; Joseph Pick; Christopher Pickford; Dennis Pierce; Bernard T. Pietronico; Nicholas P. Pietrunti; Susan Elizabeth Pinto; Joseph Piskadlo; Christopher Todd Pitman; Josh Piver; Robert R. Ploger; Zandra Ploger; Joseph Plunitallo; John M. Pochar; William H. Pohlmann; Laurence M. Polatsch; Thomas H. Polhemus; Steve Pollicino; Susan Pollio; Darin Howard Pontell; Eric Thomas Popiteau; Joshua Poptean; Giovanna Porras; Anthony Portillo; James Edward Potorti; Daphne Pouletsos; Richard Poulos; Stephen E. Poulos; Shawn Edward Powell; Scott Powell; Brandon Jerome Powell; Tony Pratt; Gregory M. Preziose; Wanda Astol Prince; Vincent Princiotta; Kevin M. Prior; Everett Martin "Marty" Proctor, III; Carrie B. Progen; David Lee Pruum; Richard Prunty; John F. Puckett; Robert D. Pugliese; Edward F. Pullis; Patricia Ann Puma; Jack PUNCHES; Sonia Morales Puopolo; Joseph John Pycior, Jr.; Edward Richard Pykon; Christopher Quackenbush.

□ 1145

Mr. Speaker, I ask again that the families forgive me if I have mispronounced any of the names, but we do this to honor those who gave their lives. Again, Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in this worthy endeavor.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SWEENEY). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

TEN COMMANDMENTS SHOULD REMAIN ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS

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, we are told that "there is a time for everything and a season for every activity under heaven." At this time in our Nation's history, it is undeniable that citizens have found a newfound interest in spiritual things. And until 2 days ago, the Supreme Court was poised to hear a case from my home State of Indiana that was driven by, I believe, this newfound interest in the permanent things in our lives.

Indiana Governor Frank O'Bannon had asked to have the Ten Commandments posted on the lawn of the Indiana State House. It was the governor's purpose to replace a plaque that had been there for decades, Mr. Speaker. It had been desecrated and destroyed by vandals. But on Tuesday of this week,

the Supreme Court of the United States of America refused to take the case.

In a similar case in the city of Richmond, Indiana, in my own district, the county government has been sued by the local civil liberties union. The plaintiff in the case has requested that Wayne County, Indiana, remove the Ten Commandments from the courthouse lawn, commandments that have stood, Mr. Speaker, on the lawn of the Wayne County courthouse for over 4 decades.

Lawsuits like this are being brought before courts across the country. As I have said, Mr. Speaker, these cases come at a unique time in our Nation's history. I am greatly disappointed that the Supreme Court has refused to hear this case at such a time as this. Not only are these lawsuits to remove the Ten Commandments from our Nation's public buildings based on a flawed reading of the U.S. Constitution, but I assert it also reveals a profound misunderstanding of the foundations of our national government.

The first amendment to the Constitution reads, as we all know, that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." As scholars and average citizens know, until the 1960s, most Americans understood this to be the Establishment Clause. It was intended to allow Americans to worship freely and prevented the Federal Government from creating any official religion. The Establishment Clause was interpreted again and again by the Supreme Court to be a requirement that we as Americans accommodate in the public square the fact that we are, as one court wrote a "deeply religious peoples whose institutions presuppose a supreme being." In fact, on the very walls of this Chamber that read, in my presence, the phrase, "In God We Trust," on the very walls of the United States Supreme Court hang the Ten Commandments themselves, this is proven out.

Beginning with the Supreme Court's decision in *Everson v. Board of Education*, our courts have reinterpreted the meaning of the Establishment Clause, and now many Americans believe the phrase, "wall of separation of church and State" actually appears in our Constitution.

Chief Justice William Rehnquist said, and I am quoting now, "There is simply no historical foundation for the proposition that the Framers intended to build a 'wall of separation'" as expressed in the *Everson* case. "The 'wall of separation' between church and State is a metaphor based," the Chief Justice said, "on bad history, a metaphor which has proved useless as a guide to judging."

With the phrase "bad history," the Chief Justice points out, perhaps the greatest problems with those like the civil liberty lawyers who would remove all vestiges of religion from public life, a lack of understanding about the founda-

tions of our Nation and our national laws. As I said, Mr. Speaker, the reality is that as evidenced on these walls, as evidenced as I look up in this Chamber and am looked down upon by the very gaze and likeness of Moses himself, the reality is that the Ten Commandments represent not just the cornerstone of the three great religions of planet Earth, but also they are the inconvenient cornerstone of western civilization. They are, however inconvenient to the modernists and the liberals of our day, they are the cornerstone of our moral and legal and governmental institutions in Western Civilization.

So for the court to have missed an opportunity this week to reframe our constitutional law to once again accommodate the religious expression of good people, the good people of Indiana, the good people of Wayne County, Indiana, is deeply saddening to me and to many millions of Americans.

Therefore, next week, Mr. Speaker, I will do what I can in this Chamber to reset the legal dial to join this national debate. I will introduce legislation known as the Ten Commandments Defense Act that will allow States to determine the appropriate display of this inconvenient cornerstone of Western Civilization.

TRIBUTE TO PROFESSOR HAKI MADHUBUTI

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as we continue to celebrate the achievements and milestones that comprise black history. Indeed, my remarks proclaim how far we have come and chronicle the lives of historical individuals of preceding generations. There are trailblazers today as well, and I appreciate the opportunity to pay tribute to my friend, Professor Haki Madhubuti.

In August 2001, Professor Madhubuti was appointed Distinguished Professor by Chicago State University, the first African American male to obtain this distinction in Chicago State University's 135-year history.

Born Donald Luther Lee in Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1951, Haki Madhubuti is an influential poet, essayist, activist, and editor. As a child, he moved to Chicago and later attended the University of Illinois, Roosevelt University, and earned his Master's of Fine Arts from the University of Iowa.

According to Professor Madhubuti, "Ideas are important. The writing of ideas, the publishing of ideas, and the purveying of ideas. So at 17 years old, I got into the idea business: thinking them, writing them, and later on at publishing them."

Consequently, he is the author of more than 20 books, including "Heart Love: Wedding & Love Poems";

"Groundwork and Selected Poems of Haki R. Madhubuti Don L. Lee"; "Killing Memory, Seeking Ancestors; Earthquakes and Sunrise Missions: Poetry and Essays of Black Renewal"; "Book of Life"; and "Directionscore: Selected and New Poems."

These ideas shaped black literature and history and have helped to make Professor Madhubuti an important part of our intellectual landscape. He has developed his own new concept private school which he and his wife have made a citadel of learning opportunities.

Professor Haki Madhubuti has indeed distinguished himself as an important intellectual, writer, lecturer, poet and, yet, has a spirit of humility as he walks among kings and queens and yet has not lost the common touch. A man of distinction, I am pleased to recognize his contribution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN) is recognized for 5 minutes. (Mr. LANGEVIN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES ARE OUT OF CONTROL

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

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I rose yesterday to discuss in a 5-minute Special Order about the horrendous miscarriage of justice that occurred in a case involving a man named Joseph Salvati in Massachusetts who was kept in prison for more than 30 years, despite the fact that the FBI and the Justice Department knew all along, from the beginning, that he was an innocent man. And even worse than keeping a totally innocent man in prison for more than 30 years, a man with a wife and four small children at the time he went into prison who had, through all of those years, to visit him in prison; even worse, the Justice Department was doing that to protect a man in the witness protection program named Joe "The Animal" Barboza, one of the leading figures in organized crime, who, listen to this, was responsible, according to the FBI and the Justice Department and law enforcement officials, who was responsible for 26 murders.

Mr. Speaker, I mentioned yesterday that I spent 7½ years as a criminal court judge in Tennessee prior to coming to Congress; and I tried the felony criminal cases, the murders, the rapes, the armed robberies, the burglary cases, the most serious cases. I have been a strong supporter of law enforcement. But it seems to me that we have allowed a government to get so big that it just gets totally out of control and then the government can somehow rationalize or justify almost anything.

Now, the Justice Department has convinced the President to stand behind a claim of executive privilege and refuse to release documents about this Salvati case, even though it has been on "60 Minutes," even though it has been publicized all over the world, to keep these documents covered up, in spite of repeated requests or demands from the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON), the chairman of the Committee on Government Reform. I want to say how much I admire and respect the courage of the gentleman from Indiana (Chairman BURTON) in continuing to hold a series of hearings in regard to this Salvati case and other abuses by the FBI and the Justice Department, especially in regard to this witness protection program.

I mentioned here yesterday that Chairman BURTON's statement that he has now made twice in hearings before the Committee on Government Reform was to me the most shocking statement I have heard in a congressional hearing since I have served in the Congress. I am in my 14th year. I serve on three different committees, five different subcommittees. I have participated in hundreds, possibly even several thousand committee and subcommittee hearings; and I think the statement that I am about to read was the most shocking statement I have ever heard a chairman or any Member, really, give in this Congress. Chairman BURTON has said now at two of our hearings this statement: "The United States Department of Justice allowed lying witnesses to send men to death row. It stood by idly while innocent men spent decades behind bars; it permitted informants to commit murder; it tipped off killers so that they could flee before they were caught; it interfered with local investigations of drug dealing and arms smuggling; and then when people went to the Justice Department with evidence about murders, some of them ended up dead."

This Salvati case, while I hope it is the worst example, is just the tip of the iceberg.

I can tell my colleagues this: there needs to be some reforms within the Justice Department and the FBI. I think the problem has come about because we have expanded those agencies so much and given them so much money that they do not know what to do with all of it.

Forbes Magazine, in 1993, had a cover article in which they said that we had quadrupled the Justice Department between 1980 and 1993 and that there were Federal prosecutors falling all over themselves trying to come up with cases to prosecute because they had so little to do, and that they were prosecuting businessmen and women who had violated obscure rules and regulations that they did not even know were in existence.

We need to be funneling our law enforcement assets to the local law enforcement people who are fighting the real crime, the street crime that people

want fought. Some of these Justice Department and FBI officials here in Washington never see a real criminal unless they are mugged on their way to their cars after work. But this idea, or this case, of keeping a man in prison for more than 30 years, even though they knew from the start of his innocence, they did not find out he was innocent after he had been in jail 25 years or so, they knew from the start that he was innocent. To do that to protect a man that had committed 26 murders is just, to me, mind-boggling. It is unbelievable.

They told in this hearing that Barboza's defense lawyer was given great assistance by the Federal Government while the prosecutors were snubbed when they asked for help. A murder weapon in one case was conveniently lost by the FBI. Barboza's own lawyer called him one of the worst men on the face of the Earth.

□ 1200

When asked about the short prison term that Barbosa got in one case, one murder that he committed after he was in the witness protection program, his lawyer said that that was amazing, he figured out that must be how it worked when you had friends in the FBI.

I can tell the Members, the people of this country need to know that we desperately need reforms at the Justice Department and the FBI. Joseph Califano, a former Cabinet member under President Carter and adviser to President Clinton, wrote in a Washington Post column a few days ago, "In the war on terrorism, we need not to overlook the alarming rise in Federal police power that is going on, and not create some type of Federal police state that will abuse citizens in horrible ways."

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

(Mr. FILNER 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 New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PALLONE 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 Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

OMITTED FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD OF WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 27, 2002 AT PAGE H564

OKLAHOMA SECRETARY OF STATE,
Oklahoma City, OK, January 14, 2002.

Hon. JEFF TRANDAHL,
House of Representatives, The Capitol,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. TRANDAHL: Pursuant to Enrolled Senate Bill 7X from the 1st Extraordinary Session of the 48th Legislative Session, and due to the resignation of Steve Largent, United States House of Representatives, effective February 15, 2002, I herewith certify the election results of the Special General Election held on January 8, 2002 for the Office of United States House of Representatives District 1, as certified by the Oklahoma State Election Board this 14th day of January, 2002.

Also, enclosed is a copy of the official notice of resignation from Steve Largent, Congressman of the First District of Oklahoma; and a copy of Enrolled Senate Bill 7X.

If our office can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact Kathy Jekel at 405-522-4564.

Sincerely,

MIKE HUNTER,
Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF
OKLAHOMA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR UNEXPIRED
TERM

This is to certify that on the 8th day of January, 2002, John Sullivan was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Oklahoma as United States Representative, District Number 1, as Representative for the unexpired term ending at noon on the 3rd day of January, 2003, to fill the vacancy in the representation from said State in the United States House of Representatives caused by the resignation of Steve Largent.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor Frank Keating, and our Seal hereto affixed at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma this 14th day of January, 2002.

By the Governor:

Frank Keating, Governor.
Mike Hunter, Secretary of State.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. SANDLIN (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of family matters.

Mr. GILMAN (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for February 26 and the balance of the week on account of personal reasons.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. McNULTY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. LANGEVIN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FILNER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MCGOVERN, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia)

to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PENCE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DUNCAN, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, for 5 minutes, today.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, March 4, 2002, at 2 p.m.

OATH FOR ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

Under clause 13 of rule XXIII, the following Members executed the oath for access to classified information:

Neil Abercrombie, Anibal Acevedo-Vilá, Gary L. Ackerman, Robert B. Aderholt, W. Todd Akin, Thomas H. Allen, Robert E. Andrews, Richard K. Arney, Joe Baca, Spencer Bachus, Brian Baird, Richard H. Baker, John Elias E. Baldacci, Tammy Baldwin, Cass Ballenger, James A. Barcia, Bob Barr, Thomas M. Barrett, Roscoe G. Bartlett, Joe Barton, Charles F. Bass, Xavier Becerra, Ken Bentsen, Doug Bereuter, Shelley Berkley, Howard L. Berman, Marion Berry, Judy Biggert, Michael Bilirakis, Sanford D. Bishop, Jr., Rod R. Blagojevich, Earl Blumenauer, Roy Blunt, Sherwood L. Boehlert, John A. Boehner, Henry Bonilla, David E. Bonior, Mary Bono, John Boozman, Robert A. Borski, Leonard L. Boswell, Rick Boucher, Allen Boyd, Kevin Brady, Robert A. Brady, Corrine Brown, Sherrod Brown, Henry E. Brown, Jr., Ed Bryant, Richard Burr, Dan Burton, Steve Buyer, Sonny Callahan, Ken Calvert, Dave Camp, Chris Cannon, Eric Cantor, Shelley Moore Capito, Lois Capps, Michael E. Capuano, Benjamin L. Cardin, Brad Carson, Julia Carson, Michael N. Castle, Steve Chabot, Saxby Chambliss, Donna M. Christensen, Wm. Lacy Clay, Eva M. Clayton, Bob Clement, James E. Clyburn, Howard Coble, Mac Collins, Larry Combest, Gary A. Condit, John Cooksey, Jerry F. Costello, Christopher Cox, William J. Coyne, Robert E. (Bud) Cramer, Jr., Philip P. Crane, Ander Crenshaw, Joseph Crowley, Barbara Cubin, John Abney Culberson, Elijah E. Cummings, Randy "Duke" Cunningham, Danny K. Davis, Jim Davis, Jo Ann Davis, Susan A. Davis, Thomas M. Davis, Nathan Deal, Peter A. DeFazio, Diana DeGette, William D. Delahunt, Rosa L. DeLauro, Tom DeLay, Jim DeMint, Peter Deutsch, Lincoln Diaz-Balart, Norman D. Dicks, John D. Dingell, Lloyd Doggett, Calvin M. Dooley, John T. Doolittle, Michael F. Doyle, David Dreier, John J. Duncan, Jr., Jennifer Dunn, Chet Edwards, Vernon J. Ehlers, Robert L. Ehrlich, Jr., Jo Ann Emerson, Elliot L. Engel, Phil English, Anna G. Eshoo, Bob Etheridge, Lane Evans, Terry Everett, Eni F.H. Faleomavaega, Sam Farr, Chaka Fattah, Mike Ferguson, Bob Filner, Jeff Flake, Ernie Fletcher, Mark Foley, J. Randy Forbes, Harold E. Ford, Jr., Vito Fossella, Barney Frank, Rodney P. Frelinghuysen, Martin Frost, Elton Gallegly, Greg Ganske, George

W. Gekas, Richard A. Gephardt, Jim Gibbons, Wayne T. Gilchrest, Paul E. Gillmor, Benjamin A. Gilman, Charles A. Gonzalez, Virgil H. Goode, Jr., Bob Goodlatte, Bart Gordon, Porter J. Goss, Lindsey O. Graham, Kay Granger, Sam Graves, Gene Green, Mark Green, James C. Greenwood, Felix J. Grucci, Jr., Luis Gutierrez, Gil Gutknecht, Ralph M. Hall, Tony P. Hall, James V. Hansen, Jane Harman, Melissa A. Hart, J. Dennis Hastert, Alcee L. Hastings, Doc Hastings, Robin Hayes, J.D. Hayworth, Joel Hefley, Wally Herger, Baron P. Hill, Van Hilleary, Earl F. Hilliard, Maurice D. Hinchey, Rubén Hinojosa, David L. Hobson, Joseph M. Hoeffel, Peter Hoekstra, Tim Holden, Rush D. Holt, Michael M. Honda, Darlene Hooley, Stephen Horn, John N. Hostettler, Amo Houghton, Steny H. Hoyer, Kenny C. Hulshof, Duncan Hunter, Henry J. Hyde, Jay Inslee, Johnny Isakson, Steve Israel, Darrell E. Issa, Ernest J. Istook, Jr., Jesse L. Jackson, Jr., Sheila Jackson-Lee, William J. Jefferson, William L. Jenkins, Christopher John, Eddie Bernice Johnson, Nancy L. Johnson, Sam Johnson, Timothy V. Johnson, Stephanie Tubbs Jones, Walter B. Jones, Paul E. Kanjorski, Marcy Kaptur, Ric Keller, Sue W. Kelly, Mark R. Kennedy, Patrick J. Kennedy, Brian D. Kerns, Dale E. Kildee, Carolyn C. Kilpatrick, Ron Kind, Peter T. King, Jack Kingston, Mark Steven Kirk, Gerald D. Kleczka, Joe Knollenberg, Jim Kolbe, Dennis J. Kucinich, John J. LaFalce, Ray LaHood, Nick Lampson, James R. Langevin, Tom Lantos, Steve Largent, Rick Larsen, John B. Larson, Tom Latham, Steven C. LaTourette, James A. Leach, Barbara Lee, Sander M. Levin, Jerry Lewis, John Lewis, Ron Lewis, John Linder, William O. Lipinski, Frank A. LoBiondo, Zoe Lofgren, Nita M. Lowey, Frank D. Lucas, Ken Lucas, Bill Luther, Stephen F. Lynch, Carolyn B. Maloney, James H. Maloney, Donald A. Manzullo, Edward J. Markey, Frank Mascara, Jim Matheson, Robert T. Matsui, Carolyn McCarthy, Karen McCarthy, Betty McCollum, Jim McCrery, James P. McGovern, John M. McHugh, Scott McInnis, Mike McIntyre, Howard P. McKeon, Cynthia A. McKinney, Michael R. McNulty, Martin T. Meehan, Carrie P. Meek, Gregory W. Meeks, Robert Menendez, John L. Mica, Juanita Millender-McDonald, Dan Miller, Gary G. Miller, George Miller, Jeff Miller, Patsy T. Mink, Alan B. Mollohan, Dennis Moore, James P. Moran, Jerry Moran, Constance A. Morella, John P. Murtha, Sue Wilkins Myrick, Jerrold Nadler, Grace F. Napolitano, Richard E. Neal, George R. Nethercutt, Jr., Robert W. Ney, Anne M. Northup, Eleanor Holmes Norton, Charlie Norwood, Jim Nussle, James L. Oberstar, David R. Obey, John W. Olver, Solomon P. Ortiz, Tom Osborne, Doug Ose, C.L. Otter, Major R. Owens, Michael G. Oxley, Frank Pallone, Jr., Bill Pascrell, Jr., Ed Pastor, Ron Paul, Donald M. Payne, Nancy Pelosi, Mike Pence, Collin C. Peterson, John E. Peterson, Thomas E. Petri, David D. Phelps, Charles W. Pickering, Joseph R. Pitts, Todd Russell Platts, Richard W. Pombo, Earl Pomeroy, Rob Portman, David E. Price, Deborah Pryce, Adam H. Putnam, Jack Quinn, George Radanovich, Nick J. Rahall, II, Jim Ramstad, Charles B. Rangel, Ralph Regula, Dennis R. Rehberg, Silvestre Reyes, Thomas M. Reynolds, Bob Riley, Lynn N. Rivers, Ciro D. Rodriguez, Tim Roemer, Harold Rogers, Mike Rogers, Dana Rohrabacher, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, Mike Ross, Steven R. Rothman, Marge Roukema, Lucille Roybal-Allard, Edward R. Royce, Bobby L. Rush, Paul Ryan, Jim Ryun, Martin Olav Sabo, Loretta Sanchez, Bernard Sanders, Max Sandlin, Tom Sawyer, Jim Saxton, Bob Schaffer, Janice D. Schakowsky, Adam B. Schiff, Edward L. Schrock, Robert C. Scott, F. James Sensen-

brenner, Jr., José E. Serrano, Pete Sessions, John B. Shadegg, E. Clay Shaw, Jr., Christopher Shays, Brad Sherman, Don Sherwood, John Shimkus, Ronnie Shows, Bill Shuster, Rob Simmons, Michael K. Simpson, Joe Skeen, Ike Skelton, Louise McIntosh Slaughter, Adam Smith, Christopher H. Smith, Lamar S. Smith, Nick Smith, Vic Snyder, Hilda L. Solis, Mark E. Souder, Floyd Spence, John N. Spratt, Jr., Fortney Pete Stark, Cliff Stearns, Charles W. Stenholm, Ted Strickland, Bob Stump, Bart Stupak, John Sullivan, John E. Sununu, John E. Sweeney, Thomas G. Tancredo, John S. Tanner, Ellen O. Tauscher, W.J. (Billy) Tauzin, Charles H. Taylor, Gene Taylor, Lee Terry, William M. Thomas, Bennie G. Thompson, Mike Thompson, Mac Thornberry, John R. Thune, Karen L. Thurman, Todd Tiahrt, Patrick J. Tiberi, John F. Tierney, Patrick J. Toomey, Edolphus Towns, James A. Traficant, Jr., Jim Turner, Mark Udall, Tom Udall, Robert A. Underwood, Fred Upton, Nydia M. Velazquez, Peter J. Visclosky, David Vitter, Greg Walden, James T. Walsh, Zach Wamp, Maxine Waters, Wes Watkins, Diane E. Watson, Melvin L. Watt, J.C. Watts, Jr., Henry A. Waxman, Anthony D. Weiner, Curt Weldon, Dave Weldon, Jerry Weller, Robert Wexler, Ed Whitfield, Roger F. Wickner, Heather Wilson, Joe Wilson, Frank R. Wolf, Lynn C. Woolsey, David Wu, Albert Russell Wynn, C.W. Bill Young, Don Young.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

5665. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Karnal Bunt; Regulated Areas [Docket No. 01-058-2] received February 22, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5666. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Karnal Bunt; Regulated Areas [Docket No. 00-088-2] received February 22, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5667. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Karnal Bunt; Regulated Areas [Docket No. 01-063-2] received February 22, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5668. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Hot Water Treatment for Limes [Docket No. 99-081-1] received February 22, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5669. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Hot Water Treatment for Limes [Docket No. 99-081-2] received February 22, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5670. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Mediterranean Fruit Fly; Addition to Quarantined Areas [Docket No. 01-093-1] received February 22, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5671. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Oriental Fruit Fly; Designation of Quarantined Areas [Docket No. 01-102-1] received February 22, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5672. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Diflufenzuron; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-301213; FRL-6821-7] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received February 19, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5673. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification to reallocate funds previously transferred from the Emergency Response Fund to the Department of Defense; (H. Doc. No. 107-183); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

5674. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Leather Finishing Operations [FRL-7147-8] (RIN: 2060-AH17) received February 19, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5675. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Regulation of Fuels and Fuel Additives: Reformulated Gasoline Transition [FRL-7147-1] (RIN: 2060-AJ79) received February 19, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5676. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Ohio [OH118-1a; FRL-7133-8] received February 19, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5677. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Minnesota [MN70-7295a; FRL-7136-4] received February 19, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5678. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Natural Gas Transmission and Storage Facilities [AD-FRL-7148-7] (RIN: 2060-AE34) received February 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5679. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

5680. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

5681. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report consistent with the War Powers Resolution regarding U.S. Armed Forces in East Timor; (H. Doc. No. 107-184); to the Committee on

International Relations and ordered to be printed.

5682. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the semi-annual report of the Inspector General for the 6-month period ending September 30, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

5683. A letter from the Deputy Archivist of the United States, National Archives and Records Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Research Room Procedures (RIN: 3095-AB01) received February 25, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

5684. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—World Heritage Convention (RIN: 1024-AC74) received February 22, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

5685. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Regulations; Areas of the National Park System (RIN: 1024-AC67) received February 25, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

5686. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Regulations; Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve (RIN: 1024-AC83) received February 25, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

5687. A letter from the Chairman, Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, transmitting the Twelfth Annual Report describing the Board's health and safety activities relating to the Department of Energy's defense nuclear facilities during the calendar year 2001; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Energy and Commerce.

5688. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Election Commission, transmitting the FY 2003 Budget Request, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 437d(d)(1); jointly to the Committees on House Administration and Appropriations.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the following action was taken by the Speaker:

H.R. 2581. Referral to the Committee on Agriculture, Armed Services, Energy and Commerce, Rules, the Judiciary, Ways and Means, and Intelligence (Permanent Select) for a period ending not later than March 8, 2002.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. LAFALCE (for himself, Mr. GEPHARDT, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. FRANK, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. CLAY, Mr. FORD, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. STUPAK):

H.R. 3818. A bill to protect investors by enhancing regulation of public auditors, im-

proving corporate governance, overhauling corporate disclosure made pursuant to the securities laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BERRY:

H.R. 3819. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 2-Naphthalenecarboxamide,N,N'-(2-chloro-1,4-phenylene)bis-[4-[(2,5-dichlorophenyl)azo]]-3-hydroxy-; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BERRY:

H.R. 3820. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on (1,1'-Bianthracene)-9,9', 10,10-tetrone, 4,4'-diamino-; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BERRY:

H.R. 3821. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Anthra[2,1,9-mma]naphth[2,3-h]acridine-5,10,15(16H)-trione,3 [(9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-1-anthracenyl)amino]-; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BERRY:

H.R. 3822. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Benzamide,3,3'[(2-chloro-5-methyl-1,4-phenylene)bis(imino(=1 acety-2-oxo-2,1-ethanediyl)azo)]bis(4-chloro-N-(3-chloro-2-methylphenyl)-; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BERRY:

H.R. 3823. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Bezamide,3,3'-[(2,5-dimethyl-1,4-phenylene)bis(imino(1-acetyl - 2-oxo-2,1-ethanediyl)azo)]bis(4-chloro-N-(5-chloro-2-methylphenyl)-; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. BONO:

H.R. 3824. A bill to extend Federal recognition to the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. CHAMBLISS (for himself, Ms.

HARMAN, Mr. GOSS, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. REYES, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, and Mr. EVERETT):

H.R. 3825. A bill to provide for the sharing of homeland security information by Federal intelligence and law enforcement agencies with State and local entities; to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FILNER (for himself and Mr. EVANS):

H.R. 3826. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to repeal the requirement that for former prisoners of war to be eligible for Department of Veterans Affairs dental benefits they must have been interred for a specified minimum period of time; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. BERRY):

H.R. 3827. A bill to amend the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 relating to the National Appeals Division to ensure that agricultural producers and other persons appealing adverse agency decisions of the Department of Agriculture receive fair and equitable treatment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Ms.

JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. FRANK, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. PLATTS, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. KUCINICH, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. OWENS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. FROST, Mr.

JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Mr. TIERNEY):

H.R. 3828. A bill to provide additional protections for battered immigrant families; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, Ways and Means, Energy and Commerce, and Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. STUPAK (for himself and Mr. LAFALCE):

H.R. 3829. A bill to repeal the provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act and the Securities Litigation Uniform Standards Act that limit private securities actions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TIBERI (for himself and Mr. HOBSON):

H.R. 3830. A bill to authorize the award of the Medal of Honor to Don S. Gentile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS TO PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 134: Mr. HINCHEY.
H.R. 250: Mr. DOOLEY of California and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 303: Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 440: Mr. ANDREWS.
H.R. 461: Mr. GILMAN.
H.R. 671: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 774: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 776: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 817: Mr. TIAHRT.
H.R. 822: Mr. LIPINSKI.
H.R. 950: Mr. MASCARA and Mr. OTTER.
H.R. 1081: Mr. TERRY.
H.R. 1155: Mr. TIBERI.
H.R. 1184: Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. BLAGOJEVICH.
H.R. 1490: Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H.R. 1587: Mr. FOLEY.
H.R. 1645: Mr. LUTHER.
H.R. 1724: Mrs. CAPITO.
H.R. 1784: Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. HOLT, and Mr. ANDREWS.
H.R. 1789: Mr. HALL of Texas and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.
H.R. 2138: Mr. DEFAZIO.
H.R. 2148: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 2153: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 2207: Mr. ABERCROMBIE and Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 2219: Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois.
H.R. 2316: Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. CHAMBLISS.
H.R. 2350: Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 2405: Mr. EVANS, Mr. RUSH, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. GONZALEZ, and Mr. BROWN of Ohio.
H.R. 2527: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. PICKERING, and Mr. COYNE.
H.R. 2550: Mr. ENGLISH and Mr. ISAKSON.
H.R. 2576: Mr. MCINNIS.
H.R. 2618: Mrs. THURMAN.
H.R. 2637: Ms. SANCHEZ.
H.R. 3007: Ms. CARSON of Indiana.
H.R. 3014: Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia.
H.R. 3278: Mr. LEACH.
H.R. 3390: Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin.
H.R. 3410: Mr. ISAKSON.

H.R. 3429: Mr. PASTOR, Mr. VITTER, and Mr. FERGUSON.

H.R. 3450: Mr. ISSA, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, and Mr. BALDACCI.

H.R. 3464: Mrs. LOWEY.
H.R. 3477: Mr. LEACH.
H.R. 3524: Mr. OLVER.
H.R. 3561: Mr. STENHOLM.
H.R. 3617: Mr. BACA.
H.R. 3657: Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 3670: Mr. CLAY.

H.R. 3717: Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. STENHOLM, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. GORDON.

H.R. 3749: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. WEXLER, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, and Mr. ENGLISH.

H.R. 3771: Mr. OWENS, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. FROST, and Mr. SIMPSON.

H.R. 3794: Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. FROST, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. DEUTSCH, Ms. DELAURO, and Mr. FOSSELLA.

H.J. Res. 6: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. BERMAN, and Mr. CLAY.

H. Con. Res. 177: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.
H. Con. Res. 271: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.

H. Con. Res. 290: Ms. KAPTUR.
H. Con. Res. 311: Mr. UDALL of Colorado.
H. Con. Res. 333: Ms. WATERS, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. HINCHEY, and Ms. MCKINNEY.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS— ADDITIONS OR DELETIONS

The following Members added their names to the following discharge petitions:

Petition 4, by Mr. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM, on House Resolution 271: Rick Larsen.

Petition 5, by Mr. DENNIS J. KUCINICH, on House Resolution 304: Sander M. Levin.