

do so. Forget the fact that 20 out of 32 districts of our congressional districts were carried by the Republican ticket. Mr. DELAY said, "I am majority leader. I want more seats."

Fact number five: the Speaker of the Texas House, now Mr. Tom Craddick, has violated the fundamental right, in my opinion, of Texas Republicans, Democrats, independents, and all of our citizens to have an effective voice in determining the future of their communities, their congressional districts.

Why do I say that? Well, to begin with, the only sham hearings that they had basically began at 9 p.m. one night, on a Friday night a couple of weeks ago, went through the night, until 6:30 a.m. the next morning. The fact was that during that time at the Texas capital many of the doors were shut. So in the dark of night, behind locked doors in the Texas capital, we had the hearing to give the people of Texas a voice on what their map should be. And the fact is the maps the Republican leadership laid out at that time in Austin were not even the maps that were seriously being considered to pass through the Texas legislature into law just a few weeks later.

That brings us up to Mother's Day. Last Sunday, when most Texas families, myself included, were honoring our mothers and spending time with our families, that was not the agenda of Mr. DELAY, Mr. Craddick and their forces. They had a different agenda on Mother's Day. They were finishing the final touches of a map that no one in Texas had seen: no mayors, no city council members, no State legislators, perhaps with an exception of one or two Republicans, and no business leaders. No one had seen this map.

That map showed up for the first time on Mother's Day afternoon, this past Sunday, on the Texas legislative Web site. And guess what Mr. DELAY and Mr. Craddick's plan was? It was a slick one. I give them credit for that. It was to force that map through the Texas House of Representatives starting at 10 a.m. the next morning, this past Monday morning, the day after Mother's Day.

Thank goodness for those 51 legislators who stood up and stopped the Texas Mother's Day massacre plan. They stood up for the voice of all Texans, and I salute them.

"COLUMBIA" SHUTTLE DEBRIS COLLECTION EFFORT

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

Mr. TURNER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Joint Resolution 222, commending those individuals who contributed to the debris collection effort following the Space Shuttle *Columbia* accident.

Mr. Speaker, on February 1 of 2003 the peaceful skies over my district in east Texas were shaken by the last mo-

ments of the fateful mission of the Space Shuttle *Columbia*. The people of east Texas looked up and saw a shower fall from the heavens on a clear blue sky morning. Once again we had lost our sons and daughters on the new frontiers of space. The entire Nation grieved the loss of seven brave astronauts: Commander Rick Husband, Pilot William McCool, Specialists Mike Anderson, Kalpana Chawla, David Brown, Laurel Clark, and Ilan Ramon.

In east Texas, mourning our loss also came with a mission, a heartfelt commitment to recover the debris of the shuttle and the remains of her crew. The volunteer firefighters, police and sheriffs offices acted with speed and professionalism to secure the areas where the fallen craft had come to rest.

As the enormity of the task unfolded, men and women in east Texas volunteered to watch over the remains of the *Columbia*, knowing that the safety of future shuttle missions depended on gathering evidence to determine the cause of this tragedy. Thousands of volunteers worked in canteens manned by the Salvation Army, local churches, and charities supplying the workers with food and drink donated by local businesses.

Across the Nation, and especially in east Texas, compassionate citizens offered prayers and support and held memorial services and vigils. During the 3 months following February 1, over 14,800 personnel from 133 Federal, State, and local agencies, and thousands of ordinary citizens volunteered, spending countless hours searching over 500,000 acres and recovering over 65,000 pieces of the shuttle.

Two men, Charles Krenek of Lufkin, Texas, and Jules F. "Buzz" Mier, Jr. of Arizona, lost their lives when their recovery helicopter crashed in the forest of San Augustine County. Their names may not be recorded in the history books along with the astronauts, but their service to our country must not be forgotten.

I am proud of our east Texans who worked day and night in the recovery effort. Their commitment and dedication to carrying out their task with the dignity and respect the astronauts and their families deserved was an inspiration to all Americans.

In the wake of the tragedy, east Texans responded with the best our Nation has to offer; and I know our entire country, as well as the families of those so closely affected by this tragedy, join us today in expressing our gratitude and appreciation to the thousands who joined in the recovery of the *Columbia*. A grateful Nation will always remember.

TEXAS LEGISLATURE

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

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I know my colleague and good friend,

the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BARTON), was here a few minutes earlier. I was hoping to have a good exchange on either his time or my time on the issue of redistricting.

I know a lot of people nationwide, maybe even in Texas, wonder why it is such a big issue. I guess to start with this is the first time in 50 years that we know of, in at least 50 years, that there has been a reopening of redistricting based simply on partisan purposes after the census has come out. Typically, in my experience in the Texas legislature, in 1981 as a State legislator and in 1991 as a State Senator, we did not want restricting bills on the floor of the Senate or the House because it was so divisive. But again, here in 2003, we are getting ready to do it again in Texas.

This is setting a standard not only for Texas but for the Nation that I think we should take a step back and look at. I think it is wrong. Again, whether it is Democrats or Republicans doing it, I think it is wrong. It just happens that in Texas it is the Republicans that are reopening this in 2003. We could see the same things happening in States that are controlled by Democrats. I do not think it is good public policy.

The problem we have, particularly with what has happened in the State capital, is that there were no public hearings outside our State capital. In 1981 and 1991 in Texas we had redistricting hearings all over the State. I participated in them, particularly in 1991 as a State Senator because I was on the subcommittee of the committee of the whole of the State Senate to hear that testimony outside of the State capital; to hear from people in the neighborhoods who could not go to Austin. That helped to draw a plan, which I think has caused the problem with the one they are considering now and why we are seeing 53 members of the Texas House leave the State to break the quorum.

This plan divides communities, it divides an urban area in Harris County, City of Houston, and it spreads it almost throughout the State. It runs the district from Houston to Austin and Houston to east Texas, from Houston to Beaumont, Port Arthur. And maybe if they would have had these public hearings, they would have realized that you do not split those communities.

But I am here in support of those 50-plus Democratic members of the Texas House who I consider Texas heroes who have put their political lives on the line to ensure that the rights of all Texans remain intact. I want to personally thank the State representatives in my area, Rick Noriega, Jessica Farrar, Joe Moreno, Senfronia Thompson, and Kevin Bailey, along with many other State representatives, Pete Gallego from west Texas, Richard Raymond from south Texas, and too many that we cannot name here in 5 minutes.

Let me talk a little about the tradition of breaking a quorum in a legislative body. In Congress it is something

we do not do because our quorum requirements are a majority. But in State legislatures, particularly in Texas, it has been almost a tradition. In 1979, the State Senate broke the quorum because of an election bill that was being considered. In 1981, when I was a House member, we tried to break the quorum after midnight on a Saturday night on a congressional redistricting bill. We were not nearly as organized as these folks because we only slowed it down for about 3 hours and members of the Statehouse were found in closets and air vents and everything else in the State capital.

But breaking the quorum is not a new legislative tool. In fact, Abraham Lincoln participated in an attempt to break quorums in 1840 during one of his terms in Illinois' House of Representatives.

□ 1800

On one of those days, Democrats wanted a quorum, the Whigs at that time, the predecessors to our Republicans, did not, so the Democrats locked the doors to the House to keep the Members inside the Chamber. Lincoln and two of his fellow Whigs jumped out the window to avoid being locked inside, but their efforts failed, mainly for procedures, because it seemed they had already voted for a motion to adjourn, and in doing so they helped make that quorum which they were trying to break in their hasty departure. Even a former President and a Republican President tried to break a quorum in 1840, so that is a history.

These Members of the Texas Legislature, like I said, who are doing this have a tradition in Texas of using every legislative vehicle for their issues and their concerns. Obviously this redistricting map is the most god-awful-looking map I have ever seen, and, again, having been involved for many years as a State legislator.

In a letter to the Texas House Speaker Tom Craddick, these legislators who are currently living very high in a Holiday Inn and eating at Denny's in Oklahoma said, "We love the house and take seriously our responsibility to serve our constituents and protect their best interests in the legislature. Our actions fall entirely within house rules. While disappointed that we were forced to break a quorum, our decision was driven by our solemn duty to fight for and protect the rights and interests of those who we were elected to serve in the legislature."

TEXAS REDISTRICTING

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

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I had prepared a little bit different remarks, but after listening to the last few speakers, particularly our good friend

the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BARTON), who spoke earlier about the shape of some of the districts and some of what happened with the development of this redistricting plan in Texas, I thought it might be appropriate to show some of the comparisons.

I also listened a few minutes ago to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TURNER) talk about those wonderful people who spent so much time searching for the remains of the Columbia after its dissolution on its return from space. What a magnificent bunch of people who spent so much of their time and effort trying to pick up the pieces to that spacecraft and to find the heroes who died in that craft.

It is interesting that some of what has transpired with this redistricting can be directly affected to my work that I have put forth in behalf of the Johnson Space Center and the magnificent people who live in that Clearlake area of southeast Houston and north Galveston County. Those are areas that, through this redistricting plan, all the work that I have done in working on the Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics could very easily be moved away from the Ninth Congressional District, a part of an area that has been represented continuously for over three decades. The community of interest there could very likely be dissolved because of this.

We have talked about gerrymandering. We have talked about the creation of congressional districts that split communities, that literally take away communities of influence, centers of influence, that communities have been together for a very, very long time.

What it does do as an example in my home county of Jefferson in southeast Texas where recently we had a redistricting for the State senate, Jefferson County was split into two different parts for the first time in the history of that county, since 1835. What it does do is to take a part of the southern part of Jefferson County and connect it to a much larger population area in basically the city of Houston. It takes the northern part of that county and brings it over into another part of the city of Houston.

The city of Houston is wonderful, and I represent part of it, but so is the city of Beaumont. What happens is that the people who live in Houston now can control the future of the city of Beaumont, because a large number of people in one part of that district will determine who the Representative will be, Democrat or Republican, and consequently a center that is completely different, a center of influence around Beaumont or Port Arthur, Texas, becomes watered down, and it does not matter whether they are represented by a Democrat or a Republican, they are going to not be able to express their interests in the same way, and they certainly will not be able to elect a Representative of either party that is going to be controlled by the larger area of population.

The current districts of Texas look like this. This was a map that was drawn and approved by a Federal district court in Texas, made up of two Democrats and one Republican. The districts are reasonably compact. The Ninth Congressional District is one that also is reasonably compact, including all of Jefferson County, Chambers County, Galveston County and a part of Harris County over here where the Johnson Space Center is. We will see, potentially see, hopefully we will not see, but under this plan the State of Texas is proposing to change that district to look like this, where it splits this county, it splits this county, Chambers, and moves into Harris County in a very convoluted, gerrymandered area.

The interesting thing about this particular map is that the center of influence changes away from all of this area, because over 400,000 people live in this squiggly little part of inner-city Houston over here, connected and controlling the interests of the people who live in this much larger area. That is not fair. That is not fair to the citizens who have a specific interest different than the interests of those folks over there.

We will talk more about this. I hope that my colleagues and my friends across the country will also be looking at how this is developing and why it is unfair to the citizens, not to the elected officials.

IN SUPPORT OF TEXAS REPRESENTATIVES

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

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, once again I rise today to salute the 53 Texas State House representatives who have taken a courageous stand to preserve justice and democracy in Texas. As those courageous representatives said in a written statement, "We are taking a stand for fair play for all Texans. We refuse to participate in an inherently unfair process that slams the door of opportunity in the face of Texas voters."

TOM DELAY's arguments for redistricting Texas all over again cannot hide the real partisan power grab at work here or the unfair process he has engineered that short-circuits the ability of Texas voters to express their views. First, DELAY argued that the U.S. Constitution requires the State legislature to replace the court-ordered district lines with its own redistricting plan in time for the 2004 election. But the Texas State attorney general concluded that the legislature has no constitutional or legal obligation to redraw congressional districts. He decided that DELAY was flat wrong in his argument that the current district lines are only temporary and that the legislature has a mandated responsibility to redraw them in time for the next election.