raised this issue and have also sought the release of these men.

Mr. Speaker, we as the United States Congress and as an American people need to let all humanitarian workers around the world know that we will fight for them if they ever get unjustly imprisoned. We will let Yugoslavia know by the House's action that we demand the immediate release of these three international humanitarian workers under the employ of CARE, one of the world's largest international relief and development organizations.

I urge my colleagues to support House Concurrent Resolution 144.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, on March 31, 1999, Serbian authorities detained Mr. Steve Pratt, Mr. Peter Wallace, of Australia, and Mr. Branko Jelen, of Serbia who were carrying out their duties as employees of CARE/Australia. These men, who were endeavoring to provide humanitarian assistance to victims of Serbian aggression in Kosovo, were subsequently charged with espionage and are now being unjustly held as prisoners in Serbia.

The detention of these individuals strikes at the very heart of the ability of humanitarian and aid organizations such as CARE to operate in conflicts such as the one in Kosovo. It is noteworthy that the actual charges they were convicted of concerned only the passing of situation reports on the conditions in Kosovo to their headquarters in order for CARE to be able to determine the needs of the population it was attempting to assist and the conditions under which its employees were working in Kosovo.

For the Serb authorities to construe these actions as hostile makes a mockery of the terms of their agreement that permitted CARE to operate in Serbia in the first place. Indeed, one day prior to the detention of its employees, CARE had received a letter from the Yugoslav authorities commending its work. The continued imprisonment of these men is an affront to the principles of the entire international community, and a threat to the ability of international and private organizations to function under the difficult circumstance that they face in numerous countries around the globe.

We would be remiss if we did not also take note of another detention of an individual engaged on a humanitarian mission in North Korea. According to accounts in the press, Ms. Karen Hahn was detained some weeks ago and has been held incommunicado by the North Korean authorities. The welfare of Ms. Hahn is also in our minds as we consider this resolution.

H. Con. Res. 144 urges the United States and the United Nations to undertake urgent and strenuous efforts to secure the release from Serbia of the three imprisoned CARE Australia.

Accordingly, I ask all members of the House to join in signaling our demand for the release of these individuals, and restoration of our confidence that organizations such as CARE can continue to operate without harassment in the difficult and often dangerous environments they face throughout the world.

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 144, which calls attention to the plight of three humanitarian workers unjustly imprisoned by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Branko Jelen, Steve Pratt and Peter Wallace were employed in Yugoslavia by CARE International, providing aid, food, and medicinal supplies to refugees in both Serbia and Kosovo. In that capacity, they did what CARE International does in all of its international humanitarian missions: provide other CARE offices in the area with progress reports. CARE International has always used these reports, because they are vital to the organization's first-hand knowledge of the progress, prospects, and dangers of their many missions. The reports are not secret and contain easily obtainable information.

After learning of these reports in late March, the government of Slobodan Milosevic detained Jelen, Pratt, and Wallace, and later accused them of engaging in espionage for the U.S. government. In a closed military court, they were found guilty of spying, and are currently serving sentences of up to 12 years in a Serbian jail.

Mr. Speaker, these three men are innocent. They were providing humanitarian aid to people who were in desperate need.

We are all familiar with CARE International and similar Non-Government Organizations, and the extraordinary humanitarian contributions they make in the fight to end despair and suffering. Today, this House must stand up for this mission. It is imperative that the U.S. lead the way in freeing these men and who are guilty of nothing more than being courageous humanitarians. I urge all of my colleagues to support this important resolution.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SALMON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 144.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONCERNING UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION ES–10/6

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 117) concerning United Nations General Assembly Resolution ES–10/6, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 117

Whereas in an Emergency Special Session, the United Nations General Assembly voted on February 9, 1999, to pass Resolution ES–10/6, Illegal Israeli Actions In Occupied East Jerusalem And The Rest Of The Occupied Palestinian Territory, to convene for the first time in 50 years the parties of the Fourth Geneva Convention for the Protection of Civilians in Time of War;

Whereas such resolution singles out Israel for unprecedented enforcement proceedings, which have never been invoked, even against governments with records of massive violations of the Fourth Geneva Convention;

Whereas such resolution unfairly places full blame for the deterioration of the Middle East Peace Process on Israel and dangerously politicizes the Fourth Geneva Convention, which was established to address humanitarian crises; and

Whereas such vote, initiated by the Arab Group at the behest of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), serves to prejudge and undercut direct negotiations, puts added and undue pressure on Israel to influence the results of those negotiations, and contravenes the written commitment that Yasser Arafat gave to then Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin that issues of permanent status would only be dealt with directly by the parties: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—

(1) commends the Department of State for the vote of the United States against United Nations General Assembly Resolution ES–10/6 affirming that the text of such resolution politicizes the Fourth Geneva Convention for the Protection of Civilians in Time of War which was primarily humanitarian in nature;

(2) urges the Department of State to continue its efforts against convening the conference, which is scheduled to be held in Geneva, Switzerland, on July 15, 1999;

(3) urges the member states of the United Nations to vigorously oppose any and all efforts to manipulate the Fourth Geneva Convention for the purpose of attacking Israel; and

(4) urges United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan and Switzerland, which serves as the depository of the Fourth Geneva Convention, to refrain from assisting in the convening of the conference.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SALMON) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ROTHMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SALMON).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. SALMON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Speaker, first I would like to commend the efforts of the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ROTHMAN). He is the author of this piece of legislation. It is very timely and very needed, and he is always there in the pinch, and we appreciate him on this side.

Mr. Speaker, our consideration of this resolution is certainly timely as it concerns the convening, under extraordinary and almost unprecedented circumstances, of the parties of the Fourth Geneva Convention for the Protection of Civilians in Times of War later this week in Geneva, Switzerland. The focus of this unusual meeting will be ''Illegal Israeli Actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the Rest of the Occupied Territory.''

From its very title, we can see that this meeting will be just another kangaroo court convened solely for the purpose of pillorying Israel whose behavior in Jerusalem and the Occupied Territory has already been predetermined to be ''illegal.''

Regrettably, by using the such important instruments as the Fourth Geneva Convention to carry on their anti-Israel campaign, the supporters of this Special Session in Geneva actually undermine the validity of the Convention and efforts to protect civilians in armed conflicts. We can be certain that little will be said of the many civilian victims of the numerous terrorist acts by Palestinian and Islamic groups hostile to Israel.

Most of us are keenly aware of the anti-Israel fervor which resonates throughout the institutions and committees of the United Nations. We cannot forget the evil that was unleashed during consideration of the ''Zionism is Racism'' resolution years ago. Clearly, the United Nations has a history of anti-Israel statements, resolutions, conferences and activities.

This troubling action taken by the United Nations General Assembly earlier this year is but the latest of a long series of United Nations activities designed to unfairly and in a highly prejudicial fashion paint Israel as an aggressive rogue state beyond the pale of international law.

The resolution before us urges states of the United Nations to oppose all efforts to attack Israel at this conference and urges U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan and Switzerland to refrain from assisting in the convening of the conference.

Mr. Speaker, regarding Switzerland's role in the conference, I would like to point out, as the repository of the Geneva Convention, Switzerland has no recourse but to honor the will of the U.N. General Assembly that has invoked this conference. As an observer state of the U.N., the Swiss were not even entitled to vote in the emergency session of the General Assembly that decided this measure.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the Members of this House to send a strong message in opposition to this ill-considered and unhelpful initiative by supporting the adoption of H. Con. Res. 117.

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

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution. I thank the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SALMON), my colleague and good friend, for his kind remarks. We have worked together on many, many issues in a bipartisan way of importance to the people of America and I think for the interests of the abused and unjustly treated around the world. And, as always, I am grateful and pleased to work with the gentleman on this issue as well.

Mr. Speaker, I introduced this resolution, H. Con. Res. 117, on May 25 of this year to address a deeply troubling development at the U.N. Sadly, the United Nations is again on the verge of reverting to its bad old ways that we thought they had dispensed with in the 1970s. I am talking about the United Nations once again using its resources and the American taxpayers' money to bash the only democracy in the Middle East and America's strongest ally in the Middle East, strongest military, economic and cultural ally, the State of Israel.

Mr. Speaker, this is at a time when, if peace is not at hand, the atmosphere for peace in the Middle East is as great as we have seen in quite a long time.

What happened? On February 9 of this year, February 9 of 1999, the United Nations General Assembly in an Emergency Special Session decided to call for the reconvening of the Fourth Geneva Convention. Now for those who do not follow the U.N. and the Geneva Convention, the Fourth Geneva Convention has not been convened for 50 years.

So what was the Emergency Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly to call for the first reconvening of the Fourth Geneva Convention in 50 years all about? Well, we know what the Geneva Convention was supposed to be about. In 1949, it was established in the aftermath of the Nazi atrocities in Europe to deal with the protection of civilians in time of war.

So what is going to happen now on July 15, a handful of days from now, unless the United States and world leaders intervene? According to the General Assembly of the United Nations who has now directed the convening of the Fourth Geneva Convention after 50 years, on July 15, the Geneva Convention is to be brought together to condemn the genocidal crime of house construction in Jerusalem by Israel. Can my colleagues believe it?

Now, when the Soviet Union invaded Czechoslovakia, when Iraq invaded Kuwait, when Vietnam invaded Cambodia, when China conquered Tibet, during the Korean war, the Vietnam war, the Persian Gulf War, the invasion of Kosovo by Serbia, all the carnage brought forth upon millions and millions of people was the Geneva Convention called for to be reconvened? No. In dozens and dozens of places over the last 50 years around this planet, millions of people have literally been tortured, enslaved and slaughtered, but the U.N. never called for the reconvening of the Geneva Convention. Only now in February of 1999 because of what they call Israel's crime of home construction in Jerusalem.

Mr. Speaker, if it was not so destructive of the truth, destructive of the meaning of the words, destructive of the mission of the U.N., destructive of the purpose of the Geneva Convention, it would be laughable. But this is no joke. Everyone voted for this resolution at the U.N. in the General Assembly except for America and Israel.

What should we do about it? In a couple of days, notwithstanding the fact that we have the totalitarian leaders of Syria and Chairman Arafat and the President of Egypt saying we have a new day, a new era of peace that is on our doorstep, and the new duly elected President of Israel, Mr. Barak, espousing such a compelling and poetic commitment to peace between Israel and its neighbors, when all the parties at issue are speaking of an atmosphere of peace, reconciliation and commitment to finding a compromise for all the peoples of the region, what does the U.N. General Assembly do? They try to destroy the purpose of the Geneva Convention, humiliate and degrade the truth, and reconvene the Fourth Geneva Convention to condemn housing construction by Israel.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud and pleased that the Committee on International Relations last week condemned this action and voted to pass H. Con. Resolution 117. I am asking my colleagues in the House of Representatives also to pass H. Con. Resolution 117 which does four things: It commends the United States State Department for opposing these efforts to politicize the Geneva Convention. It urges our State Department to continue its opposition against the U.N.'s plans to convene their anti-Israel Geneva convention, which is set to occur on July 15, a handful of days from now unless the leaders of the U.N. and other leaders in the world stop it. It also calls on member states of the United Nations to join America in opposing the politicization of the Fourth Geneva Convention. And it, lastly, urges the U.N. General Secretary, Kofi Annan, and Switzerland, the host country, to refrain from assisting in the convening of this conference.

□ 1445

Modest steps, considering what is at stake: the integrity of the U.N., the integrity of the Geneva Convention, and justice. I urge my colleagues to support House Resolution 117.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. WEINER).

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ROTHMAN) for being such an active voice on this issue and so many others.

If there was ever a bad time for a bad idea, this is probably it. The United Nations over its history has done some very great things to ensure peace and justice around the world, but it can also be rightly accused of taking every possible opportunity to throw obstacles in the way of the State of Israel and now obstacles in the way of pursuing a lasting peace in the Middle East.

To dig up the Geneva Convention as an appropriate tool for the causes of the Palestinian Movement in the United Nations now is the worst possible abuse of the Geneva Convention. Never, as the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ROTHMAN) pointed out, has it been used; and particularly now, it is an inappropriate time and an inappropriate place.

As we have spent much of the last year looking at some true atrocities in the world, never in the time of the worst atrocities of Milosevic did the United Nations stand and seek to execute the Geneva Convention. Yet now, at the beginning of a new era in Israel, when a new administration takes over and, God willing, a new road to peace in the Middle East is about to be placed, we see the United Nations begin to move forward to activate the Geneva Convention which was intended to be used to protect civilians during wartime, not to solve territorial disputes.

There are many of us who believe that the territories that the United Nations is looking at are not in dispute at all. We have to remember when the Palestinian Authority, when it entered into the Oslo Accords, took a pledge and signed in writing that they were not going to use the United Nations as a tool for their cause.

At that time, the parties that agreed to pursue a peace in the Middle East did so with an understanding that we in this Chamber have argued for a great deal of time, and that is that the parties in that part of the world have to, in their own best interest, work out the road to peace, not from the United Nations in New York, not from the Capitol here in Washington, and not from small towns throughout the United States and the world, but the parties in that part of the world.

This effort by the United Nations, which we opposed, we in the United States opposed, is contrary to that intent. This is not a time when we should belittle the Geneva Convention. This is not a time when the United Nations should once again enter into the frayed air.

I would remind my colleagues, the United Nations Security Council, this is not the first time that they have sought to take their shots at the State of Israel. This is the same Security Council that sought to equate Zionism with racism, if my colleagues recall. So it should be no surprise that there is an anti-Israel bias in the Security Council.

But for those of us who care about a lasting peace in the Middle East, care about a just peace in the Middle East that all of the parties can live with, I urge us in this Chamber to stand forthright in favor of this resolution. This is not the time, this is not the place for this anti-Israel resolution. This is also not the time or the place for the Geneva Convention to be bastardized in this way.

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume. I would just like to reiterate the position, not only of myself, but I believe most people on our side of the aisle from the Committee on International Relations, and that is that it is a highly inappropriate action which the Geneva Convention seeks to undertake at a time when we should all be working together toward the peace process in the Middle East.

These kinds of anti-Israel statements do not assist the process; they harm the process.

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

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, there are real issues of dispute in the Middle East. There are territorial futures. There are issues of security. As the gentleman from New York (Mr. WEINER) said, there is a process that has been agreed to by all the parties, the Oslo Peace Accords, by which the parties would sit down, one across the table from the other, and resolve their differences peaceably.

Our action today does not prejudice what will happen in those discussions. We wish them well. What we are doing today is saying as a Nation a few things:

Number one, that the free people of the United States of America will not tolerate the abuse of the United Nations by those nations who wish to use that forum to bash the only democracy in the Middle East, who happens to be America's number one military, economic, and cultural ally in that entire region and has been so for 50 years; and that we in America, we, the free people in the United States, will not stand by while totalitarian, dictatorial regimes represented in the U.N. at the General Assembly call for the convening of the Geneva Convention after 50 years, only to bash housing construction in Israel, and to have ignored 50 years of slaughter, torture, and torment upon millions and millions of human beings around the world by dictators and thugs; and that we, the free and strong people of the United States, will stand by our number one ally in the region, the State of Israel, even when we are outnumbered at the U.N. by those who would seek to destroy that forum as a forum for truth and justice.

So, Mr. Speaker, I again thank the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SALMON), the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), the Chairman of our committee, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON), our ranking member, for their support on this and many other issues where we have worked so well together and their support for this particular House Resolution 117. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROTHMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Speaker, I did want to make one other comment. I know that in the last several years, one of the items of great controversy in this Congress, especially, I think, since I have been here in the last 5 years has been the U.N. arrearages.

I might suggest that one of the reasons that people raised that red flag in the first place was because of issues like this, because the U.N. time and time and time again goes out and asserts itself and takes positions counter to the United States when we have been the largest financial supporter of that entity and have been for years and years and years, and many of our so-called allies, and I am not saying that about Israel because Israel votes with us, but many of our so-called allies end up spitting in our face; and these are allies that we have helped financially time and time and time again.

I just might say that significant reforms have got to happen at the U.N., and this exactly points to what we are talking about.

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I say this: I agree with the gentleman from Arizona that this puts a disturbing light on many of our efforts to have our debt to the U.N. repaid. I for one believe that it is unconscionable for us to have such a debt at the U.N. and not have it be repaid. I believe there has been progress at the U.N.

But when the member states of the U.N. and the U.N. Secretary and the General Assembly participate in this out and out Israel bashing, which is absurd, unjust, unfair by any measure, and sets a terrible precedent for the abuse of the Geneva Convention process, then we cannot ignore it.

We must let those who voted in favor of this U.N. General Assembly resolution know that we will not forget their participation in this effort. We will remember. We will not forget what they have done. It only hurts the cause of the U.N.

I may differ with the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SALMON) on the repayment of the debt, but I do agree with him that this does not make their case any better when they allow this forum to be abused in such a way.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker our consideration of this resolution is certainly timely since it concerns the convening, under extraordinary and almost unprecedented circumstances, the parties of the Fourth Geneva Convention for the Protection of Civilians in Times of War later this week in Geneva, Switzerland. The focus of this unusual meeting will be ''Illegal Israeli Actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the Rest of the Occupied Territory.'' From its very title it is obvious that this meeting will be another kangaroo court convened solely for the purpose of pillorying Israel whose behavior in Jerusalem and the Occupied Territory has already been predetermined to be ''illegal.''

Regrettably, by using such important instruments as the Fourth Geneva Convention to carry-on their anti-Israel campaign, the supporters of this Special Session in Geneva actually undermines the validity of the Convention and efforts to protect civilians in armed conflicts. We can be certain that little will be said of the many civilian victims of the numerous terrorist acts by Palestinian and Islamic groups hostile to Israel.

Most of us are keenly aware of the anti-Israel fervor which resonates throughout the institutions and committees of the United Nations. We cannot forget the evil that was unleashed during consideration of the ''Zionism is Racism'' resolution years ago. Clearly, the United Nations has a history of anti-Israel statements, resolutions, conferences and activities.

This troubling action taken by the United Nations General Assembly earlier this year is but the latest of a long series of United Nations activities designed to unfairly and in a highly prejudicial fashion paint Israel as an aggressive rogue state, beyond the pale of international law.

The resolution before us urges member states of the United Nations to oppose all efforts to attack Israel at this conference, and urges UN Secretary General Kofi Annan and Switzerland to refrain from assisting in the convening of the conference.

Regarding Switzerland's role in this conference, it should be noted that as the repository of the Geneva Conventions, Switzerland has no recourse but to honor the will of the UN General Assembly that has convoked this Conference. As an observer state of the UN the Swiss were not even entitled to vote in the Emergency Session of the General Assembly that decided this matter.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to send a strong message in opposition to this ill-considered and unhelpful initiative by fully supporting the adoption of H. Con. Res. 117.

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

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

The question was taken.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6 p.m.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6 p.m.

□ 1810

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BARTON of Texas) at 6 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business before the House is the approval of the Journal. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will now put the question on the approval of the Journal and then on each motion to suspend the rules in which further proceedings were postponed earlier today in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order: Approval of the Journal, if so ordered; House Concurrent Resolution 107, by the yeas and nays; and House Concurrent Resolution 117, by the yeas and nays.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the pending business is the question of agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal of the last day's proceedings.

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

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any other electronic vote after the first vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 329, yeas 36, answered ''present'' 2, not voting 67, as follows:

[Roll No. 277]

YEAS—329

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Archer
Bachus
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Barton
Bass
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bliley
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehner
Bonilla
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Clayton
Clement
Coble
Collins
Condit
Conyers
Cook
Cooksey
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crowley
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Eshoo
Etheridge
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fattah
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Fowler
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gilchrest
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Herger
Hill (IN)
Hill (MT)
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inslee
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kanjorski
Kelly
Kennedy
Kildee
King (NY)
Kingston
Kleczka
Klink
Knollenberg
Kuykendall
LaHood
Largent
Larson
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Metcalf
Mica
Miller (FL)
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Moore
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Ose
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pitts
Pombo
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Salmon
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Sisisky
Skeen
Skelton
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Spence
Stabenow
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stump
Sununu
Sweeney
Talent
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Tierney
Toomey
Traficant
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Velazquez
Vento
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Wexler
Whitfield
Wilson
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—36

Aderholt
Baird
Borski
Costello
DeFazio
English
Evans
Filner
Gibbons
Green (TX)
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hastings (FL)
Hefley
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Kucinich
LaFalce
LoBiondo
Miller, George
Moran (KS)
Oberstar
Pallone
Peterson (MN)
Pickett
Sabo
Schaffer
Slaughter
Stupak
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Visclosky
Weller
Wicker

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—2

Schakowsky
Tancredo

NOT VOTING—67

Armey
Baker
Baldwin
Barr
Bartlett
Bateman
Berkley
Bilbray
Bishop
Blagojevich
Boehlert
Bonior
Bono
Brady (TX)
Brown (CA)
Chenoweth
Clay
Clyburn
Coburn
Combest
Danner
DeGette
DeLay
Doolittle
Edwards
Engel
Gephardt
Gillmor
Goodling
Hulshof
Isakson
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jones (OH)
Kaptur
Kasich
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
Kolbe
Lampson
Lantos
Markey
McDermott
McIntosh
Millender-McDonald
Miller, Gary
Mollohan
Payne
Pomeroy
Pryce (OH)
Rogers
Royce
Rush
Scott
Serrano
Shows
Simpson
Spratt
Stark
Taylor (NC)
Thurman
Towns
Waters
Watt (NC)
Weldon (PA)
Weygand
Wise