

Cunningham Isakson Pastor Upton Watt (NC) Whitfield
 Danner Jackson (IL) Payne Vento Watts (OK) Wicker
 Davis (FL) Jackson-Lee Pease Vitter Waxman Wilson
 Davis (IL) (TX) Pelosi Walden Weiner Wolf
 Davis (VA) Jefferson Peterson (MN) Walsh Weldon (PA) Woolsey
 Deal Jenkins Peterson (PA) Wamp Weller Wu
 DeFazio John Petri Waters Wexler Wynn
 DeGette Johnson (CT) Phelps Watkins Weygand Young (FL)
 Delahunt Johnson, E. B. Pickering
 DeLauro Johnson, Sam Pickett
 DeLay Jones (NC) Pitts Campbell Largent Royce
 DeMint Jones (OH) Pombo Chenoweth-Hage Miller, Gary Sanford
 Deutsch Kanjorski Pomeroy Coble Paul Schaffer
 Diaz-Balart Kaptur Porter
 Dickey Kasich Portman
 Dicks Kelly Price (NC) Carson McCollum Sweeney
 Dingell Kennedy Pryce (OH) Coburn McIntosh Tauzin
 Dixon Kildee Quinn Cook McIntyre Velazquez
 Doggett Kind (WI) Radanovich Ford Myrick Visclosky
 Dooley King (NY) Rahall Gutierrez Ortiz Weldon (FL)
 Doolittle Kingston Ramstad Istook Oxley Wise
 Doyle Kleczka Regula Kilpatrick Rangel Young (AK)
 Dreier Klink Reyes Lucas (OK) Sessions
 Duncan Knollenberg Reynolds Manzullo Souder
 Dunn Kolbe Riley
 Edwards Kucinich Rivers
 Ehlers Kuykendall Rodriguez
 Ehrlich LaFalce Roemer
 Emerson LaHood Rogan
 Engel Lampson Rogers
 English Lantos Rohrabacher
 Eshoo Larson Ros-Lehtinen
 Etheridge Latham Rothman
 Evans LaTourette Roukema
 Everett Lazio Roybal-Allard
 Ewing Leach Rush
 Farr Lee Ryan (WI)
 Fattah Levin Ryan (KS)
 Filner Lewis (CA) Sabo
 Fletcher Lewis (GA) Salmon
 Foley Lewis (KY) Sanchez
 Forbes Linder Sanders
 Fossella Lipinski Sandlin
 Fowler LoBiondo Sawyer
 Frank (MA) Lofgren Saxton
 Franks (NJ) Lowey Scarborough
 Frelinghuysen Lucas (KY) Schakowsky
 Frost Luther Scott
 Gallegly Maloney (CT) Sensenbrenner
 Ganske Maloney (NY) Serrano
 Gejdenson Markey Shadegg
 Gekas Martinez Shaw
 Gephardt Mascara Shays
 Gibbons Matsui Sherman
 Gilchrest McCarthy (MO) Sherwood
 Gillmor McCarthy (NY) Shimkus
 Gilman McCrery Shows
 Gonzalez McDermott Shuster
 Goode McGovern Simpson
 Goodlatte McHugh Sisisky
 Goodling McInnis Skeen
 Gordon McKeon Skelton
 Goss McKinney Slaughter
 Graham McNulty Smith (MI)
 Granger Meehan Smith (NJ)
 Green (TX) Meek (FL) Smith (TX)
 Green (WI) Meeks (NY) Smith (WA)
 Greenwood Menendez Snyder
 Gutknecht Metcalf Spence
 Hall (OH) Mica Spratt
 Hall (TX) Millender- Stabenow
 Hansen McDonald Stark
 Hastings (FL) Miller (FL) Stearns
 Hastings (WA) Miller, George Stenholm
 Hayes Minge Strickland
 Hayworth Mink Stump
 Hefley Moakley Stupak
 Herger Mollohan Sununu
 Hill (IN) Moore Talent
 Hill (MT) Moran (KS) Tancredo
 Hilleary Moran (VA) Tanner
 Hilliard Morella Tauscher
 Hinchee Murtha Taylor (MS)
 Hinojosa Nadler Taylor (NC)
 Hobson Napolitano Terry
 Hoefel Neal Thomas
 Hoekstra Nethercutt Thompson (CA)
 Holden Ney Thompson (MS)
 Holt Northup Thornberry
 Hooley Norwood Thune
 Horn Nussle Thurman
 Hostettler Oberstar Tiahrt
 Houghton Obey Tierney
 Hoyer Olver Toomey
 Hulshof Ose Towns
 Hunter Owens Traficant
 Hutchinson Packard Turner
 Hyde Pallone Udall (CO)
 Inslee Pascrell Udall (NM)

NAYS—9

NOT VOTING—25

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the Golden Spike/Crossroads of the West National Heritage Area Study Area and to establish the Crossroads of the West Historic District in the State of Utah".

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. VELAZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained today, May 2, 2000. If I had been present for rollcall No. 131, I would have voted "yea." If I had been present for rollcall No. 132, I would have voted "yea."

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Mr. DIAZ-BALART, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-600) on the resolution (H. Res. 482) providing for the consideration of motions to suspend the rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 673, FLORIDA KEYS WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 2000

Mr. DIAZ-BALART, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-601) on the resolution (H. Res. 483) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 673) to authorize the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to make grants to the Florida Keys Aqueduct Authority and other appropriate agencies for the purpose of improving water quality throughout the marine ecosystem of the Florida Keys, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2957, LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN BASIN RESTORATION ACT

Mr. DIAZ-BALART, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-602) on the resolution (H. Res. 484) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2957) to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize funding to carry out certain water quality restoration projects for Lake Pontchartrain Basin, Louisiana, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1106, ALTERNATIVE WATER SOURCES ACT OF 1999

Mr. DIAZ-BALART, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-603) on the resolution (H. Res. 485) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1106) to authorize the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to make grants to State agencies with responsibility for water source development for the purpose of maximizing available water supply and protecting the environment through the development of alternative water sources, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). 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.

AMERICAN AND MEXICAN TRUCK DRIVERS ARE CASUALTIES OF NAFTA

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

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to recognize two often-overlooked groups of people who have been innocent casualties of NAFTA, American and Mexican truck drivers. While I have repeated time and time again that American truckers will be forced to compete with their unregulated and underpaid counterparts south of the border, Mexican truck drivers are often overlooked casualties. But the truth is that NAFTA and its evil minions have forced Mexican truck drivers to work 1, 2 and even 3 days straight to get their goods to the U.S.-Mexican border.

The Mexican Government is one of the accomplices. Even though Canacar, the Mexican trucking association, has asked for 5 more years before the border is opened to unlimited truck hauling, the Mexican Government continually demands that the border be open

immediately. Canacar admits that the Mexican truck fleet is old and in general disrepair, and neither the fleet nor its crews are safely ready to compete with newer American trucks and its rested drivers.

So why does the Mexican Government continue to push for the cross-border opening? Because the Mexican Government does not seem to care much about its own citizens. Right now, the Mexican economic system forces truck operators to drive days on end, and, as reported in a story by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, most of these drivers are often fueled by narcotics. Mexican truck drivers freely admit that they would prepare for long hauls with beer, marijuana, pills, and cocaine.

According to one driver, "You must not eat too much meat on a long run, because it will make you sleepy and then you need more cocaine." Clearly, these drivers are sleep deprived.

As another driver, Juan Alvarez, put it, "The biggest problem is lack of sleep. I just drove 36 hours straight. Sometimes I get 6 to 12 hours off between loads." Juan does this for \$500 for every 15 days that he drives.

The Mexican Government and its company-sponsored union have forced these drivers into this predicament. Unlike American drivers, Mexican drivers have no right to speak freely or bargain collectively. They know little about the specifics of the NAFTA treaty, and their government likes it that way.

So this brings us back to the American truck drivers, who would be unfairly forced to compete against Mexican truck drivers that are treated with indifference by their own government. But American truckers realize that the Mexican truck drivers are not treated as people by their government; and that, simply put, is not the fault of Mexican truck drivers. It is the Mexican system that is at fault. It is our fault for entering into a treaty with a country that has a completely different socio-economic and labor-management structure than ours.

Thankfully, President Clinton did not open up the borders, as NAFTA called for, on January 1, 2000. Because if he did, we would have thousands of these sleep-deprived Mexican truckers driving all over our highways and byways throughout this Nation endangering other truckers and motorists on the road.

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In fact, many Mexican trucks and their drivers have already been found illegally in States throughout the United States of America. Most likely because their government tells them little about our current law.

Clearly, President Clinton made the right decision by keeping the border closed. For the sake of all American truckers' jobs and the safety of the American public, let us hope it stays that way for a long, long time.

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

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana 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 Washington (Mr. METCALF) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

IN MEMORY OF EVANDER S. SIMPSON

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

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, tonight I rise to pay homage to Evander S. Simpson of Smithfield, North Carolina, who died on April 27 after a long and fruitful life. His passing has removed from North Carolina's Second Congressional District a giant of community service, a leader of humanity, and a man who has left the world immeasurably better than he found it.

The death of Evander Simpson leaves a void that will not soon be filled. Mr. Simpson was a member of what Tom Brokaw called "The Greatest Generation." Those were the men and women who went off collectively to save the world when World War II was thrust upon them. And it was they who, when the war was over, joined in joyous and short-lived celebrations, then immediately began the task of rebuilding their lives and the world that they wanted.

Brokaw's description certainly fits the life of Evander Simpson. Born in 1914 in Sampson County to a father who served for 35 years as a teacher and principal, his future and career direction was foreordained. Mr. Simpson attended the University of North Carolina, eventually receiving a bachelor's degree, a master's degree, and an advanced certificate for school administration from that institution. By the age of 24, Evander had become principal of Newton Grove High School.

World War II intervened; and Mr. Simpson, then serving as Secretary to the Committee on Education in the U.S. House of Representatives, volunteered for the Navy, answering the call, as Tom Brokaw said, "to help save the world from the two most powerful ruthless and military machines ever

assembled, instruments of conquest in the hands of fascist maniacs." Mr. Simpson served as a gunnery officer in action in the Arctic and in both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

With the end of the war, Mr. Simpson came home to North Carolina, and for the next 3 years worked at North Carolina State University counseling the thousands of Tar Heel veterans who were flooding into our colleges and universities determined to make up for the time that they had lost while they were off fighting the war. A position as a high school principal followed, but in 1951 Mr. Simpson was appointed superintendent of Johnston County schools, a position which he would hold for 29 years and that would define the rest of his life and leave an indelible impression on the people of Johnston County and North Carolina.

Evander Simpson and Johnston County's schools were at the heart of the county's progress over those 29 years. Eighteen schools were consolidated into five. Accreditation for all schools in the country from the State Department of Public Instruction and the Southern Association of Schools was obtained. Teacher pay supplements were established, kindergarten programs were established county wide, and Mr. Simpson was deeply involved in the establishment of the Johnston County Community College. Mr. Simpson earned a reputation of being one of the top school superintendents in the nation during those years.

An indefatigable man whose devotion to his county was legendary, Evander found time to serve 14 years on the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, to serve as president of the North Carolina Education Association, to serve for 30 years on the Johnston County Board of Health, and to serve for six years on the board of the University of North Carolina at Wilmington.

Mr. Simpson was a Paul Harris Fellow in Rotary International, a member of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Chamber of Commerce. That organization awarded him its Distinguished Citizen Award in 1969. He was a deacon, Sunday school superintendent, and Brooks Bible Class teacher for more than 35 years at Smithfield First Baptist Church.

No man has ever loved his country and its history more than Evander Simpson. Johnston County residents know that his every speech would include references to the great documents of this Nation. A speech to veterans might include George Washington's prayer on his inauguration as President. A speech to a civic club would include a reference to the Declaration of Independence or Lincoln's Gettysburg address, both of which he could recite to memory. The great speeches of history were fodder for his mill, including the great inaugural speech by President Kennedy, "Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country."

Generations of Johnston County individuals were influenced by the great good of Evander Simpson. He believed in the innate goodness of men and women, that people of good will could