

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

(Mr. PENCE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. McDERMOTT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### PASS ENERGY BILL NOW

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

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, I think back, somewhat romantically, to when I turned 16, got my driver's license, and my dad let me drive that 1970 rusted-out brown station wagon to Northwest High School in Omaha, Nebraska. I have a not-so-romantic memory of that 1970 station wagon, waiting in line on Fort Street in a line about two blocks long to get gas, and wondering if those who remember that second oil crisis in the late 1970s, around 1977, if you share this memory too of waiting in lines blocks long to pull up to the gas pump, wondering if when you get up there, there is not going to be that white piece of notebook paper up there saying "out of gas." And gas prices doubled and tripled.

Well, since those days in the 1970s, we were about 35 percent dependent on foreign oil; and as we stand here tonight in this Chamber, we are about 58 percent dependent on foreign oil for our energy needs in this country. When we look at those last 20 and 30 years and we see how our economy is growing and has grown, mirrored to that is our energy needs and use in this country. Our energy sector represents 300 billion, a 300 billion piece of the American economy, and it is that that powers America and powers our economy.

Now, I remembered or thought back to that oil crisis in the late 1970s, but there are a lot of people that just have to remember back to last year when oil prices reached record highs of \$40 per barrel. In Omaha, Nebraska, we were seeing gas stations with \$2-plus per gallon cost for gasoline.

Now, a lot of people that rely on natural gas to heat their homes in the winter saw a nearly 60 percent increase in natural gas. For electrical generation, most peaking plants and a lot of new generation plants rely on natural gas, so that 60 percent increase in natural gas is certainly passed on to the consumers.

Here is just a couple of interesting facts about what our future holds in America and how we are going to power ourselves and our economy. The

U.S. energy use has increased by 33 percent over those last 30 years that I mentioned, while domestic energy production has increased 12 percent. America now imports, as I said, 58 percent, and that is expected to grow as high as 75 percent by 2010 to 2015. The Department of Energy expects that by the year 2020, the U.S. energy consumption will increase 50 percent for natural gas, 45 percent for electricity, 35 percent for petroleum, and 22 percent for coal.

Mr. Speaker, we face an incredibly important issue for this country. There is not a person listening here that does not understand the impact of energy on how we do business in America, how we work with our families in our homes, but also how it impacts foreign policy decisions. I think there is probably a lot of us in this House that would love to diminish our dependence on Saudi Arabian oil. Just our imaginations can run wild with how that may free a great deal of our foreign policy. But yet, as I stand here tonight, we have a problem in the United States Congress between two chairmen whose bickering refuses to pass out of conference an energy bill.

See, back in June and July, this House did its business and passed a very comprehensive energy bill that I thought dealt appropriately with our current needs and future demands. Likewise, the Senate had difficulty passing their bill and took up last session's bill, put it on the floor to get it to conference. And I am very disturbed that we cannot get that bill accomplished. I certainly encourage our House leadership to take control of that conference, the Senate leadership to take control of that conference and get it done. This is too important for our Nation to allow pettiness to deteriorate progress to this point so that we cannot pass a bill.

□ 2115

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BISHOP of Utah). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. WOOLSEY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. SHUSTER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Ms. CORRINE BROWN addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentle-

woman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. MALONEY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. STRICKLAND addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### THE DISMANTLEMENT OF OUR MANUFACTURING AND ECONOMIC BASE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 30 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, this evening I would like to address the issue of the economy in our country and the dismantling of our manufacturing and economic base.

President Bush owns the worst record of job creation since the Presidency of Herbert Hoover. More than 3.2 million Americans have lost their jobs since this President was installed in office.

The Bush administration's destruction of jobs across our country indeed has spread like wildfire. From Massachusetts to the Carolinas, from the Midwest to California. Now, they have even tried to take away our overtime pay. Isn't enough enough?

Accelerating job loss under this administration is the norm, not the exception. Indeed, in less than 3 years the Republicans have lost 3.2 million jobs and at the same time added \$3.3 trillion to our national debt. Today 9 million of our citizens are out of work and cannot find a job.

The gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. HOOLEY) has a discharge petition in this House, so that we can extend unemployment benefits to those who simply cannot find work inside the boundaries of this country. That bill should not require a discharge petition. It should come to this floor immediately because it is necessary for those who will lose their benefits by the end of this year.

President Bush has the worst record of job creation, actually he has created no new net jobs, of any President since Herbert Hoover during the great depression. Every President since World War II has created jobs but for this President.

This year, the United States is going to lose more manufacturing jobs. It will mark job loss in the manufacturing sector every single year of his Presidency. And if you look at the accelerating loss of manufacturing jobs, this has never happened since World War II in our country. We have lost 2.5 million manufacturing jobs.

The Great Lakes States are being hollowed out in the steel industry, in

the machine tool industry, in the automotive parts industry. The Carolinas are being hollowed out in furniture, in textiles. Massachusetts has suffered enormously, as much as any other State in our Union.

There seems to be no end to the job killing across our country. More bad news on job losses hit California today. And more people are looking longer to find work. Mr. Speaker, 5 million people are working part time because they cannot find a full-time job.

So the Bush administration's record on jobs is abysmal. But the rich are getting richer thanks to President Bush's massive tax breaks for millionaires. But half of America's families get nothing from his tax package.

And the middle class is getting squeezed as usual. In return for meager tax cuts, they are facing enormous increases in local and State property taxes, gas taxes, special levies. And tuition rate increases for college students are going up across our country and going off the charts. In Ohio, for instance, our State has raised tuition 40 percent. It has recently suspended new entrants into what is called the Ohio Tuition Tax Authority, the 529 program, that allows parents to save for their children's college education. They do not want any more people in the program because there is not any money for it.

Our State is closing libraries on Sundays and forcing the burden of paying for libraries not on the general tax duplicate for the whole State, but they are pushing it down on property taxes.

So the middle class has had a net increase in taxes since this President took office. The middle class is getting squeezed as State and local governments rack up record levels of debt, cut important services, and raise taxes and user fees.

This Congress just approved an enormous amount of money for Iraq and yet not a single dime was approved for our States and localities that are running record deficits and are being forced to cut services. More pressure on our families, more pressure on our workers.

Listen to these numbers. Nine million Americans out of work, the most in a decade. Almost 4 million Americans, 4 million, out of unemployment compensation. That is 13 million Americans right there. 151,800 manufacturing jobs lost in Ohio under this President's watch. 145,300 manufacturing jobs lost in North Carolina. 297,700 manufacturing jobs lost in California. 215,300 more unemployed people in New York since Bush took office.

We witness daily the real and deepening crisis in manufacturing. Between January 1998 and August of 2003, U.S. manufacturing employment dropped by 3 million persons. During the Bush years, the pace of job washout has accelerated dramatically. In fact, manufacturing share of our Gross Domestic Product fell below 14 percent last year. As the Economic Policy Institute

notes, the manufacturing sector occupies a special place in U.S. economy because productivity growth in manufacturing has historically outpaced the rest of our economy, driving real increases in our standard of living. We know that well in our part of the country, the Midwest.

Good paying jobs in factories with good benefits are the key to our great middle class, the key to achieving the American dream, to buying a home, to putting your kids through college. Manufacturing fosters supply and demand growth, providing the basis for durable economic growth for the wider economy. But total employment in manufacturing in the United States used to be about 18 million workers, ranging between 16.5 and 19.5 million. However, that has plummeted to 14.6 million workers as of August of this year.

This record low level of manufacturing employment in our country coincides with the largest trade deficits our country has ever recorded. For the first time in almost 40 years, despite an increasing population, we have record low employment in manufacturing. The net result is a lower standard of living, greater economic pressure on our families, a fracturing of communities, a diminished tax base for schools, local governments and angry citizens, among other things.

The jobs did not just disappear like the horse and buggy. They have gone to other countries. Americans are still driving cars, but American workers enjoy less of a market share compared to foreign companies. Americans still use refrigerators, but they are more often made in Mexico or China, rather than Iowa.

I present this particular chart this evening on the U.S. trade deficit, the balance, because every single year it has gotten worse and worse and worse until this past year of 2002 and this year of 2003 we are hovering at half a trillion dollars in more imports coming into our country than exports going out.

And just in that one year alone, that level of trade deficit translates into an additional 1 million lost jobs. Because for every billion dollars of trade deficit, of more imports coming in here than exports going out, you lose 20,000 jobs. So multiply \$500 billion by 20,000 and what do you come out with? An additional million lost jobs.

We have never hemorrhaged jobs and income to this extent. Americans still use steel for bridges and buildings and vehicles and appliances, but our steel industry is under siege from dumped steel and foreign competition.

Americans still eat food, but more and more of our food is coming from foreign countries as farmers across this country bite the dust. And the average age of farmers in our Nation is now 58 years of age. Americans still use telephones and electronic equipment. They still watch television, but those products are now made in Mexico or Asia.

Our demand has not changed, in fact, it is greater than ever, but the problem is on the supply side. Our factories have lost market share, which translates into fewer orders, which translates into fewer jobs, which translates into greater unemployment and the dismantling of our mighty industrial and agriculture economy.

How long can this go on? Can America regain its competitive edge? The staggering rise in this U.S. trade deficit, particularly with China, claims millions and millions of more jobs. And these are the figures for China. The U.S. trade deficit with China alone this year will rise to over \$103 billion. That means 2 million lost jobs just related to China. And it is no surprise if you think about your own experience when you go to the store, look at the tag. Where is it from? That job is being created somewhere else at slave-level wages, but it certainly is not being created in this country. And that creates a siphoning off of income by our citizens somewhere else.

The staggering rise in the U.S. trade deficit with China, I mean look at this, it is absolutely gigantic, never experienced before in our Nation's history, is claiming millions and millions of more jobs every year. It is a product of bad deals, bad deals, bad trade deals such as NAFTA and the World Trade Organization and most favored nation status for China, giveaways on the part of the U.S. Congress, and the Bush and Clinton administrations.

Selling American workers and our companies down the river has been a bipartisan effort by some here in Washington, but the bill is coming due. Between the first quarter of 1995 and the second quarter of 2003, the overall trade deficit skyrocketed to over \$411 billion, dominated by over \$408 billion in the deficit in manufactured goods.

Since 2000, the year Congress approved permanent normal trade relations with China, a communist country, the largest U.S. trade deficit in American history has been amassed with China. The deficit with China exceeded \$100 billion last year alone, and this year shows no sign of slowing.

The manufacturing trade deficit, according to the Economic Policy Institute, alone for all of the nations from which we are importing goods reached \$491 billion by the end of 2002. The Bush administration says it wants to solve the problem with China alone by manipulating currency rates, and I can tell them it will not work. Because it never worked with Japan.

I can remember back in the 1980s when they patted me on the head in a very patronizing way as a young Member of Congress and they said, Marcy, do not worry about the trade deficit with Japan. When the yen-dollar relationship reaches maybe 90 yen to the dollar, everything will work out. You know what? It never did. It did not matter whether the yen was 90 to the dollar or 230 to the dollar. When you have a controlled economy and you

prohibit imports, and you have Keiretsu supplier chains into which other country's companies cannot bid, you will never balance the trade accounts of this country because other nations do not play by the same rules.

And so Americans still buy cars and trucks, and still drive cars and trucks, and still buy refrigerators and stoves, and televisions and computers and DVD players, and still consume vastly more than any other people in the world, but we are losing manufacturing jobs at a record pace. And it is dragging down our entire economy. Have you noticed?

Mr. Speaker, this is not just a regional issue. It is not just about the Midwest, although we in the Midwest understand the importance of manufacturing to our economy. Earlier this week on Capitol Hill, a Republican polster told a briefing that the jobs in the Midwest are going and they are not coming back, and he explicitly mentioned Ohio. I refuse to accept that. And I know my dear colleague, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) refuses to accept that because we know we cannot withstand the loss of millions more of our manufacturing jobs and this type of hemorrhage, and turn this republic over to our children and grandchildren in better condition that we found it.

Mr. Speaker, I have some comments I want to make about when these countries get these dollars from the United States, what they end up doing with our dollars, but I would be very happy to yield to my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) who fought with us so valiantly in our efforts to amend NAFTA before its passage and to deny this kind of trade access to China without getting something on the other end.

□ 2130

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman, my fellow Ohioan, with whom I share one county, Lorraine County. I appreciate the good work the gentlewoman does there and throughout our State and especially the leadership that the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) has shown. People that watch C-SPAN and people who have followed these issues know that the gentlewoman from Toledo has done more for justice and trade agreements than perhaps any Member of this body. Way before my time when we started working together against NAFTA in 1993, she was doing this for the decade before that also. So I thank her for that.

The gentlewoman has done a particularly good job in talking about the big picture. I want to talk a bit about Ohio and what it means in a State of our size, the seventh biggest State in the country, I believe, and a State that has been hit, not quite the hardest but darn near the hardest of any State in the country in terms of lost manufacturing jobs. One out of six manufacturing jobs in Ohio is gone. That means for every

six people in manufacturing, the day that George Bush put up his right hand and took the oath of office, one out of those six people across my State, our State, has lost his or her job in manufacturing.

Those are the best-paying industrial jobs. They are the jobs that send kids to college. They are the jobs that buy homes. They are the jobs that buy cars. They are the jobs that put food on the table.

At the same time, we have seen this economy managed by President Bush go from a major budget surplus to now a \$500 billion budget deficit. And that is not counting the \$87 billion that the President is pushing through the Congress to spend on Iraq, where one-third of that money goes to private contractors and much of that money goes to unbid contracts to the President's friends. Halliburton, the largest contractor in Iraq, is still paying Vice President CHENEY \$13,000 a month. It boggles the mind. While Americans are suffering, jobs are lost, the manufacturing basis is worst than decimated, literally, that we are helping to enrich a company with private contracts where it is still paying the Vice President of the United States \$13,000 a month.

When you talk about the trade deficit the gentlewoman mentioned, we now have a \$450 billion-a-year trade deficit. The trade deficit for August of this year was greater than the trade deficit for the entire year of 1992. In 1992 we had a trade deficit, if I recall, of about \$39 billion. The trade deficit of a couple of months ago, 1 month was \$42 billion.

As the gentlewoman said, every billion dollars in a trade deficit translates into 20,000 lost jobs. So when we are talking about a trade deficit of \$40 billion, \$45 billion a month, you are talking about hundreds of thousands, millions of jobs certainly in the course of a year, we are losing in manufacturing; \$100 million trade deficit with China in about a decade ago. Now we have a \$100 billion trade deficit with China, a thousand times greater than just about a decade ago.

President Bush's answer is always more tax cuts for the most privileged. The average millionaire in this country gets a \$90,000 tax cut. Half of Ohioans got zero dollars in tax cuts; \$90,000 for millionaires, zero for half of Ohioans, and only a few dollars for most of the rest of Ohioans, while one out of six Ohioans who worked in manufacturing has lost his or her job.

The President's answer, tax breaks for the most privileged and more trade agreements. The President is now in the middle, as the gentlewoman knows, working to negotiate an expansion of NAFTA. He wants to expand NAFTA to Central America, something called CAFTA, the Central America Free Trade Agreement. He then wants to expand CAFTA and NAFTA to the FTAA, Free Trade Act of the Americas. That will double the size of NAFTA. It

will quadruple the number of low-income workers in the free trade area, the Western Hemisphere area.

What does that mean? That means a continued hemorrhaging of jobs. We know we have lost in our State, I believe the gentlewoman said, 150,000 manufacturing jobs. We have lost 150,000 manufacturing jobs in Ohio. It is not like a normal recession that this President helped to cause. It is not a normal recession where people get their jobs back after 6 months or a year. These jobs are lost. They are in Mexico. They are in China. They are in these places that the gentlewoman was pointing out.

When the President's answer to every economic problem is more tax cuts to the most privileged on the one hand, and more trade agreements that hemorrhage jobs to Mexico and China on the other, it troubles me to think what our future is.

It is so clear what we need to do in terms of restoring American manufacturing, but it is so wrong what the President has decided to do. More tax cuts for millionaires, \$90,000 on the average; more trade agreements, expanding NAFTA to Latin America and continuing to hemorrhage thousands, hundreds of thousands in the case of our State, manufacturing jobs south of the border, east of the border, across the ocean or wherever.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman for raising several critical issues this evening, including the disparity between those Americans who are losing their jobs and certainly very privileged people in this country including the Vice President of this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I want to follow up on what the gentleman was saying about the compensation that the Vice President receives from his former corporation, Halliburton Corporation. The gentleman is absolutely correct in what he says; and in addition to the figures he has placed on the record, the Congressional Research Service issued a report that the other body requested, including not just the funds that the gentleman mentioned for the Vice President, but also deferred salary and stock options, 433,333 of them to be exact, and Halliburton stock owned by the Vice President. And here is what these benefits pay him.

In deferred salary, according to this report, in 2001 Vice President CHENEY received \$205,298 from Halliburton while he is serving as Vice President and permitting no-bid contracts to go from the Department of Defense to this Vice President. In 2002 he received \$162,392; and similar payments are to be made in 2003, 2004, and 2005. So there is an ongoing corporate obligation paid to him in company funds.

In addition, he has these stock options, 433,333 of them in three different tranches. The value of those stock options today alone are valued at over \$26,674,990. It is not as though he does not have an interest in what happens

to that company. And this is in addition to a \$20 million retirement package paid to him by Halliburton after only 5 years of employment that he held with that company and a \$1.4 million cash bonus paid to him in Halliburton in 2001, and additional millions of dollars of compensation paid to him while he was employed by the company.

Now, compare that to the people in our country who are losing their jobs and those we are having to fight for here on this floor to get extensions of unemployment benefits. One of the aspects of the job loss in our country and related to the trade deficit with China and with all of the nations is the fact that when these countries, the people in these countries sell us goods, financially our dollars go back to that country and the companies in that country. And it is very interesting what they do with their dollars. First of all, they purchase pieces of us so that the brain of the corporation is no longer located in this country, but rather wherever those companies are located which means that we become a derivative economy.

Secondly, those dollars that end up in the hands of foreign interests are being used to purchase our public debt. And one of the hidden aspects of this horrendous trade deficit that we are racking up is that countries like Japan and China and the Middle Eastern oil kingdoms are buying larger and larger pieces of us. In fact, they now own well over a trillion dollars of our debt on which we are paying them interest.

Is that not a fine how do you do?

According to the latest year for which I have figures, we paid over \$85 billion in interest to these foreign creditors to the United States, the largest being Japan. In 2001, we paid her \$26.1 billion of our tax money. Those are dollars we did not pay to our citizens. We did not sell savings bonds to our citizens and ask them to pay the interest to them. We paid the interest to Japan, which will not open our markets to their products and continues to exclude our suppliers in their automotive supply chain, but we paid them \$26.1 billion.

We paid China and Hong Kong, this was back in 2001, before this deficit was going up as much as it is now. It was horrendous back then, but it is getting worse. We paid China back then over \$10 billion, \$10 billion. So just China and Japan alone we had over \$36.5 billion in interest. That is more money than we put into NASA. In one year NASA's budget is about \$14.5 billion. We could run three NASAs for what we are paying just in interest to Japan and China.

Now, to the oil kingdoms we paid over \$6.7 billion, \$6.7 billion. Could that not put a lot of our young people through college? Could that not educate new doctors for the future for free, for free? We could pay for their tuition and ask them to serve in the underserved areas of this country.

We paid Korea and Taiwan \$5.6 billion. So if you total everything up, \$85 billion in interest as of 2 years ago to these foreign creditors, people who are buying our debt because we cannot self-finance anymore. The hole of the debt is getting bigger and bigger. We cannot even buy it ourselves. We are pawning it off to foreign interests. Literally, it has gotten so bad that nearly half of the Treasury securities that are sold every year in our country are being purchased by foreign interests.

So the share of foreign ownership of our debt is growing every year. Because when these countries that are responsible for our trade deficit end up getting our dollars, they buy a piece of us. Think about that; \$85 billion dollars, we could take care of all the disability compensation for our veterans. We could increase hazard pay for our young men and women in the Armed Forces who are giving their lives every day. We had a measure on the floor last week for \$1,500 which was defeated despite our objections. We could triple it.

We could take care of TRICARE for our Guard and Reserve and the families who are part of that system. The Republican leadership will not allow that bill on the floor. We could create a real whole health care system for not just active duty but for our Guard and Reserve across this country.

We could build new water systems all over this country for \$85 billion. Only a portion of that would it take to modernize water systems under every city in this country. So the cost of this kind of trade deficit with China, with all of the other countries, the lost jobs here at home, and then the insidious erosion of our own financial independence, because of the transfer of those dollars to others would then essentially weaken us because we end up owing them rather than paying bills when they come due.

Mr. Speaker, in closing this evening I think it is important to place on the record our deep concerns about the Bush administration wanting to expand NAFTA to include all of Latin America. As the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) has indicated, if we had a balanced trade account with Mexico and with Canada as a result of NAFTA, would it not make sense to do that? But, in fact, after NAFTA's passage, we went into a gigantic deficit with Mexico, the largest in our history, the same with Canada, which means that we are sucking in imports with these countries when, in fact, they promised us with NAFTA that we would be creating jobs in our country by exporting to those countries. That is not happening. It is working exactly the reverse, both in industry and in agriculture.

Now the Bush administration wants to use that flawed template in order to expand to a larger portion of the hemisphere. In whose interest is that? When the original NAFTA is not working, why would you want to expand it? Why do you not fix it so that we do not con-

tinue to hemorrhage more jobs and continue to fritter away our financial independence as a Nation?

CAFTA will be considered here before the end of the year or perhaps before next June, we are not sure; but we ought to think hard about not making the same mistake again and think about how we are go to repair these big holes of deficit that we are building both on the trade front and on the deficit front for our Treasury accounts.

Mr. Speaker, we will have more to say on the condition of the economy of the United States in the days and months ahead; but surely the Bush administration cannot be proud of its record, and surely we need leadership, new leadership here in Washington, to help us get our Nation in a stronger situation for the future generations than we have found it.

MANUFACTURING JOBS LOST: STATE-BY-STATE, SEPTEMBER 2003

State	Manufacturing jobs lost in September	Jobs lost since Jan. 2001
Alabama		39,500
Alaska	3,500	
Arizona		35,700
Arkansas		29,500
California		297,700
Colorado	1,700	38,900
Connecticut	900	33,500
Delaware		3,700
D.C.		700
Florida	900	59,200
Georgia	1,100	66,100
Hawaii		1,600
Idaho		6,400
Illinois	1,800	125,800
Indiana	2,200	67,200
Iowa		26,600
Kansas	300	22,000
Kentucky		33,600
Louisiana		21,600
Maine		15,500
Maryland	1,000	20,500
Massachusetts		78,500
Michigan	8,200	127,000
Minnesota		48,100
Mississippi		35,500
Missouri	600	40,900
Montana	100	3,900
Nebraska		9,600
Nevada		400
New Hampshire	500	21,700
New Jersey		63,500
New Mexico	100	6,400
New York	4,000	132,700
North Carolina	3,800	145,300
North Dakota	1,200	1,300
Ohio	5,800	151,800
Oklahoma		25,900
Oregon		28,900
Pennsylvania	2,200	132,500
Puerto Rico		17,700
Rhode Island	200	12,000
South Carolina	1,400	55,200
South Dakota	1,600	6,400
Tennessee	200	57,700
Texas	900	156,200
Utah		15,000
Vermont	700	9,500
Virginia	2,200	51,400
Washington	900	65,100
West Virginia	400	9,000
Wisconsin	3,200	73,100
Wyoming	100	1,200
Virgin Islands		300

□ 2145

HOW WILL YOU KNOW YOUR VOTE COUNTED ON ELECTION DAY?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BISHOP of Utah). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT) is recognized for 30 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may