

Flake	Larsen (WA)
Fletcher	Larson (CT)
Foley	Latham
Forbes	LaTourette
Ford	Leach
Frelinghuysen	Lee
Frost	Levin
Gallagly	Lewis (CA)
Ganske	Lewis (KY)
Gekas	Linder
Gephhardt	Lipinski
Gibbons	LoBiondo
Gilchrest	Lucas (KY)
Gillmor	Lucas (OK)
Gilman	Luther
Gonzalez	Lynch
Goode	Maloney (CT)
Goodlatte	Manzullo
Gordon	Markey
Goss	Mascara
Graham	Matheson
Granger	Matsui
Graves	McCarthy (MO)
Green (TX)	McCarthy (NY)
Green (WI)	McCrery
Greenwood	McDermott
Grucci	McGovern
Gutierrez	McHugh
Gutknecht	McInnis
Hall (OH)	McIntyre
Hall (TX)	McKeon
Hansen	McKinney
Harman	Meehan
Hart	Meek (FL)
Hastings (FL)	Mica
Hastings (WA)	Millender-McDonald
Hayes	McDonald (WA)
Hayworth	Miller, Dan
Hefley	Miller, Gary
Herger	Miller, George
Hill	Miller, Jeff
Hilleary	Mink
Hilliard	Mollohan
Hinchey	Moore
Hinojosa	Moran (KS)
Hobson	Moran (VA)
Hoefel	Morella
Hoekstra	Murtha
Holden	Myrick
Holt	Napolitano
Honda	Neal
Hooley	Nethercutt
Horn	Ney
Hostettler	Northup
Houghton	Norwood
Hoyer	Nussle
Hulshof	Oberstar
Hunter	Olver
Hyde	Ortiz
Inslee	Osborne
Isakson	Ose
Israel	Otter
Issa	Owens
Istook	Oxley
Jackson (IL)	Pastor
Jefferson	Paul
Jenkins	Pelosi
John	Pence
Johnson (CT)	Peterson (MN)
Johnson (IL)	Peterson (PA)
Johnson, E. B.	Petri
Johnson, Sam	Phelps
Jones (NC)	Pickering
Kanjorski	Pitts
Kaptur	Platts
Keller	Pombo
Kelly	Pomeroy
Kennedy (MN)	Portman
Kennedy (RI)	Price (NC)
Kerns	Pryce (OH)
Kildee	Putnam
Kind (WI)	Quinn
King (NY)	Radanovich
Kingston	Rahall
Kirk	Ramstad
Kleckzka	Rangel
Knollenberg	Regula
Kolbe	Rehberg
Kucinich	Reyes
LaFalce	Reynolds
LaHood	Rivers
Lampson	Rodriguez
Langevin	Roemer
Lantos	Rogers (KY)
Largent	Rogers (MI)

NOT VOTING—35

Ackerman  
Borski

Rohrbacher	Cubin	Lowey	Payne
Ros-Lehtinen	Engel	Maloney (NY)	Riley
Ross	Fossella	McCullom	Rothman
Roukema	Frank	McNulty	Serrano
Royal-Allard	Jackson-Lee	Meeks (NY)	Sessions
Royce	(TX)	Menendez	Shays
Rush	Jones (OH)	Nadler	Strickland
Ryan (WI)	Kilpatrick	Obey	Sweeney
Ryun (KS)	Lewis (GA)	Pallone	Tiahrt
Sabo	Lofgren	Pascarella	Weller

## □ 1934

So the motion to instruct 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. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, due to personal business in my District, I am unable to be present for legislative business scheduled for today, Tuesday, November 6th. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on the following motions on which a recorded vote was ordered: (1) Rollcall No. 426, H.R. 768, the Need-Based Educational Aid Act; (2) Rollcall No. 427, H.R. 1408, the Financial Services Antifraud Network Act; and (3) Rollcall No. 428, the motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 3150, the Airline Security Act.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for Rollcall No. 426, H.R. 768, the Need-Based Educational Aid Act. Had I been present I would have voted "aye."

I was unavoidably detained for Rollcall No. 427, H.R. 1408, The Financial Services Antifraud Network Act. Had I been present I would have voted "aye."

I was unavoidably detained for Rollcall No. 428, the motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 3150, the Aviation Security Act. Had I been present I would have voted "aye."

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees:

For consideration of the Senate bill and the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

Messrs. YOUNG of Alaska, PETRI, DUNCAN, MICA, EHRLERS, OBERSTAR, LIPINSKI and DEFAZIO.

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER  
AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 981

Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 981.

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

There was no objection.

## REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3167, GERALD B.H. SOLOMON FREEDOM CONSOLIDATION ACT OF 2001

Mrs. MYRICK, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report

(Rept. No. 107-271) on the resolution (H. Res. 277) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3167) to endorse the vision of further enlargement of the NATO Alliance articulated by President George W. Bush on June 15, 2001, and by former President William J. Clinton on October 22, 1996, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

## SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMMONS). 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.

FAST TRACK IS THE WRONG ISSUE  
AT THE WRONG TIME FOR  
AMERICA

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

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to, first of all, commend my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) for arranging a discussion this evening of the fast track issue that is pending now before this body.

For several months now, lawmakers and corporate executives have been pushing to grant President Bush fast track authority, which is basically the authority to negotiate trade deals and not have the Congress to any extent really participate in the decision-making process, taking away Article I, Section 8 of our constitutional responsibilities. This push has not been slowed by the attacks of September 11, and what we have seen is unemployment soaring, layoffs are multiplying, workers are hurting, and still, week in and week out, we hear that fast track is coming to the floor.

Well, Mr. Speaker, right now this Nation needs to remain unified. We need to act with a common purpose. Fast track will only divide us. It is one of the most divisive issues that this Congress faces on a regular basis. It is a controversial issue at a time when we least can afford to be controversial.

I have heard the arguments that fast track will stimulate our economy. Nothing, nothing could be further from the truth. The fast track bill at issue now is designed to speed complex trade agreements through Congress without a real debate in our country or a real debate and scrutiny in this institution. No one in this House could offer an amendment to improve the deal that is negotiated. And, making matters worse, this fast track bill includes no guarantees or provisions to ensure that the rights or jobs of American workers are protected.

The reality is that fast track accelerates an already flawed trade policy through Congress. Once these deals are

Brady (PA)  
Burton  
Capps  
Conyers

enacted, companies have greater leeway, even incentive, to relocate overseas, taking advantage of weak or nonexistent labor and environmental standards. That can only be demonstrated vividly by what we did in NAFTA and what happens when these jobs in our country go to Mexico. They export their products back to our market is what happens.

The upshot for our workers? Lost jobs, lower wages, and not only do we lose these great-paying jobs here in this country, and by the way, over the last 14 months, we have lost 1.2 million manufacturing jobs in this country. Hello. If anybody is listening, we are losing at an accelerated pace our whole manufacturing base in America. Not only do we lose those great-paying jobs, but once we lose those jobs, we cripple whole communities. We take away their tax base. They do not have the resources for fire and police and education and health care and all of the other pieces that make our communities work.

A recent report underscores these points. Economic data show that NAFTA passed on a fast track, and WTO, World Trade Organization, policies have taken a devastating toll on American industry. We have lost 3 million jobs in this country as a result of these unfair trade deals. Many of those workers were in well-paying manufacturing sectors.

In my own State of Michigan we have lost over 150 jobs. They have simply evaporated.

So when fast track proponents argue that this fast track authority will boost the economy, we need to be clear. If we pass fast track, the only thing we will boost is the unemployment rate, and it is already going up too fast. Fast track is a divisive issue being pushed on American workers at a time when they can least afford it. While unemployment soars and more layoffs are in sight, we cannot put even more jobs in jeopardy and undermine an already weak economy.

There are many ways that we can work together to help American workers and get our economy moving again. Fast track simply is not one of them. This is not the time to pull the rug out from underneath American workers just as they are struggling to get back on their feet.

If we want to do something to help them, let us do a decent unemployment compensation benefit. Only 40 percent of the people who are laid off in our country get any unemployment compensation, and in many States like my State of Michigan, the payout has been frozen for 6 or 7 years. It is pathetically low. People cannot make their mortgage payment. They cannot make their insurance premium. They cannot make their health care premium on what they are given through unemployment if they are lucky to be part of the 40 percent that gets something at all. Let us do something on unemployment compensation.

Let us do something on health care, making sure that they get a benefit that will take care of their premium so that they can have health care for themselves and their families. Let us do something about retraining to make the transition.

Mr. Speaker, fast track is the wrong issue at the wrong time for the American people, and I hope my colleagues will see to it, it never reaches this floor.

□ 1945

#### CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF JOHN B. HYATT FROM COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

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

Mr. HULSHOF. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate and acknowledge the life and memory of John B. Hyatt, a constituent and friend, a longtime Columbia, Missouri, businessman, a devoted husband and father, an avid golfer, a passionate Missouri Tiger fan, a community activist.

John Hyatt was born in the small Missouri town of Fayette in 1924. He served our country, enlisting in the Navy at the age of 19. He was stationed in the Pacific during World War II and was honorably discharged in 1946.

Upon his return home, John attended Central Missouri State University and excelled in basketball. In fact, Mr. Speaker, after graduation, he began his professional career as a high school coach.

In order to supplement his modest coach's salary, John began selling life insurance. It became apparent that his prowess as a coach was only surpassed by his innate abilities as a salesman. He concluded a successful 40-year career with State Farm Insurance in 1994.

John's greatest sale, however, was reserved for his personal life. It was in 1953 that he convinced his best friend's sister, Mary, to become his life's partner. Together they had two children, Vicky and Bill.

On Wednesday, November 7, the Boone County Citizens for Good Government will pay tribute to John Hyatt posthumously with the Guardian of Good Government award. There can be, I think, no greater tribute. He was to me a good friend, a confidante, a sage political adviser, but not just in words, but in deeds.

The 17th century philosopher Francis Bacon said this: He that gives good advice builds with one hand; he that gives good counsel and example builds with both. That describes the essence of my friend, John Hyatt.

It was, in fact, John Hyatt who co-founded the Boone County Citizens for Good Government in the 1980s. In those early days, the group, under his watch, took a bold stand on some controversial issues and had a few setbacks.

John remained undeterred. He was unafraid to challenge the status quo. Good government, John explained to me simply, deserves nothing less. John took those political lessons to heart, and the Boone County Citizens for Good Government resurfaced with a renewed commitment to candidates and community causes.

He was then and remained fiercely independent. John believed strongly in the two-party system, and supported individuals in either party. It was our principles that John looked for, our integrity, our character. So to have John Hyatt in one's corner for an upcoming election was a strong ally for any candidate.

John kept politics in perspective, however. It was, after all, family and friends that made life's journey worthwhile. He was an eternal optimist.

Mr. Speaker, I am quite confident John never read the works of A.A. Willitts, yet the words of the author are descriptive of the man being honored by this tribute: "Get into the habit of looking for the silver lining of the cloud, and when you have found it, continue to look at it, rather than at the leaden gray in the middle. . . . There is no path but will be easier traveled, no load but will be lighter, no shadow on heart or brain but will lift sooner for a person of determined cheerfulness."

Mr. Speaker, that is the legacy of John Hyatt. For those of us blessed to have known him, our lives have been enriched beyond measure. The less fortunate among us have been comforted by his generosity. Our community and its leaders have become better guardians of the public trust through his quiet challenges.

Mr. Speaker, I add my name to those who gather and salute the memory of John Hyatt as a guardian of good government.

#### FAST TRACK

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. Mr. Speaker, in recent weeks U.S. Trade Rep Bob Zoellick has attempted to link fast track legislation to antiterrorism efforts. Some say he has questioned the patriotism of those of us who opposed fast track by pointing out that we are indifferent to terrorism, saying we do not share American values if we do not support fast track, because that is the way, he says, to combat terrorism around the world.

Fast track does not embody, Mr. Speaker, those American values that our U.S. trade rep has indicated. Fast track so often means weaker environmental standards. It means dealing with countries without free elections. It means dealing with wealthy families who usurp worker rights, oppress people in developing countries, and ultimately take American jobs.