

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

NAYS—19

Barr	Moran (KS)	Smith (MI)
Conyers	Paul	Stark
Cox	Petri	Tancredo
Duncan	Royce	Waters
Flake	Scarborough	Weldon (FL)
Hefley	Schaffer	
Hostettler	Sensenbrenner	

NOT VOTING—6

DeGette	Larson (CT)	Spence
Hinojosa	Shays	Tierney

□ 2201

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2506, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

Mr. DIAZ-BALART, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 107-146) on the resolution (H.Res. 199) providing for consideration of the bill (H. R. 2506) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FLAKE). 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.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. WATERS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. WATERS addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

ON THE FREEDOM SHIP AMISTAD

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

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, a year ago the Mystic Seaport, which is located in my district, constructed and launched a replica of the freedom schooner *Amistad*. Today, I rise to salute some of the craftsmen and the contractors who participated in the construction of that craft and helped to make it seaworthy.

Most of us know the story of the ship and of its history, which was the subject of a movie by Steven Spielberg. The *Amistad* was a Spanish schooner traveling the coast of Cuba in 1839 with a cargo of 53 men and women on board, men and women of African origin who had been enslaved. Under the leadership of Joseph Cinque, they rose up against their captors, seized the ship, and attempted to sail back to Africa.

The ship eventually made landfall off of Long Island and was brought to new London, Connecticut, where the Africans were taken prisoner. They eventually went on trial and won their freedom after John Quincy Adams argued their case before the U.S. Supreme Court.

Today, a replica of the *Amistad*, constructed by the Mystic Seaport, is a

living museum of this part of our Nation's history; but we would not have this replica, we would not have this educational tool, if it were not for the hard work of many individuals who donated their time and resources to the effort.

A notable example of this cooperation are the members of the Southeastern Connecticut chapter of the Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors Association who donated over \$100,000 of time and resources to install the plumbing, heating and cooling systems as the ship was built at Mystic Seaport. Under the leadership of Walter Woycik, more than 20 volunteers from 11 Connecticut firms made sure that all the heating, cooling and plumbing equipment was installed and up to the stringent Coast Guard standards. This, in turn, assured that the *Amistad* can put to sea as a living, working, sailing classroom to teach this important story of our people's struggle for freedom.

What these individuals constructed is more than simply a replica of a ship. The *Amistad* is a symbol of the struggle for human rights and human dignity, and it is a reminder that all people deserve to be and want to be free.

More than a century after the *Amistad* incident, this replica is a symbol of America's values, as spelled out in our Declaration of Independence and in our Constitution, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, and that these include, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

As we celebrate our freedom, let us also thank those volunteers who made possible the construction of this replica of the freedom schooner *Amistad*.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. MALONEY of New York addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. BUYER 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 Indiana (Ms. CARSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. CARSON of Indiana addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

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

DEBT RELIEF

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

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I am here tonight to address the issue of debt relief for Africa, particularly as we are on the cusp of considering the fiscal year 2002 foreign operations appropriations bill.

There are many reasons why debt relief is important and critical to the United States. I believe we not only have a moral obligation but an economic impetus to ensure that we share a world that is economically prosperous, educated and healthy. As we have seen in recent years, health and financial problems are not constrained by regional boundaries. That is why I, and many of my colleagues, worked to increase funding in the foreign operations bill for HIV/AIDS and infectious disease programs, debt relief, basic education, child survival, and micro-enterprise programs, among others.

Although details have not been provided, I am pleased to note that President Bush is thinking about innovative ways to address the issue of poverty and debt relief. It was reported he intends to push the World Bank to extend more grants instead of loans to developing countries as a way to reduce their debt burden. I believe this effort is a step in the right direction. However, it demands we remain committed in word and deed to ensuring that additional resources are provided to assist in any effort to provide debt relief to countries most in need.

Mr. Speaker, I am a strong advocate for providing resources to developing countries so that the residents will be afforded the same opportunities that we have here in America. Unfortunately, despite our efforts to provide development assistance and debt relief, many countries are crushed under the weight of debt burdens, a burden that profoundly affects the everyday health care and education needs of millions of families and children.

It is heartbreaking to know that approximately seven million children die each year as a result of the debt crisis. Further, more than 2.5 million children died in the year 2000 because debt repayments have diverted money away from investment in basic lifesaving health care. According to a recent report released by Oxfam International entitled "G-8: Failing the World's Children," poor countries are saving \$1 billion a year for schools and education, but 16 of the countries that get debt relief still spend more on debt than on health care for their citizens.

The report further emphasizes the role debt burdens have played in exacerbating the education crisis in developing countries, particularly in sub-Sa-

haran Africa. Of the 22 countries who have received debt relief under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries initiative, over half will spend more on debt than on primary education; and two-thirds will spend more servicing their debt than they spend on basic health care.

The report also highlighted the problem in Tanzania, where high school fees are preventing primary aged students from attending school. Although the country would like to get rid of the school fees and provide free universal primary education, they are hindered by their debt.

That is why I am pleased to be here to show my support and emphasize the change that can take place if my colleagues in Congress support the effort of the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) to implement reforms to reverse this devastating trend. Her bill, H.R. 1642, Debt Cancellation for the New Millennium Act, urges the President to work within the international financial and multilateral institutions to modify the HIPC initiative.

Specifically, the bill will work to ensure that the amount of debt relief provided by the IMF and World Bank under the initiative cancels 100 of the HIPC's debt burden, and to ensure that the provision of relief cannot be conditioned on a country's implementation of a structural adjustment or stabilization program of the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility of the IMF, which has had a history of further siphoning away funds from investments in health care and education.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I appreciate being afforded this opportunity to speak on this very important issue. I look forward to seeing this bill move through the House so that the positive changes can be made. As such, I urge my colleagues to support the economic livelihood and social well-being of our world's families and children.

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

(Mr. HUNTER 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 Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DAVIS of Illinois 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 Pennsylvania (Mr. PETERSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania 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 gentle-

woman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

LAUNCH OF THE SPACE SHUTTLE "ATLANTIS"

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

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, soon after I was appointed the only freshman member of the Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics of the Committee on Science, I determined to tour the Kennedy Space Center and witness the launch of a manned mission to space.

Just before dawn on Thursday, July 12, I fulfilled that goal and was left not only with a profound sense of appreciation for those who make our space program work, but also with an enhanced sense of pride in being an American.

We arrived at Cape Canaveral at midnight in the company of 9-year veteran NASA Administrator Daniel Goldin. On the way to the launch site, our group of seven Members of Congress and their staffs was confronted with the sight of the Shuttle *Atlantis*, just one mile away. The shuttle and booster rockets stood straight up, steaming in the darkness, illuminated by billion-watt searchlights.

With its 18 million pounds of hardware, fuel, and payload, the bright white craft stood, as Astronaut Edward Lu told me that evening, "creaking and steaming like an animal waiting to leap into space."

Moments later, shortly after 1 a.m., an attack helicopter appeared, Mr. Speaker, flying low, search lights and guns sweeping the road between the astronauts' residence building and the 1 A launch site.

□ 2215

After the gunship completed its reconnaissance, the bus carrying the five brave astronauts of STS-104 sped past our group. With all the enthusiasm of schoolchildren seeing Santa at the Macy's Parade, seven Members of Congress frantically waved as the bus conveying the crew sped past on its way to the launch tower.

From the launch area, we traveled to the Apollo Center where the viewing stands were already filled with family members and friends of the crew, anxiously milling about in nervous conversation. We took our seats.

With the 4:30 a.m. announcement that we were "go for launch" booming over the public address system, the clock began to run.

At 5 minutes to launch, the "Star Spangled Banner" blared out of the speakers at the viewing stand, and all those in attendance solemnly rose to their feet.

Mr. Speaker, the phrase "the rockets' red glare" froze in those morning hours in my mind as I listened to our