

Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Collins
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cubin
Culberson
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Farr
Fattah
Ferguson
Filner
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Frank
Frost
Ganske
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grucci
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hansen
Harman
Hart
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)

Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoolley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kerns
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Klecza
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Largent
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Markey
Mascara
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Menendez
Mica
Miller, Dan
Miller, Gary

Miller, Jeff
Mink
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Oliver
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pascarell
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Portman
Price (NC)
Putnam
Quinn
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reyes
Reynolds
Rivers
Roemer
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaffer
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skeen
Skelton
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Spratt
Stark
Stearns

Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Sununu
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman

Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Velazquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins (OK)
Watson (CA)

Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NOT VOTING—41

Allen
Baca
Baldacci
Blagojevich
Bonior
Bono
Brown (FL)
Calvert
Capito
Cooksey
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Granger
Hall (TX)

Hastert
Hinojosa
Jefferson
LaFalce
Lipinski
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Lynch
McCollum
Meeks (NY)
Millender-
McDonald
Miller, George
Pryce (OH)

Radanovich
Riley
Rodriguez
Roukema
Ryan (WI)
Shaw
Slaughter
Souder
Stump
Taylor (NC)
Traficant
Waters
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

□ 1901

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 7 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present for rollcall vote Nos. 6 and 7. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" or "aye" on rollcall vote Nos. 6 and 7.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 6, H.R. 577, to require any organization that is established for the purpose of raising funds for the creation of a Presidential archival depository to disclose the sources and amounts of any funds raised. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 7, S. 970, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 39 Tremont Street, Paris Hill, Maine, as the Horatio King Post Office Building. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I was attending a funeral and was unable to return in time for votes. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcalls 6 and 7.

□ 1900

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Mr. DIAZ-BALART, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 107-356) on the resolution (H.Res. 342) providing for

consideration of motions to suspend the rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3394, CYBER SECURITY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT

Mr. DIAZ-BALART, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 107-357) on the resolution (H.Res. 343) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3394) to authorize funding for computer and network security research and development and research fellowship programs, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

TECHNICAL CORRECTION OF ERROR IN THE CODIFICATION OF TITLE 36

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1888) to amend title 18 of the United States Code to correct a technical error in the codification of title 36 of the United States Code.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1888

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. TECHNICAL CORRECTION OF ERROR IN THE CODIFICATION OF TITLE 36.

Section 2320(e)(1)(B) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "section 220706 of title 36" and inserting "section 220506 of title 36".

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISAKSON). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 1888.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1888, legislation to correct a technical error in the Federal Criminal Code concerning the protection of certain Olympic trademarks.

As you know, a great tradition resumes this week. The Winter Olympic Games begin in Salt Lake City, Utah. The tradition of the Olympics is more important than ever. Amateur athletes from around the world come together

to compete in goodwill and strive towards excellence in their sport. They are an inspiration to us all.

Since the tragedies of September 11, it is more important than ever that the nations of the world are united in peaceful exhibition. Surely my colleagues join me in the pride that our country hosts the games this winter.

The Departments of Justice and the Treasury and the U.S. Olympic Committee have recently notified Congress that an incorrect citation was made when a recodification of certain laws was passed in 1998. This typographical error, the insertion of the number 7 instead of 5, inadvertently undermines the protection of Olympic trademarks such as the Olympic rings. This legislation corrects the error.

The need to protect trademarks and other intellectual property is stronger today than ever. There are disturbing reports detailing how the proceeds of counterfeit and pirated goods are used to fund a variety of dangerous criminal enterprises including terrorism. It is important that we safeguard the integrity of the goodwill of the Olympics as well as our public safety by giving Federal law enforcement the tools to go after wrongdoers and to protect these important trademarks.

I would also like to say a few words about something that is very disturbing to me. When I was driving in from the airport today, the radio carried a report that the International Olympic Committee had denied the request of the United States Olympic team to carry as the American flag that flag which had been recovered from the wreckage of the World Trade Center. Today we are talking about legislation relating to the meaning of symbols, the Olympic rings in particular, and how important symbols are to the fight against evil and for good, and how important symbols are in terms of preventing criminals and terrorists from appropriating those symbols for their own use.

I was honestly shocked to hear that the bureaucrats of the International Olympic Committee are denying the American team the right to carry the flag that they wanted to as a symbol of the solidarity of the world against the events of September 11. And while we are passing legislation today protecting one of the symbols of both the International and U.S. Olympic Committees, I would hope that the IOC would reciprocate and would reconsider the very foolish decision that they made, if this radio report was accurate, denying American Olympic athletes the right to carry the flag that they want to carry.

One must remember that there were citizens of 86 countries that died in the World Trade Center on September 11. So that flag is not just an American symbol, it is a symbol that is being carried in memory of those citizens of most of the countries participating in the Olympics, and it ought to be present when the games open up in Salt Lake City later this week.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to join the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER), the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary and support passage of S. 1888.

S. 1888 appears to be a wholly technical, noncontroversial bill. Thus, while the Committee on the Judiciary did not consider and report out the bill, I believe it is appropriate to move this bill on suspension today. In essence, S. 1888 corrects a drafting error made when Congress passed H.R. 1085 in 1998. H.R. 1085 codified into title 36 of the U.S. Code certain preexisting provisions of U.S. law, including those which gave the United States Olympic Committee exclusive use of Olympic symbols such as the five interlocking rings.

It is somewhat important to move this legislation now before the Olympics in Salt Lake City begin. U.S. Customs officials have expressed concern that they will not be able to prosecute infringement of the Olympic symbols in Salt Lake City unless this legislation is passed.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, it is apparent that while technical in nature, S. 1888 is an important piece of legislation. It is also apparent that its passage is somewhat time-sensitive with the Olympics shortly due to begin.

I have much more to say on this legislation, Mr. Speaker, but given the critical importance of the special order which will commence as soon as we are done with this bill, I will yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I urge an aye vote.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON).

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to begin by associating myself with the comments of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER), the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, as regards the choice of flag that the American team proposes to carry and would also encourage the IOC to reconsider their decision.

I rise in support of this small but vital technical correction to the trademark law. This legislation would fix a drafting error which would otherwise allow unauthorized use of the protected Olympic symbols.

As Utah and America prepare to welcome the rest of the world this weekend to the Salt Lake City Winter Olympics, we must close a loophole that would let counterfeiters of Olympic merchandise of the games go unpunished.

Congress clearly intended to protect against the unauthorized use of Olympic-related symbols, logos, slogans and other marks without permission from the Olympic governing bodies. Such protected and familiar symbols include

the Olympic rings and even the title "Olympics." Revenues generated by the Olympic trademarks go to support the games and American athletes.

Title 36, section 220501 of the U.S. Code provides these protections and makes available the remedies under the Lantham Act for trademark counterfeiting to criminally prosecute counterfeiters of Olympic marks.

Unfortunately, the necessary cross-reference to the section entitled title 18, section 2320 of the U.S. Code, which sets forth the actual criminal penalties, mistakenly references another section of title 36. Rather than protecting Olympics trademarks, the erroneously cross-referenced section deals with the powers of a federally chartered, nonprofit veterans society of World War II submariners. This error must be corrected today.

Section 2320 of title 18 is the primary basis for criminal prosecutions of those who traffic in counterfeit Olympic goods. The start of the Salt Lake City Winter Olympics later this week is already producing a sharp spike in the amount of trafficking in phony Olympic goods and services.

The Customs officers and other law enforcement officials who have been trained to intercept fake merchandise are currently relying upon a section of the U.S. Code that does not actually provide any criminal penalties for Olympic-related counterfeiting. They are, in effect, enforcing a law that does not exist because of a typographical error.

The bill today simply corrects the cross-reference in title 18 to refer to the intended section of title 36 dealing with Olympic marks. S. 1888 passed the Senate by unanimous consent on December 20. House action today can ensure that this bill reaches the President for enactment prior to the start of the Salt Lake Winter Olympic Games.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY) for recognizing the urgency of the problem and acting quickly to bring this bill to the floor.

I want to take this opportunity to thank all my colleagues for their steadfast support of the Salt Lake Olympic Games. The response from this body on nearly every Winter Olympic request, especially on increased Federal security measures, has been one of unqualified support. It is a direct result of that support that the Salt Lake Winter Olympics will be the most secure and successful in history.

I hope all of the Members will get a chance to watch some of the Winter Olympic Games over the next few weeks. It will be a heck of a show and one that demonstrates the resilience of the American spirit.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I urge an aye vote.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1888.

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. SENSENBRENNER. 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.

SPECIAL ORDERS

□ 1915

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISAKSON). 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 the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

HONORING COLONEL FRANCIS GABRESKI

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

Mr. GRUCCI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of Colonel Francis "Gabby" Gabreski, our Nation's highest-ranking fighter ace, who passed away Thursday, January 31.

Gabry Gabreski amassed 28 downed German aircraft in World War II and 6.5 enemy MiG fighters in the Korean War, becoming America's greatest living ace.

Gabreski graduated in 1941 from Knoxville Army Air Field as a second lieutenant and was assigned to the 45th Fighter Squadron in Hawaii where he witnessed the attack on Pearl Harbor.

In June of 1944, Gabreski led his squadron in a long fighter sweep over the beaches of Normandy. Three weeks later he surpassed Eddie Rickenbacker's World War I record and on July 5 scored his 28th victory after 193 missions, making him America's leading ace, earning him a leave back to the United States.

After pleading with his superiors to forgo his leave and fly just one more final mission, Gabreski was shot down over Europe. He spent the final 8 months as a POW.

Gabreski once again took the skies during the Korean War as commander of the 51st Fighter Wing where he helped develop tactics for jet fighters.

He retired from the Air Force as a colonel in 1967 and spent the next 20 years working in the aviation industry. Gabreski was inducted into the National Aviation Hall of Fame and later served as the president of the Long Island Railroad system.

I am proud that the home of the Air National Guards' 106th Rescue Wing in my congressional district bears his name.

Mr. Speaker, today I rise and ask my colleagues to join me in honoring a true American hero, Colonel Francis "Gabby" Gabreski.

HONORING ROSS BEACH

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

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I am here tonight following the 141st anniversary of Kansas' entry into the Union to honor a great Kansan, Mr. Ross Beach. A business leader, philanthropist and lifelong Kansan, Mr. Beach was recognized on January 25 of this year as the Kansan of the Year. There is no one more deserving than Mr. Beach of this recognition.

In his lifetime, Mr. Beach has changed the Kansas landscape, helping to make the State an even better place to live. A pioneer and leader in the oil and gas industry, banking, radio and television, his work has brought economic progress and jobs to our State of Kansas. In recognition of this success, Mr. Beach has been inducted into the Kansas Business Hall of Fame. Today he continues to influence Kansas as president of the Kansas Natural Gas Corporation and as chairman of the Douglas County Bank.

In my hometown of Hays, where Mr. Beach resides, his generosity has made possible the creation of two of the community's most cherished assets, a world class performing arts center and museum of natural history. The philanthropic works of Mr. Beach and his talented and gracious wife, Marianna, extend far beyond our community of Hays, enhancing the lives of Kansans across our State through the Marianna Kistler Beach Museum of Art at Kansas State University and the Beach Center on Disability at the University of Kansas. These are the gifts that Mr. Beach and Mrs. Beach have made known to our State. Many of his most important acts of generosity have been performed in anonymity.

It is with this spirit of commitment to unity and State that Ross Beach has lived his life. Not long after graduating from Kansas State University, he served in World War II as a naval aviator. Since that time Mr. Beach has repeatedly demonstrated his willingness to serve not only through his gifts but also with his time and talents, providing leadership to numerous organizations, including the Kansas 4-H and the Eisenhower Foundation. Mr. Beach has also chaired the Kansas Fish and

Game Commission and served as president of the Kansas State Chamber of Commerce.

Knowing Ross Beach as a businessman, it is clear to me why he has had such a successful career. Knowing him as a friend, it is no surprise that he has used his success to benefit his fellow Kansans. I commend Ross Beach for his many accomplishments, his philanthropy and his recent and most highly deserved recognition as Kansan of the Year.

CONGRATULATING NANCY PELOSI

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

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, as dean of the California delegation, I often wonder what it gets one besides old age and the infirmities that come with that, but I must say that it is a great pleasure today as dean because I have the honor to recognize officially the true accomplishment of the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) as she takes over the position of minority whip and becomes the highest-ranking woman ever in the U.S. House of Representatives. I offer my congratulations to her and her family on this tremendous achievement.

Our State is proud of NANCY, as are all the women and men throughout the country. NANCY's a trail blazer for women and for our State, but she is not the first. She joins a long line of women leaders from the State of California.

Throughout American history, California has sent more women to Congress than any other State. The first woman, Mae Ella Nolan, was elected to replace her late husband and sworn in January of 1923, shortly before I got here.

In 1925 California elected Florence Prag Kahn, the State's second woman to serve in the House. She served for 12 years in the House and was the first Jewish woman to serve in Congress.

In January of 1945, Helen Gahagan Douglas became the third California woman and, of course, as my colleagues know, set the foil for our former President, Mr. Nixon.

In 1972, the year that I was first elected, California elected its fourth woman member, Yvonne Brathwaite Burke. Congressman Brathwaite had her own couple of firsts. She was the first African American woman to represent California and also was the first woman to give birth to a child while serving in Congress.

So California has a rich tradition of sending women to Washington, D.C. In my 30 years I have been proud to serve with several women leaders from our great State. The gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), however, has risen to the top, the best of the best.

The occasion we mark today raises the bar for women and men everywhere. She has succeeded through the