

McCarthy (CA)	Pomeroy	Smith (NJ)
McCarthy (NY)	Porter	Smith (WA)
McCaul (TX)	Price (NC)	Snyder
McCollum (MN)	Rahall	Solis
McCotter	Rangel	Space
McDermott	Rehberg	Spratt
McGovern	Reichert	Stark
McHugh	Renzi	Stupak
McIntyre	Reyes	Sutton
McNerney	Rodriguez	Tanner
McNulty	Rogers (AL)	Tauscher
Meehan	Rogers (MI)	Thompson (CA)
Meek (FL)	Rohrabacher	Thompson (MS)
Meeks (NY)	Ros-Lehtinen	Tierney
Melancon	Ross	Towns
Michaud	Rothman	Udall (CO)
Miller (FL)	Roybal-Allard	Udall (NM)
Miller (NC)	Rush	Van Hollen
Miller, George	Ryan (OH)	Velázquez
Mitchell	Ryan (WI)	Visclosky
Mollohan	Salazar	Walden (OR)
Moore (KS)	Sánchez, Linda	Walz (MN)
Moore (WI)	T.	Wasserman
Moran (KS)	Sanchez, Loretta	Schultz
Moran (VA)	Sarbanes	Waters
Murphy (CT)	Saxton	Watson
Murphy, Patrick	Schakowsky	Watt
Murphy, Tim	Schiff	Waxman
Murtha	Schwartz	Weiner
Nadler	Scott (GA)	Welch (VT)
Napolitano	Scott (VA)	Weldon (FL)
Neal (MA)	Sensenbrenner	Weller
Oberstar	Serrano	Wexler
Obey	Sestak	Wilson (NM)
Olver	Shays	Wilson (OH)
Ortiz	Shea-Porter	Wilson (SC)
Pallone	Sherman	Woolsey
Pascrell	Shimkus	Wu
Pastor	Shuler	Wynn
Payne	Simpson	Yarmuth
Perlmutter	Sires	Young (AK)
Peterson (MN)	Skelton	
Petri	Slaughter	

NAYS—133

Aderholt	Flake	Neugebauer
Akin	Fortenberry	Nunes
Alexander	Fossella	Paul
Altmire	Fox	Pearce
Bachmann	Franks (AZ)	Pence
Baker	Garrett (NJ)	Peterson (PA)
Barrett (SC)	Goode	Pickering
Bartlett (MD)	Goodlatte	Pitts
Barton (TX)	Graves	Platts
Biggart	Hall (TX)	Poe
Billray	Hastert	Price (GA)
Bishop (UT)	Hastings (WA)	Pryce (OH)
Blackburn	Heller	Putnam
Blunt	Hensarling	Radanovich
Boehner	Herger	Ramstad
Bonner	Hobson	Regula
Bono	Hoekstra	Reynolds
Boustany	Hunter	Rogers (KY)
Brady (TX)	Inglis (SC)	Roskam
Brown-Waite,	Jindal	Royce
Ginny	Johnson (IL)	Sali
Buchanan	Johnson, Sam	Schmidt
Calvert	Jordan	Sessions
Camp (MI)	Keller	Shadegg
Campbell (CA)	King (IA)	Shuster
Cannon	Kingston	Smith (NE)
Cantor	Kirk	Smith (TX)
Carter	Knollenberg	Stearns
Castle	Kuhl (NY)	Sullivan
Chabot	Lamborn	Tancredo
Coble	Latham	Taylor
Culberson	LaTourette	Terry
Davis (KY)	Lewis (CA)	Thornberry
Davis, David	Lewis (KY)	Tiberi
Davis, Jo Ann	Linder	Turner
Davis, Tom	Mack	Upton
Deal (GA)	Marchant	Walberg
Diaz-Balart, M.	McCrery	Walsh (NY)
Doolittle	McHenry	Wamp
Drake	McKeon	Westmoreland
Duncan	Mica	Whitfield
Emerson	Miller (MI)	Wicker
Everett	Miller, Gary	Wolf
Fallin	Musgrave	Young (FL)
Feeney	Myrick	

NOT VOTING—11

Bean	Hulshof	Souder
Brown, Corrine	Johnson, E. B.	Tiahrt
Doyle	McMorris	
Engel	Rodgers	
Fattah	Ruppersberger	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are advised that there are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1616

Messrs. ALTMIRE, GRAVES, and JOHNSON of Illinois changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. ELLISON changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON S. CON. RES. 21, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees: Mr. SPRATT, Ms. DELAURO, Messrs. EDWARDS, RYAN of Wisconsin, and BARRETT of South Carolina.

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN EN-GROSSMENT OF H.R. 1294, THOMASINA E. JORDAN INDIAN TRIBES OF VIRGINIA FEDERAL RECOGNITION ACT OF 2007

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be authorized to make technical corrections in the engrossment of H.R. 1294, including corrections in spelling, punctuation, section numbering and cross-referencing, the table of contents, and the insertion of appropriate headings.

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken tomorrow.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON H.R. 1873, SMALL BUSINESS FAIRNESS IN CONTRACTING ACT

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Oversight and Government

Reform be permitted to file a supplemental report on the bill (H.R. 1873) to reauthorize the programs and activities of the Small Business Administration relating to procurement, and for other purposes. The supplemental report contains the estimate on the bill prepared by the Congressional Budget Office.

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

There was no objection.

COMMEMORATING THE 400TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JAMESTOWN SETTLEMENT

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 117) commemorating the 400th Anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 117

Whereas the founding of the colony at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607, the first permanent English colony in America, and the capital of Virginia for 92 years, has major significance in the history of the United States;

Whereas the Jamestown Settlement owed its survival in large measure to the compassion and aid of the Native people in its vicinity;

Whereas Native Virginia people substantially aided the Jamestown colonists with food and supplies at times that were crucial to their survival;

Whereas the Native people served as guides to geography and natural resources, crucial assistance in the Virginia colonists' exploration of the Chesapeake Region;

Whereas the Jamestown Settlement brought people from throughout the Atlantic Basin together to form a society that drew upon the strengths and characteristics of English, European, African, and Native American cultures;

Whereas the economic, political, religious, and social institutions that developed during the first 9 decades of the existence of Jamestown continue to have profound effects on the United States, particularly in English common law and language, cross cultural relationships, manufacturing, and economic structure and status;

Whereas the National Park Service, the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, and the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation of the Commonwealth of Virginia collectively own and operate significant resources related to the early history of Jamestown;

Whereas, in 2000, Congress established the Jamestown 400th Commemoration Commission to ensure a suitable national observance of the Jamestown 2007 anniversary, and Congress commends the Commission's hard work and dedication;

Whereas Congress reminds all Americans of the importance of their country's history and founding at Jamestown; and

Whereas the 2007 observance of the founding of Jamestown commemorates the 400th anniversary of the first permanent English colony in America: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress commemorates the 400th Anniversary of the founding of the colony Jamestown in 1607 and urges

all Americans to honor this seminal event in our Nation's history.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I am pleased to join my colleague in the consideration of H. Con. Res. 117, a bill that commemorates the 400th anniversary of the founding of the Jamestown settlement.

H. Con. Res. 117, which has 77 cosponsors, was introduced by Representative JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia on April 18, 2007. H. Con. Res. 117 was reported from the Oversight Committee on May 1, 2007, by a voice vote.

On May 14, 1607, Indians of the Powhatan tribe of Virginia saw three English sailing ships approaching their land. The 214 people on board of the *Susan Constant*, the *Discovery*, and the *Godspeed* had departed from London 5 months earlier. They would establish on the banks of the James River what would become America's first English settlement in the new world.

While disease, famine, and continuing attacks from neighboring Indians took a tremendous toll on the settlers, only 60 of the original settlers survived just 2 years after arriving in America. England sent another three ships that arrived with supplies and new settlers to help stabilize the colony.

Jamestown survived because the colonists worked together to cultivate the swamp-like land of the Virginia island and made it suitable for the growing of tobacco. By 1620 Jamestown had shipped almost 50,000 pounds of tobacco to England. Fifty years later Virginia and Maryland would ship 15 million pounds. Jamestown depended upon its agricultural products and trade to flourish as a new colony in America.

Last Friday, on May 4, Queen Elizabeth II visited a tourist village at Jamestown to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the founding of America's first English settlement. The Queen's last visit to Jamestown was 50 years ago. Jamestown represented a government that reflected many of our Nation's democratic ideals and institutions, including the rule of law and free enterprise.

Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleague for seeking to commemorate

the 400th anniversary of Jamestown and urge swift passage of this resolution.

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to my distinguished colleague from the State of Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS).

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 117, a resolution that I have introduced to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the settlement at Jamestown. I want to thank my colleague TOM DAVIS for his work on this resolution and also the entire Virginia delegation for their support.

I feel very honored to represent the First District of Virginia, what I like to call America's First District.

As we all know, in 1607 the first permanent English colony in North America was founded in Jamestown, Virginia. As we look back on this historic time 400 years later, it is obvious that the journey that began with the settlement of Jamestown has truly changed the world. Representative government in America began at Jamestown and many of our Nation's democratic ideals and institutions, including the rule of law, free enterprise, and cultural diversity, trace their roots to that beginning. It was not a perfect beginning, but nonetheless it was the start of an experiment that changed the course of history.

I would be remiss if I did not mention the Native Americans' contributions to the early beginnings of this Nation. The Jamestown settlement owed its survival in large measure to the compassion and aid of the Virginia Indians. They provided the colonists with food and supplies at times that were crucial to their survival, and they served as guides to geography and natural resources, including the colonists' exploration of the Chesapeake Bay region. It is a fact that the settlement would not have survived without the Virginia Indians, and we owe them an enormous debt of gratitude.

As Americans, we are so blessed with the freedoms that we enjoy and with the truth for which our country stands. Many of these ideals can be traced back to Jamestown, Virginia. And I urge my colleagues to vote for H. Con. Res. 117 to commemorate the events that took place 400 years ago.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Virginia, Representative BOBBY SCOTT.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 117, a resolution commemorating the 400th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown, Virginia, introduced by my distinguished colleague from Virginia's, and America's, First Congressional District (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS).

This is truly an exciting time for the Commonwealth of Virginia and our Nation as we commemorate the 400th an-

niversary of the founding of Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement in North America and the cornerstone of our Republic. I have been honored to be one of the representatives of the most historic region in America, and all of the members of the Virginia delegation have worked hard to ensure that Federal funds and services have been readily available to prepare for this historic occasion beginning back in 2000 with the establishment of the Federal Jamestown 400th Commemoration Commission. And I would like to specifically acknowledge the hard work of Congresswoman JO ANN DAVIS and her staff for their tireless efforts on behalf of Jamestown's 400th anniversary.

Mr. Speaker, the spotlight of the world is now shining on the Commonwealth of Virginia. The Queen of England visited our State capital in Richmond and the Jamestown settlement just last week to commemorate this historic event.

□ 1630

Hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of people from all over our Nation and from all over the world will descend on Virginia this year to celebrate our 400th anniversary.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to visit Jamestown this year and encourage them to support this concurrent resolution.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, 400 years ago, a group of entrepreneurs from the Virginia Company landed on Jamestown Island with the intent of establishing a colony to find gold and a water route to the Orient. This landing spot became the first permanent English colony in America and would eventually become the capital of Virginia for 92 years. Built on a marshy and unhealthy site, the town suffered badly at the hands of fire and disease.

The development of this great Nation clearly did not come about easily. By the end of 1607, after a particularly harsh winter, only 60 of the original 214 settlers remained alive. The colony probably would have failed completely if it had not been for the courage and determination of Captain John Smith, who contrived to get food from the Indians, proving to be crucial for their survival.

The suffering of these early settlers continued for many years. However, by 1614, John Rolfe introduced new techniques of curing the tobacco leaf which provided the first opportunity for the settlers to finally grow a crop that would sustain them for many years to come. Tobacco became the money crop for Jamestown and, ultimately, Virginia. In a short time, every farmer in Virginia was raising and exporting tobacco.

Soon thereafter, a representative assembly called the House of Burgesses was established in the colony and met once a year. Meeting in the Jamestown

Church, it was the first legislature of elected representatives in America.

Every farmer in Virginia was granted 40 acres of land, and with the income from farming tobacco, families began to sustain themselves. This community of small farmers, the great majority, 90 percent of them, not only owned but cultivated or owned land. Today, it is hard to fathom how Jamestown of Virginia survived with the suffering, malnutrition, disease and an appalling death rate. But, here we are 400 years later celebrating the quadricentennial of these brave peoples who included not only the British colonists, but the Native Americans they met upon arrival and the Africans who became indentured servants soon after.

Furthermore, this year we have the honor to celebrate the 400th anniversary with people from around the world, including Queen Elizabeth II of England.

I wholeheartedly encourage all Americans to visit this historic site. It offers an opportunity to learn how the first settlers survived and ultimately thrived as a result of their tenacity and steadfast desire to make this a place of which we can all be proud.

Seeing how many of the democratic ideals which originated in Jamestown are still being preserved 400 years later, it is only natural for us to commemorate and honor the founding of Jamestown and how it led to the establishment of our great country.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, let me just say that I would hope to be one of those millions who visit Jamestown this year to celebrate its 400th anniversary. I commend Representative JO ANN DAVIS for introducing this legislation, and I urge its passage.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 117.

Mr. Speaker, 400 hundred years ago a group of entrepreneurs from the Virginia Company landed on Jamestown Island with the intent of establishing a colony to find gold and a water route to the Orient. This landing spot became the first permanent English colony in America and later became the capital of Virginia for 92 years.

Mr. Speaker, I ask today that we take a moment to focus on the courage of those who lived there.

In a strange land, yet not the land they sought, in an unhealthy place plagued by disease, fire and the elements, they banded together to make a life.

And that life was not an easy one. By the end of 1607, after a particularly harsh winter, only 60 of the original 214 settlers remained alive. If Captain John Smith hadn't contrived to get food for the Indians, the American dream might well have died on those swampy shores.

Suffering and hard work were not strangers to the colonists. By 1614, the settlers had a cash crop—tobacco—and they worked hard to see that it sustained the colony.

To ensure order, they formed the House of Burgesses, the first representative assembly in America. Soon, every farmer in Virginia was

granted 40 acres of land on which to farm tobacco.

Still, they had little beyond that which they could get for themselves or the local Indians. It is hard today to fathom the courage of those who struggled against all to make the colony and their families a success.

Today, 400 years later, we honor not just those brave people but the native Americans they encountered and the Africans who became indentured servants soon thereafter.

I encourage all Americans to take a cue from the Queen of England and make the pilgrimage to Jamestown during this historic year.

I encourage them to observe first-hand the hardships endured, the friendships forged, the commitment to something more than survival—the courage to leave behind far more comfortable lives in England and take the chance of a lifetime.

These were the first Americans in many senses. They were the first to form a government, the first to be willing to push past tradition and comfort for adventure, for fairness, for democracy. That's why I am I proud to urge passage of H. Con. Res. 117.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 117, which commemorates the 400th anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown.

On May 14, 1607, just over 100 English settlers landed on the banks of the James River, in what is today the state of Virginia. The first permanent English settlement in North America, Jamestown weathered extreme hardship, starvation, and warfare to become the foundation upon which our Nation was built. We can recognize many of our democratic ideals in institutions developed by the Jamestown settlement. It was in this colony, in 1619, that the House of Burgesses, the first locally elected legislative body in the New World, was convened in a Jamestown church.

As a nation, we have come a long way since our early colonial days. We fought a war with each other to abolish slavery, which was introduced in Jamestown in the same year as the House of Burgesses. We gradually extended full citizenship and equal rights to African Americans. While the settlers that landed in 1607 were all male, we have in the past 400 years, incorporated women into all aspects of our Nation's political, economic, and social life. And while the early colonial settlements fought wars with their Native American neighbors, we have, in recent decades, made serious efforts toward making amends for injustices done to native tribes.

This resolution serves to remind and educate Americans about the importance of our history. It highlights that the economic, political, religious, and social institutions developed during our colonial past continue to form the backbone of our society today. Significantly, this resolution also draws attention to the crucial role the native people played in the success of the Jamestown colony, and in the formation of our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate the 400th anniversary of Jamestown, this legislation urges us to understand and engage with our history as Americans. I strongly support this resolution, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my strong support for this resolution.

Four hundred years ago in 1607, 104 English settlers took a dangerous voyage. The

voyage alone was perilous, but their future in their new land was no less daunting. These courageous voyagers landed on the shores of what is now the great Commonwealth of Virginia. They set sail on what many have considered America's founding river, the James River, and established the first permanent English settlement at Jamestown.

These brave settlers faced many hardships—sickness, war, hunger, and death. However, their faith and perseverance allowed this colony to flourish despite these seemingly insurmountable odds. These settlers established the foundation of this great Nation, and I am happy that we, in this House, are gathered here today to commemorate their sacrifice.

These early settlers were the first to celebrate what we have now come to know as the American dream. Kathryn Lange said it best in her book, "1607: A New Look At Jamestown," "Jamestown was a place where the poor might become rich through hard work, where people could govern themselves and where cultures mixed to create a new, American way of life."

This profound, new way of life, was unlike anything else in the world at the time. The Jamestown Colony planted the seeds of the ideals of life and liberty, which sprouted into this great Nation. As a nation we have held fast to the ideals that flourished in this early colony, and we still celebrate those ideals today.

Today we gather to commemorate that early settlement at Jamestown, but we do not commemorate just one colony, we commemorate the birth of a nation that sprung from that small colony.

I urge my colleagues to join me in commemorating the 400th anniversary of the Jamestown settlement, and the birth of our Nation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 117.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMENDING PUBLIC SERVANTS FOR THEIR DEDICATION AND CONTINUED SERVICE TO THE NATION

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 307) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that public servants should be commended for their dedication and continued service to the Nation during Public Service Recognition Week, May 7 through 13, 2007.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 307

Whereas Public Service Recognition Week provides an opportunity to recognize the important contributions of public servants and