

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 78, I was inadvertently, detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

SENIOR CITIZENS' FREEDOM TO WORK ACT OF 2000

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT) The pending business is the question of agreeing to the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SHAW) to concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 5.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SHAW), on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 419, nays 0, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 79]

YEAS—419

Abercrombie	Clay	Gallegly
Ackerman	Clayton	Ganske
Aderholt	Clement	Gejdenson
Allen	Clyburn	Gekas
Andrews	Coble	Gephardt
Archer	Coburn	Gibbons
Armey	Collins	Gilchrest
Baca	Combust	Gilman
Bachus	Condit	Gonzalez
Baird	Conyers	Goode
Baker	Cook	Goodlatte
Baldacci	Cooksey	Goodling
Baldwin	Costello	Gordon
Ballenger	Cox	Goss
Barcia	Coyne	Graham
Barr	Cramer	Granger
Barrett (NE)	Crowley	Green (TX)
Barrett (WI)	Cubin	Green (WI)
Bartlett	Cummings	Greenwood
Barton	Cunningham	Gutierrez
Bass	Danner	Gutknecht
Bateman	Davis (FL)	Hall (OH)
Becerra	Davis (IL)	Hall (TX)
Bentsen	Davis (VA)	Hansen
Bereuter	DeFazio	Hastert
Berkley	DeGette	Hastings (FL)
Berman	Delahunt	Hastings (WA)
Berry	DeLauro	Hayes
Biggert	DeLay	Hayworth
Bilbray	DeMint	Hefley
Billirakis	Deutsch	Heger
Bishop	Diaz-Balart	Hill (IN)
Blagojevich	Dickey	Hill (MT)
Bliley	Dicks	Hilleary
Blumenauer	Dingell	Hilliard
Blunt	Dixon	Hinchey
Boehlert	Doggett	Hinojosa
Boehner	Dooley	Hobson
Bonilla	Doolittle	Hoeffel
Bonior	Doyle	Hoekstra
Bono	Dreier	Holden
Borski	Duncan	Holt
Boswell	Dunn	Hooley
Boucher	Edwards	Horn
Boyd	Ehlers	Hostettler
Brady (PA)	Ehrlich	Houghton
Brady (TX)	Emerson	Hoyer
Brown (FL)	Engel	Hulshof
Brown (OH)	English	Hunter
Bryant	Eshoo	Hutchinson
Burr	Etheridge	Hyde
Burton	Evans	Inslee
Buyer	Everett	Isakson
Callahan	Ewing	Istook
Calvert	Farr	Jackson (IL)
Camp	Fattah	Jackson-Lee
Campbell	Filner	(TX)
Cannon	Fletcher	Jefferson
Capps	Foley	Jenkins
Capuano	Forbes	John
Cardin	Ford	Johnson (CT)
Carson	Fossella	Johnson, E. B.
Castle	Fowler	Johnson, Sam
Chabot	Frank (MA)	Jones (NC)
Chambliss	Frelinghuysen	Jones (OH)
Chenoweth-Hage	Frost	Kanjorski

Kaptur	Nethercutt	Shows
Kasich	Ney	Shuster
Kelly	Northup	Simpson
Kennedy	Norwood	Sisisky
Kildee	Nussle	Skeen
Kilpatrick	Oberstar	Skelton
Kind (WI)	Obey	Slaughter
King (NY)	Olver	Smith (MI)
Kingston	Ortiz	Smith (NJ)
Kleczka	Ose	Smith (TX)
Knollenberg	Owens	Smith (WA)
Kolbe	Oxley	Snyder
Kucinich	Packard	Souder
Kuykendall	Pallone	Spence
LaFalce	Pascrell	Spratt
LaHood	Pastor	Stabenow
Lampson	Paul	Stark
Lantos	Payne	Stearns
Largent	Pease	Stenholm
Larson	Pelosi	Strickland
Latham	Peterson (MN)	Stump
LaTourette	Peterson (PA)	Stupak
Lazio	Petri	Sununu
Leach	Phelps	Sweeney
Lee	Pickering	Talent
Levin	Pickett	Tancredo
Lewis (CA)	Pitts	Tanner
Lewis (GA)	Pombo	Tauscher
Lewis (KY)	Pomeroy	Tauzin
Lipinski	Porter	Taylor (MS)
LoBiondo	Portman	Terry
Lofgren	Price (NC)	Thomas
Lowey	Pryce (OH)	Thompson (CA)
Lucas (KY)	Radanovich	Thompson (MS)
Lucas (OK)	Rahall	Thornberry
Luther	Ramstad	Thune
Maloney (CT)	Rangel	Thurman
Maloney (NY)	Regula	Tiahrt
Manzullo	Reyes	Tierney
Markey	Reynolds	Toomey
Martinez	Riley	Towns
Mascara	Rivers	Trafficant
Matsui	Rodriguez	Turner
McCarthy (MO)	Roemer	Udall (CO)
McCarthy (NY)	Rogan	Udall (NM)
McCollum	Rogers	Upton
McCrery	Rohrabacher	Velazquez
McDermott	Ros-Lehtinen	Vento
McGovern	Rothman	Visclosky
McHugh	Roukema	Vitter
McInnis	Royal-Allard	Walden
McIntyre	Royce	Walsh
McKeon	Rush	Wamp
McKinney	Ryan (WI)	Waters
McNulty	Ryun (KS)	Watkins
Meehan	Sabo	Watt (NC)
Meek (FL)	Sanchez	Watts (OK)
Menendez	Sanders	Waxman
Mica	Sandlin	Weiner
Millender-	Sanford	Weldon (FL)
McDonald	Sawyer	Weller
Miller (FL)	Saxton	Wexler
Miller, Gary	Scarborough	Weygand
Minge	Schaffer	Whitfield
Mink	Schakowsky	Wicker
Moakley	Scott	Wilson
Moore	Sensenbrenner	Wolf
Moran (KS)	Serrano	Woolsey
Moran (VA)	Sessions	Wu
Morella	Shadegg	Wynn
Murtha	Shaw	Young (AK)
Myrick	Shays	Young (FL)
Nadler	Sherman	
Napolitano	Sherwood	
Neal	Shimkus	

NOT VOTING—16

Canady	Linder	Quinn
Crane	McIntosh	Salmon
Deal	Meeks (NY)	Taylor (NC)
Franks (NJ)	Metcalf	Weldon (PA)
Gillmor	Miller, George	
Klink	Mollohan	

□ 1904

So the motion was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3252

Mrs. MYRICK. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove my name as a cosponsor of H.R. 3252.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCKEON). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

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

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

TRIBUTE TO HENRY W. MCGEE

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 to pay tribute to an outstanding American, Mr. Henry W. McGee, who passed away on March 18 at the age of 90.

Mr. McGee was a trailblazer and an advocate for equal rights and justice throughout his entire life. He worked 44 years as an employee of the United States Postal Service, delivering mail through the rain, sleet, and snow. His entire life was representative of someone who came in at the bottom but worked his way to the top.

In 1952, he was promoted general foreman and later served as superintendent of the largest finance station in the U.S. Postal Service.

In 1976, he became the first African American appointed Chicago Regional Postmaster by President Lyndon B. JOHNSON, upon the recommendation of U.S. Senator Paul Douglas. Under his leadership, the Chicago Postal Service was able to improve its delivery rates and effectiveness in meeting the needs of its consumers.

There is an old adage that says of life: "It is not how long one lives, but how much one gives." This statement really is the epitome of the life that Henry McGee led. He found time to get involved in the community and take on issues greater than himself, despite his busy career.

In 1946, he was selected to serve as president and acting executive director of the Chicago chapter of the NAACP. While there, he dedicated himself to the causes of ending segregation and fighting for equal justice.

In addition to the NAACP, he became one of the charter members of the

Joint Negro Appeal, a self-help organization that was organized by such individuals as Truman Gibson and Judge Odas Nicholson.

As president, Mr. McGee served diligently for more than 17 years and raised thousands of dollars to help such organizations as the Beatrice Caffey Youth Service League, the Good Shepherd Neighborhood Club, and other organizations.

After he retired from the postal service, Mr. McGee still found time to give of himself and his talents, as Mayor Richard J. Daley appointed him to a 5-year term on the Chicago Board of Education. It was an opportunity for him to give back to Chicago and, more importantly, give back to the next generation, our children.

The legacy that Mr. McGee leaves behind is both inspirational and impressive. I am so pleased that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) has determined to name a post office in his honor.

I ask that all of America join me in paying tribute to the life and legacy of Henry McGee, and may his loved ones be comforted in knowing this his life touched thousands of citizens throughout not only Chicago but, indeed, throughout America. He lived a great and inspirational life.

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

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

EXPLOSION AT PHILLIPS PETROLEUM PLANT IN PASADENA, TX

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

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight with a great deal of sorrow and concern because yesterday an explosion and fire occurred at Phillips Petroleum Company plant in Pasadena, Texas, which is part of the district that I represent. This tragedy resulted in the death of one worker and the injury of 71 others.

According to the Houston Chronicle, at least three of the injured were listed in critical condition, and six were listed in serious condition. Our thoughts and our prayers are with the men and women of the Phillips plant and their families.

The cause of this accident has not been determined. In fact, just today were they allowed to go back into the plant except for the suppression personnel.

About 850 Phillips employees and about 100 subcontractors work at the Pasadena plant complex. Phillips Petroleum officials said about 600 workers were on duty when the explosion occurred yesterday afternoon about 1 p.m.

As a result of the fire and smoke, 23 campuses in the Pasadena Independent School District and 8 campuses in the Galena Park Independent School District were forced to turn off their air conditioning and close their doors and windows and keep the children inside.

According to Phillips, the chemicals that burned in the fire could irritate one's eyes and nose and throat if inhaled in high concentrations, but the air monitors that were around the plant and in the community found no signs that anyone outside the plant was exposed to these toxic chemicals.

The explosion occurred in the section of the Phillips plant that produces K-Resin. K-Resin is the chemical used to make cups, lids, toys, shower doors, coat hangers, and clear packaging materials, such as shrink wrap that we wrap our groceries in and leftovers, bread wrappers, bottles for drinking water, clear boxes and trays.

I have visited the Phillips plant on several occasions and have met numerous times, not only with the management, but with the employees who are represented by PACE, the Paper, Allied-Industrial, Chemical and Energy Workers, International Union, formally, known as the OCAW.

I have also attended annual events, including the annual memorial that both the industry and the union plan every year in tribute to workers who have lost their lives in workplace accidents.

The work of the chemical plant is dangerous. The employees who work at the Phillips plant and the many others along the Houston Ship Channel know the impact an explosion can make.

That is why we need stronger worker protections. We cannot prevent every accident, but we can ensure that every worker has a reasonable expectation that he or she will be safe.

The Phillips Petroleum plant has a long history of accidents that have resulted in fatalities and many safety violations. We hope that again we learn from our experiences.

In the last year, this facility has experienced three other explosions. The worst of these occurred last June and resulted in the death of two employees. The other two explosions occurred in August and April of last year.

By far the deadliest year for Phillips Petroleum was in 1989. On October 23, 1989, an explosion resulted in 23 deaths and 130 injuries. A few months before this explosion, six employees were injured when a natural gas pipeline near the plant's boiler room exploded. Two of the injured workers later died of their injuries.

Producing the products that our Nation and our world require is inherently dangerous. It is important that OSHA inspectors move quickly to investigate the cause of this most recent explosion. We need to do everything we can to ensure that accidents like this will never happen again.

In closing, our prayers are for the speedy recovery for those injured and

also for the loss of that one life. The loss of one life is one too many.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of my special order this evening.

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

There was no objection.

GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

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

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise proudly to celebrate Greek Independence Day, an event which marks the symbolic rebirth of democracy.

On March 25, 1821, Archbishop Germanos of Patras raised the flag of freedom and was the first to declare Greece free. We honor the valiant Greek freedom fighters who began an arduous struggle to win independence for Greece and its people 179 years ago.

Although many Greeks died, they were undeterred from their ultimate goal. "Eleftheria I Thanatos," liberty or death, became the Greek patriots' battle cry, a cry all too familiar to us because of the similar pronouncement of Patrick Henry, who said "Give me liberty or give me death."

One particular story best signifies the spirit which existed then. A significant wave of rebellion against Turkish oppression was ignited by the fiercely patriotic Suliotes villagers who took refuge from Turkish authorities in the mountains of Epiros.

□ 1715

When the Suliotes women, left alone, learned that Turkish troops were fast approaching their village, they began to dance the "Syrtos," a patriotic Greek dance. One by one they committed suicide by throwing themselves and their children off Mount Zalongo. They chose to die rather than surrender and face slavery.

When news of the revolution arrived in the United States after the initial uprising, there were widespread feelings of compassion. This sentiment was shared by several American presidents, including James Monroe and John Quincy Adams. Each conveyed his support for the revolution through his annual messages to Congress.

William Harrison, our ninth president, expressed his belief in freedom for Greece, saying, and I quote him, "We must send our free will offering. The Star-Spangled Banner," he went on to say, "must wave in the Aegean, a message of fraternity and friendship to Greece."

So we should not overlook the fact that American leaders have always