

had the feeling that because she was a girl, there were things she should not do." She left India, but she never forgot it. Beginning in 1998, at her urging, NASA invited high school students from India to take part in a summer space experience program in Houston. One of the students who visited Houston remembered something Dr. Chawla said to her there: "Whatever you believe in, do—just follow your dreams."

In his State of the Union address announcing his vision to put a man on the moon, President Kennedy said that "it will not be one man going to the moon . . . it will be an entire nation." And it has been an entire nation supporting our men and women in space, dreaming their dreams along with them, following their adventures, as a way to satisfy our own curiosity, to stimulate our own sense of discovery and wonder.

I am committed to doing all I can to honor the memory of our brave astronauts. The House Science Committee's Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics, of which I am a member, will be conducting hearings to try to understand what happened to *Columbia*, to make sure such a tragedy never happens again, and to help NASA recover and begin anew its mission of discovery. I intend to take an active part in those hearings.

The exploration of space remains one of the great adventures of all time. I am committed to keeping the dream alive, and along with it, the spirits of the *Columbia* seven.

[From the Denver Post, Feb. 2, 2003]

(By Dave Curtin)

Astronaut Kalpana Chawla became a hero to students at Colorado School of Mines when she went beyond NASA protocol to spend five hours Monday salvaging their broken space experiment.

But more than that, Chawla and her six crewmates made the students feel like their best friends and equals in space science as they worked closely together during the past week.

"They were real people. They didn't put themselves above anyone else. They made us feel important," said Ned Riedel, who helped design the Mines experiment, a system designed to fight fire in space and on Earth. He worked directly with the astronauts from Johnson Space Center in Houston until he returned to Colorado on Friday.

Chawla worked tirelessly to fix a pesky leak on the Mines firefighting experiment as five students and professors watched, riveted, from payload control at the space center.

When she was finished with the fixes, the experiment worked like a charm and data flowed to the students on the ground for a week, saving the future of the project.

Students couldn't believe the time Chawla and the other astronauts devoted to their experiment. It was only one of 80 aboard the 16-day flight, including one by international high school students coordinated by the University of Colorado.

And they couldn't believe how unassuming the astronauts were since meeting them 2½ years ago and training them on the experiment.

"They were incredibly nice people. Easy-going and down-to-earth people," said Riedel. "Working the mission with them, they were just fantastic. The timeline in space didn't allow the time we needed to get it online, and they gave it to us anyway," he said.

"We learned things we never expected. We celebrated all the way to the end. We were ecstatic, which makes this even more hor-

rible," Riedel said. "When I head, I cried. I thought of their families. Now I'm just shocked. I can't get over it."

"They sacrificed time from their meals and other things to give us time not scheduled for our experiment," said David Petrick, a Mines graduate who also returned Friday from Johnson Space Center, where he worked with the astronauts.

The school's new-generation firefighting system produces a fine-water mist in spacecraft and has commercial applications on Earth, including in office towers.

A 1996 international ban on ozone-depleting Halon 1301 as a chemical fire suppressant has created an urgent need for other environmentally friendly fire suppressants. The ban went into effect in 2000.

Using water droplets one-tenth the size of a human hair, the Mines mister creates a fog that sucks the heat out of fire, preventing its spread and saving lives.

It's preferable to conventional water sprinklers because it causes less damage to expensive equipment such as computers. It's also an attractive alternative for planes and ships traveling with weight limits, said Frank Schowengerdt, director of Mines' Center for Commercial Application of Combustion in Space, one of 17 NASA-funded commercial space-research centers in the country.

The experiment on board *Columbia* was a tightly sealed 1½-foot canister with a tiny propane flame that ignited a gas mixture so researchers could examine how the mist worked in space.

Thanks to the astronauts' devotion, the students were able to download 90 percent of the data they had hoped for through a satellite link last week.

"This experiment that the shuttle crew worked so hard to repair a few days ago will move forward in their honor, and we will use the data they gleaned in space to build a firefighting system they would be proud of," Schowengerdt said. "And we will think of a way to name it after them. They made all the difference."

The students were stunned at how humble the shuttle crew was as they worked together over the months.

"What makes them extra special is you could walk up to them and they would remember your name and have a beer with you," Riedel said.

That happened to Riedel and Petrick in December during final simulation exercises, when the students bumped into the shuttle crew at Petey's, an astronaut after-hours hangout near Johnson Space Center.

"I knew Ilan Ramon because he's an astronaut, but it floored me that he remembered my name and started introducing me around like I was his best friend," Riedel said. "That's just the kind of people they all were."

The students were grieving on Saturday, feeling the loss of their science partners—astronauts they had come to call friends.

"We were walking on sunshine Friday," Petrick said. "The Mission Control folks were smiling at us because we were dancing and singing, we were so happy. Then on Saturday we woke to this happening."

"I thought on Monday it was going to be a tragedy because we wouldn't be able to get any data for our experiment," Riedel said.

"Now I know the definition of tragedy," he said, breaking into tears.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). All time for debate has expired.

The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 51

Whereas the House of Representatives has learned with profound sorrow of the tragedy

during re-entry of the space shuttle program of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, involving the Columbia Shuttle Mission STS-107 and its crew consisting of Rick D. Husband (commander), William C. McCool (pilot), Michael P. Anderson (payload commander), David M. Brown (mission specialist), Kalpana Chawla (mission specialist), Laurel Blair Salton Clark (mission specialist), and Ilan Ramon (payload specialist): Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives expresses its condolences to the families of the crew members of the Columbia shuttle mission; and be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the families of the Columbia crew; and be it further

Resolved, That when the House of Representatives adjourns today, it adjourns as a further mark of respect to the memory of the valiant crew members of the Columbia shuttle mission.

□ 1730

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this resolution are postponed until later today.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HON. LUIS GUTIERREZ, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable LUIS GUTIERREZ, Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 5, 2003.

Hon. DENNIS J. HASTERT,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a civil subpoena for documents issued by the Circuit Court for Cook County, Illinois.

After consulting with the Office of General Counsel, I will make the determinations required by Rule VIII.

Sincerely,

LUIS V. GUTIERREZ,
Member of Congress.

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE ACT OF 2003—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 108-37)

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, the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Resources, and the Committee on Government Reform and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit a legislative proposal to establish the Millennium Challenge Account and the Millennium Challenge Corporation. Also transmitted is a section-by-section analysis.

The Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) represents a new approach to providing and delivering development assistance. This new compact for development breaks with the past by tying increased assistance to performance and creating new accountability for all nations. This proposal implements my commitment to increase current levels of core development assistance by 50 percent over the next 3 years, thus providing an annual increase of \$5 billion by fiscal year 2006. To be eligible for this new assistance, countries must demonstrate commitment to three standards—ruling justly, investing in their people, and encouraging economic freedom. Given this commitment, and the link between financial accountability and development success, special attention will be given to fighting corruption.

The goal of the Millennium Challenge Account initiative is to reduce poverty by significantly increasing economic growth in recipient countries through a variety of targeted investments. The MCA will be administered by a new, small Government corporation, called the Millennium Challenge Corporation, designed to support innovative strategies and to ensure accountability for measurable results. The Corporation will be supervised by a Board of Directors chaired by the Secretary of State and composed of other Cabinet-level officials. The Corporation will be led by a Chief Executive Officer appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This proposal provides the Corporation with flexible authorities to optimize program implementation, contracting, and personnel selection while pursuing innovative strategies.

The Millennium Challenge Account initiative recognizes the need for country ownership, financial oversight, and accountability for results to ensure effective assistance. We cannot accept permanent poverty in a world of progress. The MCA will provide people in developing nations the tools they need to seize the opportunities of the global economy. I urge the prompt and favorable consideration of this legislation.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, February 5, 2003.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE KINGDOM OF NORWAY ON SOCIAL SECURITY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 108-38)

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 United States of America and the Kingdom of Norway on Social Security, with a related administrative agreement, both signed at Oslo on November 30, 2001. This revised Agreement is intended to modify certain provisions of the original United States and Norwegian Agreement, which was signed in Washington on January 13, 1983, and, upon its entry into force, will replace the 1983 Agreement.

The revised United States-Norwegian Agreement is similar in objective to the other social security agreements already in force with Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Korea, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, 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 revised United States-Norwegian Agreement contains all provisions mandated by section 233 and other provisions, which 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, along with a paragraph-by-paragraph explanation of the provisions of the principal agreement and the administrative 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 United States 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-Norwegian Social Security Agreement and related documents.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, February 5, 2003.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 35 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1803

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE) at 6 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.

MAKING IN ORDER AT ANY TIME CONSIDERATION OF H.J. RES. 18, FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2003

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it shall be in order at any time, without intervention of any point of order, to consider in the House the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 18) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2003, and for other purposes; the joint resolution shall be considered as read for amendment; the joint resolution shall be debatable for one hour, equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations; and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

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

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.J. Res. 18, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2003

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the previous order of the House, I call up the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 18) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2003, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The text of H.J. Res. 18 is as follows:

H.J. RES. 18

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Public Law 107-229 is further amended by striking the date specified in section 107(c) and inserting in lieu thereof "February 20, 2003".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the previous order of today, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG).