

those purposes are secondary to its primary function of advancing the Catholic faith. This is especially true in the case of Catholic schools which were founded and are operated with the explicit purpose of intergrating Catholic doctrine into K–12 education.

Therefore, even though Congress intends to honor the ways Catholic schools help fulfill a secular goal, the fact is Congress cannot honor Catholic schools without endorsing efforts to promulgate the Catholic faith. By singling out one sect over another, Congress is playing favors among religions. While this does not compare to the type of religious persecution experienced by many of the founders of this country, it is still an example of the type of federal favoritism among religions that the first amendment forbids.

What is the superintendent of a Baptist private school or a Pentecostal home schooler going to think when reading this resolution? That Congress does not think they provide children with an excellent education or that Congress does not deem their religious goals worthy of federal endorsement? In a free republic, the legislature should not be in the business of favoring one religion over another. I would also like to point out the irony of considering government favoritism of religion in the context of praising the Catholic schools, when early in this century Catholic schools were singled out for government-sanctioned discrimination because they were upholding the teachings of the Catholic Church.

Allowing Congress to single out certain religions for honors not only insults those citizens whose faith is not recognized by Congress, it also threatens the religious liberty of those honored by Congress. This is because when the federal government begins evaluating religious institutions, some religious institutions may be tempted to modify certain of their teachings in order to curry favor with political leaders. I will concede that religious institutions may not water down their faith in order to secure passage of "Sense of Congress resolutions," however, the belief that it is proper to judge religious institutions by how effectively they fulfill secular objectives is at the root of the proposals to entangle the federal government with state-approved religions by providing taxpayer dollars to religious organizations in order to preform various social services. Providing taxpayer money to churches creates the very real risk that a church may, for example, feel the need to downplay its teaching against abortion or euthanasia in order to maintain favor with a future pro-abortion administration and thus not lose its federal funding.

Of course, the idea that politicians should bestow favors on religions based on how well they fulfill the aims of the politicians is one that should be insulting to all believers no matter their faith. After all, despite what a few of my colleagues seem to think, Mr. Speaker, we in Congress are neither omnipotent nor divine.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I join the sponsors of H. Res. 28 in their admiration for the work of Catholic schools. However, I also have reservations about the language singling out the religious goals of one faith for praise.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker I rise in support of this measure to recognize the role Catholic Schools have played in the education of America's Children.

Last week over 8,200 Catholic elementary and secondary schools nationwide celebrated

their 27th annual Catholics Schools Week. This event was established to increase support for private Catholic schools and to recognize their accomplishments and contributions to the country.

"Catholic Schools Week" celebrates education that goes beyond preparation for a secular life; it is an education that prepares students for a Christian life. Parents who chose to send their children to Catholic Schools do so because they not only want their children to have an excellent education in reading, writing and arithmetic, they also want to them to have a Christian education.

Although public schools can prepare children for a secular life through a good education, they are constitutionally bound not to extent their role as educators into the area of religious education. I strongly urge parents who would like the benefits of public education and the rewards of faith based education to make a commitment to work with those religious communities that share their beliefs in the development of after school and weekend parochial programs.

This bill states that Congress supports the goals of Catholic Schools Week, an event sponsored by the National Catholic Education Association and the U.S. Catholic Conference, and congratulates Catholic schools, students, parents, and teachers for their contributions to education.

Catholic schools teach a diverse group of students, 24 percent of whom are minorities. Moreover, only three percent of Catholic high school drop out of school and 83 percent go on to attend college.

Finally, the resolution states that, by providing an intellectually stimulating environment rich in moral guidance, Catholic schools produce students and, ultimately, citizens who are strongly dedicated to their faith and communities.

I offer my heart felt thanks to the Catholic Schools across the nation for their dedication to excellence in the classroom as they prepare young people to achieve excellence in life. In closing I would like to extend a special thanks to the Catholic Schools in Houston like Saint Philips High School, and Saint Pius High School.

Mrs. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support this resolution on Catholic education, and to share with my colleagues some of the rich history and achievements of Catholic schools in New Mexico.

The Catholic Church has had a presence in the American Southwest for over 400 years. Before public education was established in New Mexico, Catholic friars began teaching at local Indian pueblos. In the early 1800s, the Spanish government, cooperating with the Catholic Church, established schools in the territory of New Mexico.

Today New Mexico has 29 Catholic elementary schools and 4 secondary schools. Over 8,000 New Mexico children are enrolled in Catholic schools and the ethnic composition of the student body reflects the rich diversity of New Mexico (Hispanic 43%, Anglo 31%, American Indian 11%). I am very proud of New Mexico's Catholic schools and their students. Last year 324 students graduated from Catholic high schools in New Mexico. This is a 99% graduation rate and, of those, 99% went on to post-secondary education.

It's the dawn of a new century: It is a century in which knowledge is a commodity chil-

dren must have to succeed. Catholic schools across America are giving our children this opportunity.

Catholic schools have given New Mexico's children the wings they need to achieve their dreams. As Catholic schools nationwide celebrate Catholic school week, we thank them.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TIBERI) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 28.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

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#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6 p.m.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 11 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6 p.m.

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□ 1800

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT) at 6 p.m.

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#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will now put the question on motions to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today.

Votes will be taken in the following order: House Joint Resolution 7, by the yeas and nays, and House Resolution 28, by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

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#### RECOGNIZING 90TH BIRTHDAY OF RONALD REAGAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 7.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, H. J. Res. 7, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 410, nays 0, answered “present” 7, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 9]		
YEAS—410		
Abercrombie	Davis, Thomas	Hostettler
Ackerman	M.	Houghton
Aderholt	Deal	Hoyer
Akin	DeGette	Hulshof
Allen	Delahunt	Hunter
Andrews	DeLauro	Hutchinson
Army	DeLay	Hyde
Baca	DeMint	Insee
Bachus	Deutsch	Isakson
Baird	Diaz-Balart	Israel
Baker	Dicks	Issa
Baldacci	Dingell	Istook
Baldwin	Doggett	Jackson (IL)
Ballenger	Doolley	Jackson-Lee
Barcia	Doolittle	(TX)
Barr	Doyle	Jefferson
Barrett	Dreier	Jenkins
Bartlett	Duncan	John
Barton	Dunn	Johnson (CT)
Bass	Edwards	Johnson (IL)
Bentsen	Ehlers	Johnson, Sam
Bereuter	Ehrlich	Jones (NC)
Berkley	Emerson	Jones (OH)
Berman	Engel	Kanjorski
Berry	English	Kaptur
Biggert	Eshoo	Keller
Billirakis	Etheridge	Kelly
Bishop	Evans	Kennedy (MN)
Blagojevich	Everett	Kennedy (RI)
Blumenauer	Farr	Kerns
Blunt	Fattah	Kildee
Boehlert	Ferguson	Kilpatrick
Boehner	Filner	Kind (WI)
Bonilla	Flake	King (NY)
Bonior	Fletcher	Kingston
Borski	Foley	Kirk
Boswell	Ford	Kleczka
Boucher	Fossella	Knollenberg
Boyd	Frank	Kolbe
Brady (PA)	Frelinghuysen	Kucinich
Brady (TX)	Frost	LaFalce
Brown (OH)	Gallegly	LaHood
Brown (SC)	Ganske	Lampson
Bryant	Gekas	Langevin
Burr	Gephardt	Lantos
Burton	Gibbons	Largent
Callahan	Gilchrest	Larsen (WA)
Calvert	Gillmor	Larson (CT)
Camp	Gilman	Latham
Cantor	Gonzalez	LaTourette
Capito	Goode	Leach
Capps	Goodlatte	Levin
Capuano	Gordon	Lewis (CA)
Cardin	Goss	Lewis (GA)
Carson (IN)	Graham	Lewis (KY)
Carson (OK)	Granger	Linder
Castle	Green (TX)	Lipinski
Chabot	Green (WI)	LoBiondo
Chambliss	Gutierrez	Lofgren
Clay	Gutknecht	Lowe
Clayton	Hall (OH)	Lucas (KY)
Clement	Hall (TX)	Lucas (OK)
Clyburn	Hansen	Luther
Coble	Harman	Maloney (CT)
Collins	Hart	Manzullo
Combust	Hastert	Markey
Condit	Hastings (FL)	Mascara
Cooksey	Hastings (WA)	Matheson
Costello	Hayes	Matsui
Cox	Hayworth	McCarthy (MO)
Cramer	Herger	McCarthy (NY)
Crane	Hill	McCollum
Crenshaw	Hilleary	McCree
Crowley	Hilliard	McDermott
Cubin	Hinche	McGovern
Culberson	Hinojosa	McHugh
Cummings	Hobson	McIntyre
Cunningham	Hoeffel	McKeon
Davis (CA)	Hoekstra	McKinney
Davis (FL)	Holden	McNulty
Davis (IL)	Holt	Meehan
Davis, Jo Ann	Honda	Meek (FL)
	Hoooley	Meeks (NY)
	Horn	Menendez

Mica	Regula	Spratt
Millender-McDonald	Rehberg	Stearns
Miller (FL)	Reyes	Stenholm
Miller, Gary	Reynolds	Strickland
Miller, George	Riley	Stump
Mink	Rivers	Stupak
Mollohan	Rodriguez	Sununu
Moore	Roemer	Sweeney
Moran (KS)	Rogers (MI)	Tancredo
Moran (VA)	Rohrabacher	Tanner
Morella	Ros-Lehtinen	Tauscher
Murtha	Ross	Tauzin
Myrick	Rothman	Taylor (MS)
Nadler	Roukema	Taylor (NC)
Napolitano	Roybal-Allard	Terry
Neal	Royce	Thomas
Nethercutt	Rush	Thompson (CA)
Ney	Ryan (WI)	Thompson (MS)
Northup	Ryun (KS)	Thornberry
Norwood	Sabo	Thune
Nussle	Sanders	Thurman
Oberstar	Sandlin	Tiahrt
Obey	Sawyer	Tiberi
Olver	Saxton	Tierney
Ortiz	Scarborough	Toomey
Ose	Schaffer	Towns
Otter	Schakowsky	Trafcant
Owens	Schiff	Turner
Oxley	Schrock	Udall (CO)
Pallone	Scott	Udall (NM)
Pascrell	Sensenbrenner	Upton
Pastor	Serrano	Velazquez
Paul	Sessions	Visclosky
Payne	Shadegg	Vitter
Pelosi	Shaw	Walden
Pence	Shays	Walsh
Peterson (MN)	Sherman	Wamp
Peterson (PA)	Sherwood	Watkins
Petri	Shimkus	Watt (NC)
Phelps	Shows	Watts (OK)
Pickering	Simmons	Waxman
Pitts	Simpson	Weiner
Platts	Sisisky	Weldon (FL)
Pombo	Skeen	Weldon (PA)
Pomeroy	Skelton	Weller
Portman	Slaughter	Wexler
Price (NC)	Smith (MI)	Whitfield
Pryce (OH)	Smith (NJ)	Wicker
Putnam	Smith (TX)	Wilson
Radanovich	Smith (WA)	Wolf
Rahall	Snyder	Wu
Ramstad	Solis	Wynn
Rangel	Souder	Young (AK)
	Spence	Young (FL)

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—7

DeFazio	Sanchez	Woolsey
Johnson, E. B.	Stark	
Lee	Waters	

NOT VOTING—16

Becerra	Graves	Moakley
Bono	Greenwood	Osborne
Brown (FL)	Grucci	Quinn
Buyer	Hefley	Rogers (KY)
Cannon	Maloney (NY)	
Conyers	McInnis	

□ 1827

Ms. SANCHEZ and Ms. WATERS changed their vote from “yea” to “present.”

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the joint resolution was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:  
Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 9, I did not have a beeper notification. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 9, I didn't get a beeper notification and the vote was not recorded. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). Pursuant to the provisions of

clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the period of time within which a vote by electronic device may be taken on each additional motion to suspend the rules on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings.

HONORING CONTRIBUTIONS OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 28.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TIBERI) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 28, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 412, nays 0, answered “present” 1, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 10]		
YEAS—412		
Abercrombie	Clement	Frelinghuysen
Ackerman	Clyburn	Frost
Aderholt	Coble	Gallegly
Akin	Collins	Ganske
Allen	Combust	Gekas
Andrews	Condit	Gephardt
Army	Costello	Gibbons
Baca	Cox	Gilchrest
Bachus	Coyne	Gillmor
Baird	Cramer	Gilman
Baker	Crane	Gonzalez
Baldacci	Crenshaw	Goode
Baldwin	Crowley	Goodlatte
Ballenger	Cubin	Gordon
Barcia	Culberson	Goss
Barr	Cummings	Graham
Barrett	Cunningham	Granger
Bartlett	Davis (CA)	Graves
Barton	Davis (FL)	Green (TX)
Bass	Davis (IL)	Green (WI)
Bentsen	Davis, Jo Ann	Gutierrez
Bereuter	Davis, Thomas	Gutknecht
Berkley	M.	Hall (OH)
Berman	Deal	Hall (TX)
Berry	DeFazio	Hansen
Biggert	DeGette	Harman
Billirakis	Delahunt	Hart
Bishop	DeLauro	Hastings (FL)
Blagojevich	DeLay	Hastings (WA)
Blumenauer	DeMint	Hayes
Blunt	Deutsch	Hayworth
Boehlert	Diaz-Balart	Herger
Boehner	Dicks	Hill
Bonilla	Dingell	Hilleary
Bonior	Doggett	Hilliard
Borski	Dooley	Hinchey
Boswell	Doolittle	Hinojosa
Boucher	Doyle	Hobson
Boyd	Dreier	Hoeffel
Brady (PA)	Duncan	Hoekstra
Brady (TX)	Dunn	Holden
Brown (OH)	Edwards	Holt
Brown (SC)	Ehlers	Honda
Bryant	Ehrlich	Hoooley
Burr	Emerson	Horn
Burton	Engel	Hostettler
Callahan	English	Houghton
Camp	Eshoo	Hoyer
Cantor	Etheridge	Hulshof
Capito	Evans	Hunter
Capps	Everett	Hutchinson
Capuano	Farr	Hyde
Cardin	Ferguson	Insee
Carson (IN)	Filner	Isakson
Carson (OK)	Flake	Israel
Castle	Fletcher	Issa
Chabot	Foley	Istook
Chambliss	Ford	Jackson (IL)
Clay	Fossella	Jackson-Lee
Clayton	Frank	(TX)