

Frelinghuysen	Loeb sack	Ross
Gallegly	Lofgren, Zoe	Rothman
Garrett (NJ)	Lowey	Roybal-Allard
Gerlach	Lucas	Ruppersberger
Giffords	Lungren, Daniel	Ryan (OH)
Gillibrand	E.	Ryan (WI)
Gingrey	Lynch	Salazar
Gohmert	Mack	Sali
Gonzalez	Mahoney (FL)	Sánchez, Linda
Goode	Maloney (NY)	T.
Gordon	Markey	Sanchez, Loretta
Granger	Marshall	Sarbanes
Graves	Matheson	Scalise
Green, Al	Matsui	Schakowsky
Green, Gene	McCarthy (CA)	Schmidt
Grijalva	McCarthy (NY)	Schwartz
Hall (NY)	McCaul (TX)	Scott (GA)
Hall (TX)	McCollum (MN)	Scott (VA)
Hare	McCotter	Sensenbrenner
Harman	McCrery	Serrano
Hastings (FL)	McDermott	Sessions
Hastings (WA)	McGovern	Sestak
Hayes	McHenry	Shadegg
Heller	McHugh	Shays
Herger	McIntyre	Shea-Porter
Herseth Sandlin	McKeon	Sherman
Higgins	McNerney	Shimkus
Hill	McNulty	Shuster
Hinche y	Meek (FL)	Sires
Hinojosa	Mica	Skelton
Hirono	Michaud	Slaughter
Hobson	Miller (FL)	Smith (NE)
Hodes	Miller (MI)	Smith (NJ)
Hoekstra	Miller, Gary	Smith (WA)
Holden	Miller, George	Snyder
Holt	Mitchell	Solis
Honda	Mollohan	Space
Hooley	Moore (KS)	Speier
Hoyer	Moore (WI)	Spratt
Hunter	Moran (VA)	Stark
Inglis (SC)	Murphy (CT)	Stupak
Inlee	Murphy, Patrick	Sullivan
Israel	Murphy, Tim	Sutton
Issa	Musgrave	Tanner
Jackson (IL)	Myrick	Tauscher
Jackson-Lee	Nadler	Taylor
(TX)	Napolitano	Terry
Jefferson	Neal (MA)	Thompson (CA)
Johnson (GA)	Nunes	Thompson (MS)
Johnson, E. B.	Oberstar	Thornberry
Jones (NC)	Obey	Tiahrt
Jones (OH)	Oliver	Tiberi
Jordan	Ortiz	Tierney
Kagen	Pallone	Tsongas
Kanjorski	Pascrell	Turner
Kaptur	Pastor	Upton
Keller	Payne	Van Hollen
Kennedy	Pence	Velázquez
Kildee	Perlmutter	Visclosky
Kilpatrick	Peterson (MN)	Walberg
Kind	Petri	Walden (OR)
King (NY)	Pitts	Walsh (NY)
Kirk	Platts	Walz (MN)
Klein (FL)	Pomeroy	Wamp
Kline (MN)	Porter	Wasserman
Knollenberg	Price (GA)	Schultz
Kucinich	Price (NC)	Waters
Kuhl (NY)	Putnam	Watson
LaHood	Radanovich	Watt
Lampson	Rahall	Waxman
Langevin	Ramstad	Weiner
Larsen (WA)	Rangel	Welch (VT)
Larson (CT)	Regula	Westmoreland
Latham	Rehberg	Wexler
LaTourette	Reichert	Whitfield (KY)
Latta	Renzi	Wilson (NM)
Lee	Reyes	Wilson (SC)
Lewis (CA)	Richardson	Wittman (VA)
Lewis (GA)	Rodriguez	Wolf
Lewis (KY)	Rogers (AL)	Woolsey
Linder	Rogers (KY)	Wu
Lipinski	Rogers (MI)	Yarmuth
LoBiondo	Roskam	Young (AK)

NAYS—18

Campbell (CA)	Johnson, Sam	Moran (KS)
Duncan	King (IA)	Neugebauer
Flake	Kingston	Paul
Franks (AZ)	Lamborn	Royce
Goodlatte	Manzullo	Stearns
Hensarling	Marchant	Tancredo

NOT VOTING—48

Alexander	Calvert	Delahunt
Andrews	Cannon	Doahittle
Bilirakis	Carter	Ferguson
Brown (GA)	Coble	Forbes
Brown-Waite,	Conyers	Fossella
Ginny	Cubin	Gilchrest

Gutierrez	Peterson (PA)	Simpson
Hulshof	Pickering	Smith (TX)
Johnson (IL)	Poe	Souder
Levin	Pryce (OH)	Towns
McMorris	Reynolds	Udall (CO)
Rodgers	Rohrabacher	Udall (NM)
Meeks (NY)	Ros-Lehtinen	Weldon (FL)
Melancon	Rush	Weller
Miller (NC)	Saxton	Wilson (OH)
Murtha	Schiff	Young (FL)
Pearce	Shuler	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1916

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

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.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I missed three recorded votes. Had I been present, I would have voted the following way:

H.R. 3981—To authorize the Preserve America Program and Save America's Treasures Program, and for other purposes, “yea.”

H.R. 1423—To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to lease a portion of a visitor center to be constructed outside the boundary of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore in Porter County, Indiana, and for other purposes, “yea.”

H.R. 4199—To amend the Dayton Aviation Heritage Preservation Act of 1992 to add sites to the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park, and for other purposes, “yea.”

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 18, 2007, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

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

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

HONORING THE SECTION 60 MOTHERS

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

Ms. WOOLSEY. Madam Speaker, Section 60 at Arlington National Cemetery is a very special place. It holds the graves of soldiers killed in Iraq and Afghanistan. Section 60 also is the place where a group of remarkable women come together on a regular basis. They are the Section 60 mothers, the mothers of the soldiers buried in that hal- lowed ground.

The Section 60 mothers come to mourn their heroic children, and to honor their sacrifice. They also come to give each other support in their time of grief. They look to each other for comfort because the only person who can really understand a mother who has lost a child in war is another mother who has suffered the same loss.

Recently, National Public Radio broadcast two stories about the Section 60 mothers. In those stories, the Section 60 mothers talked about their children. They also described how they found each other and created a circle of support to help each other, to help each other make it through another day.

Their words are heartbreaking, yet also inspiring, because these mothers are American heroes, just like their children. I'd like to share some of their words with you today.

One mother placed flowers, balloons, and cards on her son's tombstone because it was his birthday. She said, “These are our babies. When they have a birthday, this is what you do for them, and this is what we still do for them.”

Another Section 60 mother, whose son died 2 years ago, said, “This is my son, and I just cannot believe that he's gone. I don't want him to ever be forgotten. It's just in the last couple of months in fact that I have been able to say, ‘My son's death,’ and even that sends a chill through me.”

Another mother described the impact of her son's death on her family. She said, “I look at my surviving children, and it's such heartache for me because they're in so much pain, and I can't do anything about it except just love them. I can't take their pain away. It's excruciating.” This mother's son was killed on May 8, 2005. It was Mother's Day.

Another grieving mother said, “Our job is to protect our kids, and we would do anything to do that. I feel like I should have just jumped across the ocean and known that he was in trouble. It's irrational, but it's a mom.”

A mother whose marine son was killed in Iraq in 2005 talked about how the mothers are supporting each other. She said, “We talk and we cry about the heartache. Our friendship has just been so incredible and different than any other friendship that I have ever known because our sons are side by side in that same soil.”

Another mother whose son was killed in Iraq in 2005 said, “When we go to Arlington, sometimes we are holding the crying mother. And sometimes we are the crying mother. You never cry alone at Arlington. It's a refuge for me. You cannot be strong all the time.”

Another mother described the first time she saw another mother in Section 60. She said, “She was just crying and saying, ‘Our beautiful boys.’ We just started walking toward each other and we were crying so hard.”

A cousin of one of the soldiers told this story about her fallen hero. “He

always wore a St. Christopher's medal around his neck. When he died, they couldn't find it. But on the day of the funeral, the colonel came up to my aunt and said that they had found the St. Christopher's medal. When his body was thrown back by the blast, the St. Christopher's and his dog tags were in the hole that the bomb was in."

Finally, one of the new mothers asked another mother if the pain of losing a child in war ever goes away. This mother had to say, "No."

Madam Speaker, we owe the Section 60 mothers our deepest respect and gratitude. They remind us that the war isn't something that takes place thousands of miles away. The wars in Iraq and Afghanistan are happening to our mothers and families right here in our own communities in America every single day.

So let us resolve to go to war only as a very last resort. Every possible alternative to war should always be completely exhausted before we send our great men and women into battle. That is the least we can do for them and the mothers they leave behind.

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

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

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO HONOR FALLEN HEROES

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

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, in May of this year I introduced H. Res. 1183, a resolution calling for the House to observe a moment of silence on the first legislative day of each month for those killed or wounded in the United States engagements in Iraq and Afghanistan. I am very grateful that last month the Speaker of the House initiated this moment of silence to honor America's fallen heroes. It is my understanding that the Speaker will continue this monthly observance during votes tomorrow.

I again thank Speaker PELOSI for making this tribute a part of the regular order of the House. This moment of silence will serve as a solemn reminder of the more than 4,000 killed and more than 30,000 wounded in Iraq and Afghanistan, and a thank-you from a grateful Nation. During the month of June, 56 United States servicemen were killed; 27 in Afghanistan and 29 in Iraq.

Madam Speaker, I am sure every American shares my heart, which is heavy for the sacrifice of these fallen heroes. We are grateful to all of our men and women in uniform for their

courage and for their selfless commitment to duty.

Again, I want to thank Speaker PELOSI and her staff for continuing to make this remembrance a reality for those who have sacrificed for our Nation and for their families. We, the House of Representatives, the People's House, should never forget those who have given their life for this great Nation.

May God continue to bless our men and women in uniform, and may God continue to bless the families of our men and women in uniform. And I ask God to continue to bless America.

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

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

□ 1930

LEGISLATION TO REPEAL SECTION 14(b) OF THE TAFT-HARTLEY ACT

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

Mr. SHERMAN. Madam Speaker, in about a week, I will introduce legislation to repeal the infamous section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act and to rid this country once and for all of the so-called Right To Work statutes in 21 or 22 of our States.

Now, section 14(b) of the 1947 Taft-Hartley Act allows States to pass the so-called Right To Work laws, which strip unions of the right to charge fees even when they negotiate the contract that the employee works under.

Section 14(b) has been controversial from its inception. It was vetoed by President Truman. It became law only overriding that veto. What we have now is a network of different labor laws in different States that pits the workers in one State against another, that pits businesses in one State against another, that creates an unlevel playing field for businesses in one State as opposed to businesses in another State.

So-called Right to Work is union busting. It is that simple. Right to Work strips unions of their ability to require payment for the contract negotiation that they do. It is designed to encourage free riders and to weaken and destroy unions.

Every worker benefits from the union contract, but under so-called Right to Work laws, some pay absolutely nothing to the union that negotiates that contract. That encourages others to choose to pay nothing, and eventually the union unravels. That is exactly what has happened in the 22 so-called right-to-work States.

Now, Right to Work States have significantly lower unionization rates than do other States. The unionization

rate in my State of California is 18 percent; in New York, 26 percent; in Washington State, 21 percent; in Wisconsin, 16 percent; in New Jersey and Michigan, 21 percent. None of those States have so-called Right to Work statutes. In contrast, such right-to-work States such as Texas, Arkansas, Utah and Georgia, have only 6 percent unionization rates, and North Carolina, with its Right to Work laws, has an only 4 percent unionization rate.

Now, it can be alleged that those who are in right-to-work States don't need unions. They enjoy great pay and great working conditions. Well, let's look at the facts. The average worker in a so-called Right to Work State makes \$5,333 less per year than a worker in a free bargaining State. That is a comparison of \$35,500 on the one hand, with \$30,167 on the other. Some 21 percent more people lack health insurance in Right to Work States as compared with free bargaining States. And as for workplace and safety, workplace deaths are 51 percent higher in States with so-called Right to Work laws.

It is time that we repeal section 14(b). It is time that we let unions organize and time that we allow workers who want to have a union, to enjoy that right.

I serve as the Chair of the subcommittee of Foreign Affairs Committee with jurisdiction over trade issues, including the International Labor Organization. The ILO is the official international organization affiliated with the United Nations that sets labor standards. It is clear that our Right to Work laws violate international labor standards. The National Organization of Manufacturers acknowledged this just a few days ago when they pointed out that while Right to Work laws probably violate the ILO core conventions, we as a country have not ratified those core conventions. So a country that should be in the forefront of the world, in the forefront of human rights, civil rights and labor rights, has in 22 of its States laws that violate the ILO core convention.

It is time for America to stand in the forefront of human rights, civil rights and labor rights. It is time to end so-called Right to Work.

I urge my colleagues to contact me if they are interested in being original cosponsors of this legislation.

SAVE OUR HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

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

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Madam Speaker, it is easy to be in Washington, DC, making bold predictions and promises and then ignore the realities right in front of our noses. Congress' failure to meet the July 1 deadline to prevent the scheduled fee reductions for Medicare providers is shameful and our failure to act has real consequences.