

[Roll No. 166]

AYES—214

Aderholt	Goodlatte	Peterson (PA)
Akin	Goss	Petri
Armey	Graham	Pickering
Baker	Granger	Pitts
Ballenger	Graves	Platts
Barr	Green (WI)	Pombo
Bartlett	Greenwood	Portman
Barton	Grucci	Pryce (OH)
Bass	Gutknecht	Putnam
Bereuter	Hansen	Quinn
Biggart	Hart	Radanovich
Bilirakis	Hastings (WA)	Ramstad
Blunt	Hayes	Regula
Boehlert	Hayworth	Rehberg
Boehner	Hefley	Reynolds
Bonilla	Herger	Riley
Bono	Hilleary	Rogers (KY)
Boozman	Hobson	Rogers (MI)
Brady (TX)	Hoekstra	Rohrabacher
Brown (SC)	Horn	Ros-Lehtinen
Bryant	Hostettler	Roukema
Burr	Houghton	Royce
Buyer	Hulshof	Ryun (KS)
Callahan	Hunter	Saxton
Calvert	Hyde	Schaffer
Camp	Isakson	Schrock
Cannon	Issa	Sensenbrenner
Cantor	Istook	Sessions
Capito	Jenkins	Shadegg
Castle	Johnson (CT)	Shaw
Chabot	Johnson (IL)	Shays
Chambliss	Johnson, Sam	Sherwood
Coble	Jones (NC)	Shimkus
Collins	Keller	Shuster
Combest	Kelly	Simmons
Cooksey	Kennedy (MN)	Simpson
Cox	Kerns	Skeen
Crane	King (NY)	Smith (MI)
Crenshaw	Kingston	Smith (NJ)
Cubin	Kirk	Smith (TX)
Culberson	Knollenberg	Souder
Cunningham	LaHood	Sullivan
Davis, Jo Ann	Latham	Sununu
Davis, Tom	LaTourette	Sweeney
Deal	Leach	Tancredo
DeLay	Lewis (CA)	Tauzin
DeMint	Lewis (KY)	Taylor (NC)
Diaz-Balart	Linder	Terry
Doolittle	LoBiondo	Thomas
Dreier	Lucas (OK)	Thune
Duncan	Manzullo	Tiahrt
Dunn	McCrery	Tiberi
Ehlers	McHugh	Toomey
Ehrlich	McInnis	Upton
Emerson	McKeon	Vitter
English	Mica	Walden
Everett	Miller, Dan	Walsh
Ferguson	Miller, Gary	Wamp
Flake	Miller, Jeff	Watkins (OK)
Fletcher	Moran (KS)	Watts (OK)
Foley	Myrick	Weldon (FL)
Forbes	Nethercutt	Weldon (PA)
Fossella	Ney	Weller
Frelinghuysen	Northup	Whitfield
Galleghy	Norwood	Wicker
Ganske	Nussle	Wilson (NM)
Gekas	Osborne	Wilson (SC)
Gibbons	Ose	Wolf
Gilchrest	Otter	Young (AK)
Gillmor	Oxley	Young (FL)
Gilman	Paul	
Goode	Pence	

NOES—205

Abercrombie	Boyd	Davis (IL)
Ackerman	Brady (PA)	DeFazio
Allen	Brown (FL)	DeGette
Andrews	Brown (OH)	Delahunt
Baca	Capps	DeLauro
Baird	Capuano	Deutsch
Baldacci	Cardin	Dicks
Baldwin	Carson (IN)	Dingell
Barcia	Carson (OK)	Doggett
Barrett	Clay	Dooley
Becerra	Clayton	Doyle
Bentsen	Clement	Edwards
Berkley	Clyburn	Engel
Berman	Condit	Eshoo
Berry	Conyers	Etheridge
Bishop	Costello	Evans
Blagojevich	Coyne	Farr
Blumenauer	Cramer	Fattah
Bonior	Crowley	Filner
Borski	Cummings	Ford
Boswell	Davis (CA)	Frank
Boucher	Davis (FL)	Frost

Gephardt	Lynch	Roemer
Gonzalez	Maloney (CT)	Ross
Green (TX)	Maloney (NY)	Rothman
Gutierrez	Markey	Roybal-Allard
Hall (TX)	Matheson	Rush
Hastings (FL)	Matsui	Sabo
Hill	McCarthy (MO)	Sanchez
Hilliard	McCarthy (NY)	Sanders
Hinchee	McCollum	Sandlin
Hinojosa	McDermott	Sawyer
Hoeffel	McGovern	Schakowsky
Holden	McIntyre	Schiff
Holt	McKinney	Scott
Honda	McNulty	Serrano
Hookey	Meehan	Sherman
Hoyer	Meek (FL)	Shows
Insee	Meeks (NY)	Skelton
Israel	Menendez	Slaughter
Jackson (IL)	Millender-	Smith (WA)
Jackson-Lee	McDonald	Snyder
(TX)	Miller, George	Solis
Jefferson	Mink	Spratt
John	Mollohan	Stark
Johnson, E. B.	Moore	Stenholm
Jones (OH)	Moran (VA)	Strickland
Kanjorski	Morella	Tanner
Kaptur	Nadler	Tauscher
Kennedy (RI)	Napolitano	Taylor (MS)
Kildee	Neal	Thompson (CA)
Kilpatrick	Oberstar	Thompson (MS)
Kind (WI)	Obey	Thurman
Kleczka	Oliver	Tierney
Kucinich	Ortiz	Towns
LaFalce	Owens	Turner
Lampson	Pallone	Udall (CO)
Langevin	Pascarell	Udall (NM)
Lantos	Pastor	Velazquez
Larsen (WA)	Payne	Visclosky
Larson (CT)	Pelosi	Waters
Lee	Peterson (MN)	Watson (CA)
Levin	Phelps	Watt (NC)
Lewis (GA)	Pomeroy	Waxman
Lipinski	Price (NC)	Weiner
Lofgren	Rahall	Wexler
Lowe	Rangel	Woolsey
Lucas (KY)	Rivers	Wu
Luther	Rodriguez	Wynn

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Ryan (WI)

NOT VOTING—14

Bachus	Kolbe	Stump
Burton	Mascara	Stupak
Gordon	Murtha	Thornberry
Hall (OH)	Reyes	Traficant
Harman	Stearns	

□ 2150

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.

Stated against:

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like the record to show that on the immediate past vote, rollcall 166, I voted; but somehow my vote was not recorded. Had I been recorded, I would have voted "no."

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER
AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3686

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed from cosponsorship of H.R. 3686.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER
AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3215

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have

my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 3215.

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

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE CHAIR TO
POSTPONE FURTHER CONSIDERATION
OF H.R. 4737 TO A TIME
DESIGNATED BY THE SPEAKER
ON THE LEGISLATIVE DAY OF
THURSDAY, MAY 16, 2002

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during consideration of H.R. 4737, pursuant to House Resolution 422, the Chair, notwithstanding the order of the previous question, may postpone further consideration of the bill to a time designated by the Speaker on the legislative day of Thursday May 16, 2002.

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

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 Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

RAILROAD SAFETY

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

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, we have had in this Nation in recent weeks several high-profile train accidents, one in Southern California and one in Florida. In light of these accidents and in light of ongoing problems with railroad safety, I have asked the chairman of the Subcommittee on Railroad on the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the gentleman from New York (Mr. QUINN), and his ranking member, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. CLEMENT), to hold a hearing and consider new legislation on railroad safety.

As my colleagues know, an Amtrak auto train crashed and derailed near Crescent City, Florida, last month. While the National Transportation Safety Board is still investigating, we have to wonder if the four deaths and over 100 injuries could have been prevented by the previous enactment by this body of real railroad safety legislation.

In the Southern California crash, a Burlington Northern engineer and conductor missed a yellow light that

should have signaled them to slow their freight train down. Instead, they barreled head on into a Metrolink commuter train, killing two people and injuring almost 200 more. We simply cannot tolerate any more of these preventable accidents.

Various investigators in the media have looked at these accidents. In Los Angeles, the KCBS station said in a report: "Apparently there was no warning, no audible alarms, no automatic breaking system on the Burlington Northern train in Southern California. It all came down to one yellow traffic light and only two pairs of eyes. If they had seen that yellow signal, they would have had time to stop and prevented the accident."

According to the Federal Railroad Administration, the number one cause of train accidents today, and there is one every 90 minutes in this country, Mr. Speaker, is human error. And most of that human error comes from fatigue. We know that. And yet this body has not acted.

The leading expert in this Congress on railroad safety is my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR). He has introduced in the past, and he will introduce again tomorrow, a bill which should have been enacted many, many years ago. This year it is called the Railroad Safety Reform Act of 2002. The gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) and I will introduce this tomorrow in this body.

The bill goes into fatigue of employees of railroads; it goes into how employees and witnesses ought to be protected against any intimidation by railroad owners. It talks about grade crossing safety and passenger service safety standards, rulemaking and enforcement, and talks about technology. Unfortunately, my colleagues, the technology on railroads in this Nation today, the freight railroad system specifically, goes back to the 1930s.

We have to do a better job of protecting both the employees and our constituents from railroad accidents in the future. We can regulate, as we do with the airline industry, hours of work, amount of rest that is needed, amount of warning before people have to go on in shifts. Today, there are no such schedules. People can be required to go to work with just 2 hours' notice. If they work less than 12, they only have 8 hours off the next day. If they work more than 12, they are only guaranteed 10 hours off. These rules do not even take into account travel time from the worker's home. So the folks who are driving these trains, who are working as conductors, can be dead tired, literally dead tired, with the rules that we have today.

If I may quote one more time, Mr. Speaker, from the KCBS-TV report. They interviewed several employees from trains that have had accidents, and they acknowledge that they are tired. Their eyes are open, but they are just not there. There was one time a

guy had fallen asleep and looked over and found his fellow conductor had also fallen asleep. Both of those in the locomotive were asleep at one time. One of the engineers says he averages 330 workdays a year.

My colleagues, we have to take these accidents seriously. Let us have this hearing. Let us mark up the bill of the gentleman from Minnesota and let us pass the Railroad Safety Reform Act of 2002.

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

(Mr. HINOJOSA 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 California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

□ 2200

CHILDREN SHOULD NOT BE TREATED WITH CONTEMPT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SULLIVAN). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. OWENS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, we have initiated the debate on the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act reauthorization. I want to pick up on a point that I made during the discussion of the rule, and that is that poor people are treated with great contempt in this Congress. During the discussions that preceded the preparation for the bill, there has been language that indicated that the poor are held in contempt. Children are treated with contempt. They make the mistake of assuming, speaking as if we are dealing with welfare mothers and women who are unworthy of being helped by the government. Actually most of the aid to families with dependent children is exactly what it says, it is aid to families with children. We are helping children, and to treat children with contempt is a great mistake in humanitarian terms, in national terms and even military terms.

It happens at this point in history there has been a lot of highlighting of the fact that poor children in certain countries like Pakistan and Afghanistan and a few of the Islamic nations are being nurtured and brought into schools called madrassahs, and being given three meals a day, taught to read and write, and they are taught to hate, and then shipped out to military camps which become part of the armies which are supposed to wage jihad against the West.

Recently in the New York City Times there was an article which shows that the right-wing Hindus in India are doing the same thing. They are taking poor children with nowhere else to go, and raising these children up as soldiers. Observing these manifestations in the world of Islam, I began to think about what happens in this country. It dawned on me if we examine the names that are on the Vietnam War Memorial Wall in Washington, and I challenge the Heritage Foundation or anyone else who has the staff to do it to challenge me, the majority who died for the country are poor people.

We know from the Civil War if you got drafted, you could pay for someone to take your place. In Korea and Vietnam, the majority also were poor people. Those were the foot soldiers. If we ever have a situation where we start drafting people again, those are going to be the foot soldiers again. Let us not treat our poor children with contempt. They are as vital to America as anyone else.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York (Mr. OWENS) makes an eloquent point, and I just want to follow up, and I heard the gentleman's comment earlier, it seems they are bragging that this promotes work. My understanding is that we should be promoting children, to have health care and good nutrition. I believe this bill is misdirected because it takes parents away from nurturing children. The gentleman is absolutely correct in saying that this bill does not emphasize the values of helping poor people who just want an opportunity.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, this is a program for children. The only able-bodied adults who get safety net benefits are farmers in America. I must mention that because of the fact that we have suddenly decided to become fiscally responsible in this bill. We do not have the money for the kind of day-care we need. Part of the money was spent on our farm bill where in order to be a participant, you can make as much as \$2.5 million a year. And we put a cap on the amount of taxpayer dollars that the farmers can receive of \$390,000. That is where the obscenity is in terms of the misapplication and misappropriation of taxpayers' dollars. To nurture children makes more sense. The costs are far lower.

If there is anybody in America that ought to be crowned as royalty, and we do not have royalty in America, but it would be the people who have been maimed and killed in all of our wars. They would be designated as the royal class, and we would find that the overwhelming would be poor people, the sons and daughters of poor families.