

□ 1836

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.

Stated for:

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 258 on H.R. 1892, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea".

JAMES C. CORMAN FEDERAL BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the Senate bill, S. 468.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. COOKSEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 468, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 381, nays 0, not voting 52, as follows:

[Roll No. 259]

YEAS—381

Ackerman	Carson (OK)	Farr
Aderholt	Castle	Ferguson
Akin	Chabot	Filner
Allen	Chambliss	Flake
Andrews	Clay	Fletcher
Armye	Clayton	Foley
Bachus	Clement	Forbes
Baird	Clyburn	Ford
Baker	Coble	Frank
Baldacci	Collins	Frelinghuysen
Baldwin	Combest	Frost
Ballenger	Condit	Ganske
Barcia	Conyers	Gekas
Barrett	Cooksey	Gephardt
Bartlett	Costello	Gibbons
Barton	Cox	Gilchrest
Bass	Coyne	Gillmor
Becerra	Cramer	Gilman
Bentsen	Crenshaw	Gonzalez
Bereuter	Crowley	Goode
Berkley	Cubin	Goodlatte
Berry	Culberson	Gordon
Biggert	Cummings	Goss
Bilirakis	Cunningham	Graham
Bishop	Davis (CA)	Granger
Blagojevich	Davis (FL)	Graves
Blumenauer	Davis (IL)	Green (TX)
Blunt	Davis, Jo Ann	Greenwood
Boehlert	Davis, Tom	Grucci
Boehner	DeFazio	Gutknecht
Bonilla	DeLauro	Hall (OH)
Bonior	DeLay	Hall (TX)
Bono	DeMint	Harman
Borski	Deutsch	Hart
Boswell	Diaz-Balart	Hastings (FL)
Boyd	Dicks	Hayes
Brady (PA)	Dingell	Hayworth
Brady (TX)	Doggett	Hefley
Brown (FL)	Dooley	Hergert
Brown (OH)	Doolittle	Hill
Brown (SC)	Dreier	Hilleary
Bryant	Duncan	Hilliard
Burr	Dunn	Hinchev
Burton	Edwards	Hinojosa
Buyer	Ehlers	Hobson
Calvert	Ehrlich	Hoefl
Camp	Emerson	Hoekstra
Cannon	English	Holden
Cantor	Eshoo	Holt
Capito	Etheridge	Honda
Capuano	Evans	Hookey
Cardin	Everett	Horn

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

NOT VOTING—52

Abercrombie	Gutierrez	Riley
Baca	Hansen	Roemer
Barr	Hastings (WA)	Roybal-Allard
Berman	Istook	Rush
Boucher	Jefferson	Ryun (KS)
Callahan	Jones (OH)	Scarborough
Capps	Kilpatrick	Schakowsky
Carson (IN)	Kleczka	Sherman
Crane	Lipinski	Solis
Deal	Manullo	Spence
DeGette	Menendez	Stark
Delahunt	Miller, Gary	Tauzin
Doyle	Mollohan	Taylor (NC)
Engel	Ney	Waters
Fattah	Nussle	Waxman
Fossella	Pascrell	Wynn
Gallegly	Pelosi	
Green (WI)	Reynolds	

□ 1844

So (two-thirds having vote in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. SOLIS. During rollcall vote No. 259 on S. 408, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, due to official business in my District, I was unavoidably detained on Monday, July 23, 2001. Had I been present to vote on H.R. 2137 (Rollcall No. 257), the Criminal Law Technical Amendments Act, H.R. 1892 (Rollcall No. 258), the Family Sponsor Immigration Act and S. 458 (Rollcall No. 259), the James C. Corman Federal Building suspension bill, I would have voted "yea" on all three bills.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, due to a flight delay, I was unable to be present during recorded votes earlier this evening. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall votes 257, 258, and 259. Please be sure this is noted in the RECORD.

□ 1845

REPORT ON H.R. 2590, TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2002

Mr. SUNUNU, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 107-152) on the bill (H.R. 2590) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS). Pursuant to clause 1, rule XXI, all points of order are reserved on the bill.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1109

Mr. TIBERI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a co-sponsor of H.R. 1109.

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

There was no objection.

RENAMING EDUCATION INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS AS COVERDELL EDUCATION SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means be discharged from further consideration of

the Senate bill (S. 1190) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to rename the education individual retirement accounts as the Coverdell education savings accounts, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 1190

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. RENAMING EDUCATION INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS AS COVERDELL EDUCATION SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) Section 530 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “an education individual retirement account” each place it appears and inserting “a Coverdell education savings account”.

(2) Section 530(a) of such Code is amended—

(A) by striking “An education individual retirement account” and inserting “A Coverdell education savings account”, and

(B) by striking “the education individual retirement account” and inserting “the Coverdell education savings account”.

(3) Section 530(b)(1) of such Code is amended—

(A) by striking “education individual retirement account” in the text and inserting “Coverdell education savings account”, and

(B) by striking “EDUCATION INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNT” in the heading and inserting “COVERDELL EDUCATION SAVINGS ACCOUNT”.

(4) Sections 530(d)(5) and 530(e) of such Code are amended by striking “education individual retirement account” each place it appears and inserting “Coverdell education savings account”.

(5) The heading for section 530 of such Code is amended to read as follows:

“**SEC. 530. COVERDELL EDUCATION SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.**”

(6) The item in the table of contents for part VII of subchapter F of chapter 1 of such Code relating to section 530 is amended to read as follows:

“Sec. 530. Coverdell education savings accounts.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The following provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 are amended by striking “an education individual retirement” each place it appears and inserting “a Coverdell education savings”:

(A) Section 72(e)(9).

(B) Section 135(c)(2)(C).

(C) Section 4973(a).

(D) Subsections (c) and (e) of section 4975.

(2) The following provisions of such Code are amended by striking “education individual retirement” each place it appears in the text and inserting “Coverdell education savings”:

(A) Section 26(b)(2)(E).

(B) Section 4973(e).

(C) Section 6693(a)(2)(D).

(3) The headings for the following provisions of such Code are amended by striking “EDUCATION INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT” each place it appears and inserting “COVERDELL EDUCATION SAVINGS”:

(A) Section 72(e)(9).

(B) Section 135(c)(2)(C).

(C) Section 529(c)(3)(B)(vi).

(D) Section 4975(c)(5).

(4) The heading for section 4973(e) of such Code is amended by striking “EDUCATION INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT” and inserting “COVERDELL EDUCATION SAVINGS”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPRESSING CONDOLENCES OF HOUSE TO FAMILIES OF PEOPLE KILLED IN FANGLIN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL EXPLOSION IN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Ways and Means be discharged from further consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 121) expressing the sincerest condolences of the House of Representatives to the families of the 42 people, including 37 children, killed in the March 6, 2001, explosion at the Fanglin elementary school in the Jianxi province of the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) to explain the resolution.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for his leadership on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is important to send our condolences to the survivors of those who died. Let me say briefly, Mr. Speaker, 10-year-old Zhang Yanhong was a good student; and she always listened to her teachers. As a result, on March 6 of this year she and 36 other of her third and fourth grade classmates all lost their lives.

For years, the parents of the children in the Fanglin elementary school which is in the small village 480 miles southwest of Shanghai, had complained that their children were being forced by school officials to manufacture large firecrackers at school. Every day, the young children were required to spend hours mounting fuses and detonators into the firecrackers that were then sold by local Communist party officials. The underpaid teachers and government officials running the child labor scheme also set a sliding production quota in order to maximize their profits. It started at 1,000 firecrackers per day for the youngest children and reached 10,000 firecrackers per day for the fifth graders.

Mr. Speaker, something terrible was bound to happen and soon it did. On a

Tuesday afternoon, the firecrackers exploded in the elementary school and took the lives of 42 people including 37 young children.

Chinese Prime Minister Zhu immediately denied that there had been any forced labor involved in Fanglin. Instead, Communist party officials invented a story about a mad man who entered the school and set off the explosion as part of his suicide attempt.

According to news accounts, Communist Party officials blocked off roads into the village to prevent journalists from seeing the scene of the accident for themselves and interviewing residents. Residents who let journalists through the roadblocks anyway were reportedly arrested, and some families had their telephones disconnected to prevent contact with the outside world.

However, thanks to the brave and determined reporting of both Chinese and international journalists, and to the parents of the children, many of whom refused to go along with the official cover-up of the deaths of their loved ones, Prime Minister Zhu was forced to eventually acknowledge what really happened and apologize in a nationally broadcast message.

The forced labor and child labor condoned by the government of the People's Republic of China violates several conventions of the International Labor Organization; but, unfortunately, the ILO has no enforcement powers. For now all we can do is express our deep condolences to the parents and thank the journalists who risked their lives and their freedom to report the story.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, continuing under my reservation, I want to begin by thanking the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) for bringing this resolution to the floor and the help he has been in getting it here today. I think this is an important resolution, and it is an important message from the Congress of the United States addressing China's disgraceful record on child and forced labor. Many of us, along with the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), have been raising this issue year after year as Congress has considered legislation granting special trade privileges to China.

Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago nearly 3 million of our fellow citizens celebrated our Nation's independence on July 4, and millions of fireworks were set off in celebration of that great anniversary. Unknown to many Americans, millions of those fireworks may have been made by young Chinese children compelled to labor in dangerous factories to raise money for their schools.

On March 6 of this year, 37 young Chinese school children were killed in an explosion that occurred while third and fourth graders were forced to manufacture fireworks at the Fanglin Elementary School. For years before the explosion, the parents of these children had pleaded with school administrators and government officials to end the