

people are forced to deal with its very real consequences. We must prove by our actions that we know how to deal with this deadly terrorism; and we must show that regardless of its source, target, or motive, it will be eliminated.

As the President has said, we must eliminate all terrorist cells at home and abroad by exposing them and those who harbor and support them until our Nation is rid of this growing evil.

TRADE PROMOTION AUTHORITY

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

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, leadership is only proven through action. And time after time in its history, the United States has proven itself a leader. But as we lead the world in an effort to eradicate terrorism, we risk advocating our position of leadership in an area that is just as vital to America's well-being: international trade. Or spelled another way: jobs.

National security and economic security are not mutually exclusively. With more than 130 preferential trade agreements in the world today, shockingly, shockingly, the United States is a party to only three.

This disparity has real consequences for us at home. American workers, manufacturers, and producers are losing markets for their products and income for their families. For their sake, we must take action to turn this around.

Fortunately, Congress does have a chance to pick up the mantle of leadership once again by passing trade promotion authority. I urge all my colleagues to join me in supporting America's leadership role in the world by supporting TPA.

CONGRESS SHOULD BAN CLONING

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

Mr. LARGENT. Mr. Speaker, science is a wonderful thing. Who would have thought a couple of generations ago that a man would go to the Moon, or we would have a vaccine for polio. The work our scientists do in labs have brought great things into the world. But we have also learned that just because something is possible does not mean we should do it. Science has to be governed by morality.

The cloning of human beings is a case in point. Just because we can clone a human being, does not mean we should. Experimenting with human life is wrong. Cloning human lives, whether for experiments or reproduction, is a line we simply should not cross.

Earlier this year, the House voted overwhelmingly to make it illegal; but until the other body brings it up for a vote, that ban cannot become law. We

are in a race with time. Our colleagues in the other body must bring this bill up for a vote as soon as possible.

We need to get this bill to the President's desk before it is too late.

CONGRESS SHOULD BAN CLONING

(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, after decades of Christian education and religious study, there are two things that I know for sure: number one, there is a God; and number two, I am not Him. The entire debate over human cloning flies in the face of these two great truths.

Many Americans learned, after this institution banned human cloning earlier this year, that we are truly close to this moral horror, a horror that uses bad science, science that went through 277 deeply mutilated animals before Dolly the sheep was conceived and birthed successfully.

It is unthinkable that we would not act on this House's call to ban human cloning; that we would not respond to the President's thoughtful message to the world in August that we must think deeply, we must legislate thoughtfully along the fault lines of religion, morality, and technology.

I urge our colleagues in the other body to move and to move now on banning human cloning in the United States of America.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are instructed not to urge action through the other body.

BAN HUMAN CLONING

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

Mr. RYUN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, we stand at the threshold of discovery. However, there is a line that science must not cross.

Human cloning threatens the physical identity of people, it violates their rights, and it demeans their unique individuality. In fact, even most scientists admit that most attempts to clone would end in failure. By allowing this practice, we are condoning mass creation and the destruction of human life.

The truth is, we do not know what all the consequences of cloning a person really are. But we do know that cloning raises serious ethical and moral questions. The excuse of advancing science is not really worth the risk in this case.

Time is of the essence. Scientists say that cloned human babies could be born next year. Earlier this year, the

House passed a vote to ban human cloning in the United States. I urge my colleagues in the other body to follow along and to vote to ban human cloning.

We must respect life or risk reaching a moral point of no return.

HONOR FALLEN HEROES OF NEW YORK

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

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Speaker, on November 18, 2001, firefighters from around the world will gather in New York City to honor the memories of the 344 emergency service personnel who lost their lives on September 11.

I am proud to note that my hometown of Spokane, Washington, will be represented by more than 50 firefighters who will pay their own way to stand with their brethren at this memorial service. To put New York's loss in perspective, the city lost as many firefighters in a day as Spokane has in its entire department.

As we honor those who have passed, we may also look to those who have survived. We in the House unanimously passed a Victims Tax Relief Act, the HEROS Act, which provides relief from Federal education loans to surviving families, and legislation expediting Federal payments to the survivors of public safety officers. We should also honor the fallen heroes of New York by strengthening our public safety programs.

As a member of the Congressional Fire Services Caucus, which has done so much to educate Members on these issues, I support legislation introduced by the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) which would allow Good Samaritans to donate equipment to fire departments.

Federal resources are also important. Last year, we provided \$100 million in grant equipment, and I support additional funding this year. I commend the service of firefighters and am proud to acknowledge the efforts of those serving the Spokane community and all of eastern Washington.

SUPPORT ECONOMIC STIMULUS PACKAGE

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

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, last week we passed an economic stimulus bill to bolster our economy and stop the hemorrhaging of jobs that is going on around our Nation. Thousands of residents of North Carolina's eighth district have lost their jobs, especially in textiles and other manufacturing plants.

Given the current state of the economy, one would think passing this legislation would be one of the top priorities of Congress. But, Mr. Speaker, we

read that the Senate majority leader thinks that a bill to save jobs is not a front-burner issue.

□ 1030

Needless to say, we have different priorities. Getting Americans back to work and creating more jobs is a front-burner issue with me, and I hope it is a front-burner issue with a majority of Members of Congress. It is imperative that we act now so the President can sign this bill and we can get our economy moving forward once again.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 2506, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RE- LATED PROGRAMS APPROPRI- ATIONS ACT, 2002

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 2506) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHAW). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona? The Chair hears none and, without objection, appoints the following conferees: Messrs. KOLBE, CALLAHAN, KNOLLENBERG, KINGSTON, LEWIS of California, WICKER, BONILLA, SUNUNU, YOUNG of Florida, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. JACKSON of ILLINOIS, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. ROTHMAN, and Mr. OBEY.

There was no objection.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I very much appreciated the indulgence of the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee earlier this year when we considered this appropriation on the House floor. We engaged then in a colloquy regarding the importance of funding for the U.S. Agency for International Development's Office of Environment and Urban Programs.

I believe this is one of the important non-military components of the war on terrorism. When Secretary of State Powell appeared before our International Relations Committee late last month, he and I shared an exchange regarding the importance of investing in infrastructure, human capital, and entry-level industries in the urbanized regions of the developing world. As someone whose public service has focused on livable communities in the United States, I've been increasingly concerned about the urgent international implications.

The cities of our world are already overwhelmed by human needs and economic instability. Today, 30 percent of urban residents throughout the world lack access to safe drinking water; waterborne disease kills 5–12 million people each year; 50 per cent do not have adequate sanitation facilities. These conditions are getting worse by the day. Within the next 25 years, 2.5 billion more people will move to cities throughout the world; 95 percent of this movement will occur in developing nations. Here, the poverty, malnutrition, and

chronic diseases of rural areas will become focused in new "mega-cities" of 10–20 million people, creating an even greater strain on natural resources, human health, economic well-being—and the stability—of these nations and the entire world.

This dangerous trend has not gone unnoticed. In its Outlook 2015 Report, the CIA ranked rapid urbanization as one of its top seven security concerns. "The explosive growth of cities in the developing countries," the report concludes, "will test the capacity of governments to stimulate the investment required to generate jobs, and provide the services, infrastructure, and social supports necessary to sustain livable and stable environments. Cities will be sources of crime and instability as ethnic and religious differences exacerbate the competition for ever scarcer jobs and resources."

Foreign assistance programs are critically important if cities in developing nations are to meet the demands of their rapidly growing populations. We need to help them build the capacity to provide basic infrastructure needs, promote economic growth, reduce environmental degradation, and improve health services for their residents. Programs that focus on not only the symptoms but also the causes of growing poverty and social unrest are our best defense against increasing human misery and global instability.

It is clear that we need additional resources to enable the U.S. Agency for International Development to address these challenges. Last year, its Office of Environment and Urban Programs operated on a budget of \$4 million—the cost of four cruise missiles—down from an \$8 million budget in 1993. This steady pattern of disinvestment, which continues into this fiscal year, is dangerously eroding our ability to address urban problems just as they are becoming more critical to our own national security.

Increased funding for the Office of Environment and Urban Programs would permit AID to build on its past successes and would encourage and strengthen the involvement of our public and private sector partners in these critical activities.

I have asked Secretary Powell to provide information from AID identifying the role cities will play in economic, security, and social development issues and its intended response to the growing urban crises, including a description of current funding and staffing levels as well as projected future needs.

I look forward to continuing to work with Chairman KOLBE's Subcommittee, and with my own Committee, the House International Relations Committee to strengthen funding for this vital purpose. AID allocates resources internally to its Office of Environment and Urban Programs. I hope its funding will be considerably higher for FY02 than the \$4 million it was given in FY01.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, and the Chair's prior announcement, the Chair will now put two of the questions on which further proceedings were postponed yesterday in the following order:

H.R. 2998 by the yeas and nays, and
H.R. 852 by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for the second electronic vote in this series.

RADIO FREE AFGHANISTAN ACT OF 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 2998, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2998, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 405, nays 2, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 429]

YEAS—405

Abercrombie	Cooksey	Graves
Ackerman	Costello	Green (TX)
Aderholt	Cox	Green (WI)
Akin	Coyne	Greenwood
Allen	Cramer	Grucci
Andrews	Crenshaw	Gutierrez
Armey	Crowley	Gutknecht
Baca	Culberson	Hall (OH)
Bachus	Cummings	Hall (TX)
Baird	Cunningham	Hansen
Baker	Davis (CA)	Harman
Baldacci	Davis (FL)	Hart
Baldwin	Davis (IL)	Hastings (FL)
Barcia	Davis, Jo Ann	Hastings (WA)
Barr	Davis, Tom	Hayes
Barrett	Deal	Hayworth
Bartlett	DeFazio	Hefley
Bass	DeGette	Herger
Becerra	Delahunt	Hill
Bentsen	DeLauro	Hilleary
Bereuter	DeMint	Hilliard
Berkley	Deutsch	Hinchee
Berman	Diaz-Balart	Hinojosa
Berry	Dicks	Hobson
Biggert	Dingell	Hoefel
Billakis	Doggett	Hoekstra
Bishop	Dooley	Holden
Blagojevich	Doolittle	Holt
Blumenauer	Doyle	Honda
Blunt	Dreier	Hooley
Boehlert	Duncan	Horn
Boehner	Dunn	Horstettler
Bonilla	Edwards	Houghton
Bonior	Ehlers	Hoyer
Bono	Emerson	Hulshof
Borski	English	Hunter
Boswell	Eshoo	Hyde
Boucher	Etheridge	Inslee
Boyd	Evans	Isakson
Brady (PA)	Everett	Israel
Brady (TX)	Farr	Issa
Brown (FL)	Fattah	Istook
Brown (SC)	Ferguson	Jackson (IL)
Bryant	Filner	Jefferson
Burr	Flake	Jenkins
Buyer	Foley	John
Callahan	Forbes	Johnson (CT)
Calvert	Ford	Johnson (IL)
Camp	Fossella	Johnson, E. B.
Cannon	Frank	Johnson, Sam
Cantor	Frelinghuysen	Jones (NC)
Capito	Frost	Kaptur
Capps	Galleghy	Keller
Capuano	Ganske	Kelly
Cardin	Gekas	Kennedy (MN)
Carson (IN)	Gephardt	Kennedy (RI)
Carson (OK)	Gibbons	Kerns
Castle	Gilchrest	Kildee
Chabot	Gillmor	Kind (WI)
Chambliss	Gilman	King (NY)
Clay	Gonzalez	Kingston
Clayton	Goode	Kirk
Clement	Goodlatte	Kleczka
Clyburn	Gordon	Knollenberg
Coble	Goss	Kolbe
Combest	Graham	Kucinich
Condit	Granger	LaFalce