

McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Mica
Millender-
McDonald
Miller, Dan
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Mink
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Otter
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pascarell
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam

NAYS—11

Flake
Goode
Goodlatte
Kingston

NOT VOTING—20

Armey
Baird
Barcia
Biggert
Blagojevich
Brady (PA)
Condit

□ 1915

Mr. KINGSTON and Mr. MANZULLO changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

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 was amended so as to read: “To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to produce currency, postage stamps, and other security documents at the request of foreign governments on a reimbursable basis.”.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JAMES R. BROWNING UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The pending business is the

question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 2804.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. COOKSEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2804, 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 403, nays 1, not voting 30, as follows:

[Roll No. 68]

YEAS—403

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Bachus
Baker
Baldacci
Baldwin
Ballenger
Barr
Barrett
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonior
Bono
Boozman
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (TX)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Clay
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Collins
Combest
Conyers
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cubin
Culberson
Cunningham
Davis (CA)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom

McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Mica
Millender-
McDonald
Miller, Dan
Miller, George
Miller, Jeff
Mink
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pascarell
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo

NAYS—1

Miller, Gary

NOT VOTING—30

Armey
Baird
Barcia
Biggert
Blagojevich
Bonilla
Brady (PA)
Clayton
Condit
Cummings

□ 1926

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REGARDING WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 371) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding Women's History Month.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 371

Whereas Women's History Month provides our country the privilege of honoring the

countless contributions that American women have made throughout our history;

Whereas these contributions have enriched our culture, strengthened our Nation, and furthered the Founders' vision for a free and just Republic that provides opportunity and safety at home and is an influence for peace around the world;

Whereas since its beginnings, our land has been blessed by noteworthy women who played defining roles in shaping our Nation. Sakajawea was a Native American woman who befriended the explorers, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, 150 years ago as they crossed the great Northwest. She helped Lewis and Clark's expedition complete the first successful overland transcontinental journey. Lucretia Mott courageously wrote and spoke against slavery and the lack of equal rights for women, helping America recognize the inherent wrong in the institutional subjugation of others and the need to strive for equality, freedom, and justice for all. Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman in America awarded a medical degree, and she dedicated her pioneering efforts as a physician to helping others;

Whereas Helen Keller overcame debilitating physical disabilities, showing us the power of a determined human spirit. Clara Barton developed a vision for helping others through her service to the wounded during the Civil War. She realized that vision by founding the American Red Cross after the war, an organization that has since become renowned for its effectiveness in helping those who suffer or are in need;

Whereas recently, the Red Cross reached out to aid Afghan women traumatized by the repressive rule of the intolerant Taliban regime, which for years had mercilessly oppressed Afghanistan and Afghan women in particular;

Whereas today, thousands of United States women are furthering the cause of freedom through service in government, the military, and other organizations, as we seek to defeat terrorism and bring justice to those responsible for the September 11 attacks;

Whereas the history of American women is an expansive story of outstanding individuals who sacrificed much and worked hard in pursuit of a better world, where peace, dignity, and opportunity can reign;

Whereas the spirit of loving determination that shaped these pursuits continues to serve as an example to those who seek to better our Nation;

Whereas American women of strength, vision, and character have long influenced our country by contributing their time, efforts, and wisdom in vastly diverse ways to improve and enhance our government and communities, our schools and religious institutions, our businesses and the military, and the arts and sciences; and

Whereas women also have fundamentally shaped our civilization in the care and nurturing of families.

Whereas today, women in the United States are furthering the Founders' vision by working to advance freedom, increase equality, and administer justice in every corner of our land, through their everyday work in schoolrooms, boardrooms, courtrooms, homes, and communities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the many contributions American women have made to help make our Nation free, strong, and a force for peace and justice around the world,

(2) encourages every American to learn more about these important contributions and to celebrate their noble legacies as we work to build a brighter future for our Nation and for all of the world's people, and

(3) calls upon all the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) and the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 371.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 371, introduced by our distinguished colleague, the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO), acknowledges the importance of Women's History Month. I commend her for bringing this resolution to the floor.

Women's History Month, the month of March, recognizes the many contributions American women have made to make our Nation free, strong, and a force for peace and justice around the world.

Women's History Month also encourages every American to learn more about these important contributions, and to celebrate the noble legacies of women as we work to build a brighter future for our Nation and for all the world's people.

Furthermore, Women's History Month calls upon all the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities. Women's History Month provides our country the privilege of honoring the countless contributions that American women have made throughout our history. Women have enriched our culture and strengthened our Nation. Women have furthered the Founders' vision for a free and just republic that provides opportunity and safety at home and is promoting peace around the globe.

Mr. Speaker, there are countless examples of women who have contributed to our society. It would take us all evening to go through that litany.

To give just a flavor or a touch of some important examples set by women, we need look no further than Helen Keller, who overcame debilitating physical illness; Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman in America awarded a medical degree; Clara Barton, who developed a vision for helping others through her service to the wounded during the Civil War. She later founded the American Red Cross, an organization that has since become renowned for its effectiveness in helping those in suffering or in need.

There was Sacajawea, a Native American woman who guided the famous Lewis and Clark expedition.

Indeed, Mr. Speaker, thousands of women across our Nation are furthering the cause of freedom and opportunity. They serve in government, the military, and other organizations. They serve in Congress.

Women are playing an important role as we seek to defeat terrorism and bring justice to those responsible for the September 11 attacks. The best example is President Bush's distinguished national security adviser, Condoleezza Rice.

Women of strength, vision, and character have long influenced our country with their time, efforts, and wisdom in vastly diverse ways to improve and enhance worthwhile causes in their individual communities.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the distinguished gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) be permitted to control the remainder of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

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

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to join with my colleagues in expressing our very enthusiastic support of this resolution, which seeks to recognize Women's History Month.

One would think that we would not need to have a special resolution or a special designation of a month in order to raise the consciousness and appreciation of the people all across the country on the many contributions that women have made in all fields of human endeavor, whether it be sciences or in exploration or in politics or in all manner of social services.

□ 1930

But the fact remains that we do have this month, and it is very important that the Congress pay special note of this month and its designation in order to call upon all institutions, all entities, all organizations and people, schools in particular, that this month has special significance for the women all across this country.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD), the cochair of the Women's Caucus in support of this resolution.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my dear friend and colleague, and a woman who has established herself as a leader in this country. I would really like to speak about my very own Congresswoman, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK), the first Asian American ever to be elected to this body, and what a leader she has become and she is.

The gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) was instrumental in passing

Title 9 in this Chamber to enable our young girls to see opportunities that they had not seen before in the fields of sports and other areas of education. We have such a leader as the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) with us today, who is helping to groom the younger Members who are coming in and helping them to learn the process of this august body.

As we recognize Women's History Month, it is the leaders such as the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK), the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) and others who have distinguished themselves in this body.

Mr. Speaker, I last evening spoke to a group of women veterans in celebration of this particular week dedicated to women veterans. We find that women have increased in our armed services from about 7 percent to 14 percent. They are now not only just the nurses in our armed forces, but they serve now and are really flying fighter planes in Afghanistan and other parts of the world, as we know, and see hot spots throughout the world. Certainly women have positioned themselves on the front lines of these very hot spots.

Women have positioned themselves in high tech, in viewing tomorrow's era, in viewing tomorrow's world, where young women will become scientists and biologists. And so today I am happy to recognize Women's History Month and to advance the leadership of women throughout the globe and to even put a spotlight on the women of this House, those who have been leaders for all of us.

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

Mr. Speaker, today I stand here in support of Women's History Month and Resolution 371. Before 1970, women's history was rarely the subject of serious study. Since then, however, this field has undergone a metamorphosis. Today, almost every college offers women's history courses and most major graduate programs offer doctoral degrees in the field.

It is no secret that the representation of women and men in government is not equal, but it is also worth noting that this Congress has the most females ever serving in the history of the United States. The strides women have made into public service, holding leadership positions on all levels of government, is something we should recognize and celebrate.

I would like to take a moment and recognize some remarkable women from West Virginia: Phyllis Curtain, a remarkable opera star; Pearl S. Buck, a fantastic author; Mattie Lee, a woman who created a home for women, where they could live and work early in the 1920s and 1930s in our country; Karen LaRoe, President of the West Virginia University Institute of Technology; Bertie Cohen, a community volunteer; and Henrietta Marquis, a physician in Charleston, West Virginia, who recently passed away, who practiced into her 90s. These women, all

West Virginians, all different, were pioneers of their time.

We know that democracy needs all genders, races, religions and ethnicities to participate in order to provide proper representation. As a mother and a wife, I think I bring a different perspective to the debate over issues than a husband or father would. Neither one is more right than the other, just different. The plurality of these different people working together as one government can better serve West Virginia and the rest of America.

I stand here today to celebrate all of the bold actions and wonderful achievements of the women who have gone before me. I ask my colleagues to stand up as we celebrate Women's History Month and work to broaden our perceptions to include all of those who normally could be excluded, especially in giving our sisters and daughters an opportunity to serve their communities, their States and their country.

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

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as we ask this House to recognize Women's History Month, I think it is important to know how this whole project began.

In 1970 women's history was a very fledgling idea. It was started by the Education Task Force of Sonoma County, California. A Commission on the Status of Women was initiated and they put together a Women's History Week for that county. Our colleague, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY), told me early on of her participation in establishing and recognizing this week. There were many projects that people participated in.

Finally, in 1979, the director of the Sonoma County Commission established a Women's History Institute, and from there it grew and grew until March of 1980 when President Jimmy Carter issued a Presidential message to the American people encouraging the recognition and celebration of women's history all throughout America. And so, from that point of March 1980, the recognition of women's history week at that time was part of the national agenda.

The Senators on the other side co-sponsored a joint resolution and in March 8, 1981, the first national Women's History Week was established. This has provided for the establishment of many clearinghouses. All across the country, schools have also adopted it as a project, and women within local communities have been recognized for the outstanding work that they have performed not only for their community but for the State.

In 1987, at the request of national women's organizations, museums, libraries and other leaders in this country, the national Women's History Project was formed, and Congress was petitioned to expand the national celebration to an entire month. So, since

1987, this has been a great event for women to celebrate.

So I am very pleased on behalf of our colleagues to join in this request to have the House unanimously endorse the designation of March as National Women's History Month for the year 2002.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleague from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) for her wonderful statement and also for the pioneering ways that you did that allowed me to come and be elected this very first time to my first term in Congress. I thank the gentlewoman for her contributions, and I thank her in joining me in celebrating March as Women's History Month.

I urge all of the Members to support this resolution and to reflect upon our democracy. This special month creates an opportunity for all of us to remember the women who have played a critical role in the life of our great country.

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. 371.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed until tomorrow.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of my special order today.

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

There was no objection.

GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

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