

amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 362, nays 61, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 351]

YEAS—362

Ackerman	Dreier	Kelly
Aderholt	Duncan	Kennedy (MN)
Akin	Dunn	Kerns
Allen	Edwards	Kildee
Army	Ehlers	Kilpatrick
Baca	Ehrlich	Kind (WI)
Bachus	Emerson	King (NY)
Baird	Engel	Kingston
Baker	English	Kirk
Baldacci	Etheridge	Kleczka
Ballenger	Evans	Kolbe
Barcia	Everett	LaHood
Barr	Farr	Lampson
Barrett	Fattah	Lantos
Bartlett	Ferguson	Larsen (WA)
Barton	Flake	Larson (CT)
Bass	Fletcher	Latham
Bentsen	Foley	LaTourette
Bereuter	Forbes	Leach
Berkley	Ford	Lee
Biggert	Fossella	Levin
Bilirakis	Frelinghuysen	Lewis (CA)
Bishop	Frost	Lewis (GA)
Blagojevich	Gallely	Lewis (KY)
Blumenauer	Ganske	Linder
Blunt	Gekas	Lipinski
Boehlert	Gibbons	LoBiondo
Boehner	Gilchrest	Lofgren
Bonilla	Gillmor	Lowey
Bonior	Gilman	Lucas (KY)
Bono	Goode	Lucas (OK)
Boozman	Goodlatte	Luther
Borski	Gordon	Lynch
Boswell	Goss	Maloney (CT)
Brady (PA)	Graham	Maloney (NY)
Brady (TX)	Granger	Manzullo
Brown (FL)	Graves	Mascara
Brown (SC)	Green (TX)	Matheson
Bryant	Green (WI)	McCarthy (NY)
Burr	Greenwood	McCrery
Buyer	Grucci	McHugh
Callahan	Gutierrez	McInnis
Calvert	Gutknecht	McIntyre
Camp	Hall (OH)	McKeon
Cannon	Hall (TX)	McKinney
Cantor	Harman	McNulty
Capito	Hart	Meek (FL)
Capps	Hastings (FL)	Meeks (NY)
Capuano	Hastings (WA)	Menendez
Cardin	Hayes	Mica
Carson (IN)	Hayworth	Millender-
Carson (OK)	Hefley	McDonald
Castle	Herger	Miller, Dan
Chabot	Hill	Miller, Gary
Chambliss	Hilleary	Miller, Jeff
Clay	Hilliard	Mink
Clayton	Hinojosa	Moore
Clyburn	Hobson	Moran (KS)
Coble	Hoeffel	Moran (VA)
Collins	Hoekstra	Morella
Combest	Holden	Murtha
Condit	Holt	Myrick
Cooksey	Hooley	Nethercutt
Costello	Horn	Ney
Cox	Hostettler	Northup
Cramer	Houghton	Norwood
Crane	Hoyer	Nussle
Crenshaw	Hulshof	Oberstar
Crowley	Hunter	Obey
Cubin	Hyde	Ortiz
Culberson	Inslee	Osborne
Cummings	Isakson	Ose
Cunningham	Israel	Otter
Davis (CA)	Issa	Owens
Davis (FL)	Istook	Oxley
Davis (IL)	Jackson-Lee	Pastor
Davis, Jo Ann	(TX)	Paul
Davis, Tom	Jefferson	Pelosi
Deal	Jenkins	Pence
DeGette	John	Peterson (MN)
DeLauro	Johnson (CT)	Peterson (PA)
DeLay	Johnson (IL)	Petri
DeMint	Johnson, Sam	Phelps
Diaz-Balart	Jones (NC)	Pickering
Dicks	Jones (OH)	Pitts
Dooley	Kanjorski	Platts
Doolittle	Kaptur	Pombo
Doyle	Keller	Pomeroy

Portman  
Price (NC)  
Pryce (OH)  
Putnam  
Quinn  
Radanovich  
Ramstad  
Rangel  
Regula  
Rehberg  
Reyes  
Reynolds  
Riley  
Rivers  
Roemer  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rohrabacher  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Ross  
Rothman  
Roukema  
Royce  
Rush  
Ryan (WI)  
Ryun (KS)  
Sawyer  
Saxton  
Schaffer  
Schiff  
Leach  
Schrock  
Sensenbrenner  
Serrano  
Sessions

Shadegg  
Shaw  
Shays  
Sherman  
Sherwood  
Shimkus  
Shows  
Shuster  
Simmons  
Simpson  
Skeen  
Skelton  
Slaughter  
Smith (MI)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Snyder  
Souder  
Spratt  
Strickland  
Stump  
Sullivan  
Sununu  
Sweeney  
Tancredo  
Tanner  
Tauscher  
Tauzin  
Taylor (NC)  
Terry  
Thomas  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)

Thornberry  
Thune  
Thurman  
Tiahrt  
Tiberi  
Toomey  
Towns  
Udall (CO)  
Udall (NM)  
Upton  
Visclosky  
Vitter  
Walden  
Walsh  
Wamp  
Watkins (OK)  
Watson (CA)  
Watt (NC)  
Watts (OK)  
Weiner  
Weldon (FL)  
Weldon (PA)  
Weller  
Whitfield  
Wicker  
Wilson (NM)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wolf  
Wu  
Wynn  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

NAYS—61

Abercrombie  
Baldwin  
Beccerra  
Berman  
Berry  
Boucher  
Boyd  
Brown (OH)  
Conyers  
Coyne  
Delahunt  
Deutsch  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Eshoo  
Filner  
Frank  
Gephardt  
Gonzalez  
Hinchey  
Honda

Jackson (IL)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Kennedy (RI)  
Kucinich  
LaFalce  
Langevin  
Markey  
Matsui  
McCarthy (MO)  
McCoy  
McDermott  
McGovern  
Miller, George  
Mollohan  
Molloy  
Neal  
Oliver  
Pallone  
Pascarella  
Payne  
Rahall

Rodriguez  
Roybal-Allard  
Sabo  
Sanchez  
Sanders  
Sandlin  
Schakowsky  
Scott  
Solis  
Stark  
Stenholm  
Stupak  
Taylor (MS)  
Tierney  
Turner  
Velazquez  
Waters  
Waxman  
Woolsey

NOT VOTING—10

Andrews  
Burton  
Clement  
DeFazio

Hansen  
Knollenberg  
Meehan  
Nadler

Stearns  
Wexler

□ 1348

Messrs. CONYERS, DELAHUNT, SANDLIN, MARKEY, and MCGOVERN, and Ms. WOOLSEY changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. SAWYER changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: “A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide health care incentives.”

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, due to family obligation I was unable to cast a vote on the first four votes of July 25, 2002. Had I been present. I would have cast the following votes:

On H.R. 3763, The Corporate and Auditing Accountability, Responsibility, and Transparency Act of 2002, I would have voted “yes”.

On the motion to instruct conferees to H.R. 4546, I would have voted “yes”.

On motion to close portions of the conference to H.R. 4546, I would have voted “yes.”

On motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 4946 as amended, to amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide health care incentives related to long-term care, I would have voted “yea.”

#### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the pending business is the question of the Speaker's approval of the Journal of the last day's proceedings.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PROVIDING FOR A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CONGRESS IN NEW YORK, NEW YORK ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 2002 IN REMEMBRANCE OF SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 448) providing for representation by Congress at a special meeting in New York, New York on Friday, September 6, 2002, in remembrance of the victims and the heroes of September 11, 2001, in recognition of the courage and spirit of the City of New York, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The Speaker pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I will not object, but on behalf of the New York delegation and the people of New York, I would like to thank the leadership of the House of Representatives and that of the other body for supporting this resolution that would allow a joint session of the House and Senate to take place in the City of New York.

Being born and raised in New York, it just surprised me how many things that we take for granted, how many problems that we thought were so horrendous, how many differences we had as black and white and Jews and gentiles and Republicans and Democrats and, yet, on September 11, none of these things seemed important. It really did not make any difference what borough we were from, whether we were from the inner cities or the suburbs; as a matter of fact, whether it was upstate or downstate; we all recognized how privileged and fortunate we are just to be Americans.

This feeling was felt not only throughout my city, but throughout the State. When our delegation came to the floor of this august body and felt the love and affection but, most importantly, the support in recognizing it was not just the lives of the people that were in the Twin Towers, but it

was the lives of Americans that were there. And the heroes were not people that were in planes or ships or on the battlefields, but they were ordinary people that fought and worked every day for a better America.

To think that this Congress would take time out, and especially our majority leader, who was misquoted and, as a result, felt sometimes an emotional response for those who thought that he did not want this to happen, and for a man as big as him in size as well as big as him in spirit, to say that he wanted this to happen, and it was just a question of how it would take place, I think that I personally would want to thank him, as well as the entire leadership, for making us in New York feel that not only are we appreciated, but the President, the national government, the Congress has responded, and we are so thankful that we will be coming to New York as a body in order to show how much we feel for those people who lost their lives for the United States of America.

So I yield to the majority leader for an explanation of the bill, and again thank him personally for the leadership that he provided to make this bipartisan, indeed, this American dream become a historic reality.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York for yielding.

It is a particular pleasure for me to now be finally able to bring this resolution to the floor. The resolution, Mr. Speaker, calls on the United States Congress to convene a ceremonial joint meeting in New York City on Friday, September 6, 2002. The joint commemorative meeting will be in remembrance of the thousands of people killed and injured as well as the thousands more grieving friends and families left after the terrorist attacks upon the World Trade Center.

At a later point we will also consider separate resolutions honoring the victims of the attacks upon the Pentagon and those who perished in Flight 93.

The joint meeting will be held at Federal Hall in New York City, a mere five blocks away from the site of the horrific damage left at Ground Zero. The historic location of Federal Hall served as the first meeting place of the United States Congress and where George Washington was sworn in as the first President of the United States. Fittingly, the protections of the Bill of Rights, which were assaulted on September 11, were written within the walls of Federal Hall.

Congress last gathered in a ceremonial session outside the Nation's capital in Philadelphia in 1987 in celebration of the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution. It was a very significant event that called us from these walls then as it is today.

Our show of unity and resolve will continue with this historic meeting in New York. Appropriately, we have chosen the site of the most terrible destruction as the location of the joint

session. It is only befitting of the fallen heroes and victims of September 11 that Congress meet to honor their memory.

Mr. Speaker, a second resolution will follow to address matters of house-keeping for the event, but first I would like to touch upon the logistics for the historic date.

The train to New York will leave Union Station in the early morning of September 6 and arrive in New York around 9:30 a.m. The joint session will be held at 11 o'clock a.m., followed by a lunch hosted by Mayor Bloomberg at the Regent Wall Street Hotel. The assembled Members will then travel to Ground Zero to lay a wreath in honor and remembrance to those who perished in the attacks of September 11, 2001. In the midafternoon, a train will leave from Penn Station for Washington. There will be separate transportation available to LaGuardia, JFK, and Newark Airports for Members wishing to return to their districts who may use their MRA for travel. We will also provide earlier transportation for Members wishing to return in time for the Jewish holiday.

The City of New York has advised that it will be paying expenses for the Commemorative Joint Meeting and the related events of September 11, as well as the travel expenses of the participating Members, with the support of the Annenberg Foundation. Normally, Members' acceptance of such an offer would be subjected to the provision of the House gift rule on officially conducted travel paid by a private source and the "unofficial office accounts" rule. However, Mr. Speaker, this resolution expressly authorizes acceptance by the Congress of the City's offer and, as a result, acceptance of the travel and related benefits is not subject to the provisions of those House rules, including the requirement of privately funded travel in connection with official duties.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly encourage all Members of the United States House of Representatives to attend this historic Commemorative Joint Meeting of the Congress of the United States in New York City in honor of the dead, the fallen, the heroes, the sacrifice of that great city.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, and before I yield to my dear friend, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), I would like to add on to what the majority leader has said in terms of the schedule as relates to the visit to New York for this historic occasion.

The mayor has authorized me to share with the House that soon the Visitors and Tourists Bureau of the City of New York will soon be sending an invitation to those Members that would want to stay over for the weekend after the historic ceremony, and those expenses will be paid, and a list of the activities that would be made available should be received before this week is out. I will be glad, along with

the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA), to share with the Members what information there is before we leave this week.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield to my friend, the gentleman from upstate New York, (Mr. GILMAN), a friend who is the senior Republican for the New York State delegation, a person that I have enjoyed his friendship and worked with over the years. We have fought against drug trafficking and addiction in this country and all over the world but, more importantly than that, we have shared our personal as well as political experiences together. It has made both of our political lives a lot easier to enjoy the type of friendship that we have.

I can say publicly what I have said privately, that this House is going to miss the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) tremendously. We thank him so much for the unselfish contributions that the gentleman has made, not only for the people in his congressional district and the great State of New York, but for the people in this country and throughout the world. This may be the last official thing that we may be doing together, but whatever the gentleman decides to do with the rest of his life, I do hope that I will be included in the future as much as we have enjoyed working together presently and in the past.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

□ 1400

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his kind words and for the pleasure of working with him on this particular project. I thank our New York colleague (Mr. RANGEL), the chairman of our New York delegation, for yielding to me. And I want to commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) for his steadfast, tireless efforts to make the special New York session a reality. As the dean of Republican Members of New York, I have been pleased to work with the gentleman in introducing and promoting this resolution on behalf of our New York State delegation.

I am particularly grateful to our distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY) and the House leadership for their kind considerations and agreement to hold this historic session in New York City. And the itinerary that the majority leader has recited, I hope our colleagues will take a good look at that and be ready to join us on September 6.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in strong support of this resolution to convene this historic joint session of Congress in New York City on September 6. This meeting is being held in New York City to recognize the spirit, the courage, the unity and cooperation of all those heroes who were involved, those who were deceased, the victims of 9-11, and all the people of New York City who have given of their utmost to dedicate their energies and their desire

to restore New York City to where it was before the barbaric terrorist attacks of last September.

This historic New York City session is going to be held in Federal Hall in downtown Manhattan, which was the site of the very first meeting of the United States Congress and the site of the inauguration of President Washington. It is, therefore, befitting and appropriate that Congress will be returning to the birthplace of this post-constitutional democracy in America as we approach the first anniversary of September 11.

This resolution offers a fitting and a meaningful way for the Congress to demonstrate its support for the people of New York State and, particularly, New York City and its appreciation of their historic efforts to overcome the tragic events of the past year.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues and invite them to give this proposal their wholehearted support. And the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) and I look forward to joining with our New York delegation in welcoming Members to New York State to New York City on September 6.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from the City of New York, the County of Richmond, the borough of Staton Island, the 13th Congressional District (Mr. FOSSELLA).

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) for yielding and on the outset commend him strongly for his leadership in really bringing this to fruition and being a vanguard in this House and Congress to ensure that we have this session. So I thank him and on behalf of the people of the City and State of New York and, indeed, the country. We are appreciative of your efforts, as well as the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN). In particular, let me echo those who thank the leadership, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY), and, of course, the gentleman from Illinois (Speaker HASTERT) and those in the other body who really want to do the right thing here.

It is fitting, I think, that what we are talking about is honoring the victims and the heroes, and, in a way, celebrating what they gave to this country, how they sacrificed last year on September 11, whether it be the Pentagon or Flight 93, and, of course, the World Trade Center; and we must never ever forget those sacrifices. We are now a stronger country as a result of what happened on that day.

While we have our differences of opinion here in this body and I guess outside, we belong to different parties, and we have a lot of different views on a lot of different things, but is it not wonderful in this country that we can come together to unify, to stand together in the face of that evil that attacked freedom on September 11? That

we, as a Congress, the elected representatives from across this country, can go to New York and stand shoulder to shoulder with all of those New Yorkers who showed the world why we believe we are the capital of the world. We showed the world what a great place this is.

Mr. Speaker, this is a day on September 6 that is going to indicate to the rest of the world that the United States of America did not shudder. We may have been hit hard and a lot of us lost a lot of close friends and a lot of close family members and relatives or just neighbors, good honest people lost their lives for the sake of freedom. So how appropriate that we meet in Federal Hall, Federal Hall that over 200 years ago when we established the Bill of Rights, the freedoms that we should enjoy, when those freedoms were attacked, how appropriate that we go back as a reaffirmation that this country is the greatest institution in the history of the world, and that those victims who lost their lives and the heroes we praise, shall never be forgotten.

And it is not just going to be September 6, it will be 50 years from now, it will be 200 years from now; but this, I believe, is fitting.

So let me thank again the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY), the leadership of this House, the New York delegation, Mayor Bloomberg who has been very helpful and the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) for really leading this effort.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY). All Americans felt the pain of the lives that were lost, but the gentleman from New York and the County of Queens has felt it personally.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague and dear friend, the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) for yielding to me at this time. I want to thank the majority leader, the leadership of House, my good friend from Staton Island, New York (Mr. FOSSELLA), my very dear friend and colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) for all the work that was put into making sure that this eventually takes place, that this meeting on September 6 becomes a reality.

The attack on the World Trade Center in September of last year was the attack heard around the world. And much the same way that Lexington, Concord and other events around the world and the shots that were fired, left impressions forever in the minds of people, the attack on the World Trade Center last year will never be forgotten.

There is probably not a place on this Earth that people do not know about the horrific events of September 11 of last year. The 3,000 individuals who lost their lives, many of them giving their lives trying to save human life,

including my first cousin, John Moran, 42 years old, a battalion chief in the New York City Fire Department, a father of two boys, a musician, an attorney, a historian, a patriot, someone who loved this country so much.

We lost John Moran. We lost thousands of people like him that day. And on September 6, the eyes of the world will be on New York City once again at Federal Hall, appropriately so, one of the places in which this great Nation was founded, that we should meet as a body for a meeting to commemorate the attack upon our great Nation, upon our fair city.

There is no doubt that New York City is still reeling from that attack. We are in pain. We are suffering. We may not wear it on our sleeves. We are not talking about it every day. We appreciate the outpouring of support that we have received from all parts of this country and from all corners of the world. We are deeply, deeply appreciative of the membership of this House and of the other body uniting as a country and coming to the aid and assistance of our great city in our time of great need.

But a great deal more will have to be done before New York City is fully back on its feet. But when you come to New York City on September 6, do not be surprised because we are a resilient city, we are a resilient people, and we are fighting back and we are coming back strong. And we will show you a city that has been reborn since the attack of September 11 in large part because of the work of this body, in large part because of the work of my colleagues, the gentlemen from New York (Mr. RANGEL) and (Mr. NADLER), and all the New York delegation in uniting to see to it that New York City, New York State is not forgotten during these very, very difficult times.

Mr. Speaker, I will be at Federal Hall on the morning of September 6. I hope that each and every Member of this great body find themselves at what I think will be one of the most memorable occasions in the history of the House of Representatives. Help make that an even more memorable occasion by your presence there. I thank you. My constituents will thank you. Over 105 families who have lost loved ones in my constituency will thank you. Our city will thank you. Our State will thank you, and our country will thank you.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, we thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY).

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from the great borough, the Bronx, New York (Mr. SERRANO), an outstanding Member of the Congress and a great New Yorker who is always there when we need him, and we need him now, and he has been just one of our strongest supporters.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I would like to thank our majority leader and all of our leadership, the

gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), and the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL), for making this happen. As New Yorkers, we are grateful and we shall never forget that they have stood by us.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know how many of the Members remember, and perhaps they did not notice, but I was not here September 11. I was in New York City. I was in New York because after making a difficult decision as to where I should be on that day, I decided that when my oldest son, Jose, Jr., was running for the New York City Council in a primary that, I should be there to try to help him get elected on that day. And, as you know, in New York there are a lot of activities on election day inside the polls.

I was in front of a polling site trying to spread the good Serrano name, and around a certain time we began to see the police come out of the polling sites, we began to see the sirens going down the Bruckner Expressway, and we knew something was going on. We just did not know what. And then it happened. Folks started coming from the buildings, from inside the school in tears, screaming in loud voices, letting us know that the TV report indicated that two planes had hit the World Trade Center and that, in fact, another plane had hit the Pentagon.

At that point there was total shock because as New Yorkers and as Americans, we never believed that this could happen to us.

That same day outside another polling site were two ladies, Consuelo Maldonado and her daughter, Miriam Juarbe, who have been with us in our political struggles for the last 30 years and were there that day. What they did not know is that in downtown New York, Consuelo's grandson and Miriam's son, a New York Fire officer was involved in that tragic incident, that attack on our country. And he, like so many others, had finished his tour, if you will, and decided to stay around and go inside again to get some people out and he never came out. He died on that day.

So you see, when we New Yorkers talk about the tragedy, it is both collectively as a community and it is personal through a relative like the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY) or some of our associates or a friend. And so we cannot begin to tell everyone how important it is for what this House has done to select September 6 as a day that all Members go to New York to Federal Hall.

Our city is known to be a city of pretty tough people. In fact, let us be honest. We have a reputation at times of not having much feelings about a lot of things. We can turn our back on a lot of things and look like nothing bothers us. But we are hurting as the gentleman said. We do not mention it every day. Maybe we do not wear it on our sleeves, but we are hurting.

□ 1415

The pain started that day when we lost people. The next day when I left

New York to come back here, the only way a person could get out of New York was by car, the only way. There was no other mode of transportation; and as we got on the turnpike, and we did what all New Yorkers do which is for the first time look somewhere and realize that we had taken something for granted and we realize those two towers were not standing, we realized that it was much more than two buildings that had gone down and were missing.

I will be there on September 6. I will be there in memory of Angel Juarbe and in memory of all my constituents, in memory of all those who died that day. I will be there in tribute to the fact that we will not give up this fight, and I will be there as a New Yorker both proud of our ability to withstand pain and thankful to this Nation for the fact that it has stood with New York.

A lady, and I will close with this, in Oklahoma did something that people did during World War II in identifying with the Jewish cause. She put on her window in the countryside of Oklahoma, "I am a New Yorker," and perhaps that is what we all are, New Yorkers; and this is what we will be on September 6.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from the 9th Congressional District (Mr. WEINER), a newer member of the delegation, but an energetic and productive member.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me, and I want to thank him for being such a driving force behind this effort to pay tribute to New York and our country on the 6th.

I also want to take this opportunity to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) for all he has done, not just to make this event a reality, but frankly to make our world a safer place. In his years here in the House of Representatives, no Member has devoted more energy to spreading American values and to finding out ways to make our world safer, and I want to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY) and all of the Republican leadership who have been so responsive to our community at this time. Sometimes there are not a lot of Republicans in some corners of New York City, but I think we have been bipartisan in our effort to recover.

Many people, many Members of Congress visited New York City in the days right after September 11; and I want to tell my colleagues the New York they are going to visit on September 6 could not be more different than what they saw. If my colleagues saw destruction on that day, well, when they return on the 6th they are going to see determination. They are going to see massive rebuilding going on.

They are going to see a debate that might make a person scratch his head, where New Yorkers are complaining

that the buildings that are going to rise on that site and the tribute to be paid on that site are not grand enough; that when people thought perhaps the terrorists would force us to cower and be afraid to be in tall buildings, now proposal after proposal that comes out of the Lower Manhattan Redevelopment Corp., everyone seems to be saying the same thing: we want to build grander and grander than we even had it before.

My colleagues might have found on September 11 and the days right after people were a little fearful about what would happen next. My colleagues will find nothing but heroism today. We see young people from all around New York City signing up to volunteer to be firefighters, to pay tribute to those heroes from September 11. We see a renewed sense of commitment to public service in New York City that defies any sense of fear that might have come from the days immediately following.

My colleagues may expect that that sense or kind of pessimism that had emerged right after September 11 and many of us visited, many of my colleagues were there to see, does not exist today. Today it is nothing but optimism. Shops are reopening. Performances are booming on Broadway. We have homes being rebuilt. We have the, as much as it pains to say this, the Yankees are playing good baseball and even the Mets are showing signs of life at this point in the season.

As my colleagues were there on September 11 and frankly those of us who are still in a period where there was great deal of mourning, there is also celebration today. We are celebrating all kinds of things. We are celebrating, as I said, more development than we have seen. People are investing in New York City, and we are seeing, as my colleagues might have expected or perhaps not, in the period about 9 months after September 11 we have an explosion of children being born in New York City. Can there be any tribute to our optimism greater than that?

So when we return to New York City, we return not as an act of mere commemoration. It is indeed a celebration. We are celebrating our democracy. We are celebrating our resilience; and above and beyond that, we are celebrating our national victory over fear and over the terrorists. Here we will stand 1 year after an attack that seemed to be almost debilitating, and we will find that it takes more than just a body shot to our national psyche to keep us down. We have returned better than ever, and I want to thank all of my colleagues for joining us in New York City to celebrate that fact.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from the 17th Congressional District, the County of the Bronx, the borough de Bronx, the city and State of New York (Mr. ENGEL).

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding to me, and I want to also pay tribute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN)

and to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY), the majority leader, and of course, the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL), who is the dean of the New York delegation who has led us so well for so many years.

This was not only a strike on September 11 at New York City. It was not, of course, only a strike in downstate New York or in the suburbs of New York City. It was a strike at our great Nation, at our country. The terrorists thought that they could make us cower and that we never again could perhaps regain the greatness that we always have known. New York City has been the symbol of this country for so many years, but they were wrong.

They were wrong because in the aftermath of September 11 all our colleagues rallied around New York and asked how they could help. All of us that represent downstate New York and the cities and the suburbs, we were all, as all New Yorkers were, touched by the tragedy. All of us had friends and constituents and people who lost their lives on September 11. All of us attended funerals of people who lost their lives on September 11, and the pain is still there. As my colleagues have said, the wound is still there.

The wound does not allow us to just throw up our hands and walk away. The wound makes us even more determined to rebuild and to show the world what New York really means; and so shortly thereafter, the United States Congress, the House of Representatives, the Senate, the President, and everyone rallied around New York; and massive dollars were put into New York to help us rebuild, and that process is continuing and will have to continue and we will be coming back to Congress for more because we need to keep the rebuilding process going.

The spirit of New York, if anyone had any doubt about how New Yorkers would react, they need not have any doubt anymore, because what we saw in the next days, and I was in New York city as well on September 11, and the day right after, as my colleague from the Bronx also said. The only way a person could get back to Washington was driving, and I remember having a staffer driving me because my car was here, parked at the airport; and as we went over the George Washington Bridge and looked to see where the towers used to be, instead of the towers we saw smoke rising because, if my colleagues remember, there was smoke coming out for a long, long time, for weeks and weeks and months after the tragedy. When I looked at that, I just broke down because it was just too much to fathom.

In the time since, every time I go back and forth every week, I always look at the skyline and something, of course, is missing and it really is an open wound. But we will rebuild, and of course, the towers, terrible tragedy, but not as tragic as the human life that was lost on September 11, not only in New York City but in Pennsylvania and at the Pentagon as well.

So the Congress coming to New York on September 6 is a very, very fitting tribute and one that we are very, very grateful for because it shows that a year later, the country, the Congress has not forgotten and what more fitting tribute than to bring the people's House to the people of New York City.

I hope that this will be the start of many, many events coming to New York City to show solidarity with the people of New York. I hope both the Democratic and Republican national conventions come to New York City. I hope the Olympics come to New York City, and I hope that people from all over the country continue to flock to New York City and tourism and other things because the city has so much to offer.

Mr. Speaker, I said in the aftermath of September 11 on the floor of this House that I was never prouder to be an American and never prouder to be a New Yorker; and just the way the events of September 11, I said at the time, have awakened a sleeping giant, the United States, and we will win the war on terrorism, make no mistake about it. It will take many years. It will take a lot of money, but we will win that war. We saw something with New Yorkers, not only the heroism on September 11 and afterwards where everybody just pitched in, firefighters, policemen, iron workers, average citizens coming in; but the fact that the camaraderie that we saw, the true caring of human beings, the banding together to show what New Yorkers are made of, that made me very, very proud.

I will be there on September 6 with my colleagues, and I hope that a majority of colleagues from both sides of the aisle, from all parts of the country come to New York on September 6; and I hope people do not only just come and leave. I hope people stay because the symbol of New York is a symbol of this country.

The terrorists, again, did not hit New York because it was New York. They hit the World Trade Center because of the symbolism of what that center meant in the United States. So I am pleased to join with my colleagues to thank my colleagues and to say I will be seeing them all on September 6 in New York, New York, the greatest city in the world.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER). This tragedy had to occur in somebody's congressional district, and it was the 9th Congressional District; and those people are so fortunate that he is leading the way not only for the economic recovery but for the compassionate recovery of what occurred in that area.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, on September 11, in the morning, I was down here in Washington, and I was preparing to come to

the office 10 to 9:00 in the morning; and I put on the television to see the weather, and I saw the picture of the World Trade Center burning, and then as I watched, the second plane flew in, and I knew immediately it was a terrorist attack. I knew I had to get home because it was the middle of my district.

I went immediately to the train station because I assumed they would ground the airplanes and probably the cars would not get across the bridges and tunnels. It took me most of the day to get home, and as the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) mentioned, I often take the train to go home to New York, and it was always my habit, as we approached the city, to look out the right side window to see how far away I could see the first buildings, the World Trade Center usually, about 20 miles away, even before I got to Newark.

When I looked out the window and saw a huge plume of smoke where the towers ought to be reaching up, I do not know, 10, 20,000 feet and then spread half across New Jersey, it was the most heartrending sight one could ever see. Then when I got out of the train finally, took from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., normally a 3-hour trip, at Penn Station, 33rd Street and 8th Avenue, not a car in sight. Nothing moving. Not a person in sight on the middle of a weekday. It was an incredible sight to see like a scene from some surrealistic movie.

Mr. Speaker, this attack on New York was an attack on our country, not just on New York.

□ 1430

It is altogether fitting that Congress should meet again in New York as it did in 1790, I think it was, 1789, for two purposes. One, to show solidarity with the people of New York and certainly the voting of \$21.4 billion in funds to help the City and State rebuild, to help heal the wounds, is a great show of solidarity by the Congress of the United States and the President on behalf of the people of the United States. It is a great show of solidarity with the people of New York. But meeting in New York is a very symbolic act of solidarity which is very, very fitting on the first anniversary of this great tragedy.

The second purpose, I think, in meeting in New York is frankly to say to the terrorists you have not accomplished anything. You may have wounded us, you may have hurt us, you may have cost 3,000 lives for whom we grieve, but you have not seriously hurt the United States, you have not defeated the United States, and you will not.

It is said, Mr. Speaker, that after the attack on Pearl Harbor when his officers came to congratulate Admiral Yamamoto of the Imperial Japanese Navy for the successful attack, it is said that he replied to them "Gentlemen, I fear that all we have done is to

awaken a sleeping giant and fill it with a terrible resolve," and so it proved to be.

Mr. Speaker, the attack on our country, the attack on New York, I think, has awakened a country that may have been sleeping or partially sleeping to the threat posed to all of us by Islamic terrorism.

John F. Kennedy in 1960, referring to the struggle with Communism at that time said, we were in the middle of a long twilight struggle. I very much believe and fear that we are, again, in for a long twilight struggle until we defeat the scourge of terrorism in this new century. But it is a battle we must wage, a battle we must win if civilization is not to descend into anarchy and if our freedoms are to be preserved.

I know we will win this. We will fight this war resolutely. We will win it, and we will make the people who started it rue the day that they awakened a sleeping giant and filled it with a terrible resolve. So I very much support this resolution.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to our final speaker, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS), the 6th Congressional District in the Borough of Queens, and to thank him for the great contribution that he has made to the City and our country.

Mr. MEEKS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) for yielding, who is the head of our delegation and who thought of this idea and who germinated and understood how important it would be to New York. He is a great leader, a great New Yorker, a great American who served his country in war and serves his country now in the House of Representatives. And I want to thank him for his vision to make sure that we revisit New York and understand what took place on September 11.

Likewise, I want to thank my colleagues, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY) for also coming and working together, for surely it is with their help and with their guidance that we are able to do this, and it reminds me of why I am so proud to be an American.

It is September 11. No one can ever forget where he or she was on that day. It was an election day in New York City, a beautiful day in New York City, and I was late getting ready because I was in the gymnasium working out on a bicycle. And someone ran over to me and said a plane had just hit one of the towers. At that time, not thinking that it was any other attack but an accident, I got off the treadmill and began to look at the television set. And as I watched, another plane hit the next tower. Then everyone knew what was going on.

But the first thing that I saw in that time of crisis, which renews one's spirit in its darkest hours, was that everybody in that gymnasium, every soul in

that gymnasium, rallied around that television set, holding hands and coming together because we knew that we were in a dark hour. And as the World Trade Center towers fell, we saw everyone, and this is why this symbolic move on September 6 is important, Democrat, Republican, black, white, Asian, Puerto Rican, all coming together to feel the same, rich or poor, feeling and coming together to say we are going to stick together.

And then as I heard days after, the families of the victims who lost their lives in the World Trade Center and how proud and erect they stood in the most darkest of their hours, and what it told me was that still in all in the darkest of hours they realized and understood that the morning would come. So when faith would be questioned above and beyond anything they could imagine, and I went into my district that following Sunday, church after church, synagogue after synagogue was packed with people going in to pray to try to renew their faith as to making sure that there would be a better tomorrow and that there would be a tomorrow.

And I saw people, and I talked to young people who lived on the Rockaway peninsula who at Beach Channel High School could look over the bay and see the World Trade Center, some of these kids who are poor and had never had the opportunity to visit Manhattan themselves come together and cling together as Americans. And it said to me that this great country in time of its darkest hours will renew its faith and stand together in time of crisis. And on September 6, by the people's House coming to New York City, what it is saying to the people of New York is yes, have faith, have confidence, keep the faith. We see what you are doing in New York.

We know what you have had to overcome, and we are with you. We will stand with you. We are a great City, we are a great people, we are a great Nation. And I thank the Members of this House in its infinite wisdom to make sure that the New Yorkers who have fought so hard to keep their faith, who fought so hard to make sure that they are indeed a resilient city will see their representatives from all across this Nation come in a symbolic mood where the first Federal Congress met and share in what I see as the beginning again and the continuation of our great Nation.

Mr. RANGEL. Reclaiming my time once again, under my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from New York for his comments.

Mr. Speaker, I want to once again thank the majority leader, the gentleman from Texas, especially for introducing this resolution, but to also point out that, as he leaves the Congress, I, for one, want to say that I have enjoyed the exchanges that we have had. I think that he and I, to a lesser degree, prove the greatness of

the country, as we come from different parties, we have different political views, but we have never allowed that to interfere with our friendship.

The gentleman from Texas has always maintained his sense of humor, especially at times when this House has needed it during times of tension. And so while we will not miss the negative vote that he has always given for good legislation, we certainly will miss the positive contributions that he has made to make this a better House to work in for the great people of our great Nation.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 448

Whereas on September 11, 2001, thousands of innocent people were killed and injured in combined terrorist attacks involving four hijacked airliners, the World Trade Center, and the Pentagon;

Whereas in the aftermath of the attacks, thousands more were left grieving for beloved family and friends, livelihoods were compromised, and businesses and property were damaged and lost;

Whereas the greatest loss of life, personal injury, and physical destruction occurred in and was sustained by the City of New York;

Whereas government and the American people responded decisively, through the bravery, sacrifice and toil of the fire and rescue workers, law enforcement, building trades, caregivers, armed forces, and millions more who through their many expressions of care and compassion brought forth comfort, hope, and the promise of recovery;

Whereas the City of New York attended to the aftermath of the destruction of the World Trade Center with profound respect for the victims and compassion to the survivors;

Whereas the City of New York has invited the Congress to meet at the site of the original Federal Hall, where the First Congress of the United States convened on March 4, 1789; Now, therefore be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring).* That, in remembrance of the victims and the heroes of September 11, 2001, and in recognition of the courage and spirit of the City of New York, the Congress shall conduct a special meeting in Federal Hall in New York, New York, on September 6, 2002.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 439. Concurrent Resolution honoring Corinne "Lindy" Claiborne Boggs on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Congressional Women's Caucus.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed with an amendment