

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 94, 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 398, nays 0, not voting 35, as follows:

[Roll No. 374]

YEAS—398

Abercrombie	DeFazio	Holden
Ackerman	DeGette	Holt
Aderholt	Delahunt	Honda
Akin	DeLauro	Hooley
Allen	DeLay	Horn
Armey	DeMint	Hoyer
Baca	Deutsch	Hulshof
Bachus	Diaz-Balart	Hunter
Baird	Dicks	Hyde
Baker	Dingell	Insole
Baldacci	Doggett	Isakson
Baldwin	Dooley	Israel
Ballenger	Doolittle	Issa
Barcia	Doyle	Istook
Bartlett	Dreier	Jackson (IL)
Barton	Duncan	Jackson-Lee
Bass	Edwards	(TX)
Becerra	Ehlers	Jefferson
Bentsen	Ehrlich	Jenkins
Bereuter	Emerson	John
Berkley	Engel	Johnson (CT)
Berry	English	Johnson (IL)
Biggert	Eshoo	Johnson, E. B.
Bilirakis	Etheridge	Jones (NC)
Bishop	Evans	Jones (OH)
Blagojevich	Everett	Kanjorski
Blumenauer	Farr	Kaptur
Blunt	Fattah	Keller
Boehlert	Ferguson	Kelly
Boehner	Filner	Kennedy (MN)
Bonilla	Flake	Kennedy (RI)
Bonior	Fletcher	Kerns
Boozman	Foley	Kildee
Borski	Forbes	Kilpatrick
Boswell	Ford	Kind (WI)
Boucher	Fossella	King (NY)
Boyd	Frank	Kingston
Brady (PA)	Frelinghuysen	Kirk
Brady (TX)	Frost	Kleccka
Brown (FL)	Gallegly	Knollenberg
Brown (OH)	Ganske	Kolbe
Brown (SC)	Gekas	Kucinich
Bryant	Gephardt	LaFalce
Burr	Gibbons	LaHood
Burton	Gilchrest	Lampson
Callahan	Gillmor	Langevin
Calvert	Gilman	Larsen (WA)
Camp	Gonzalez	Larson (CT)
Cannon	Goode	Latham
Cantor	Goodlatte	LaTourette
Capito	Gordon	Leach
Capps	Goss	Lee
Capuano	Graham	Levin
Cardin	Granger	Lewis (CA)
Carson (OK)	Graves	Lewis (GA)
Castle	Green (TX)	Lewis (KY)
Chabot	Green (WI)	Linder
Chambliss	Greenwood	Lipinski
Clayton	Grucci	LoBiondo
Clement	Gutierrez	Lofgren
Clyburn	Gutknecht	Lowey
Coble	Hall (OH)	Lucas (OK)
Collins	Hall (TX)	Luther
Combest	Hansen	Lynch
Cooksey	Harman	Maloney (CT)
Costello	Hart	Maloney (NY)
Coyne	Hastings (FL)	Manzullo
Cramer	Hayes	Markley
Crane	Hayworth	Mascara
Crenshaw	Hefley	Matheson
Crowley	Herger	Matsui
Culberson	Hill	McCarthy (MO)
Cummings	Hilleary	McCarthy (NY)
Cunningham	Hilliard	McCollum
Davis (CA)	Hinchey	McCrery
Davis (FL)	Hinojosa	McDermott
Davis (IL)	Hobson	McGovern
Davis, Tom	Hoeffel	McHugh
Deal	Hoekstra	McInnis

McIntyre	Putnam
McKeon	Quinn
McNulty	Radanovich
Meehan	Rahall
Meek (FL)	Ramstad
Meeks (NY)	Rangel
Menendez	Regula
Mica	Rehberg
Millender-McDonald	Reyes
Miller, Dan	Reynolds
Miller, George	Riley
Miller, Jeff	Rivers
Mollohan	Rodriguez
Moore	Roemer
Moran (KS)	Rogers (KY)
Moran (VA)	Rogers (MI)
Morella	Ros-Lehtinen
Murtha	Ross
Myrick	Rothman
Nadler	Roybal-Allard
Napolitano	Royce
Neal	Rush
Nethercutt	Ryan (WI)
Ney	Ryun (KS)
Norwood	Sabo
Nussle	Sanders
Oberstar	Sandlin
Obey	Sawyer
Oliver	Saxton
Ortiz	Schaffer
Osborne	Schakowsky
Ose	Schiff
Otter	Scott
Owens	Sensenbrenner
Oxley	Serrano
Pallone	Sessions
Pascarell	Shadegg
Pastor	Shaw
Paul	Shays
Payne	Sherman
Pelosi	Sherwood
Pence	Shimkus
Peterson (MN)	Shows
Peterson (PA)	Shuster
Petri	Simmons
Phelps	Simpson
Pickering	Skeen
Pitts	Skelton
Platts	Slaughter
Pombo	Smith (MI)
Pomeroy	Smith (NJ)
Portman	Smith (TX)
Price (NC)	Snyder
Pryce (OH)	Solis
	Souder

NOT VOTING—35

Andrews	Davis, Jo Ann	Rohrabacher
Barr	Dunn	Roukema
Barrett	Hastings (WA)	Sanchez
Berman	Hostettler	Schrock
Bono	Houghton	Smith (WA)
Buyer	Johnson, Sam	Stump
Carson (IN)	Lantos	Thomas
Clay	Lucas (KY)	Towns
Condit	McKinney	Velazquez
Conyers	Miller, Gary	Wamp
Cox	Mink	Young (AK)
Cubin	Northup	

□ 1132

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like the RECORD to reflect that I did not vote on rollcall votes Nos. 373 and 374 because I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on both H.R. 4727 and H. Res. 94.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, September 5, I was unavoidably detained due to a prior obligation in my district. I request

that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD reflect that had I been present and voting, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 373 and "yea" on rollcall No. 374.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHUSTER. 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 H.R. 4727.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Ms. DELAURO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I take this time for the purpose of inquiring about the schedule for next week.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. DELAURO. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Connecticut for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that the House has completed its legislative business for the week.

The House will next meet for legislative business on Monday, September 9, at 12:30 p.m. for morning hour, and 2 o'clock p.m. for legislative business. I will schedule a number of measures under suspension of the rules, a list of which will be distributed to Members' offices later today.

Mr. Speaker, recorded votes on Monday will be postponed until 6:30 p.m.

For Tuesday, I am working with the Committee on Financial Services on the possibility of scheduling H.R. 1701, the Consumer Rental Purchase Agreement Act for consideration in the House. The Committee on the Judiciary has had that bill under consideration today.

On Wednesday, September 11, along with the minority leader, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), I hope to bring a resolution to the floor in remembrance of the victims and heroes of September 11. A vote on that resolution will be postponed until 5 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday. No further legislation is expected on the floor on that day, Wednesday of next week.

On Thursday I have scheduled H.R. 5193, the Back to School Tax Relief Act of 2002, which is being considered today in the Committee on Ways and Means.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

If I can, I would like to just ask several questions.

Will there be votes next Friday?

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for that inquiry.

I must say we are working with the committees now. It is not clear that we

will not have votes. My best advice to all of us is to plan on votes next Friday; and as soon as it becomes evident that we will not have business to conduct on Friday, I will advise all the Members and the leadership on the gentlewoman's side of the aisle as soon as possible.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman anticipate and expect the bankruptcy conference report to come up next week?

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, again I want to thank the gentlewoman for the inquiry.

I believe it is very possible we might be able to bring that to the floor next week, so I would expect Members to anticipate it being on the schedule. I have not worked out the final clearances on that bill, but I do think I will by the end of the day.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make an inquiry about the Labor-HHS bill. As our kids are back to school, education is the number one issue that faces the country. The bill that is before us cuts education about \$7.2 billion below H.R. 1, the authorization bill the President signed last year; and it does not have an increase for inflation and no increase for school enrollment in it.

When does the gentleman expect the Labor-HHS bill to come to the floor of the House?

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman again for the inquiry.

The President's budget and our own budget allows us to bring that bill to the floor with a 5 percent increase over last year's appropriation. We will be working with the committee of jurisdiction on that, and it is my anticipation we can move so; but I do not see the possibility right now to announce any scheduling of it.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for the answer to the scheduling question, but I might add that there really is a freeze on education, so that is an elusive 5 percent.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentlewoman will yield further, I would just mention that the gentlewoman makes the debate entertaining and informative, and I do appreciate it.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

This is an institution where rumors fly all of the time. This is about rumors of a lame duck session. Would it not be better if we tried to get the work that we need to get done, and I understand that there is a lot of work to get done, and that we get it done as we try to meet an October deadline? So my question is, will there be a lame duck session? Does the gentleman anticipate that is what we are going to be faced with?

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, again I thank the gentlewoman for her inquiry. At least I can speak for this Member and say in pointing out that any discussions of lame ducks are somewhat unnerving to this Member at least. Obviously, we are disconcerted a

little bit for the failure of the other body to produce a budget and maintain some basis by which we might work out some of our differences.

I, for one, am not ready to concede that a lame duck will be necessary or in fact will be part of our experience. I believe that at some point between now and, say, the middle of October, we will come to a point where we will be able to complete our work for the year and perhaps even for this Congress. So at this point I do not speak in terms of a high probability for what is referred to as a lame duck session.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I think we concur on the issue to avoid a lame duck session. But does the gentleman think we will go beyond October 4 in terms of adjournment?

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, again, if the gentlewoman will yield, it has been my experience in the years I have been here that it is most probable that we will in fact be in session for at least a week beyond the 4th. That is just a matter of sort of practical prognosis, given the experience.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 2002

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Monday next for morning hour debates.

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

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENDING BIRTHDAY WISHES TO ALYNE BYRD

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this body join me in wishing my mother-in-law, Alyne Byrd, a most happy birthday this weekend.

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

There was no objection.

GROWING HUBRIS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

(Mr. BEREUTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend

his remarks and include therein extraneous material.)

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, the European Union is threatening to refuse food and livestock exports from African countries now facing famine which also accept any food assistance from the United States that might include genetically modified grains. This is economic blackmail, and many people in Africa will be forced to pay with their lives because of starvation.

In EU countries, where healthful food is plentiful and is subsidized to a degree that is unmatched elsewhere in the world, it is easy to spread harsh, emotional rhetoric on genetically modified organisms, or GMOs. However, EU countries must examine the issue of GMOs from the perspective of Third World countries which face debilitating famines. Third World countries desperately need enriched, disease-resistant, drought-tolerant GMO seed to provide a steady, nutritional food source to feed their people.

We Americans have too passively watched the Luddites in the EU use their emotion-driven fears to stop American GMO exports, but it is absolutely intolerable that they are blackmailing African leaders to reject American food aid in the face of famine in that continent.

European Union countries certainly have a moral obligation to investigate GMOs through sound science techniques, not simply passing regulations on the basis of opinions of the European mass media and popular culture.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, Sept. 4, 2002]

U.S. CONSCIENCE IS CLEAR

Some African nations choose ignorance and death.

What a wrenching picture starving Zambians standing outside a bulging grain distribution warehouse, grain sacks empty. "Please give us the food," an elderly blind man pleads with aid workers. "We don't care if it is poisonous because we are dying anyway."

Ironically—if that word is strong enough to cover impending death—the food isn't "poisonous" at all. It is the same food that Americans, Canadians and people from many other countries eat daily. It contains some grain that is genetically modified, but the major safety concern is the remote possibility of allergic reactions in some people.

Zambian President Levy Mwanawasa has told the United Nations and the United States that his nation would "rather starve" than feed biotech corn to its people. He personally, of course, is not starving.

The country has turned down more than 50,000 tons of corn from the United States. About 2.5 million Zambians are in danger of dying if help doesn't come quickly. In rural areas of the country, where drought and government mismanagement have devastated the fields, many people are reduced to eating leaves and twigs.

Estimates indicate that 13 million people in six southern African nations, including Zambia, are facing famine. Zimbabwe and Mozambique have also refused American help. Malawi, Lesotho and Swaziland have taken U.S. food aid.

As usual, it is the United States that stepped up to help these countries, not the well-fed European nations that are leading