

benefits and reduces taxes on railroad employers. This sensible legislation is supported by both railroad management and most labor unions.

Last year, this House overwhelmingly passed similar legislation, but the Senate failed to act on it. Let's not make our railroad retirees and their families wait any longer for this needed reform. I urge my colleagues in both chambers to support quick passage and enactment of this legislation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SUNUNU). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1140, as amended.

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. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, on that, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 384, nays 33, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 305]

YEAS—384

Abercrombie	Cardin	Ferguson
Ackerman	Carson (IN)	Finler
Aderholt	Carson (OK)	Fletcher
Akin	Castle	Foley
Allen	Chambliss	Forbes
Andrews	Clay	Ford
Army	Clayton	Fossella
Baca	Clement	Frank
Bachus	Clyburn	Frank
Baird	Coble	Frost
Baker	Collins	Galleghy
Baldacci	Combest	Ganske
Baldwin	Condit	Gekas
Barcia	Conyers	Gephardt
Barr	Cooksey	Gibbons
Barrett	Costello	Gilchrest
Bartlett	Coyne	Gillmor
Barton	Crane	Gilman
Bass	Crenshaw	Gonzalez
Becerra	Crowley	Goode
Bentsen	Cubin	Goodlatte
Bereuter	Culberson	Gordon
Berkley	Cummings	Goss
Berman	Cunningham	Graham
Berry	Davis (CA)	Granger
Biggert	Davis (FL)	Graves
Bilirakis	Davis (IL)	Green (TX)
Bishop	Davis, Jo Ann	Green (WI)
Blagojevich	Davis, Tom	Greenwood
Blumenauer	Deal	Crucci
Blunt	DeFazio	Gutierrez
Boehlert	DeGette	Gutknecht
Boehner	Delahunt	Hall (OH)
Bonilla	DeLauro	Hall (TX)
Bonior	Deutsch	Hansen
Bono	Diaz-Balart	Harman
Borski	Dicks	Hart
Boswell	Dingell	Hastings (WA)
Boucher	Doggett	Hayes
Boyd	Dooley	Hayworth
Brady (PA)	Doolittle	Hill
Brady (TX)	Doyle	Hilleary
Brown (FL)	Dreier	Hilliard
Brown (OH)	Duncan	Hincheey
Brown (SC)	Dunn	Hinojosa
Bryant	Edwards	Hobson
Burr	Ehlers	Hoefel
Burton	Ehrlich	Holden
Buyer	Emerson	Holt
Callahan	Engel	Honda
Calvert	English	Hooley
Camp	Eshoo	Horn
Cannon	Etheridge	Hostettler
Cantor	Evans	Houghton
Capito	Everett	Hoyer
Capps	Farr	Hulshof
Capuano	Fattah	Hunter
		Inslee

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

NAYS—33

Ballenger	Jones (NC)	Schaffer
Chabot	Kolbe	Sensenbrenner
Cox	Largent	Shadegg
DeLay	Miller (FL)	Shays
Hart	Miller, Gary	Smith (MI)
DeMint	Myrick	Stenholm
Flake	Paul	Sununu
Frelinghuysen	Pence	Tancredo
Hefley	Pitts	Taylor (MS)
Hergert	Rohrabacher	Thomas
Hoekstra	Royce	Weldon (FL)
Johnson, Sam		

NOT VOTING—16

Cramer	Lipinski	Spence
Hastings (FL)	Markey	Stark
Hutchinson	Moran (VA)	Toomey
Hyde	Nadler	Watson (CA)
Jones (OH)	Oxley	
Leach	Peterson (MN)	

□ 1956

Mr. THOMAS and Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. BLUNT changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

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. WATSON of California. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 305, had I not been detained at a speaking event, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall No. 305.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1140, the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SUNUNU). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alaska?

There was no objection.

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.

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

(Mr. SMITH of Michigan 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 Ohio (Mr. BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

□ 2000

BONUSES FOR TOP U.S. POSTAL SERVICE EXECUTIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHUSTER). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take just a few minutes tonight to talk about the raises that the executives in the post office decided to give themselves, which is kind of ironic when small businesses in America, as well as those who need to send out flyers about their businesses and what they are hoping to do to increase their business, are paying the rates.

Let me give an example. I have a Washington Post article that ran last week, and the first part of the article says, "The U.S. Postal Service is starting at a \$2 billion deficit this year, yet

the postmaster general has told its top managers that they could see performance bonuses of up to 25 percent of their salaries."

Now, Mr. Speaker, I think when an agency or a business, whatever it might be, is losing a projected \$2 billion this year, yet they are giving bonuses to their top management of 25 percent, with the taxpayers of this country who use the postal system paying the freight for that increase, there is something wrong.

The second part of the paragraph says, "The postal service has increased postal rates twice this year, but United States Postal Service officials are still projecting a deficit of \$1.6 billion to \$2.4 billion, blaming higher fuel costs and increasing competition from online services."

Mr. Speaker, the reason I wanted to come forward is because in the year 2000, the post office ended the year with a \$1.9 million loss, yet that same year, the year 2000, they paid out \$197 million in bonuses to employees. Again, I came to the floor tonight because I think there is something seriously wrong when the U.S. Postal Service is losing that kind of money yet paying those kind of bonuses.

In this great Nation that we live, America, we are usually rewarded for being successful, not for losing money and then charging the customer the rates they have been charging. Let me read a couple other points to my colleagues.

This is from the Federal Times Postal News, and it says "The outlook may appear sour for this year for the U.S. Postal Service, which is facing a potential \$2 billion deficit, but many postal service executives may be on the brink of a banner year. Postmaster General John Potter told top postal executives if the postal service continues increasing productivity this year, their bonuses could amount to 25 percent of their salaries."

He says they are increasing productivity, yet they are still losing between \$1 billion and \$2 billion. That is kind of laughable to me, quite frankly, Mr. Speaker. Let me also mention that in 2000, which I mentioned earlier, they paid out over \$208 million while losing money.

Mr. Speaker, I guess the reason I wanted to come to the floor tonight is simply to point out that the American people are looking to those of us in the United States Congress to tell the post office to get their act straight, to start serving the people and making some money, and then maybe those bonuses will be worth it.

I have put in a resolution that would deal with this. It is a nonbinding resolution, quite frankly, but it would give Members of the House a chance to come to the floor and talk about the fact that they are not worthy of this kind of increase in their bonuses, in my opinion.

I will make quick reference to a Washington Times article of this past

Friday called "Going Postal Bonus," and it talks about just how absolutely ridiculous it is that the post office is giving themselves this kind of bonus and raise when they are losing money.

So, Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would just like to say to my fellow colleagues in the United States House of Representatives that I hope my colleagues will support my nonbinding resolution so we can come to the floor of the House and speak on behalf of those small businesses and patrons of the United States Postal Service who are paying a whole lot in increases while the executives, who are losing money, up to \$2 billion, are giving themselves a bonus.

As my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT), would say, shame on them and shame on us if we do not debate this on the floor of the House.

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

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

TRIBUTE TO ISABEL BRIGGS MYERS

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

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about an interesting conference that will soon take place in my congressional district. On September 20 and 22, 2001, Hartwick College in Oneonta, New York, is sponsoring a symposium in honor of a truly remarkable woman: Isabel Briggs Myers. Isabel Briggs Myers devoted more than half her lifetime to the observation, study, and measurement of personality and gave us the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, the most widely used personality instrument in the world.

The story of Isabel Myers and the Type Indicator is unique in the history of psychology and shows how much a single individual can achieve in the face of formidable obstacles. The story begins with Isabel's mother, Katharine Cook Briggs, a thinker, a reader, and a quiet observer who became intrigued with the similarities and differences in human personality. Katharine Cook Briggs became interested in the work of a Swiss psychologist named Carl Jung. She passed that interest on to her daughter, Isabel.

Isabel Briggs, after being home schooled except for a year in public school, entered Swarthmore College at age 17 and graduated first in her class in 1919. At the end of her junior year, she married Clarence Myers. Until the outbreak of World War II, she functioned as a mother and homemaker although she found time to publish two successful mystery novels.

The outbreak of World War II stirred her desire to contribute to the national effort. With the departure of much of the male workforce into the armed services and the emergence of many women new to the industrial workplace to fill their jobs, she saw a place where she could help. She was convinced that an understanding for human personality differences could help a person find a successful and rewarding kind of job and avoid unnecessary stress and conflict. Having long since absorbed her mother's admiration of Jungian typology, she determined to devise a method of making the theory of practical use. Thus was born the idea of the Type Indicator.

With no formal training in psychology, with no academic sponsorship or research grants, Isabel Myers began the painstaking task of developing a set of questions that would tap the attitudes, feelings, perceptions, and behaviors of the different psychological types as she and her mother had come to understand them. A habitual reader, she haunted libraries and taught herself what she needed to know of statistics and test construction. She persuaded countless school principals in eastern Pennsylvania to allow her to test their students, and she spent many a long evening scoring questions and tabulating data.

Isabel Myers Briggs spent decades working to perfect the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator. At the age of 82, she was still at work on a revised manual for the indicator, long after she was profoundly weakened by her final illness. Today, the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator has been translated into over 30 languages and is used by career counselors, colleges and universities, the Department of Defense, and numerous corporations.

On September 22, 2001, Hartwick College will confer, posthumously, an honorary doctorate degree to Isabel Briggs Myers. It is well deserved.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would like to bid the symposium attendees and Isabel's family my best wishes for the success of their event; and I applaud their desire to honor such an able scholar and true visionary: Isabel Briggs Myers.

SUPPORT OF BIPARTISAN PATIENT PROTECTION ACT, H.R. 2563

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

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to voice my strong support of the Ganske-Dingell-Norwood-Berry patients' bill of rights. I am a proud cosponsor of this bill which our wise counterparts in the Senate passed more than 1 month ago.

Over 800 organizations endorse the Ganske-Dingell-Norwood-Berry patient bill of rights, and numerous surveys show overwhelming support for the