

Moran (VA)	Rodriguez	Strickland
Morella	Roemer	Stump
Murtha	Rogers (KY)	Stupak
Myrick	Rogers (MI)	Sununu
Nadler	Rohrabacher	Tancredo
Napolitano	Ros-Lehtinen	Tanner
Neal	Ross	Tauscher
Nethercutt	Rothman	Tauzin
Ney	Roukema	Taylor (MS)
Northup	Roybal-Allard	Taylor (NC)
Norwood	Royce	Terry
Nussle	Rush	Thomas
Oberstar	Ryan (WI)	Thompson (CA)
Obey	Ryun (KS)	Thornberry
Oliver	Sabo	Thune
Ortiz	Sanchez	Thurman
Osborne	Sanders	Tiahrt
Ose	Sandlin	Tiberi
Otter	Sawyer	Tierney
Owens	Saxton	Toomey
Oxley	Schaffer	Towns
Pallone	Schakowsky	Traficant
Pascrell	Schiff	Turner
Pastor	Schrock	Udall (CO)
Paul	Scott	Udall (NM)
Payne	Sensenbrenner	Upton
Pelosi	Serrano	Velazquez
Pence	Sessions	Visclosky
Peterson (MN)	Shadegg	Vitter
Peterson (PA)	Shaw	Walden
Petri	Shays	Walsh
Phelps	Sherman	Wamp
Pickering	Sherwood	Waters
Pitts	Shimkus	Watkins (OK)
Platts	Shows	Watson (CA)
Pombo	Shuster	Watt (NC)
Pomeroy	Simmons	Watts (OK)
Portman	Simpson	Waxman
Price (NC)	Skeen	Weiner
Pryce (OH)	Skelton	Weldon (FL)
Putnam	Slaughter	Weldon (PA)
Quinn	Smith (MI)	Weller
Radanovich	Smith (NJ)	Wexler
Rahall	Smith (TX)	Whitfield
Ramstad	Smith (WA)	Wicker
Rangel	Snyder	Wilson
Regula	Solis	Wolf
Rehberg	Souder	Wu
Reyes	Spratt	Wynn
Reynolds	Stark	Young (AK)
Riley	Stearns	Young (FL)
Rivers	Stenholm	

NOT VOTING—9

Andrews	Granger	Sweeney
DeGette	Lantos	Thompson (MS)
Dunn	McCrery	Woolsey

□ 1735

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, I was not present for rollcall votes 412 through 414 due to a family emergency. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 412, "yea" on rollcall No. 413, and "yea" on rollcall No. 414.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, on October 30, 2001, I missed roll call votes 408, 409, 410, and 411 because I was in my congressional district on official business and to attend the funeral of a lifelong friend.

Had I been present, I would have voted yea on all four votes.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). 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.

INTRODUCING THE LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS OF DATING VIOLENCE ACT DURING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize October as Domestic Violence Awareness Month and to introduce the Legal Assistance for Victims of Dating Violence Act, which will turn that recognition into action.

In recent weeks, much attention has been focused on humanitarian issues in Afghanistan, particularly the cruel treatment of women under the Taliban and their struggle with domestic violence.

While conditions for women in the United States are light years ahead of those for the women of Afghanistan, domestic violence has too long been a problem in our country, as well. The Justice Department reports that there were over 791,000 domestic violence victims in 1999, with 85 percent of these attacks occurring against women.

Over half of domestic violent crimes against both men and women from 1993 to 1999 were committed by a current boyfriend or girlfriend, and almost one-third of women murdered annually are murdered by their current or former partners.

Most troubling for me is that dating violence most often affects our youth. The age group of 16 to 24, which is the group most likely to be in dating relationships, experiences the highest rates of dating violence. These statistics are alarming.

Dating violence crimes are not restricted to any one racial, cultural, or socioeconomic group. Dating violence could happen to anyone in a dating relationship. These acts occur everywhere, and are committed not by a stranger in a dark alley but by people known and trusted by the victims.

These heinous crimes not only violate the victims, but can destroy their ability to trust their friends and loved ones. Dating violence affects every aspect of a victim's life, from his or her relationship to their performance at school or work. We must act now to help the victims of dating violence, these men and women who are attacked by the very people in their lives who they trust the most.

In the last Congress I was proud to cosponsor the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act. I was more than pleased that the overwhelming majority of my colleagues agreed with me on the value of this legislation. With 239 cosponsors, VAWA passed overwhelmingly by a vote of 371 to 1 in the House and 95 to 0 in the Senate.

VAWA went a long way in addressing the problem of domestic violence in the

United States. Unfortunately, however, VAWA omitted critical protections for victims of dating violence. When VAWA took the much needed step of creating a first-ever legal definition of dating violence, as well as authorized a new grant program to provide civil legal assistance to domestic violence victims, dating violence victims were not covered under the new grants.

Many domestic violence and dating violence victims do not have the money or resources necessary to regain control over their lives. These grants go to nonprofit organizations that then collaborate with domestic violence and sexual assault service agencies to provide civil legal assistance to victims of violence. Access to the legal system can make the difference in these victims' power to break the cycle of oppressive abuse and regain control over their lives.

Mr. Speaker, my legislation addresses this omission within the VAWA legislation. My bill will address this inconsistency by allowing grant recipients to use their funding to assist victims of dating violence. This legislation does not cost anything. It simply allows grant recipients to help dating violence victims in the same way they currently help domestic violence victims. The victims of dating violence deserve the same legal assistance given to other victims of domestic violence.

The ability to obtain a legal protection order or pursue other legal remedies is just as important for victims of dating violence as it is for domestic violence victims. We must ensure that all of these victims receive the assistance they need to get their lives back in order.

I would like to thank our former colleague, Mr. Hutchinson, who is now the administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, for introducing this important legislation before he left Congress. He recognized that it is only right that dating violence victims have access to the same services as domestic violence victims, and I wish him the best of luck in his new post.

I would also like to thank my friend and neighbor, Senator MIKE CRAPO, who has introduced this bill in the Senate.

As we recognize Domestic Violence Awareness Month, I can think of no better way to show victims we care than to pass this legislation. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this important bill and help make a difference in the lives of so many men and women in our country.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

CONCERNS REGARDING THE FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL

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

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, tonight I would like to talk briefly about some concerns I have in the foreign operations appropriations bill, about some rumors that are circulating.

The bill has passed the House and it has passed the Senate. As we go to conference, it is important that we address some of these concerns and we do not retreat on our anti-narcotics efforts.

□ 1745

I know Americans are deeply concerned about the anti-terrorism as I am, but in the process of focusing on the terrorism question, we should not retreat from our war on drugs. As my friend and the Democratic ranking member of the Committee on Government Reform, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS), has said, we are in a chemical war in the United States. They have distributed illegal narcotics throughout our country. We are watching the Taliban to see if their heroin makes it over from Europe. They dominate the Europe and Asia markets, but clearly we have thousands of Americans dying of illegal drugs, which is a consistent problem.

I want to talk first about an understanding that the Senate has been pushing to drop a drug certification. First, I do not think it should be dropped. I know countries do not like it. I met with our leaders and presidents in Mexico and throughout South America and in the Summit of the Americas. I know they do not like it. They do not like that it seems judgmental. But the truth is we have certification on human rights and we have certification on terrorism. Are we saying that we will drop all criteria for foreign aid and standards, including human rights and terrorism? We should not.

It is important that we have an idea of which countries in the world are cooperating in our efforts against illegal narcotics, human rights and terrorism. And if we drop one because of judgment, all will be dropped. If we have drop none, that would be the better point.

Now, let me draw in some particular things. Mexico and Colombia as well as Peru and Bolivia have in fact responded and been aggressive. Certification is not about whether you have been successful but whether the government involved is doing its best to try to cooperate with our government, and Mexico has undertaken incredible efforts in the last 4 years. Colombia has changed its government and has been fighting in the war ever since, as did Peru and Bolivia.

What you need are a carrot and stick approach. In those countries when they

elect leadership, they deserve to be rewarded with assistance. The point of being on the list is whether or not you get assistance.

We do need to make some changes in the law. For example, we should not have to certify. The question should be is if you are in noncompliance and non-assistance then you should go on a list like in terrorism or human rights. In the drug certification question, in the drug list, it only applies to whether you are going to get aid. If you do not get aid you are not on the list.

The second concern is the chopping down of the funds in the Andean Initiative. If we are to ever make progress, we cannot push in Plan Colombia. We have to look at the countries around Colombia. We cannot just focus on military. We have to focus on legal aid and economic aid. As we reduce the Andean Initiative, we will have wasted the money that is now going down into that area if we do not continue to follow through the strategy that we put in, which is we squeeze and put the pressure on the narco-traffickers in Colombia, but then as we start to move and as they start to transfer their planning and their trafficking to Ecuador to Peru and Bolivia and Brazil, we should not be backing off the efforts and spread the drug war to those countries. We need in the Andean Initiative to make sure that they are funded so our American drug addiction does not spread this terrible war to the countries around Colombia and, in fact, we can make progress.

The drug issue is very similar to the terrorism question. Unless you can get it at its source, there is only so much we can do at the border, and once it gets across the border it is about impossible to tackle.

We have worked with drug-free schools, drug-free communities, drug treatment, but in fact the closer we can get to the source the better. Just like in terrorism, once those terrorists come into our region and get across our borders, it is very hard to find them in a country that practices liberty.

I hope in the Foreign Operations bill we do not back off with a new Democratic Senate and a new Republican President from our strong efforts against narcotics, either in the Andean Initiative or in the certification of nations who are not cooperating with the United States.

AIRLINE SECURITY

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

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, it has been 7 weeks and 1 day since the horrific attacks by the terrorists using our commercial airlines and innocent civilians and passengers and crew as weapons in attacks on the World Trade Towers, the Pentagon and the other plane which crashed in Pennsylvania.

It has been more than 2 weeks since the United States Senate voted 100 to 0 on a comprehensive bill to improve aviation security. Now what has gone on in the House so far in these issues? Nothing.

We had the airline bailout bill, \$16 billion. There was not a penny in it for aviation security. I tried to amend in at the end of the consideration of the bill a provision for aviation security, but lost that vote.

Now, I think there is pretty broad agreement on both sides of the aisle that the current system is failing. The FAA testers, the regulators who oversee the system find it failing frequently. Their testers are able to smuggle through fake hand grenades, weapons, bombs with great regularity. It is failing us.

Then we have the issue of a number of large private security firms, most notably Argenbright, largest in the United States, subsidiary of one of the largest in the world, the three major private security firms which provide security at airports, are foreign owned. They have a problem. They were criminally convicted last year of hiring known felons, maintaining known felons on staff, lying to the Federal regulators, falsifying documents to Federal regulators. They were fined \$1.1 million and put on probation.

Well, here we are a year later and guess what? They are in court again. They are under indictment for hiring known felons, maintaining known felons on staff, falsifying documents to Federal regulators. So although there may be agreement here that we need to do something, unfortunately the majority, particularly a couple of leaders on the majority side, want to perpetuate that system. They said, all we have to do is take the Argenbright Company, known felons, the company itself, in for its second felony trial and supervise them more. How much more supervision can you provide than probation?

They are on probation. They are violating their probation. Maybe if we put the CEO in jail that will get their attention, but I cannot see that this new system of supervision they are talking about is going to shape these people up. They have got problems over in Europe at Heathrow. They have 38 people working in critical positions allowing access to secure parts of the airport who had not had background checks. Same problem they got here in the United States.

Some members of the leadership of the majority on that side want to perpetuate this failing \$800 million a year security on the cheap bureaucracy because it is immensely profitable to those companies employing minimum wage, undertrained and abused employees. That has got to change.

We just cannot fix it. We cannot bring in the same firms, the same firms that have committed felonies and make them better with new regulations. They are saying, well, this is