

That is why I am opposed to this budget. It comes too close to the margin, too close for comfort, and leaves no room for error. I think everybody should bear that in mind, because this motion to recommit tonight at least says, let us take the tax bill and try to make it as well-contained as we can within the parameters of the budget we have here. That is the least we can do, is send our conferees to the conference committee and tell them, do a better job than either House has yet done in fitting this tax bill into a budget reality.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to instruct.

The question is on the motion to instruct offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. STARK).

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

Mr. STARK. 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 vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 198, nays 210, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 146]

YEAS—198

Abercrombie	Edwards	Larson (CT)	Radanovich	Scott	Thompson (MS)
Ackerman	Engel	Lee	Rangel	Serrano	Thurman
Allen	Eshoo	Levin	Reyes	Sherman	Tierney
Andrews	Etheridge	Lewis (GA)	Rivers	Shows	Towns
Baca	Evans	Lipinski	Rodriguez	Skelton	Turner
Baird	Farr	Lofgren	Roemer	Slaughter	Udall (CO)
Baldacci	Fattah	Lowey	Ross	Snyder	Udall (NM)
Baldwin	Filner	Lucas (KY)	Rothman	Solis	Velazquez
Barcia	Ford	Luther	Royal-Allard	Spratt	Waters
Barrett	Frank	Maloney (CT)	Rush	Stark	Watt (NC)
Bentsen	Gephhardt	Maloney (NY)	Sabo	Stenholm	Waxman
Berkley	Gonzalez	Markey	Sanchez	Strickland	Weiner
Berman	Gordon	Mascara	Sanders	Stupak	Wexler
Berry	Green (TX)	Matheson	Sandlin	Tanner	Woolsey
Bishop	Gutierrez	Matsui	Sawyer	Tauscher	Wu
Blagojevich	Hall (OH)	McCarthy (MO)	Schakowsky	Taylor (MS)	Wynn
Blumenauer	Harman	McCarthy (NY)	Schiff	Thompson (CA)	
Bonior	Hastings (FL)	McCullom			
Borski	Hill	McDermott			
Boswell	Hilliard	McGovern			
Boucher	Hinchey	McIntyre			
Boyd	Hinojosa	McKinney			
Brady (PA)	Hoefel	McNulty			
Brown (FL)	Holden	Meehan			
Brown (OH)	Holt	Meek (FL)			
Capps	Honda	Meeks (NY)			
Capuano	Hooley	Menendez			
Cardin	Hoyer	Millender-			
Carson (IN)	Inslee	McDonald			
Carson (OK)	Israel	Miller, George			
Clay	Jackson (IL)	Mink			
Clayton	Jackson-Lee	Mollohan			
Clyburn	(TX)	Moore			
Conyers	Jefferson	Moran (VA)			
Costello	John	Nadler			
Coyne	Johnson, E. B.	Napolitano			
Cramer	Jones (OH)	Neal			
Crowley	Kanjorski	Oberstar			
Cummings	Kaptur	Obe			
Davis (CA)	Kennedy (RI)	Olver			
Davis (FL)	Kildee	Ortiz			
Davis (IL)	Kilpatrick	Owens			
DeFazio	Kind (WI)	Pallone			
DeGette	Kleczka	Pascarella			
Delahunt	Kucinich	Pastor			
DeLauro	LaFalce	Payne			
Deutsch	Lampson	Pelosi			
Dingell	Langevin	Phelps			
Doggett	Lantos	Pomeroy			
Doyle	Larsen (WA)	Price (NC)			

NAYS—210

Aderholt	Granger	Peterson (MN)	Thompson (MS)
Akin	Graves	Peterson (PA)	
Armey	Green (WI)	Petri	
Bachus	Greenwood	Pickering	
Baker	Grucci	Pitts	
Ballenger	Gutknecht	Platts	
Barr	Hall (TX)	Pombo	
Bartlett	Hansen	Portman	
Barton	Hart	Pryce (OH)	
Bass	Hastings (WA)	Putnam	
Biggert	Hayes	Quinn	
Bilirakis	Hayworth	Ramstad	
Blunt	Heffley	Regula	
Boehlert	Herger	Rehberg	
Boehner	Hilleary	Reynolds	
Bonilla	Hobson	Riley	
Bono	Hoekstra	Rogers (KY)	
Brady (TX)	Horn	Rogers (MI)	
Brown (SC)	Hostettler	Rohrabacher	
Bryant	Houghton	Ros-Lehtinen	
Burr	Hulshof	Roukema	
Burton	Hunter	Royce	
Buyer	Hutchinson	Ryan (WI)	
Callahan	Hyde	Ryan (KS)	
Calvert	Isakson	Saxton	
Chabot	Camp	Schaffer	
Chabot	Cantor	Istook	
Capito	Capito	Schrock	
Castle	Calvert	Jenkins	
Chabot	Johnson (CT)	Sensenbrenner	
Chabot	Johnson (IL)	Sessions	
Chabot	Johnson, Sam	Shadegg	
Collins	Collins	Shays	
Combest	Combest	Sherwood	
Condit	Condit	Shimkus	
Cooksey	Cooksey	Shuster	
Cox	Cox	Kennedy (MN)	
Crane	Crane	Kerns	
Crenshaw	Crenshaw	King (NY)	
Cunningham	Cunningham	Kingston	
Davis, Jo Ann	Davis, Tom	Kirk	
Davis, Tom	Davis, Tom	Knollenberg	
Deal	Deal	Knolleberg	
DelaTorre	DelaTorre	Kolbe	
DeMint	DeMint	Latham	
Diaz-Balart	Diaz-Balart	LaTatham	
Doolittle	Doolittle	Leach	
Dreier	Dreier	Linder	
Duncan	Duncan	LoBiondo	
Dunn	Dunn	Lucas (OK)	
Ehlers	Ehlers	Maurizio	
Ehrlich	Ehrlich	Manzullo	
Emerson	Emerson	Miller (FL)	
English	English	Miller, Gary	
McHugh	McHugh	McCrery	
McInnis	McInnis	McCrory	
McKeon	McKeon	McHugh	
Mica	Mica	McInnis	
Miller (FL)	Miller (FL)	McHugh	
Miller, Gary	Miller, Gary	McKeon	
Morella	Morella	McLain	
Myrick	Myrick	McLain	
Nethercutt	Nethercutt	McLain	
Neyley	Neyley	McLain	
Northup	Northup	McLain	
Ose	Ose	McLain	
Otter	Otter	McLain	
Paul	Paul	McLain	
Pence	Pence	McLain	
Walsh	Walsh	McLain	
Wamp	Wamp	McLain	
Watkins	Watkins	McLain	
Watts (OK)	Watts (OK)	McLain	
Windle	Windle	McLain	
Weldon (FL)	Weldon (FL)	McLain	
Weldon (PA)	Weldon (PA)	McLain	
Young (FL)	Young (FL)	McLain	

NOT VOTING—24

Becerra	Dooley	Rahall
Bereuter	Frost	Scarborough
Cannon	Graham	Shaw
Clement	LaHood	Smith (WA)
Cubin	Largent	Visclosky
Cubin	Moakley	Whitfield
Culberson	Murtha	Wilson
Dicks	Oxley	Young (AK)

□ 2108

Messrs. GOODLATTE, WATTS of Oklahoma, ISSA, BUYER, and BALLENGER changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. HOLT changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion to instruct was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees: Messrs. THOMAS, ARMEY, and RANGEL.

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1836.

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

There was no objection.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 6(a) OF RULE XIII WITH RESPECT TO CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS

Mr. REYNOLDS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report on the resolution (H. Res. 147) waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

WELCOMING HIS HOLINESS KAREKIN II, SUPREME PATRIARCH AND CATHOLICOS OF ALL ARMENIANS, ON HIS VISIT TO UNITED STATES AND COMMEMORATING 1700TH ANNIVERSARY OF ACCEPTANCE OF CHRISTIANITY IN ARMENIA

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on International Relations be discharged from further consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 139) welcoming His Holiness Karekin II, Supreme Patriarch and Catholicos of All Armenians, on his visit to the United States and commemorating the 1700th anniversary of the acceptance of Christianity in Armenia, and I ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I will not object, I would like to make a few observations concerning this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleague, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) and others in extending a warm and sincere welcome to His Holiness, Karekin II, Supreme Patriarch and Catholicos of All Armenians.

His Holiness' visit to the United States is a monumental occasion for the American Armenian community and for Armenians everywhere. His visit marks the 1,700th anniversary of Christianity in Armenia. I want to congratulate the Armenian people on carrying this proud tradition through 17 centuries.

This important resolution shows the support and good will that the United States Congress has towards the Armenian people everywhere and here in this country.

I believe that this resolution spells out important positions of the U.S. Congress. It commends the richness of the Armenian heritage, and it celebrates the contribution of Armenian Americans to the cultural diversity of our Nation.

I want to note the strength and the perseverance of this tradition. For over 70 years, the Armenian Christian faith was suppressed in the Soviet Union, and Armenian religious leaders were imprisoned or exiled. Today, after more than 70 years of Communist rule, Armenians in Armenia have been able to return to practicing their faith.

I want to thank my colleague for introducing this resolution, and I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

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

Mr. LANTOS. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WICKER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentleman from California, for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I am also pleased to rise in favor of House Concurrent Resolution 139, which I introduced only a few days ago with strong bipartisan support.

□ 2115

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to thank the leadership for recognizing the importance of this resolution and ensuring its speedy consideration.

We welcome his Holiness Karekin II, Supreme Patriarch and Catholicos of All Armenians, on his visit to the United States. We commemorate the 1700th anniversary of Armenia's acceptance of Christianity.

The Catholicos' visits and upcoming commemoration of the United States provides the ideal opportunity for the House to bring attention to the shared values and ideals of the United States, Armenia, and the Armenian church.

The Armenian people have lived in their homeland for more than 3,000 years, creating a unique civilization rich in culture. The Christian world's links to the past are intertwined with the Armenian church.

In fact, two of Jesus' disciples, Saint Thaddeus and Saint Bartholomew in-

troduced Christianity in Armenia and were among the original founders of the Armenian Church.

In 301 AD, Saint Gregory the Illuminator brought Christianity to the entire country, leading Armenia to declare Christianity the official religion, making it the first Christian state in the world.

The Armenian Church has made great contributions often during times of strife and oppression as my friend from California (Mr. LANTOS) has pointed out, over the last 17 centuries.

Armenian Church leaders opened schools, cared for the sick and needy, and created an alphabet for Armenia and the Republic of Georgia in order to make scriptures more accessible to the people.

Armenians' devotion to God led them to create distinctive styles of manuscript illumination, architecture, sculpture, and textiles that are recognized as masterpieces of Christian art and as major contributions to world art. The Armenian Church continues to make significant contributions today through its ministry at home and its active participation in ecumenical bodies uniting Christians of all denominations throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, in the coming days, more than 100 communities around the United States will be celebrating this great anniversary with special worship and ecumenical services. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to author this resolution welcoming the Catholicos to the United States and honoring the 1700th anniversary of Christianity in Armenia.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution and affirming our strong ties and relationship with Armenia and the Armenian Church.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to welcome the world leader of the Armenian Church, Catholicos Karekin II, Supreme Patriarch and Catholicos of All Armenians, to celebrate the 1700th anniversary of Armenia's conversion to Christianity. His Holiness is a great moral and spiritual leader and it is an honor to have him as a guest in our country.

In 301 A.D., Armenia became the first Christian state in the world. At the time, Saint Gregory the Illuminator Christianized the entire country of Armenia, was consecrated the first Catholicos of Armenia, and baptized King Drtd of Armenia as a Christian. Consequently, King Drtd declared Christianity to be the official religion of Armenia.

Throughout our nation, Armenian communities will celebrate the 1700th anniversary of the coming of Christianity in Armenia with special worship and ecumenical services. On this day, we join the Armenian community, and His Holiness in celebrating the ideals and values shared by the people of the United States, the people of Armenia, and the Armenian Church in America.

It is truly a rare opportunity to have an important world religious leader such as His Holiness here with us to share his wisdom. His Holiness is accompanied by a large delegation consisting of the Supreme Council's members

and high-ranking clergy. Mr. Speaker, I'm sure you join me in wishing His Holiness Karekin II, and the delegation, the best on his first official pontifical tour of the United States.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 139

Whereas the Armenian people have lived in their homeland for more than 3,000 years and created a unique civilization;

Whereas two of Jesus Christ's own disciples, Saint Thaddeus and Saint Bartholomew, introduced Christianity in Armenia and were the original founders of the Armenian Church;

Whereas in 301 A.D., Saint Gregory the Illuminator Christianized the entire country of Armenia, was consecrated the first Catholicos of Armenia, and baptized King Drtd of Armenia as a Christian;

Whereas in 301 A.D., King Drtd declared Christianity to be the official religion of Armenia, making it the first Christian state in the world;

Whereas Armenian Church leaders opened schools, cared for the sick and needy, and created alphabets for Armenia and Georgia to make the Scriptures more accessible to the people;

Whereas Armenians' devotion to God led them to create distinctive styles of manuscript illumination, architecture, sculpture, and textiles, that are recognized as masterpieces of Christian art and as major contributions to world art;

Whereas the Armenian Church has persevered in its faith throughout the past 17 centuries in cultures that were hospitable to it and others that were hostile;

Whereas the Armenian Church actively participates in ecumenical bodies and movements, uniting Christians of all denominations world-wide;

Whereas more than 100 communities throughout the United States will celebrate the 1700th anniversary of the acceptance of Christianity in Armenia with special worship and ecumenical services;

Whereas in celebration of the 1700th anniversary, His Holiness Karekin II will visit the United States;

Whereas the 1700th anniversary is an appropriate occasion to celebrate the ideals and values shared by the people of the United States, the people of Armenia, and the Armenian Church in America;

Whereas representatives of the Christian, Jewish, and Muslim faiths, including representatives of the Armenian Church, the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, and the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., will celebrate an ecumenical prayer service on May 30, 2001, at the Catholic Basilica of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception on the occasion of the 1700th anniversary;

Whereas the Armenian Church, the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, and the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. have chosen the theme "Walking Together in the Light of Our Lord" as the message to embrace the ecumenical spirit of brotherhood on the occasion of the 1700th anniversary; and

Whereas the Armenian Church has established parishes throughout the United States and has contributed to the quality of religious life in this Nation: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) congratulates the Republic of Armenia on the occasion of the 1700th anniversary of the acceptance of Christianity in Armenia;

(2) welcomes His Holiness Karekin II, Supreme Patriarch and Catholicos of All Armenians, on his visit to the United States; and

(3) joins with the people of Armenia, the Armenian Church in America, and His Holiness Karekin II in celebrating the ideals and values they share with the people of the United States.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WICKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Con. Res. 139.

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

There was no objection.

ADDITIONAL MEASURES WITH RESPECT TO PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF ROUGH DIAMONDS FROM SIERRA LEONE—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-75)

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 and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to section 204(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(b) (IEEPA), and section 301 of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1631, I hereby report that I have exercised my statutory authority to expand the scope of an existing national emergency in response to the unusual and extraordinary threat posed to the foreign policy of the United States by the Government of Liberia's complicity in the illicit trade in diamonds from Sierra Leone by the insurgent Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone (RUF) and by the Government of Liberia's other forms of support for the RUF. I also have exercised my statutory authority to issue an Executive Order that prohibits the importation into the United States of all rough diamonds from Liberia, whether or not such diamonds originated in Liberia. These actions are mandated in part by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1343 of March 7, 2001.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is authorized to issue regulations in exercise of my authorities under the IEEPA and the United Nations Participation Act, 22 U.S.C. 287c,

to implement this prohibition. All Federal agencies are also directed to take actions within their authority to carry out the provisions of the Executive Order.

I am enclosing a copy of the Executive Order I have issued. The Order was effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on May 23, 2001.

I have authorized these measures in furtherance of Executive Order 13194 of January 18, 2001, and in response to the Government of Liberia's continuing facilitation of and participation in the RUF's illicit trade in diamonds from Sierra Leone and its other forms of support for the RUF. The Government of Liberia's actions in this regard constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States because they directly challenge United States foreign policy objectives in the region and the rule-based international order that is crucial to the peace and prosperity of the United States.

In Executive Order 13194, President Clinton responded to the RUF's illicit arms-for-diamonds trade that fuels the brutal, decade-long civil war in Sierra Leone by declaring a national emergency and, consistent with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1306, by prohibiting the importation into the United States of all rough diamonds from Sierra Leone except for those importations controlled through the certificate of origin regime of the Government of Sierra Leone. In a report issued on December 14, 2000, the United Nations Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1306 found that diamonds represent a major and primary source of income for the RUF to sustain and advance its military activities; that the bulk of the RUF diamonds leaves Sierra Leone through Liberia; and that such illicit trade cannot be conducted without the permission and involvement of Liberian government officials at the highest levels. The Panel recommended, among other things, a complete embargo on all diamonds from Liberia until Liberia demonstrates convincingly that it is no longer involved in the trafficking of arms to, or diamonds from, Sierra Leone.

On March 7, 2001, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1343 to impose sanctions against the Government of Liberia. The resolution determined that the Government of Liberia's active support for the RUF in Sierra Leone and other armed rebel groups in neighboring countries constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region and decided that all states shall impose an immediate arms embargo on Liberia and also shall impose travel and diamond bans on Liberia on May 7, 2001, unless the Council determined before that date that the Government of Liberia had ceased its support for the RUF and for other armed rebel groups and, in particular, had taken a number of concrete steps identified in the resolution.

In furtherance of this resolution, the Secretaries of State, Commerce, and Defense have taken steps, under their respective authorities, to implement the arms embargo.

With regard to the travel ban and diamond embargo, the Government of Liberia has failed, notwithstanding the two-month implementation period granted by resolution 1343, to honor its commitments to cease its support for the RUF and other armed rebel groups. As a result, the Security Council did not determine that Liberia has complied with the demands of the Council.

In Proclamation 7359 of October 10, 2000, President Clinton suspended the entry as immigrants and nonimmigrants of persons who plan, engage in, or benefit from activities that support the RUF or that otherwise impede the peace process in Sierra Leone. The application of that Proclamation implements the travel ban imposed by resolution 1343.

Finally, for the reasons discussed above and in the enclosed Executive Order, I also have found that the Government of Liberia's continuing facilitation of and participation in the RUF's illicit trade in diamonds from Sierra Leone and its other forms of support for the RUF contribute to the unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States described in Executive Order 13194 with respect to which the President declared a national emergency. In order to deal with that threat, and consistent with resolution 1343 and this finding, I have taken action to prohibit the importation into the United States of all rough diamonds from Liberia, whether or not such diamonds originated there, in order to contribute to the international effort to bring a prompt end to the illicit arms-for-diamonds trade by which the RUF perpetuates the tragic conflict in Sierra Leone. This action, as well as those discussed above, also expresses our outrage at the Government of Liberia's ongoing contribution to human suffering in Sierra Leone and other neighboring countries, as well as its continuing failure to abide by international norms and the rule of law.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 23, 2001.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

A LOOK BACK AT THE BATTLE OF IWO JIMA

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, everybody knows about Iwo Jima and the horrible battle that took place there back in 1945.