

referred to in both the Old and New Testaments;

Whereas the rose has for many years captivated the affection of humankind and it has been revered in art, music, and literature;

Whereas George Washington was a breeder of roses and one of his varieties, named after his mother, is still grown today;

Whereas in 1986 the rose was designated as the national floral emblem of the United States; and

Whereas the American Rose Society has designated 2002 as the Year of the Rose: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) supports the goals of the Year of the Rose; and

(2) encourages the President to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the year with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS).

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 House Concurrent Resolution 292.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 292. This resolution supports the goals of the Year of the Rose and it encourages the President to issue a proclamation asking Americans to observe the year with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

I commend my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. MCCRERY) for his hard work to bring this resolution to the floor.

The rose has been an important symbol of love in our society for centuries. Its sheer beauty illuminates thousands of flower gardens across our great land, from the East to the West Coast and from North to South. The rose is grown and cultivated in every state of the Union.

Fossil studies have concluded that the rose has been a native wild flower in North America for some 35 million years. It is also referred to in passages of the Old and New Testaments in the Bible.

One of our great public servants, the first President of the United States, George Washington, was a breeder of roses. In fact, one of his varieties, named after his mother, Mary Ball Washington, is still grown today. For many years the rose has captivated the affection of humankind and has been revered in art, music and literature.

In 1986, the rose was designated as the national floral emblem of the

United States. This is a distinct honor for a flower that has touched the hearts and lives of millions of Americans for many, many years. The American Rose Society has designated the year 2002 as the Year of the Rose.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support this important resolution.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

As the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Civil Service and Agency Organization, I am pleased to join with my colleague in the House in consideration of H. Con. Res. 292, a resolution introduced by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. MCCRERY).

Roses are beautiful and have long been used to symbolize love, friendship, and peace. Indeed, four States in this country currently list some variation of rose as their official state flower: New York, Iowa, Georgia, North Dakota currently recognize this beautiful flower.

The resolution before us speaks to the fact that the rose was designated as the national emblem of the United States and that the American Rose Society has designated the year 2002, next year, as the Year of the Rose.

Of course, Mr. Speaker, we all know that individually in our own lives, roses have played serious roles. They are used by people to extend friendship. I can imagine that all of us who are males have, at some point in time, picked up a dozen roses or, if not a dozen, at least a half a dozen, to convey in some way, shape, form, or fashion an appreciation that we may have had.

So I think this is an excellent resolution. As a matter of fact, I even fondly remember my father teaching me how to date, and he told me that when I wanted to convey to whoever the date might be, that I ought to say to them, roses are red, violets are blue, sugar is sweet and so are you.

Well, Mr. Speaker, in a very serious way, roses do, in fact, convey not only a level of appreciation, but also a level of respect, and I commend the gentleman for introducing this resolution.

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

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. MCCRERY).

(Mr. MCCRERY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCCRERY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) for their eloquent statements on behalf of the support of this resolution for the Year of the Rose.

Mr. Speaker, the American Rose Society is headquartered in my home town of Shreveport, Louisiana. The American Rose Society has designated 2002 as the Year of the Rose, and at a time in which images of violence and war are a constant reminder of the capacity of man to be cruel to its fellow man, the rose stands as a reminder of the beauty and the fragility of life.

It is my hope, Mr. Speaker, that this resolution will call public attention to the worthy goals of the Year of the Rose, and I urge its adoption.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, having no other speakers, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 292.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

REPORT ON NATION'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN AERONAUTICS AND SPACE—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Science:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit this report on the Nation's achievements in aeronautics and space during Fiscal Year (FY) 2000, as required under section 206 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2476). Aeronautics and space activities involved 11 contributing departments and agencies of the Federal Government, and the results of their ongoing research and development affect the Nation in many ways.

A wide variety of aeronautics and space developments took place during FY 2000. The National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA) successfully completed four Space shuttle flights. In terms of robotic space flights, there were 24 U.S. expendable launch vehicle launches in FY 2000. Five of these launches were NASA-managed missions, nine were Department of Defense (DoD)-managed missions, and eight were FAA-licensed

commercial launches. In addition, NASA flew one payload as a secondary payload on one of the FAA-licensed commercial launches. This year, two new launch vehicles debuted: the Lockheed Martin Atlas IIIA and the Boeing Delta III, each serving as transition vehicles leading the way for the new generation of evolved expendable launch vehicles.

Scientists also made some dramatic new discoveries in various space-related fields such as space science, Earth science and remote sensing, and life and microgravity science. In aerospace, achievements included the demonstration of technologies that will reduce the environmental impact of aircraft operations, reinvigorate the general aviation industry, improve the safety and efficiency of U.S. commercial airlines and air traffic control system, and reduce the future cost of access to space.

The United States also entered into many new agreements for cooperation with its international partners around the world in many areas of space activity.

Thus, FY 2000 was a very successful one for U.S. aeronautics and space programs. Efforts in these areas have contributed significantly to the Nation's scientific and technical knowledge, international cooperation, a healthier environment, and a more competitive economy.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, December 19, 2001.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 2130

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE) at 9 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3529, ECONOMIC SECURITY AND WORKER ASSISTANCE ACT OF 2001

Mr. REYNOLDS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 107-348) on the resolution (H. Res. 320) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3529) to provide tax incentives for economic recovery and assistance to displaced workers, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 6(a) OF RULE XIII WITH RESPECT TO CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS

Mr. REYNOLDS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 107-349) on the resolution (H. Res. 321) waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

WAIVING REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 6(a) OF RULE XIII WITH RESPECT TO CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 319 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 319

Resolved, That the requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII for a two-thirds vote to consider a report from the Committee on Rules on the same day it is presented to the House is waived with respect to any resolution reported on the legislative day of Wednesday, December 19, 2001, providing for consideration or disposition of a bill to provide tax incentives for economic recovery, any amendment thereto, any conference report thereon, or any amendment reported in disagreement from a conference thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). The gentleman from New York (Mr. REYNOLDS) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to my colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST), the ranking member of the Committee on Rules, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for purposes of debate only.

(Mr. REYNOLDS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 319 waives clause 6(a) of rule XIII requiring a two-thirds vote to consider a rule on the same day it is reported from the Committee on Rules.

The rule applies the waiver to a special rule reported on the legislative day of December 19, 2001, providing for consideration or disposition of the bill to provide tax incentives for economic recovery, any amendment thereto, any conference report thereon, or any amendment reported in disagreement from a conference thereon.

The rule also allows this body to once again take up stimulus legislation, making it possible for prompt consideration of this much-needed and long overdue measure to create jobs and promote long-term economic growth.

This body passed an economic stimulus bill nearly 2 months ago, but our colleagues in the other Chamber have not yet acted; and in failing to act, we put American jobs and the stability of our economy at risk. The downward trend we now face has been over a year in the making, and it has been compounded by the recent attacks on our Nation.

Americans deserve this relief, and not just because of September 11. We owe it to them to proceed without further delay. I can think of no better holiday gift for America than an economic stimulus bill. It is imperative that we move forward at once.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support this rule so we may proceed with debate on this time-sensitive legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I know we all want to finish the business of the House this week. I know we all have plans to be with our families in the days ahead.

But, Mr. Speaker, those plans and our desires to finish our business for the year should not serve as an excuse for Republican leaders to ram legislation through this body, legislation that is just plain dangerous to the U.S. economy and the Social Security and Medicare trust funds, and which they know will not be voted on in the United States Senate in the next day or two.

Mr. Speaker, the House has been kept in session all night long two nights in a row just to allow the Committee on Rules to meet at 8 o'clock in the morning to report martial law rules for a so-called stimulus package. Negotiations have been on and then they have been off and then on again.

But this morning, Republican leaders finally pulled the plug on bipartisanship. For Republican leaders, Mr. Speaker, it seems that ramming through another budget-busting wish list of Republican tax cuts, tax breaks for big corporations, and tax breaks for wealthier and presumably employed, individuals, is more important than the needs of real working Americans; a package, by the way, that will cost \$250 billion over a 10-year period, much greater than anything ever proposed by the Democrats.

The Republican majority seems to be more interested in scoring partisan and ideological points than in helping unemployed Americans and their families make it through this recession.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Rules is indeed an arm of the leadership, and the Republican leadership of this House is showing its true colors tonight as we consider this rule, which allows a bill to come up on the floor without anyone, except perhaps a select few, having had the opportunity to look at it.

This is nothing more than political theater. This is nothing more than a cheap charade. The American people