

More than anything else, Wilson Goode is a person who can bring people together. He did that as a mayor, he did that in his candidacy, and now does that as a reverend.

Mr. Speaker, in these troubled times it is important that we hear from people like W. Wilson Goode, so I welcome him with pride, and I thank him for being here.

Again, there are a whole lot of titles that he holds, a whole lot of positions that he held, but the one most endearing with me, the position and title that he holds with me, is dear friend. I thank him, and may God continue to bless him, and God bless our troops.

CALLING TERRORISTS "TERRORISTS"

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

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, since September 11, journalists have been working overtime to report on the war on terrorism. They have done a good job. Terrorism, the Taliban, Afghanistan, are not well understood by the American people, and our newspapers and electronic media have been working hard to educate us.

I have one serious concern, though. Some of our news organizations have decided not to use the word "terrorist" to describe the suicidal maniacs who took so many lives 4 weeks ago.

Now, I understand that reporters want to be objective. I understand that if they are going to be trusted and taken seriously, the media does not want to take sides.

But reporters also have a duty to report the truth. There comes a point when this kind of even-handedness stands in the way of the truth. The truth here is that the killers were madmen and terrorists, willing to take the law into their own hands and kill thousands of innocent men, women, and children.

The lie is that they were victims of Western imperialism who died valiantly for their cause. This is not a debate even the media should be removed from, it is a debate between good and evil. If we refuse to tell the truth or call a spade a spade, we are making the killers just a little bit stronger.

We should call bin Laden's killers terrorists, because that is what they are.

INTRODUCTION OF THE OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY ACT

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

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday President Bush formally opened the Office of Homeland Security and appointed Governor Tom Ridge as its Director. I applaud the President's efforts, and I am pleased with his vision for the office.

Yet, concerns have arisen regarding how much control Governor Ridge will actually have. As Ash Carter of the Boston Globe noted, "White House czars have historically been toothless, unable to control activities of cabinet bureaucracies. To be effective as homeland security czar, Ridge will need influence over the budgets."

That is why I joined with the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HARMAN) in introducing the Office of Homeland Security Act. Our bill will make the office permanent under color of law and provide Governor Ridge the budget authority he will need to coordinate the Federal agencies and resources necessary to protect America from terrorism.

Mr. Speaker, passage of this legislation is critical to our efforts to combat terrorism here at home. I encourage all of my colleagues to support it.

SWIFT AND DELIBERATE ACTION

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

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the swift and deliberate manner with which the President of the United States launched a counterstrike this weekend against the al Qaeda and their government patrons.

By initiating military action in a timely and overwhelming manner, we are sending a clear message about the price to be paid for attacking the people of the United States of America.

The heroes of this conflict will now be fashioned, Mr. Speaker, from among the brave young men and women in uniform who have been called upon to defend our freedom. We in this Congress have given those brave young men and women everything they need to succeed. Their duty now is to serve. Our duty is to pray.

Let us pray for victory, but let us also pray for the safe restoration of our soldiers, sailors, and airmen to their families and friends and communities. The Bible tells us that God has not given us the spirit of fear, but a spirit of power and love, and of a sound mind.

Those who think America trembles from the East to the West, from the North to the South, will be proven wrong, not just at the sound of our guns, but at the fortitude that will be demonstrated by the American people in the days and months and years ahead as we move toward victory in this worthy cause.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any record votes on postponed questions will be taken after debate is concluded on all motions to suspend the rules, but not before 6 p.m. today.

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF RE- VISED EDITION OF PUBLICATION ENTITLED "OUR FLAG"

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 244) authorizing the printing of a revised edition of the publication entitled "Our Flag."

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 244

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. PRINTING OF REVISED EDITION OF "OUR FLAG".

A revised edition of the publication entitled "Our Flag", revised under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, shall be printed as a House document.

SEC. 2. NUMBER OF COPIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), there shall be printed a number of copies of the publication described in section 1 as follows:

- (1) 250,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, distributed in equal numbers to each Member of the House and each Delegate and Resident Commissioner to the Congress.
- (2) 51,500 for the use of the Senate, distributed in equal numbers to each Senator.
- (3) 2,000 for the use of the Joint Committee on Printing.
- (4) 1,400 for distribution to the depository libraries.

(b) ALTERNATIVE NUMBER.—If the total printing and production costs of the number of copies provided under subsection (a) exceed \$150,000, there shall be printed the maximum number of copies of the publication described in section 1 for which such total costs do not exceed \$150,000, with distribution allocated in the same proportion as in subsection (a).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY).

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 244 is to authorize the printing of a revised and updated version of the House document entitled "Our Flag."

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I stand here today and speak on behalf of this resolution authorizing the reprinting of the publication "Our Flag." Probably at no other time in recent history has our flag had such significance in many Americans' hearts, due to the tragic situation that occurred on September 11, and also the fact that our men and women are, as we speak, answering the call of our country. So it is very close to our hearts.

But it always has been, Mr. Speaker. Traditionally, the American flag has been a symbol of liberty, and it has been carried as a message of freedom to all parts of the world.

This book documents the history of our flag as a symbol of liberty from the colonial period to Pearl Harbor to present day. It documents in detail our patriotic customs. It describes the position and manner of displaying the flag, as well as how to fold and care for it. These days, our flag and its proper care have acquired a special significance.

Mr. Speaker, this has been a regular publication, I would note. It has been printed over time here in the House. It just so happens that, also due to a great amount of requests of flags, we also need to again reprint "Our Flag" so people will have the document available.

In light of the special circumstances, though, I want to thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) and his staff, the ranking minority member, and also my colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), who is here on the floor today.

I want to thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) and his staff who have worked hard to bring this bill to the floor, working with us in a bipartisan manner.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to voice my strong support of this measure to reprint the congressional publication entitled "Our Flag."

Supplies of this document, last printed in the 105th Congress, have been exhausted. In the wake of the sinister attacks on our country and our way of life 4 weeks ago, millions of Americans have chosen to demonstrate their solidarity with the victims, their love for this great country, and their resolve to triumph over the forces of terror by proudly displaying our Nation's flag.

Increased desire by Americans to show our flag has naturally raised many questions about the guidelines for its proper display. The publication "Our Flag" answers all such questions. It also contains much historical information about our national flag and about the flags of several States.

It is fitting and proper that we reprint this document so Members may have it all available for constituents who need it at this crucial time in our Nation's history.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 244.

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. NEY. 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.

□ 1415

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF REVISED VERSION OF "HISPANIC AMERICANS IN CONGRESS"

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 90) authorizing the printing of a revised and updated version of the House document entitled "Hispanic Americans in Congress," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 90

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. PRINTING OF REVISED VERSION OF "HISPANIC AMERICANS IN CONGRESS".

(a) IN GENERAL.—An updated version of House Document 103-299, entitled "Hispanic Americans in Congress" (as revised by the Library of Congress), shall be printed as a House document by the Public Printer, with illustrations and suitable binding, under the direction of the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives.

(b) NUMBER OF COPIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), in addition to the usual number, there shall be printed 30,700 copies of the document referred to in subsection (a), of which—

(A) 25,000 shall be for the use of the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives; and

(B) 5,700 shall be for the use of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate.

(2) ALTERNATIVE NUMBER.—If the total printing and production costs of the number of copies provided under paragraph (1) exceed \$220,000, there shall be printed the maximum number of copies of the document referred to in subsection (a) for which such total costs do not exceed \$220,000, with distribution allocated in the same proportion as in paragraph (1).

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY).

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is House Concurrent Resolution 90 authorizing the printing of a revised and updated version of the House document entitled "Hispanic Americans in Congress," and it is an honor to be here today with my colleague from New York to present this resolution authorizing the printing of the impressive history of Hispanic Americans in Congress.

It is also a good time as we now have a number of Hispanic Americans serving in the 107th Congress. Seventy Hispanic Members have served in the

United States Congress from 1822 to the present. Currently, 21 serve as Members in the House of Representatives.

There has been a long and rich history of Hispanic Americans in Congress. The first Hispanic Member, Joseph Hernandez, elected by the territory of Florida, served in 1822-1823. Between the 1850s and the end of the 19th century the Hispanic Members who served hailed from the territory of Louisiana. By the 1960s, more Hispanics were elected to office than in the previous 140 years.

These numbers reflected the increase in the Hispanic population throughout the United States with the newly elected Members representing such States as Texas, California, New York, Colorado, and others. To date, Hispanics have served in Congress from 10 States in addition to Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

The Hispanic membership in Congress promises to grow even more rapidly as the United States enters the 21st century. Since Joseph Hernandez was first elected, the membership has always reflected the diversity in the Hispanic community, which gives reason for us to be proud of the contributions Hispanic Americans have made to our country, to its history.

This underscores the importance of documenting, in detail and with illustrations, the invaluable contributions that Hispanic Americans have made for many years as Members of Congress. Each has made and continues to make a tremendous contribution to their country and to the constituents whom they serve. Each has made an important difference to Congress as an institution in itself and to the many issues which they have advocated before this body and also before the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the sponsor of this resolution, the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), with whom I proudly serve. Additionally, I want to thank all who supported this resolution and have worked hard to bring it to the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 90, a resolution authorizing the printing of a revised and updated version of the House document entitled "Hispanic Americans in Congress." I have a copy here, and this was something that was done a few years ago. It needs to be updated now, and that is the reason we have the resolution on the floor today.

From September 15 to October 15 of every year since 1988, millions of Americans have celebrated the contributions of Hispanic Americans. This is a time for us to learn of and celebrate the many ways that Hispanic cultures have enriched American society. Beyond the most commonly recognized contributions such as cuisine, music, and language, Hispanics have left undeniable