

Kelly	Nadler	Sherman
Kennedy (MN)	Napolitano	Sherwood
Kennedy (RI)	Neal	Shimkus
Kerns	Nethercutt	Shows
Kildee	Ney	Shuster
Kilpatrick	Northup	Simmons
Kind (WI)	Norwood	Simpson
King (NY)	Nussle	Skeen
Kingston	Oberstar	Skelton
Kirk	Obey	Slaughter
Klecza	Olver	Smith (MI)
Knollenberg	Ortiz	Smith (NJ)
Kolbe	Osborne	Smith (TX)
Kucinich	Ose	Smith (WA)
LaFalce	Otter	Snyder
LaHood	Owens	Solis
Lampson	Oxley	Souder
Langevin	Pallone	Spence
Lantos	Pascarell	Spratt
Largent	Pastor	Stearns
Larsen (WA)	Payne	Stenholm
Larson (CT)	Pelosi	Strickland
Latham	Pence	Stump
LaTourette	Peterson (MN)	Stupak
Leach	Peterson (PA)	Sununu
Lee	Petri	Sweeney
Levin	Phelps	Tanner
Lewis (GA)	Pickering	Tauscher
Lewis (KY)	Pitts	Tauzin
Linder	Platts	Taylor (MS)
Lipinski	Pombo	Taylor (NC)
LoBiondo	Pomeroy	Terry
Lofgren	Portman	Thomas
Lowey	Price (NC)	Thompson (CA)
Lucas (KY)	Pryce (OH)	Thompson (MS)
Lucas (OK)	Putnam	Thornberry
Luther	Quinn	Thune
Maloney (CT)	Radanovich	Thurman
Maloney (NY)	Rahall	Tiahrt
Manzullo	Ramstad	Tiberi
Markey	Rangel	Tierney
Mascara	Regula	Towns
Matheson	Rehberg	Trafficant
Matsui	Reyes	Turner
McCarthy (MO)	Reynolds	Udall (CO)
McCarthy (NY)	Riley	Udall (NM)
McCollum	Rivers	Upton
McCrery	Rodriguez	Velazquez
McDermott	Roemer	Visclosky
McGovern	Rogers (KY)	Vitter
McHugh	Rogers (MI)	Walden
McInnis	Ros-Lehtinen	Walsh
McIntyre	Ross	Wamp
McKeon	Rothman	Waters
McKinney	Roukema	Watkins (OK)
McNulty	Roybal-Allard	Watson (CA)
Meehan	Rush	Watt (NC)
Meek (FL)	Ryan (WI)	Watts (OK)
Meeks (NY)	Ryun (KS)	Waxman
Menendez	Sabo	Weiner
Mica	Sanchez	Weldon (FL)
Millender-	Sanders	Weldon (PA)
McDonald	Sandlin	Weller
Miller (FL)	Sawyer	Wexler
Miller, Gary	Saxton	Whitfield
Miller, George	Schaffer	Wicker
Mink	Schakowsky	Wilson
Mollohan	Schiff	Wolf
Moore	Schrock	Woolsey
Moran (KS)	Scott	Wu
Moran (VA)	Serrano	Wynn
Morella	Sessions	Young (AK)
Murtha	Shadegg	Young (FL)
Myrick	Shaw	

NAYS—16

Bass	Hefley	Shays
Cox	Hostettler	Stark
Crane	Rohrabacher	Tancredo
Doggett	Royce	Toomey
Flake	Scarborough	
Green (WI)	Sensenbrenner	

NOT VOTING—3

Capuano	Lewis (CA)	Paul
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□ 1848

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON) laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 29, 2001.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I am writing to submit my resignation from the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

I will consider my resignation effective immediately.

Sincerely,

ROB PORTMAN,
Representative.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted. There was no objection.

ELECTION OF MEMBER TO COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 187) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 187

Resolved, That the following Member be and is hereby elected to the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

Standards of Official Conduct: Mr. Hulshof.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO CONGRESSIONAL-EXECUTIVE COMMISSION ON PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, and pursuant to section 303(a) of Public Law 106-286, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Members of the House to the Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China:

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan
Ms. KAPTUR of Ohio
Ms. PELOSI of California
Mr. DAVIS of Florida.
There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HON. STEPHEN E. BUYER, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable STEPHEN E. BUYER, Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
July 11, 2001.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that my office has been served with a civil subpoena for documents issued by the Superior Court for Allen County, Indiana in a civil case pending there.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that it is consistent with the precedents and privileges of the House to advise the party who issued the subpoena that I have no documents that are responsive to the subpoena.

Sincerely,

STEPHEN E. BUYER,
Member of Congress.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE JUSTICE STANLEY MOSK

(Ms. PELOSI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Justice Stanley Mosk, a justice of the California Supreme Court, who died a couple of weeks ago after 37 years on the California Supreme Court.

He was remembered at his funeral service for what speaker after speaker called his "legacy of justice." Stanley Mosk was the only Democrat on the State High Court and a very progressive member. He died in San Francisco.

He was my neighbor and he was my friend. Our colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF), will be speaking more specifically about Stanley Mosk's contribution to the law in California and our country. I want to speak briefly about him personally.

Stanley Mosk was a genius. He was a great tennis player. He took great pride in that. He might have wanted that to be first. He was a great family person. Of course, that did come first. He was a person of such great intellect that his decisions when he wrote them were the subject of great admiration and study by law students and admired by those who followed the law. He will be greatly missed in San Francisco, where the supreme court resides in California.

He was the first person elected statewide in California, when he ran for office many years ago, the first person of the Jewish religion ever elected. Once and for all, he settled that issue. Because of Stanley Mosk, Jewish candidates know that their religion is not a factor in elections in this great State. Indeed, if they were a factor at all, it is a plus.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I want to mention further that it is said of him that many people learned much about pain and much about joy from him.

Stanley Mosk did not want to retire. He went home, he was with his family, but he planned to retire in the fall. So, if I am hesitant about this, it is with

great sorrow that I tell our colleagues that Stanley was vigorous to the end, of course, with his great and powerful intellect, benefiting all of us to the end.

His plan was to retire in the fall. That was not in the cards for him. God took him sooner. But I want his family to know that many of us in the Congress mourn his passing, and I hope it is a comfort to them that so many people share their grief, but also their great pride in California Justice Stanley Mosk.

PLIGHT OF PUBLIC HOSPITAL SYSTEMS IN NATION

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this evening I would like to talk about the plight of the public hospital systems in this Nation, and use as an example my own public hospital system, the Harris County Hospital District.

First of all, let me applaud the district for being such a vital part of our community, both in times of need and in times of tragedy. In particular over the last couple of weeks, it is the Harris County Hospital District that has stood up under the burden of Tropical Storm Allison. When any number of our private hospitals were closed, the Harris County Hospital District had its doors open. The trauma center, the Trauma 1 Emergency Center, was available for those who were in need. Now this hospital district is in need, and we need to rally around it to support it.

First of all, there is an enormous nursing shortage, as we well know, throughout this Nation. We must find ways to enhance and grow nurses, as well as provide opportunities for existing nurses who are immigrants to come in and provide assistance.

Furthermore, we must address the funding issue that plagues the Harris County Hospital District as it relates to the formula utilized for Medicaid dollars in this Congress. I hope that my colleagues on several committees that I will be approaching, along with Members of the United States Senate, can help us assist in obtaining additional funding, at least providing some minimal relief to the Harris County Hospital District, but addressing the need across the Nation for our public hospital systems. I applaud them and thank them for their service to the health needs of America.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE JUSTICE STANLEY MOSK

(Mr. FARR of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to speak on the memorial

of Justice Stanley Mosk. Many of you know that as a fifth-generation Californian, born in San Francisco, where Stanley Mosk died, that he was a giant among supreme court Justices in the United States. He left a legacy of justice in California, having served on the supreme court in that State for 37 years.

I knew him as a lawyer. My father was in the State legislature and was very close to the Mosk family and to the Pat Brown family. Governor Pat Brown appointed him to the bench.

The tragedy of his loss is that one of the greatest legal minds of this century served in all of that time when California was emerging as a State, growing to be the incredible nation-state that it is, and the California Supreme Court rose to, I think, in respect probably the highest among all State supreme courts in the United States. Stanley Mosk led that drive. It is a great tragedy that we lost him before we could totally record all of his memories, but his legacy will live on in the history of California. He was one of the men that matched our mountains.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The Speaker pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

REMEMBERING THE HONORABLE STANLEY MOSK

The Speaker pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues for their kind remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay my deepest respects to the memory and legacy of California State Supreme Court Justice Stanley Mosk, a long-standing champion of civil rights and free speech, who passed away in his home on June 19, 2001, at the age of 88. Justice Mosk loved serving on the court and had very reluctantly decided to retire due to his advancing age. Sadly, Justice Mosk died on the day he was to submit his resignation to the Governor of California.

I first learned of Justice Mosk as a law student in the 1980s when I studied his opinions as required reading at Harvard Law School, along with the opinions of Justices Tobriner and Traynor. Traynor, Tobriner and Mosk were the giants of the California courts. They were the three gentlemen who made the California court, in many people's view, many scholars around the country, truly the highest court in the land.

Justice Mosk served 37 years on that court, the longest of any justice, and served with remarkable productivity, authoring 1,688 rulings. Smart, eloquent and principled, he had a magnificent record of upholding and expanding the rights of individuals.

Born on September 4, 1912, in San Antonio, Texas, Stanley Mosk was educated in public schools in Rockford, Illinois, and attended the University of Chicago Law School, earning his J.D. from Southwestern University in Los Angeles.

He was elected to serve as California attorney general in 1959 after campaigning in which he overcame tactics making his religious faith as a Jew an issue, and won by more than a 1-million-vote margin over his opponent, the largest majority in any contest in America that year. He was overwhelmingly reelected in 1962.

As attorney general for nearly 6 years, he issued approximately 2,000 written opinions, appeared before the U.S. Supreme Court in the Arizona v. California water case, and other landmark matters. He served on numerous boards and commissions, handled anti-trust matters, constitutional rights, consumer fraud, investigative fraud, authoring some of California's most constructive legislative proposals in the field of crime and law enforcement.

□ 1900

He established the Attorney General's Civil Rights Division and fought to force the Professional Golfers Association to amend its bylaws denying access to minority golfers.

Governor Pat Brown appointed Mosk to the California Supreme Court in 1964. I note with pride that the late Senator Sam Ervin of North Carolina, on the floor of Congress on August 5, 1964, referred to Mosk as "one of the finest constitutional lawyers in the United States." While on the court, Justice Mosk authored decisions that presaged decisions later reached by the U.S. Supreme Court. Mosk, as a superior court judge in 1947, overturned a restrictive covenant that had prevented African Americans and other minorities from moving into particular neighborhoods a year before the United States Supreme Court voided such covenants. He wrote a 1978 decision barring prosecutors from using preemptory challenges to eliminate minority or female jurors in criminal cases, a trailblazing ruling that later became Federal constitutional law when the U.S. Supreme Court reached the same conclusion 8 years later.

Mosk, as commentators have noted, was consistent in upholding the rights of individuals. He detested quotas and led the court majority in striking down admission formulas used by the medical school at the University of California at Davis. "Originated as a means of exclusion of racial and religious minorities, a quota becomes no less offensive when it serves to exclude a racial majority," he wrote. Personally opposed to the death penalty, Mosk nonetheless upheld the law in capital cases.

As the Sacramento Bee columnist Peter Schrag has eloquently noted, Justice Mosk exhibited a "combination of judicial creativity and practical sense that produced a string of imaginative legal departures." Among those