

Saxton	Stump	Vitter
Schaffer	Sullivan	Walden
Schrock	Sununu	Wamp
Sensenbrenner	Tancredo	Watkins (OK)
Sessions	Tauzin	Watts (OK)
Shadegg	Taylor (MS)	Weldon (FL)
Shimkus	Taylor (NC)	Weldon (PA)
Shows	Terry	Whitfield
Shuster	Thomas	Wicker
Simpson	Thornberry	Wilson (SC)
Smith (MI)	Tiberi	Wolf
Smith (TX)	Toomey	Young (AK)
Stearns	Upton	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—19

Blagojevich	Gilchrest	Riley
Bonior	Houghton	Rodriguez
Condit	Kilpatrick	Smith (WA)
Crane	LaTourette	Spratt
DeGette	Meeks (NY)	Traficant
Emerson	Pryce (OH)	
Ganske	Radanovich	

□ 1916

Mr. FOSSELLA and Mr. MCINTYRE changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

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, today I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 104, the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 3839; "yea" on rollcall No. 105, on the motion offered by Mr. DOOLEY of California to instruct conferees on H.R. 2646; and "yea" on rollcall No. 106, on the motion offered by Mr. BACA of California to instruct conferees on H.R. 2646.

□ 1915

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER
AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 448

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 448.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LINDER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTENTION TO
OFFER MOTION TO INSTRUCT
CONFEREES ON H.R. 2646, FARM
SECURITY ACT OF 2001

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 7(c) of rule XXII, I hereby announce my intention to offer a motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 2646. The form of the motion is as follows:

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to bill H.R. 2646 be instructed to agree to the provisions contained in section 1001 of the Senate amendment and section 944 of the House bill, relating to country of origin labeling requirements for agricultural commodities, but to insist on the 6-month implementation deadline contained in the House bill.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GRUCCI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to officially state for the record that I incorrectly recorded my vote on rollcall No. 100 on Thursday, April 18, 2002, as a "no" vote. I intended to vote "yea" in favor of the motion to instruct conferees on the Farm Security Act, H.R. 2646.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on the further 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.

Such record vote, if postponed, will be taken tomorrow.

COMMENDING DISTRICT OF CO-
LUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD, THE
NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU AND
ENTIRE DEPARTMENT OF DE-
FENSE FOR ASSISTANCE PRO-
VIDED IN RESPONSE TO TER-
RORIST AND ANTHRAX ATTACKS
OF SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER
2001

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 378) commending the District of Columbia National Guard, the National Guard Bureau, and the entire Department of Defense for the assistance provided to the United States Capitol Police and the entire congressional community in response to the terrorist and anthrax attacks of September and October 2001.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 378

Whereas the terrorist and anthrax attacks of September and October 2001 required Congress and the entire Congressional community to respond to a heightened state of emergency;

Whereas the men and women of the United States Capitol Police were required to shoulder the greatest burden of this emergency response by working tremendously increased hours under difficult conditions, requiring great sacrifices by them and their families;

Whereas the District of Columbia National Guard responded to the call of the Capitol Police Board and provided National Guard troops to assist the United States Capitol Police in protecting the Capitol complex, providing great relief to the members of the United States Capitol Police; and

Whereas the combined efforts of the United States Capitol Police and the District of Columbia National Guard have made the Capitol complex secure for Members of Congress, Congressional employees, and visitors, and thereby have enabled Congress to continue to discharge its constitutional duties on behalf of the American people: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress commends the District of Columbia National Guard, the National Guard Bureau, and the entire Department of Defense for the assistance pro-

vided to the United States Capitol Police and the entire Congressional community in response to the terrorist and anthrax attacks of September and October 2001.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) 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.

This is an important House concurrent resolution. It is number 378. It commends the District of Columbia National Guard, the National Guard Bureau, and the Department of Defense for the assistance provided to the United States Capitol Police and the entire congressional community in response to the terrorist and anthrax attacks of September and October of 2001.

As a result of the attacks, the Capitol Police implemented additional security measures and began working lengthy hours, which continue to this day. With the assistance of the National Guard, the Capitol Police were relieved from the necessity of working even longer hours and, therefore, helped to lessen the sacrifices that needed to be made by our hard-working officers and their families.

The National Guard has played an integral role in providing security to the U.S. Capitol and, by extension, its visitors, staff, Members of the House and the Senate, and the entire Nation. This additional security has allowed the House of Representatives to truly remain the people's House by keeping our doors open and our halls safe and allowing Members of this great institution to carry on the most important responsibility of doing the people's business. Also, it has been for the safety and security of the countless thousands of visitors that we have had to the U.S. Capitol.

Let me just say, Mr. Speaker, that we had a very, very unusual situation after September 11 in this Capitol and many people, and I could not begin to name all the names, but people who have worked, our officers of the House, their staff; when I say officers I am talking about the CAO, the Clerk, the Architect of the Capitol and the Sergeant at Arms, all the staff on both sides of the aisle, Members of the Committee on House Administration.

I want to commend the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. HOYER), our ranking member, and all of the Members on both sides of the aisle, Mr. Speaker, because they also put in countless hours to make sure this entire system continued to operate.

Obviously those who committed these heinous crimes in the United States wanted our system not to operate, but the people's House has continued and has continued to be open and has done so because again of the courageous people.

Mr. Speaker, again this is a very important and serious resolution, and we

also want to recognize again all of our officers of Capitol Hill, everybody that played a part in doing their job and the tremendous sacrifices. This resolution is geared towards today the Guard, and the Guard has left the Capitol complex, and so we want to honor them, we want to thank them; and for this, our country is grateful. I cannot thank them enough for their hard work and assistance in the challenging months.

I urge full support of this resolution.

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

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

I support, clearly, the gentleman from Ohio's (Mr. NEY) motion and congratulate him for bringing this matter to the floor in such a timely fashion.

For 5 months, Mr. Speaker, more than 130 men and women of the District of Columbia National Guard stood watch here at the Capitol complex alongside our own Capitol Police. They superbly assisted the Capitol Police in the discharge of their principal duty, which is to enable Congress to operate securely in the discharge of its constitutional responsibilities.

With the support of the National Guard Bureau and the Department of Defense, the men and women of the District of Columbia Guard helped make it possible for Congress to continue its work. For that, all Members are thankful.

The men and women of the Guard also enabled our Capitol Police to have some measure of much needed rest and relief. Even with the Guard's help, Capitol Police officers worked 12-hour shifts during the last 7 months, most for 6 days a week. I hope all the Members heard that because it is not appropriate that we allow that to continue. It is not appropriate for our security. It is not appropriate for the safety of our men and women in the Capitol Police. It is not appropriate for their families.

Fortunately, that grueling schedule has somewhat subsided. It doubtless would have been even more demanding, however, without the assistance of the diligent, dedicated Guardsmen and -women, and for that, as I said, we are most thankful.

Mr. Speaker, the men and women of the District of Columbia Guard distinguished themselves in this undertaking. They discharged this extraordinary duty with diligence, professionalism, dedication and good humor. I will include at this point in the RECORD a complete list of their names.

TASK FORCE CAPITOL GUARDIAN (DCNG)

Abele, Timothy, SPC, Addison, Mark, SGT, Aiken, Anthony, SPC, Allen, Tekeshia, OC, Armstrong, John, SSG, Atkinson, Anthony, SSG, Baird, Gordan, SFC, Baker, Anthony, SSG, Barnes, Samuel, SPC, Belton, Karla, SPC, Bennett, Carolyn, SGT, Black, John, SPC, Blankenship, Todd, CPL, Bloodworth, Stephen, SSG, Brooks, Geoffrey, MAJ, Brown, Anthony, SFC, Bryan, Rosemary, SPC, Cammon, Melvin, SGT, Carr, Jerry, SGT, Clark, Karen, SPC.

Clemons, Rodney, SGT, Clinton, Jerry, SSG, Coates, Elizabeth, SPC, Coles, Chris-

topher, CPL, Coley, Antonio, SSG, Cotton, Chandler, SGT, Cradie, Tavar, PFC, Dancy, Julius, SGT, Davis, Derwin, SPC, Davis, Michael, MSG, Day, Albert, SPC, Douglas, Kirk, SGT, Doye, James, SSG, Elmore, Albert, SGT, Emiabata, Abayomi, SFC, Espinosa, Angelo, SPC, Fenton, Keith, SSG, Frost, Dwayne, SPC, Goodwin, Shannon, SSG, Graham, James, SGT.

Gray, Devon, 1LT, Green, Marion, SGT, Hailstark, Jacelyn, SPC, Hall, Robert, SGT, Harris, David, SGT, Hayes, Stephanie, SPC, Height, Ramonz, SSG, Henry, Alvin, SFC, Hill, David, SPC, Hill, Steven, SGT, Hinaman, Arthur W., LTC, Hoffman, Mary, SPC, Hudson, Leonard, SFC, Hughes, Rachel, 1LT, Hutchins, James, SPC, Jackson, Anthony, MAJ, Jackson, William, SFC, Jenkins, Deron, SGT, Johnson, Dennis, 1SG, Johnson, Trinette, SPC.

Jones, John, SPC, Jones, Rasheeda, SPC, Jones, William, SPC, Kinley, Roland, MSG, Lancaster, Arthur, SPC, Lawton, Denny, SSG, Lee, Dennis, SGT, Lewis, Timothy, SPC, Luu, The Khai, 2LT, Magruder, Paulette, SFC, Mason, Kenneth, SPC, Maynard, Arturo, SGT, McArthur, Charlie, SGT, McGrath, Joseph, 1LT, McKinnis, Francis, PFC, McLaurin, Joann, SSG, McMillian, Charles, SGT, Metts, Nathaniel, SSG, Mickens, George, SGT, Miles, Robert, SSG.

Minor, William, SSG, Mitchell, Juan, SSG, Muhammad, Franacine, SPC, Nathan, William, SPC, Nelson, Cartone, SPC, Newman, Agnes, SGT, Nicholson, Maurice, SPC, Parker, Dwight, SPC, Patterson, Rodney, MAJ, Pollard, Shanita, SPC, Powell, Steven, SFC, Prailow, Melvin, SPC, Prat, Glynn, SFC, Queen, Denise, SGT, Queen, Mark, SGM, Ramdat, Awadit, SGT, Richardson, Vicki, SPC, Robinson, Aaron, SPC, Robinson, Lawrence, SPC, Roy, Chris, SGT.

Samuel, Rodger, SSG, Scott, Jay, SPC, Semper, George, SSG, Shirk, Terrence, SFC, Shuford, Robert, SSG, Singleton, Nebra, SGT, Smith, Rudolph, SFC, Spencer, Rodney, SFC, Steedly, Mark, SGT, Sterling, Karen, SSG, Summers, William, SPC, Sutton, Tamara, SGT, Taylor, Ramon, SSG, Taylor, Regina, SSG, Taylor, Ronald, SGT, Terry, Melvin, SSG, Thomas, Aretha, SPC, Travers, Victor, SPC, Turner, Gary, SPC, Tyler, Edward, SGT.

Valdivia, Gerard, 2LT, Walker, Sharon, SSG, Warren, Ralph, SFC, Washington, Trina, SGT, Watson, David, SFC, Wellington, Larry, SSG, Wells, William, SSG, White, Quion, SPC, Whitley, Vanessa, SGT, Wiggins, Donald, SPC, Wilkins, Ricardo, SGT, Williams, Angela, SPC, Williams, Edward, SPC, Wilson, Jack, SGT, Wilson, Lashon, SPC, Wilson, Morris, SGT, Wilson, Reggie, SPC, Woodall, Brian, SSG, Young, David, SGT, Zollicoffer, Randolph, SSG, Freeman, Warren L., MG—DCNG Commanding General.

They brought honor upon themselves as individuals and upon the District of Columbia and the National Guard. They also brought honor upon this Capitol, managed in a very efficient, effective, secure way.

The National Guard, of course, is a cornerstone of our national defense establishment, and these men and women represented it well. We greatly appreciate the willingness of men and women from every walk of life to serve when needed, at home and abroad, to help keep this Nation free and secure.

The National Guardsmen and -women who served here at the Capitol have now resumed their normal duties. They certainly deserve the salute of this House. This resolution, Mr. Speaker,

commends the Guard, the Guard Bureau, and the Defense Department for a job well done. It records their contribution to the security of our democracy.

I note that this resolution resembles one introduced by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) on April 10. The fact that multiple resolutions have been introduced demonstrates the affection and gratitude Members have for the men and women whom we met and who served our Nation and our Capitol.

Mr. Speaker, I urge every Member to support this motion, as I am sure they will.

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

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

I also wanted to commend the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and also the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) and all the other cosponsors, 104, but those two have worked diligently to bring this issue to the forefront, and I want to give them the credit. They are very concerned, as all Members are.

Let me note one thing, too, a statement the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) mentioned. He is correct; there is going to be a cooperative working relationship, as we have had all year long and during this crisis, of our staffs to look at those hours because the gentleman from Maryland is completely correct about those hours and the safety and security of the Capitol, but those were countless hours I had mentioned. But we owe an obligation to the officers and to the staff of the Hill and the visitors to look at those hours and to do something with them. We pledge that we are going to do that.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA), my distinguished colleague.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman not only for yielding me the time but for his sponsorship of this resolution that has a great significance. I want to thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) also for his sponsorship of it, and all of the people who are speaking for it, and all of the Members of the House who care about the kind of service that we have received from the District of Columbia National Guard.

I am pleased to be here to give thanks to the members of the District of Columbia's National Guard, the National Guard Bureau, and the Department of Defense. For nearly 5 months the men and women of the District of Columbia Army National Guard answered the call of duty to help protect the Nation's Capitol complex, and they did it with grace, efficiency, and thoroughness. They watched over us 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, compiling an incredible total of 207,120 hours of work over 150 days.

This was time away from their loved ones, time away from their places of employment, time they spent in service to their country, and we are deeply grateful for that service.

The members of the D.C. Army National Guard, specifically the 260th Military Police Command, the 260th Regional Training Institute, the 74th Troop Command, the Headquarters District Area Regional Command, and the 33rd Civil Support Team, all worked alongside the officers of the Capitol Police to whom we also owe a great debt of thanks. The officers of the Capitol Police Department performed under a heavy burden, protecting the Capitol complex under a crisis situation and logging many, many long days in the process.

When it came time to give the men and women of the Capitol Police some much needed help, the National Guard was there. The fact that these two entities, the National Guard and the Capitol Police, were able to work together so seamlessly is a testament to the professionalism of both of them. This represented a new situation for both agencies, and they adapted well to a tough assignment.

I am honored to be here today to be able to publicly thank them for their service.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, we have been talking about the Washington, D.C., National Guard. I am very pleased to yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON), who represents the District so very, very well.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I first thank the gentleman from Maryland for yielding me this time. He knows, I am sure, what it means to me and to the residents of the District of Columbia that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) have provided such thoughtful leadership in bringing forward this resolution in honor of our D.C. National Guard, the Guard Bureau, and the Defense Department, and I want to focus in on the 131 members of the D.C. National Guard whose sacrifice of time spent with their families and of career advancement was so important to us for the last 5 months.

□ 1930

I do not think anybody will ever call them weekend warriors again, not considering the hours they put in for us.

And who were they? It is very hard to somehow make us all understand precisely who these young men and women were. I went to a ceremony in honor of them on their last day, but think of their representatives as being Sergeant Charles McMillian, who lives in Esther Place, Southeast, has one daughter; or Specialist Elizabeth Coates, who has served for 17 years, is married, and lives in Northeast Washington; or of Sergeant Trina Washington, with 20 years of service, two children, and who lives in Northeast Washington.

When you have been in the service that long and you have a life, you are certainly not prepared for what we called upon these Guards people to do. What you are prepared for is what they

do or have done for us in the District of Columbia. They are much revered and honored in our city. They were there during the civil defense operations as a part of the 2001 IMF World Bank demonstration. They expect that kind of duty. They expected to be on duty during the Y2K transition. They knew they would be called in the blizzard of 1996. But they could never have dreamed that they would be helping in round-the-clock service to the Capitol of the United States.

Our Capitol Police were working 10 hours a day, 7 days a week. Murderous hours. We have heard the Chair and the ranking member speak about how we are going to do something about that, but could not do something about it right away. There was no place to turn, no place to go; and so we turned to the National Guard, who in the history of this country have probably never had anything like this kind of duty.

Their presence was so important. Their presence, along with that of the Capitol Police, restored a sense of calm and confidence in this place, especially to staff. Members had no reason, they are elected, they are supposed to have a sense of calm and confidence no matter what happens to this place, but the many number of people who serve us as staff I do not think their parents sent them here to see them panicked about whether or not this place would be safe. Nothing, in fact, was more reassuring than coming to work and being greeted by the Capitol Police and the D.C. National Guard. Somehow you thought everything was going to be all right when you saw them there.

I want us to remember that these people had a life, had full-time careers, some were very young, many were at the height of their careers; and not only were their careers put on hold but their lives were put on hold. When the Capitol Police did the very same thing, this Congress came forward with a concurrent resolution. The Capitol Police are favorites of mine. I live with them 7 days a week, and I know what they do for this place; but I must say that I think it is especially appropriate for the Congress today to do for the Guard what we have already done in expressing our appreciation for the Capitol Police.

It is difficult to know how 440 Members of the House and 100 Members of the Senate can say thank you. I think that a concurrent resolution, always reserved for extraordinary performance, is an appropriate way; and that is the kind of thank you that we give the National Guard today.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), who had a similar resolution expressing a similar sentiment.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I want to first of all thank the gentleman from Maryland for yielding me this time, and I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 378, to honor the men and women of the District of Columbia's

National Guard for their extraordinary service and assistance to the United States Capitol Police.

I would like to thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) for their leadership in bringing this legislation to the floor to commend the D.C. National Guard for their assistance after the attacks of September 11 and the anthrax attacks on the Capitol. And, Mr. Speaker, I also want to thank and acknowledge the gentleman from California (Mr. ISTOOK) for his efforts and commitment in paying tribute to the National Guard's dedication to the Capitol by also introducing a similar resolution April 10, 2002, with over 120 cosponsors.

Mr. Speaker, I also introduced a similar resolution, as has been noted, on April 10, 2002, the final service day of these men and women, because I felt it was only appropriate for my fellow colleagues and I to pay homage to the men and women protecting our lives and our Nation's Capitol. There were a total of 220 men and women from the D.C. National Guard who assisted the Capitol Police from November 12, 2001, to April 10, 2002. These men and women worked a remarkable 207,120 hours in 150 days by providing perimeter security, barricade support, and vehicular inspection 7 days a week, 24 hours a day.

As has already been noted, Mr. Speaker, they sacrificed their holidays, weekends, and time with their families to ensure the safety of the Capitol. In addition to lending their resources to the Nation's Capitol, the D.C. National Guard has also played significant roles in our Nation's past armed conflicts, such as World War II, Operation Desert Storm, and Operation Joint Endeavor.

I join with my colleagues in sending my deepest gratitude to the units involved in protecting the Nation's Capitol: the 260th MP Command, the 74th Troop Command, the 260th Regional Training Institute, the Headquarters District Area Regional Command, the 121st Criminal Investigation Detachment, and the 33rd Civil Support Team for their extraordinary service, their protection of the U.S. Capitol, the safety of the Members of Congress, congressional staff, and visitors to the U.S. Capitol, and for their assistance to the Capitol Police.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to congratulate the D.C. National Guard, who will be celebrating their 200th year in service next week on May 3rd. Again, I urge all Members of this honorable body to support this resolution and convey once again to the D.C. National Guard our gratitude for the tremendous service that they have provided to all of us as well as to the Nation.

Once again, Mr. Speaker, I thank and commend the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time and thank the gentleman from Illinois for his very appropriate comments.

We reiterate that we owe a debt of gratitude to these men and women of the D.C. National Guard and thank them for their service.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FORBES). 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, H. Con. Res. 378.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEY. 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 the subject of House Concurrent Resolution 378, the concurrent resolution just agreed to.

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

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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 Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. MORELLA addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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.)

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

(Mr. THUNE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. LIPINSKI addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

OIL DISTORTS U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, the recent events in Venezuela have given the American people yet another example of the way that oil distorts U.S. foreign policy. Most Americans do not realize it, but Venezuela is a crucial supplier of oil to the United States. According to the CIA, petroleum dominates the Venezuelan economy, accounting for approximately one-third of its economy and 80 percent of its export earnings. In fact, Venezuela ranks third on the list of countries that provide with us petroleum, approximately 1.5 million barrels every day, or more than half of its total production.

Stanley Weiss, founder and chairman of Business Executives for National Security, a nonpartisan organization of business leaders, wrote recently in the Los Angeles Times that the United States imports twice as much oil from Canada and Venezuela as it does from the Persian Gulf. And Venezuela is particularly important as a source of reformulated gasoline, which is required in many American cities that are struggling to meet USEPA emission standards for clean air.

Every time an American citizen pulls up to a Citgo gas pump, they are pumping dollars into the Venezuelan national oil company known as Pedevesa. And it was labor unrest at the Pedevesa facilities throughout Venezuela that helped to spur the 1-day coup against Venezuelan President Hugh Chavez.

So important is Venezuelan oil to the world's market that the price of oil dropped precipitously after Chavez was deposed and rebounded just as quickly when he was restored to power by the people of Venezuela.

The Bush administration, which is dominated by oil in much the same manner as the Venezuelan economy, could barely contain its glee when President Chavez was overthrown in a coup d'etat. Meanwhile, every other government in this hemisphere reacted negatively to the overthrow of a democratically elected government. By putting the interests of the oil economy first and democratic rule second, the Bush administration not only found itself out of step with every other government in Latin America but foolishly forfeited the high moral ground.

Now the administration has a lot of sorting out to do. It has to explain to Congress about what really happened in Venezuela. Did the Bush administration actively encourage antidemocratic forces to overthrow a leader with whom we happen to disagree? Did the Bush administration give a wink and a nod to the coup plotters? Under what authority was the Bush administration acting when U.S. military advisers found themselves on the side of the insurgents? When was that action au-

thorized by the Congress of the United States? When did President Bush learn about the attempted coup and direction was given to U.S. diplomats, military officials, and advisers in the region? What did they receive from the White House, the State Department or the Defense Department? What relationship does the President, Vice President, or any of his advisers have with any oil interests in Venezuela? On whose order did the Bush administration officials choose not to speak out against the overthrow of a democratically elected president from a nation that is America's third largest oil supplier?

The United States simply must occupy the moral high ground. We are engaged in a worldwide battle against terrorism and antidemocratic forces. We are trying to show the rest of the world what it means to stand up for democratic values. Not to support a legitimately elected government, no matter how much we may disagree with its president, has damaged the perception of the United States as a standard bearer for legitimate elections and democratic governments.

The Organization of American States took a position diametrically opposed to this country's position. I hope the Committee on International Relations demands a full explanation by the Bush administration so there is no repeat of this sorry performance. President Chavez should understand that Americans believe in democracy and view Venezuela as a friend, not just as an oil well. And the American people can take from this latest sordid experience another lesson in the many ways in which dependence on foreign oil distorts our politics and our policy.

Mr. Speaker, I submit herewith for the RECORD two articles, one from the Toledo Blade that talks about the administration's flip-flop in our policy towards Venezuela, and also a time line and related article from the New York Times on "2 days that Shook Venezuela: The Fall, and Return, of President Hugo Chavez."

[From the New York Times, Apr. 20, 2002]
2 DAYS THAT SHOOK VENEZUELA: THE FALL,
AND RETURN, OF HUGO CHÁVEZ

The killings at the anti-Chávez demonstration rocked the country, reviving memories of the violent events in 1989, known as the Caracazo, in which hundreds were killed by government forces. Venezuelans across the political spectrum swore that such violence would never take place again.

According to witnesses, shots were fired from several buildings as well as from a bridge one block from the presidential palace, which overlooks the route of the march. One of the buildings that witnesses identified as a source of gunfire contains the offices of Freddy Bernal, the mayor of the borough that includes downtown Caracas and one of the leaders of the Bolivarian Circles.

Eddie Ramirez, an executive with the state oil company, was in a part of the march that came close to the presidential palace. "Shots were fired from a building," he said. "I think there were people there waiting for us, and some crazy person started to shoot."

None of the snipers who fired from rooftops (as opposed to the bridge) have been identified, with pro-Chávez forces arguing that