

continued to serve in the House of Representatives for fourteen years.

Shirley Chisholm paved the way for African-American women in Congress. The daughter of a domestic worker, she grew up believing that women needed their voices to be heard and that women should have more flexibility to enter the workforce. While serving in Congress, Ms. Chisholm founded the National Women's Political Caucus, to ensure that the role of women in Congress was clear.

Ms. Chisholm never compromised her beliefs. She sponsored legislation to establish a national commission on consumer protection and product safety. She fought for the rights of minorities by calling for the end of British arms sales to South Africa. She believed that day care programs should be improved and the hours extended so mothers could go to work. She also supported expanding the minimum wage to include domestic workers.

Shirley Chisholm set an example for everyone to follow. Throughout her terms in Congress, she remained an outspoken advocate of women's rights, labor, and minority rights, and held steadfast to her dreams. In 1972, she became the first woman to run for president.

Congresswoman Chisholm, thank you for following your goals, and fighting for minorities and working women's rights. It is with great pride today that I commend Ms. Shirley Anita Chisholm, for all of her achievements and accomplishments.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in honor of a true pioneer and a pathbreaker for women in politics: Shirley Chisholm. I commend Congresswoman LEE for bringing this resolution forward.

In 1968, Shirley Chisholm became the first African-American woman to win a seat in the United States Congress, joining 8 other African-American House members. Three decades later, 39 African-American members belong to this body, including 15 women. This is a clear sign of progress, but we have a long way to go to achieve full representation for women and people of color.

In 1972, Shirley Chisholm became the first black woman to run for President, saying later, "I knew I wouldn't be president, but somebody had to break the ice, somebody with the nerve and bravado to do it."

At each bold step in her career, she was regularly told, "You've just committed political suicide." But she carried on. She said, "Service is the rent that you pay for room on this earth." Thank you for the opportunity to honor Shirley Chisholm for her achievements and her indomitable spirit, and for paving the way for other people of color—and for women of all ethnic backgrounds—to serve in public office.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 97.

The question was taken.

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

Mrs. MORELLA. 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.

PRESIDENT'S PERIODIC REPORT ON NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO RISK OF NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION CREATED BY ACCUMULATION OF WEAPONS-USABLE FISSION MATERIAL IN TERRITORY OF RUSSIAN FEDERATION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-87)

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 International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to the risk of nuclear proliferation created by the accumulation of weapons-usable fissile material in the territory of the Russian Federation that was declared in Executive Order 13159 of June 21, 2000.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 11, 2001.

NOTICE OF CONTINUATION OF EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO PROPERTY OF RUSSIAN FEDERATION RELATING TO DISPOSITION OF HIGHLY ENRICHED URANIUM EXTRACTED FROM NUCLEAR WEAPONS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-86)

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 International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. I have sent the enclosed notice to the *Federal Register* for publication. This notice states that the emergency declared with respect to the accumulation of a large volume of weapons-usable fissile material in the territory of the Russian Federation is to

continue beyond June 21, 2001.

It remains a major national security goal of the United States to ensure that fissile material removed from Russian nuclear weapons pursuant to various arms control and disarmament agreements is dedicated to peaceful uses, subject to transparency measures, and protected from diversion to activities of proliferation concern. The accumulation of a large volume of weapons-usable fissile material in the territory of the Russian Federation continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For this reason, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force these emergency authorities beyond June 21, 2001.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 11, 2001.

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000—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 International Relations:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the provisions of section 504(h) of Public Law 98-164, as amended (22 U.S.C. 4413(i)), I transmit herewith the Annual Report of the National Endowment for Democracy for fiscal year 2000.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 11, 2001.

□ 1530

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6 p.m. today.

□ 1800

AFTER RECESS

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

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1088, INVESTOR AND CAPITAL MARKETS FEE RELIEF ACT

Mr. LINDER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 107-97) on the resolution (H. Res. 161) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1088) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to reduce

fees collected by the Securities and Exchange Commission, 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. 2052, SUDAN PEACE ACT

Mr. LINDER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 107-98) on the resolution (H. Res. 162) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2052) to facilitate famine relief efforts and a comprehensive solution to the war in Sudan, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1157, PACIFIC SALMON RECOVERY ACT

Mr. LINDER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 107-99) on the resolution (H. Res. 163) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1157) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to provide financial assistance to the States of Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, and Idaho for salmon habitat restoration projects in coastal waters and upland drainages, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

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 each motion to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 643, de novo;

H.R. 700, by the yeas and nays;

H. Res. 97, 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.

AFRICAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill H.R. 643, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 643, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ASIAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 700, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 700, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 401, nays 15, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 156]
YEAS—401

Abercrombie	Cooksey	Green (WI)	McIntyre	Riley
Ackerman	Costello	Greenwood	McKeon	Rivers
Aderholt	Cox	Grucci	McKinney	Rodriguez
Allen	Coyne	Gutierrez	McNulty	Roemer
Andrews	Cramer	Gutknecht	Meehan	Rogers (KY)
Armey	Crane	Hall (OH)	Meek (FL)	Rogers (MI)
Baca	Crenshaw	Hansen	Meeks (NY)	Rohrabacher
Bachus	Crowley	Harman	Menendez	Ros-Lehtinen
Baird	Cubin	Hart	Mica	Rothman
Baker	Cummings	Hastings (FL)	Millender-Lewis	Roukema
Baldacci	Davis (CA)	Hastings (WA)	McDonald	Royal-Allard
Baldwin	Davis (FL)	Hayes	Miller (FL)	Ryan (WI)
Ballenger	Davis (IL)	Hayworth	Miller, Gary	Ryun (KS)
Barcia	Davis, Jo Ann	Hefley	Miller, George	Sabo
Barr	Davis, Tom	Hill	Mink	Sánchez
Barrett	Deal	Hilleary	Moore	Sanders
Bartlett	DeFazio	Hilliard	Moran (KS)	Schakowsky
Barton	DeGette	Hinchey	Moran (VA)	Schiff
Bass	Delahunt	Hinojosa	Morella	Sawyer
Becerra	DeLauro	Hobson	Murtha	Saxton
Bentsen	DeLay	Hoefel	Myrick	Scarborough
Bereuter	DeMint	Hoekstra	Nadler	Weiner
Berkley	Deutsch	Holden	Napolitano	Weldon (FL)
Berman	Dicks	Holt	Neal	Weldon (PA)
Berry	Dingell	Honda	Nethercutt	Wells
Biggert	Doggett	Hooley	Ney	Wexler
Bilirakis	Dooley	Horn	Northup	Sensenbrenner
Bishop	Doolittle	Houghton	Norwood	Wicker
Blagojevich	Doyle	Hoyer	Nussle	Wilson
Blumenauer	Dreier	Hulshof	Oberstar	Shays
Blunt	Duncan	Hunter	Obey	Sherman
Boehlert	Dunn	Hutchinson	Olver	Sherwood
Boehner	Edwards	Hyde	Ortiz	Shimkus
Bonilla	Ehlers	Inslee	Osborne	Shows
Bonior	Ehrlich	Isakson		
Bono	Emerson	Israel		
Borski	Engel	Issa		
Boswell	English	Istook	Akin	Hall (TX)
Boucher	Eshoo	Jackson (IL)	Coble	Shadegg
Boyd	Etheridge	Jefferson	Collins	Stump
Brady (PA)	Evans	Jenkins	Culberson	Tiahrt
Brady (TX)	Everett	John	Flake	Toomey
Brown (FL)	Farr	Johnson (CT)		
Brown (OH)	Fattah	Johnson (IL)		
Brown (SC)	Filner	Johnson, Sam		
Bryant	Fletcher	Jones (NC)	Burton	Johnson, E. B.
Burr	Foley	Jones (OH)	Cunningham	Rush
Buyer	Ford	Kanjorski	Diaz-Balart	Tanner
Callahan	Fossella	Kaptur	Ferguson	Largent
Calvert	Frank	Keller	Jackson-Lee	Udall (CO)
Camp	Frelinghuysen	Kelly	(TX)	Mollohan
Cannon	Frost	Kennedy (MN)	Pence	Velazquez
Cantor	Gallagly	Kennedy (RI)	Royce	Walsh
Capito	Ganske	Kildee		
Capps	Gekas	Kilpatrick		
Capuano	Gephhardt	Kind (WI)		
Cardin	Gibbons	King (NY)		
Carson (IN)	Gilchrest	Kirk		
Carson (OK)	Gillmor	Kleczka		
Castle	Gilman	Knollenberg		
Chabot	Gonzalez	Kolbe		
Chambliss	Goode	Kucinich		
Clay	Goodlatte	LaFalce		
Clayton	Gordon	LaHood		
Clement	Goss	Lampson		
Clyburn	Graham	Langevin		
Combest	Granger	Lantos		
Condit	Graves	Larsen (WA)		
Conyers	Green (TX)	Larson (CT)		

Ose	Shuster
Otter	Simmons
Leach	Simpson
Lee	Skeen
Levin	Skelton
Latham	Slaughter
LaTourette	Smith (MI)
Leahy	Smith (NJ)
Lewis (CA)	Smith (TX)
Lewis (GA)	Steenholm
Lewis (KY)	Strickland
Linder	Stupak
Lipinski	Snyder
LoBiondo	Solis
Lofgren	Souder
Lowey	Spence
Lucas (KY)	Spratt
Lucas (OK)	Stark
Luther	Stearns
Maloney (CT)	Stehman
Maloney (NY)	Tauscher
Manzullo	Tauscher
Markey	Taylor (MS)
Mascara	Taylor (NC)
Matheson	Terry
Matsui	Thomas
McCarthy (MO)	Thompson (CA)
McCarthy (NY)	Thompson (MS)
McCullum	Thornberry
McCrary	Thurman
McDermott	Tiberi
McGovern	Tierney
McHugh	Towns
McInnis	Udall (NM)
McNulty	Upton
McNulty	Visclosky
McNulty	Walden
McNulty	Wamp
McNulty	Watkins (OK)
McNulty	Watson (CA)
McNulty	Watson (NC)
McNulty	Watts (OK)
McNulty	Waxman
McNulty	Weiner
McNulty	Weldon (FL)
McNulty	Weldon (PA)
McNulty	Wells
McNulty	Wexler
McNulty	Whitfield
McNulty	Wicker
McNulty	Wilson
McNulty	Wolf
McNulty	Woolsey
McNulty	Wu
McNulty	Wynn
McNulty	Young (AK)
McNulty	Young (FL)

NAYS—15

Hall (TX)	Shaffer
Coble	Shadegg
Jefferson	Stump
Collins	Tiahrt
Culberson	Toomey
Flake	
Burton	Johnson, E. B.
Cunningham	Rush
Diaz-Balart	Tanner
Ferguson	Largent
Jackson-Lee	Udall (CO)
(TX)	Mollohan
Pence	Velazquez
Royce	Walsh

NOT VOTING—16

Burton	Johnson, E. B.
Cunningham	Rush
Diaz-Balart	Tanner
Ferguson	Largent
Jackson-Lee	Udall (CO)
(TX)	Mollohan
Pence	Velazquez
Royce	Walsh

□ 1829

Messrs. COBLE, KERNS, and AKIN changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

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.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.