

Johnson, Sam	Myrick	Shaw
Jones (NC)	Napolitano	Shays
Kanjorski	Neal	Sherman
Kaptur	Nethercutt	Sherwood
Keller	Ney	Shimkus
Kelly	Northup	Shows
Kennedy (MN)	Norwood	Shuster
Kennedy (RI)	Nussle	Simmons
Kerns	Obey	Simpson
Kildee	Ortiz	Skeen
Kind (WI)	Osborne	Skelton
King (NY)	Ose	Smith (MI)
Kingston	Otter	Smith (NJ)
Kirk	Owens	Smith (TX)
Klecza	Oxley	Smith (WA)
Knollenberg	Pallone	Snyder
Kolbe	Pascarella	Souder
Kucinich	Pastor	Spratt
LaFalce	Paul	Stearns
LaHood	Pelosi	Stenholm
Lampson	Pence	Strickland
Langevin	Peterson (MN)	Stump
Lantos	Peterson (PA)	Stupak
Larsen (WA)	Petri	Sullivan
Larson (CT)	Phelps	Sununu
Latham	Pickering	Sweeney
LaTourette	Pitts	Tancredo
Leach	Platts	Tanner
Levin	Pombo	Tauscher
Lewis (CA)	Pomeroy	Tauzin
Lewis (KY)	Portman	Taylor (MS)
Linder	Price (NC)	Taylor (NC)
Lipinski	Pryce (OH)	Terry
LoBiondo	Putnam	Thomas
Lofgren	Quinn	Thompson (CA)
Lowey	Radanovich	Thompson (MS)
Lucas (KY)	Rahall	Thornberry
Lucas (OK)	Ramstad	Thune
Luther	Regula	Thurman
Lynch	Rehberg	Tiahrt
Maloney (CT)	Reyes	Tiberi
Maloney (NY)	Reynolds	Tierney
Manzullo	Riley	Toomey
Markey	Rivers	Turner
Matheson	Rodriguez	Upton
Matsui	Roemer	Velazquez
McCarthy (MO)	Rogers (KY)	Vitter
McCarthy (NY)	Rogers (MI)	Walden
McCollum	Rohrabacher	Walsh
McCrery	Ros-Lehtinen	Wamp
McGovern	Ross	Watkins (OK)
McHugh	Rothman	Watson (CA)
McInnis	Roybal-Allard	Watts (OK)
McIntyre	Royce	Waxman
McKeon	Ryan (WI)	Weiner
McNulty	Ryun (KS)	Weldon (FL)
Meehan	Sanchez	Weldon (PA)
Meeks (NY)	Sanders	Weller
Menendez	Sandlin	Wexler
Mica	Sawyer	Whitfield
Millender-	Saxton	Wicker
McDonald	Schaffer	Wilson (NM)
Miller, Dan	Schakowsky	Wilson (SC)
Miller, Gary	Schiff	Wolf
Miller, Jeff	Schrock	Woolsey
Moore	Sensenbrenner	Wu
Moran (KS)	Serrano	Wynn
Morella	Sessions	Young (AK)
Murtha	Shadegg	Young (FL)

NAYS—34

Abercrombie	Honda	Oberstar
Berman	Jones (OH)	Oliver
Clayton	Lee	Payne
Clyburn	Lewis (GA)	Rangel
Conyers	McDermott	Sabo
Coyne	McKinney	Scott
DeGette	Meek (FL)	Stark
Farr	Miller, George	Udall (NM)
Filner	Mink	Waters
Hastings (FL)	Mollohan	Watt (NC)
Hilliard	Moran (VA)	
Hinchey	Nadler	

NOT VOTING—18

Barrett	Hinojosa	Slaughter
Blagojevich	Istook	Solis
Davis (IL)	Kilpatrick	Towns
Eshoo	Mascara	Trafficant
Ford	Roukema	Udall (CO)
Gilman	Rush	Visclosky

□ 1244

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. ISTOOK. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 64, I was detained due to chairing a hearing regarding the White House and its budget. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Madam Speaker, on rollcall 64, H.R. 2146, the Two Strikes and You're Out Child Protection Act, I was delayed on official business on the other side of the Capitol. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Mr. FORD. Madam Speaker, on H.R. 2146, rollcall 64, I was on the floor but apparently missed the vote, the Two Strikes and You're Out Child Protection Act.

I would have voted in favor of the legislation, had I not been in the cloakroom and slightly confused about the second vote being called.

Stated against:

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 64 on final passage of H.R. 2146 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on the Conyers amendment (rollcall No. 63) to H.R. 2146, the "Two Strikes and You're Out" Child Protection Act and "nay" on final passage of H.R. 2146, the "Two Strikes and You're Out" Child Protection Act (rollcall No. 64).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY COMMITTEE ON RULES REGARDING AMENDMENT PROCESS FOR BUDGET RESOLUTION

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DREIER. Madam Speaker, the Committee on Rules is planning to meet the week of March 18 to grant a rule which will limit the amendment process for floor consideration of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2003. The Committee on the Budget ordered the budget resolution reported on March 13 and is expected to file its committee report late tomorrow.

Any Member wishing to offer an amendment should submit 55 copies and a brief explanation of the amendment to the Committee on Rules in room H-312 of the Capitol by 2 p.m. on Tuesday, March 19. The text of the concurrent resolution will be available at

the Committee on the Budget and on that committee's Web site.

As in past years, the Committee on Rules intends to give priority to amendments offered as complete substitutes.

Members should also use the Office of Legislative Counsel and the Congressional Budget Office to ensure that their substitute amendments are properly drafted and scored and should check with the Office of the Parliamentarian to be certain that their substitute amendments comply with the rules of the House.

□ 1245

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Ms. PELOSI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

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

I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

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

Madam 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 Tuesday, March 19, at 12:30 p.m. for morning hour and at 2 p.m. for legislative business. The House will consider a number of measures under suspension of the rules, a list of which will be distributed to Members' offices tomorrow.

Madam Speaker, I should note that in particular a bill under consideration under suspension next Tuesday is H.R. 2804, the James R. Browning Courthouse Designation Act, and, of course, others as well.

On Tuesday, recorded votes will be postponed until 6:30 p.m.

For Wednesday and Thursday, I have scheduled the Budget Resolution for Fiscal Year 2003, marked up in the Committee on the Budget yesterday. I have also scheduled the Digital Tech Corps Act of 2001, being marked up in the Committee on Government Reform today.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, reclaiming my time, could the gentleman be more specific about what day the budget resolution will be considered?

Mr. ARMEY. Madam Speaker, if the gentlewoman will continue to yield, we should expect to consider the budget on Wednesday, and as it turns out now, we should expect to complete the budget, Madam Speaker, by sometime fairly early Wednesday evening.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, does the leader expect any legislation dealing with pensions to be brought up on the floor next week?

Mr. ARMEY. Again, I thank the gentlewoman for the inquiry, and if she will continue to yield, we do not anticipate any legislation being available for scheduling next week.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, just to clarify what the leader said about the budget resolution, if the work on the budget resolution is concluded early evening Wednesday, will there be any legislative votes on Thursday next week?

Mr. ARMEY. Again, let me thank the gentlewoman for the inquiry.

If the gentlewoman would continue to yield, it would be our anticipation, Madam Speaker, that should we complete our work on the budget Wednesday night, that we would probably complete our work for the week at that point.

Ms. PELOSI. I thank the gentleman for the information, for giving us a specific list of suspensions, in one case in any event.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, MARCH 18, 2002

Mr. ARMEY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Monday next.

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

There was no objection.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 2002

Mr. ARMEY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Monday, March 18, 2002, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, March 19, 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. Madam 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.

HONORING IRISH AMERICANS AND ESSAY CONTEST WINNER MICHAEL ANTHONY PECORA BEFORE ST. PATRICK'S DAY

(Mr. FERGUSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor all Irish Americans and to wish everyone an early happy St. Patrick's Day, which we will celebrate this weekend.

I also would like to pay tribute to Mr. Michael Anthony Pecora, the first

prize winner in the 2002 Morris County, New Jersey, St. Patrick's Day Essay Contest.

Michael is currently a ninth grade student at Delbarton School in Morristown, New Jersey, a school of which I am a proud alumnus. Entrants in this contest were asked to discuss the contributions that Irish Americans have made to the betterment of our country.

Michael wrote of the ways that Irish Americans have helped to shape our political system, our education system, and our national literature and theater and sports. He spoke of the unique prominence of women in Irish communities, and the accomplishments that many women of Irish heritage have achieved in our country.

Michael eloquently described the persistence of Irish Americans in the face of ethnic and religious prejudice, and to overcome these obstacles and to make lasting and important contributions to American society.

I commend Michael Pecora for his award-winning essay about Irish Americans, and congratulate him on his accomplishment.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD the essay by Mr. Pecora.

The document referred to is as follows:

THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF IRISH-AMERICANS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES (By Mike Pecora)

The many contributions of Irish-Americans to the development of the United States have enriched the true meaning of what an American citizen represents today. Although these accomplishments are numerous and varied, there are spheres of endeavor in which Americans of Irish birth or ancestry have distinguished themselves throughout our country's history. Public service, politics, and governance comprise one domain of American life in which the Irish, by their overwhelming numbers, clearly left their impact on our national life. As exemplified by the Kennedys of Massachusetts, Irish-Americans have generally come from strong, stable, and large families. But even more remarkably, we find a pattern of increasing upward mobility from one generation to the next. The key variable in this upward march has been education, particularly the education of women. During the twentieth century, the Irish have been at the forefront of the nation's public and parochial educational systems. Indeed, coming into a society dominated by Anglo-Saxon Protestants, the Irish took the lead in the creation of a distinctly American Catholicism. The collective cultural achievements of Irish-Americans, from literature and theater to sports and popular entertainment are legend. Given that some forty million Americans claimed some Irish ancestry in the 1990 census, the collective record of Irish-American achievements does not seem surprising (Meager 1999, p. 280). But to get to where they are today, Irish-American have had to surmount major obstacles, including entrenched ethnic and religious prejudice. By doing so, not only did the Irish successfully assimilate into American society; they had a major part in the making of the "melting pot" itself.

Long before the Great Potato Famine of the late 1840s, substantial numbers of Irish immigrants came to the shores of North America (Griffin 1973, p. v). By the time of the American Revolution, there were an estimated 250,000 individuals of Irish descent liv-

ing in North America, many of them laboring in the construction of the country's rapidly growing transportation infrastructure (Meager 1999, p. 280). In 1857, Irish nationalists living in the United States formed the Irish Republican Brotherhood, the forerunner of the "Fenian" movement abroad, recruiting former state militia members into their ranks. When the Civil War erupted, the nucleus of Irish regiments already been organized. During the Civil War, "Ireland provided the largest proportion of foreign born troops in the South and probably ranked equal with Germany as the source of the largest immigrant element in the Union armies" (Blessing 1980, p. 536). The vast majority of Irish-Americans in this conflict served the North, wearing sprigs of green in their caps as they marched into battle (Blessing 1980, p. 536). In the First World War and the Second, units such as the famous "fighting sixty-ninth" extended this legacy of Irish-Americans answering the call to military duty.

In the 1920s, D.W. Brogan noted that the Irish had come to constitute the "governing class" of America (cited in Meager 1999, p. 286). At this time, white Anglo-Saxon Protestants of English and Germanic ethnicity made up the "ruling class" of the United States, but it was the Irish who led the way in public service (notably, in the police and fire departments of the country's developing cities) and in the nation's political life. The 1880s and 1890s witnessed a wave of Irish majors; by 1910, Irish governors, like David Walsh of Massachusetts, Edward Dunne of Illinois, and Alfred E. Smith of New York were elected to the highest posts within their own states. Al Smith's selection as the Democratic Party's nominee for the presidency in 1928 was a milestone for both the Irish and for all Catholic Americans. Smith was defeated in this bid, but some three decades later, John F. Kennedy completed the breakthrough (Vinyard 1997, p. 468). In the 1968 presidential contest, his brother, Robert Kennedy challenged Eugene McCarthy to become the Democratic standard-bearer; only for Kennedy to be assassinated, and McCarthy to be defeated in the primaries. Nevertheless, in that same year, Irish Catholics held both positions of Speaker of the House of Representatives (John McCormack) and majority leader of the Senate (Michael Mansfield).

Given their Catholic faith, it is not surprising that Irish-Americans have generally come from large and stable families; the frequency of divorce among the Irish has been significantly lower than that of other ethnic groups (Blessing 1980, p. 541). But the success of Irish families is even more evident when we consider patterns of generational upward mobility. During the nineteenth century, Irish-born immigrants did not fare well in the industrial capitalist economy of the United States. Indeed, the "famine" Irish of the 1850 and 1860s had a "dismal record of movement up the occupational scale" (Blessing 1980, p. 531). Nevertheless, second- and third-generation Irish-Americans far exceeded the accomplishments of their parents and grandparents. By 1980, with each successive generation of Irish-Americans, we see upward leaps in years of completed schooling, occupational status, and household income (Blessing 1980, p. 542).

One especially important aspect of Irish-American support for education revolves around gender. "Irish families often gave their daughters more education than their sons; accordingly, second-generation Irish women were able to take advantage of opportunities becoming available to females" (Vinyard 1997, p. 466). Irish-American women were heavily over-represented within the ranks of public school teachers during the