

residents. Now, H.R. 1499 ensures that a greater number of D.C. residents are eligible to receive tuition assistance and broaden their educational opportunities at the undergraduate level.

I would like to thank my colleagues in the House and Senate for their work on this bill. We have successfully worked together on this legislation to authorize \$17 million for the Tuition Assistance Grant Program each year through FY 2005.

The expansion of the Tuition Assistance Grant Program will increase the educational opportunities available to D.C. residents. I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H. Res. 364.

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the District of Columbia College Access Improvement Act of 2001. Historically black colleges and universities, or HBCUs as they're known, are important institutions of higher learning in America. This bill recognizes their significance by opening up tuition assistance under the D.C. College Access Act to be used for HBCUs nationwide—not just those in the immediate area.

Under current law, a resident of the District of Columbia may receive \$2,500 per year for tuition at private HBCUs in D.C., Virginia or Maryland. Well, for one thing, there aren't any private HBCUs in Maryland. And the other options can be pretty expensive for a student who will not be receiving other financial help. This bill expands the options for students and broadens the possibilities for residents of the District of Columbia.

HBCUs have received a higher level of awareness thanks to the bi-partisan leadership of many in Congress and the White House. This legislation is yet another step toward raising the role HBCUs serve in the field of higher education.

I thank the sponsors of the bill before the House today and urge my colleagues to support the D.C. College Access Improvement Act.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). 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. 364.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CELEBRATING 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 339) expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the Bureau of the Census on the 100th anniversary of its establishment.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 339

Whereas this Nation's Founding Fathers mandated that a census be conducted once every 10 years, and the decennial census remains the only constitutionally mandated data collection activity today;

Whereas the Congress established a permanent "Census Office" in the Department of the Interior on March 6, 1902, and, in 1903, transferred that office to what was then the newly established Department of Commerce and Labor (within which, with more than 700 employees, it comprised the largest of that department's new bureaus);

Whereas Federal, State, and local governments use data collected by the Bureau of the Census in the distribution of funds and in the formulation of public policy in such areas as education, health and veterans' services, nutrition, crime prevention, and economic development, among others;

Whereas the Bureau of the Census supplies statistical data to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and other Government agencies charged with measuring and reporting on the health of the Nation's economy;

Whereas the Bureau of the Census is the Nation's largest data collection agency, collecting data used by other Government agencies, tribal governments, institutions, universities, and nonprofit organizations, and supplying information on poverty, unemployment, crime, education, marriage and family, and transportation;

Whereas, throughout its first 100 years, the Bureau of the Census has earned a reputation for scrupulously safeguarding the confidentiality of respondents' answers, a responsibility vital to maintaining the public's trust;

Whereas the Bureau of the Census, with the cooperation of other Government agencies, the Congress, State and local governments, and community organizations, and with significant technological innovation and public outreach, has just conducted this Nation's 22d decennial census in a timely and professional fashion, employing over 500,000 dedicated Americans in the process; and

Whereas March 6, 2002, marks the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Bureau of the Census: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress hereby—

(1) recognizes the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Bureau of the Census; and

(2) acknowledges the achievements and contributions of the Bureau of the Census, and of its current and former employees, to the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Con. Res. 339.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the United States Census Bureau. Last week the Census Bureau celebrated its centennial birthday, 100 years of invaluable service to America. Our Constitution requires us to con-

duct our census, an actual enumeration, every 10 years.

I quote: "The actual enumeration shall be made within 3 years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of 10 years, in such a manner as they shall by law direct."

The conduct of the census for the apportionment of Congress is almost as old as the birth of our Nation. In 1790, Thomas Jefferson, the Secretary of State under George Washington, directed the efforts of the U.S. marshals who would serve as enumerators until the 1880 census.

Mr. Speaker, the census was never easy to conduct. Suspicious residents were not the only difficulty encountered by our Nation during a census. Census forms from Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey and Tennessee were destroyed by the British when they burned the Capitol during the War of 1812.

Throughout our history, censuses have been used to mark significant achievements and milestones in our Nation's history. The 1860 census would show New York as surpassing the 1 million mark in that great city's population. In 1864, General Sherman would use published information on population and agriculture in his war-planning efforts. President Lincoln remarked on the importance of the population information saying: "If we could first know where we are and wither we are tending, we could better judge what to do and how to do it." And one of my favorite Presidents, President Garfield, said: "The census is indispensable to modern statesmanship."

Mr. Speaker, 1878 would mark the first publication of the Statistical Abstract of the United States. Today, with more than 1,500 tables, the Abstract is the Census Bureau's oldest and most popular reference product. The 1890 census marked the first use of the punch card and mechanical tabulating equipment. The 1890 census would also mark the end of the frontier in the United States. Census analysts wrote: "Up to and including the 1880 census, the country had a frontier. At present the unsettled area has been so broken into isolated bodies of settlement that there can hardly be said to be a frontier line."

Mr. Speaker, in 1902 a permanent census office was established in the Department of the Interior and in 1903 the census office became the Census Bureau in the new Department of Commerce and Labor. The 1910 census included for the first time a census of manufacturers. The 1910 census would also have President Taft issuing the first-ever census proclamation.

In 1915, the U.S. population would reach 100 million and the Census Bureau would conduct its first special enumeration for a local government in Tulsa, Oklahoma. In 1942, the Census Bureau moved to its current location in Suitland, Maryland, which is named after Colonel Samuel Taylor Suit, a

Maryland legislator, businessman and agriculturist who first owned the land. Even the reason for the Census Bureau relocating to Suitland is representative of the bureau's devotion to our Nation. During World War II, one of the many new Federal agencies created to aid in the war effort was the Office of Price Administration, or the OPA. Because of its war-related mission, the OPA director believed his office needed to be near the Capitol. As a cooperative and patriotic gesture, the Census Bureau's director, J.C. Capt, volunteered to move the Census Bureau to Suitland, Maryland, so that OPA could be closer to Congress during the war.

Mr. Speaker, the Census Bureau does not simply conduct our decennial census every 10 years. In fact, the Census Bureau conducts more than 350 surveys every year and issues more than 1,000 data reports. One of the most important surveys is the economic census, which traces its beginning back to 1810. Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan says of the economic census: "The economic census is indispensable to understanding the American economy. It assures the accuracy of the statistics we rely on for sound economic policy and for successful business planning."

The Census Bureau has a long-standing commitment of service to our Nation. Representative of this commitment to excellence, one of the Census Bureau's employees, through a labor of love, managed to capture the history and spirit of our Nation's census history in a census quilt. From a distance, this work of art appears to be just a quilt, but it is not. It is the story of the U.S. Census Bureau and the role that it has played "from inkwell to Internet" to chronicle our Nation's past and illuminate the future.

At the center of the story is the Census Bureau seal surrounded by 100 compass points, one for each year of its existence as an organization. At each major directional compass point is a 10-pointed star, created from two five-pointed stars. These represent the population censuses that the Census Bureau conducts every 10 years and the economic censuses conducted every 5 years.

The story begins at the lower left corner and moves clockwise. The years before 1902 are depicted by the constitutional mandate and the original 13 colonies, and the Nation's expanding industry, trade and transportation. The story continues with a snapshot of the rich history of the 20th century as the country and cities grow, technology is integrated into our work and society, and the diversity of our people enriches our Nation.

Carol Pendleton Briggs, a Census Bureau employee for 12 years, created this work of art to commemorate the centennial. She has created a skillful and moving representation of the Census Bureau's place in American history and its important work as an organization to chronicle the past and illuminate the future. She deserves much praise

for such a wonderful work of art. The quilt is on display at the Census Bureau and hopefully will be displayed here sometime soon.

Mr. Speaker, H. Con. Res. 339 is an important recognition of the vital contribution of the U.S. Census Bureau. I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I rise to join my colleagues in honoring the U.S. Census Bureau.

Mr. Speaker, much has changed since 1902, and the Census Bureau has been important in documenting and helping us to understand those changes. Despite the importance of the census to Congress and the country throughout the 19th century, it was not until the end of that century that discussions began in earnest about creating a permanent census office. Throughout the 19th century, Congress created a special census office every 10 years to carry out the function of taking the census. That office was disbanded after the census data were published, only to rise again a few years later.

In February 1891, the Senate requested the Secretary of the Interior to draft a bill creating a permanent census office which was introduced in December 1891 and died in committee. Hearings were held in the House of Representatives on the need for a permanent census office in 1892, and legislation was again introduced in 1896. However, there was not yet sufficient legislative support for a permanent census office, and the 1900 census was conducted under temporary authority.

Among the issues debated by Congress were whether the office should be independent or housed within a department, whether the employees should be covered by civil service rules or be patronage positions as in the past, and, of course, what the office would do in the years between censuses.

During the conduct of the 1900 census, the census office sponsored several studies to address pressing public policy issues in the hope that these studies would illustrate what a permanent census office could do. Among those contributing to this effort was W.E.B. DuBois. Finally, in 1902, Congress passed a relatively simple bill that said, quote: "The census office temporarily established in the Department of the Interior is hereby made permanent."

Over the last 100 years, the census and the Census Bureau have never been far from the center of controversy. It was the census of 1920 which informed us that the country was passing through a transition from a rural agrarian society to an urban industrialized society.

□ 1545

That same census documented the importance of immigration in the growth of the Nation.

The 1930 census marked a change from a debate in Congress every 10

years about how seats would be apportioned to the States to a process set in law. The 1930 census also saw Congress direct in the Census Act that data be collected on unemployment over the objection of the Census Bureau and the Census Advisory Committee from the American Economic Association and the American Statistical Association.

The 1940 census began the measurement of census undercount when 13 percent more black men registered for the draft than the Census Bureau thought existed. The measurement of the undercount and what to do about it remains a controversy today.

So it goes down through history. From voting rights to revenue sharing to equal representation for all, the Census Bureau has been at the center of nearly every controversy. Why? Because without good numbers, we do not know who we are or whether society has progressed or regressed; and the Census Bureau has been the source for many of those good numbers.

I do not pretend to know what the next century will hold for our Nation or for the Census Bureau, but I can predict one thing: Whatever happens, we will look to the Census Bureau for help in understanding the past, present and future.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY).

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to add my support for this resolution recognizing the 100th anniversary of the Census Bureau.

The census data paint a picture of America, including information on economic status based on age characteristics. It is because of the census that we know how successful the Social Security program has been in raising senior citizens out of poverty.

The census numbers show that in 1999, 9.7 percent of people age 65 and older lived in poverty, the lowest percentage ever. The census numbers tell us that Social Security provides over half the total income for the average elderly household. For one-third of women over age 65, Social Security represents 90 percent of their total income. Without this program, half of older women would be living in poverty.

The resolution states the Census Bureau gives us the data that is essential "in the distribution of funds and in the formulation of public policy." The Census Bureau numbers will play a critical role in the public policy debate on Social Security.

I believe that the census numbers will demonstrate the folly of privatizing Social Security. According to the Census Bureau, the number of persons 65 and older will grow from 35 million in 2001 to 82 million in 2050. In 2050, the number of women over age 85, those most dependent on Social Security, will be four times the number

today. They are depending on us to continue the promise of Social Security.

I believe the census data prove that we can make modest changes in Social Security, like raising the earnings cap, and maintain the guarantee. The census data on income, poverty and wealth show that Social Security has been instrumental in improving the financial security of seniors and families across this country. Privatization will reverse that trend and threaten the financial security of many retirees, particularly older women.

It is important to recognize the value of the Census Bureau today, but it is even more important to debate and reject Social Security privatization, to protect current and future beneficiaries. I urge the Republican leadership to schedule that debate soon.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER).

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I support the work of this Committee on the Census and H. Con. Resolution 339, and I am happy to honor the Census Bureau for its work.

The Census Bureau tells us not only how many people live in the United States, but the condition of these individuals living in our country. It also tells us about the unmet needs of the people, and as we read the unmet needs of the people as outlined in the census, we are struck by the fact that, week after week, the Republican leadership in the House continues to spend an inordinate amount of time, valuable time that belongs to the people of this country, to continue to pass these kinds of symbolic resolutions, while ignoring the urgent needs that deserve the debate and action of this House, the urgent needs as outlined in the census.

It took the House Republican leadership 6 months after September 11 to finally address the economic plight of over 7 million unemployed people, including the 1.5 million men and women who had exhausted their unemployment benefits because of a recession that began months before the terrorist attack.

A reading of the real-time census would have told the Republican leadership that 80,000 people a week were losing their unemployment benefits, losing any type of economic support, threatening the loss of their homes, of their apartments, of their children's schooling, of their health care, and yet nothing was done for 5 months.

Perhaps a reading of the census could have spurred us on to quicker action on behalf of these Americans. Perhaps it would have spurred us on to pass a bill to help those unemployed Americans, without holding them hostage to hundreds of billions of dollars in tax benefits for the wealthiest individuals and corporations in this country.

We still have not been allowed to consider extending unemployment ben-

efits to millions of hard-working Americans who pay for benefits, but are denied them under current law; temporary workers, low-income workers, part-time workers, contingent workers, who, if you read the census, are more likely than not to be women, to be young people, to be immigrants.

Why is there not a bill on this floor, instead of this resolution, assuring unemployment protection to all Americans who work hard to provide for the well-being of their families and for this country? A census would show that in fact huge numbers of Americans are uncovered by the unemployment insurance system in this country.

A reading of that census would also point out the fact that 40 million fellow Americans, nearly one in seven, live in fear of sickness or injury in the family because they cannot afford basic health insurance. They do not have access to it because they cannot afford it or because it is denied to them.

The census would also tell us that over half of those individuals are full-time year-round workers with families, and yet, as we see from the census, they are denied health care; and if they are Hispanic families, their chances of lacking health insurance are more than twice as high, according to the census.

We have time to honor the census and the Census Bureau, and it is properly so; but when we come here week after week after week after week and we ignore the basic needs of the American people, the basic needs of the American family, the basic needs of the American working individual, it is time for us to get on with their business and not the symbol, these symbolic resolutions.

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

Mr. Speaker, again, I join my colleagues in congratulating the Census Bureau on its 100th anniversary, and I also want to thank Dr. Margo Anderson, author of *The American Census*, from which some of my remarks were drawn.

I would also like to congratulate William Barron, who is retiring, the former Director of the Census Bureau, and congratulate him on conducting the most accurate census in the history of our Nation, the 2000 census.

I want to also congratulate the chairman of our subcommittee, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DAN MILLER), for his leadership of that subcommittee.

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

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, the 2000 census has just recently concluded, a census where a highly successful advertising campaign, coupled with a partnership effort of more than 140,000 government and private organizations at the State and local levels led to the most accurate census in our Nation's history, as my good friend from Missouri just indicated.

The employees at the Census Bureau are to be commended for a job well done. Their tireless effort under difficult conditions will not soon be forgotten, and the importance of the census and the Census Bureau as we help celebrate through this meaningful resolution today their achievements, I think, has been pretty well punctuated, as our friend, the gentlewoman from Illinois, and the gentleman from California seem to find many, many nexuses on many, many issues of concern to them that directly bring us back to the census. So the Census Bureau should indeed be pleased that they provided so much information and so much fodder to so many to say so many things.

I want to thank the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) for his support on this important resolution. I am proud to bring H. Con. Res. 339 before the House in honor of the dedicated and hard-working men and women throughout the history of the Census Bureau and the historic contribution made to our Nation.

Mr. REYES. I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 339, and to recognize the Census Bureau's current and past dedicated employees.

Of the eleven major statistical agencies in the federal government, the Census Bureau takes on the greatest task of all—the decennial census that is required by our Constitution.

The decennial census is the largest single activity undertaken by a statistical agency. The census is the managerial challenge that few agencies, statistical or otherwise, could accomplish. In the year of the census, the Census Bureau opens and closes over 500 offices, and temporarily hires almost half a million employees. Then comes the enormous task of tabulating hundreds of millions of pieces of information within 1 year.

In addition to this massive undertaking, employees at the Census Bureau work hard to collect and provide data from other agencies within the federal government. They provide the information necessary to govern our country and manage our economy. Businesses use federal data to locate plants and retail outlets. Local governments use federal data to comply with regulations and to plan for the future. Those who make all this data available deserve to be recognized, and this resolution does just that.

And as effective as the Census Bureau has been, as Chair of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, I believe that there is still room for improvement to accurately count the Latino community. Last year we received the first results of Census 2000, which showed that the size of the Hispanic population in the United States had reached a record level of 35.3 million. Unfortunately, it has been estimated that the undercount among Hispanics may have been as high as 1.2 million. When your community is not accurately counted, we are precluded from receiving our fair share of federal financial resources, which exacerbates strains on local health, education and transportation infrastructures.

In addition to the undercount, Census 2000 did not accurately record subgroups within the Hispanic community. The number of Dominicans and Colombians in New York, for

example, was distorted because of the way the Census forms asked respondents to specify their Hispanic origin. On the Census 2000 form, while Hispanics who are not of Mexican, Puerto Rican or Cuban origin were given the option of listing their origin as "other" and naming the group, they were not provided with examples of what to list, as they had been on the Census 1990 form. This seemingly minor change in the form led many respondents to not fill in a country of origin at all. As the next census is designed, I hope that this problem will not occur again. Having accurate information about the diversity of the Hispanic population will enable us to better target resources that are culturally sensitive to these communities.

As the Census Bureau begin its next 100 years of service to the United States, I hope that it will work seriously and earnestly to address the undercount of minorities. I urge the Census Bureau to re-examine its methods and procedures so that the accuracy of the decennial count can be improved. It should be everyone's goal that the Census reveal the entire picture of America.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 339, and to honor the Census Bureau and the thousand's of dedicated employees.

The employees of our federal statistical system labor day in and out to provide the information necessary to govern our country and manage our economy. Businesses use federal data to locate plants and retail outlets. Local governments used federal data to comply with regulations and to plan for the future. Few people stop to wonder how all of those numbers are out our finger tips at a moments notice.

There are eleven major statistical agencies in the federal government: the Bureau of Labor Statistics; the Bureau of Economic Statistics; the Bureau of Transportation Statistics; the U.S. Census Bureau; the National Center for Education Statistics; the Statistics of Income at the IRS; the Energy Information Agency; the Bureau of Justice Statistics; the National Agricultural Statistical Service and the Economic Research Service with the Department of Agriculture; and the National Center for Health Statistics. The Bureau of Labor Statistics and the U.S. Census Bureau are the two largest agencies when you exclude the decennial census.

The decennial census is the largest single activity undertaken by a statistical agency. The census is a management challenge that few agencies, statistical or otherwise, could accomplish. In the year of the census, the Census Bureau opens and closes over 500 offices. The agency goes from a staff of 7 to 10 thousand, to 500,000 and back again in a period of about three months. That means 500,000 people must be hired. Thousand more must be recruited and interviewed. In addition to hiring and training staff, the census requires the management of multiple contracts each of which is measured in the hundreds of millions of dollars. Then, of course, the data must be tabulated and prepared for the President—all within a year.

That would be a major accomplishment for any agency. However, that is only one of many census performed by the Census Bureau. Furthermore, censuses are not their only line of business. The Census Bureau collects data for a number of other agencies within the federal government.

To list all of the accomplishments of the employees at the Census Bureau would take more time that both sides have today. Suffice it to say, as a country we are fortunate to have a statistical agency staffed with professionals who produce daily, the information necessary to guide public policy. We salute those employees today as we celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Census Bureau.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 339.

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.

PERIODIC REPORT ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS PAYMENTS MADE TO CUBA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 1705(e)(6) of the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992, as amended by section 102(g) of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996, 22 U.S.C. 6004(e)(6), I transmit herewith a semi-annual report prepared by my Administration detailing payments made to Cuba by United States persons as a result of the provision of telecommunications services pursuant to Department of the Treasury specific licenses.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 12, 2002.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND AUSTRALIA ON SOCIAL SECURITY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-186)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to section 233(e)(1) of the Social Security Act, as amended by the Social Security Amendments of 1977 (Public Law 95-216, 42 U.S.C. 433(e)(1)), I transmit herewith the Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Australia on Social Security, which consists of two separate instruments: a principal agreement and an adminis-

trative arrangement along with a paragraph-by-paragraph explanation of each provision. The Agreement was signed at Canberra on September 27, 2001.

The United States-Australia Agreement is similar in objective to the social security agreements already in force with Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Korea, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Such bilateral agreements provide for limited coordination between the United States and foreign social security systems to eliminate dual social security coverage and taxation, and to help prevent the lost benefit protection that can occur when workers divide their careers between two countries. The United States-Australia Agreement contains all provisions mandated by section 233 and other provisions that I deem appropriate to carry out the purposes of section 233, pursuant to section 233(c)(4).

I also transmit for the information of the Congress a report prepared by the Social Security Administration explaining the key points of the Agreement. Annexed to this report is the report required by section 233(e)(1) of the Social Security Act, a report on the effect of the Agreement on income and expenditures of the U.S. Social Security program and the number of individuals affected by the Agreement. The Department of State and the Social Security Administration have recommended the Agreement and related documents to me.

I commend the United States-Australia Social Security Agreement and related documents.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 12, 2002.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 57 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

VACATING ORDERING OF YEAS AND NAYS ON H.R. 2175, BORN-ALIVE INFANTS PROTECTION ACT OF 2001

Mr. THORNBERRY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to vacate the ordering of the yeas and nays on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2175, to the end that the Chair put the question on the motion de novo.