

process is now so corrupted by political bias that it would be better to abandon it. Only then will countries be able to elect their leaders freely." Mr. Speaker, I think this is advice we would be wise to heed.

Other aspects of this bill are likewise troubling. This bill seeks, from thousands of miles away and without any of the facts, to demand that the Ukrainian government solve crimes within Ukraine that have absolutely nothing to do with the United States. No one knows what happened to journalist Heorhiy Gongadze or any of the alleged murdered Ukrainian journalists, yet by adding it into this ill-advised piece of legislation we are sitting here suggesting that the government has something to do with the alleged murders. This meddling into the Ukrainian judicial system is inappropriate and counter-productive.

Mr. Speaker, we are legislators in the United States Congress. We are not in Ukraine. We have no right to interfere in the internal affairs of that country and no business telling them how to conduct their elections. A far better policy toward Ukraine would be to eliminate any U.S.-government imposed barrier to free trade between Americans and Ukrainians.

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, since regaining its independence in 1991, Ukraine's democracy has made significant progress but has not been without its difficult periods. Nowhere has the integrity of the country's political system been more challenged than in its electoral process.

On March 31, Ukraine will hold its third election for parliament. This election will be a critical test of the strength of Ukraine's evolving democracy and its new election laws.

Given the importance of a strong and stable Ukraine in the region, the importance of our relations with Ukraine and our keen interest in Ukraine's continued emergence as a responsible, democratic member of the international community, we are naturally interested in the electoral process as well as progress the country has made in the areas of human rights, rule of law, freedom of expression and the strength of its democratic institutions.

In this context, the United States Congress, through H. Res. 339, expresses its interest in, and concerns for, a genuinely free and fair parliamentary election process which enables all the various political parties and election blocs to compete on a level playing field; allows the voters to acquire objective information about the political candidates; and expects all parties to the election to observe their own laws.

Historically, since 1991, elections in Ukraine have been marred by problems such as intimidation of journalists and opposition candidates; denial of access to the media; unbalanced news coverage; abuse of power and political position by government officials; and the illegal use of public funds. Today, we have received reports from Ukraine that the current election period has been beset by similar allegations of individuals or groups illegally trying to influence the outcome of the elections.

This is not to say that the overall electoral process is seriously flawed. The Ukraine parliament has passed a positive new election law. What H. Res. 339 does say, however, is that the reported abuses of the election law have to be stopped, that the government has the responsibility to enforce its election law fairly, and that every effort must be taken to

ensure that a free, fair and transparent election take place on March 31.

This resolution we are considering today does represent a genuine concern that the reported activities of some could cast a negative cloud over these elections and the entire democratic process in Ukraine.

The authors of this Resolution are to be congratulated for bringing these problems to our attention, and we hope the resolution is seen in a positive and constructive way inside Ukraine.

By addressing these concerns, Ukraine can only be better off and its democracy made stronger.

I urge passage of this resolution and reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be joined by my colleagues, Representatives JOSEPH HOFFEL and CHRISTOPHER SMITH, in offering this important resolution. H. Res. 339 urges the Government of Ukraine to ensure a democratic, transparent, and fair election process leading up to its March 31 parliamentary elections.

Just over 10 years after gaining its independence from the Soviet bloc, Ukraine stands at a crossroads. On Sunday, March 31, Ukraine will hold its third parliamentary elections since becoming independent. It is widely believed that the outcome of the parliamentary elections will determine whether Ukraine continues to pursue democratic reforms, or experiences further political turmoil.

As a founding member and Co-chair of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus, I have watched the growth of this new nation with keen interest. Their path to democratization has not been easy. More troubling, however, has been a series of scandals involving government corruption over the past 2 years. In April 2001, I was troubled to learn about the Ukrainian Parliament's vote to remove reform-minded Prime Minister Viktor Yushchenko. This change in government came in the midst of the ongoing political turmoil resulting from allegations over the involvement of President Leonid Kuchma in the case of murdered journalist Heorhiy Gongadze. Meanwhile, reports of government corruption and harassment of the media have raised concerns about the Ukrainian government's commitment to democratic principles. I have spoken out for a more democratic Ukraine and expressed my continued concern about the lack of progress in the Gongadze case and recent political instability.

According to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights' final report on Ukraine's most recent national election, the presidential election of 1999 was marred by violations of Ukrainian election law and failed to meet a significant number of OSCE election commitments. There is now concern that the 2002 parliamentary elections will be compromised by similar violations. Recent reports on the 2002 parliamentary elections released by the Committee on Voters of Ukraine (CVU), a leading Ukrainian watchdog group on elections, have cited numerous violations in the campaign process.

The intent of this resolution is to make the Government of Ukraine aware that the U.S. Congress is monitoring the conduct of the parliamentary election process closely, and will not just be focusing on Election Day results. My resolution urges the Government of Ukraine to enforce impartially the new election

law signed by President Kuchma in October. The resolution also urges the Government of Ukraine to meet its commitments on democratic elections and address issues identified by the OSCE in its final report on the 1999 elections, such as state interference in the campaign and pressure on the media. Finally, the resolution calls upon the Government of Ukraine to allow both domestic and international election monitors access to the parliamentary election process.

It is my hope that this resolution will send a clear message to the Government of Ukraine that the U.S. Congress will not simply rubber stamp funding requests for Ukraine without also considering the serious issues involved in Ukraine's democratic development. In particular, the conduct of the 2002 parliamentary elections will have a major impact on funding considerations when Members of Congress are again confronted with the task of blanching their support for the U.S.-Ukrainian relationship with Ukraine's progress in making democratic reforms.

I urge my colleagues to vote for H. Res. 339, and I encourage the Government of Ukraine to conduct a democratic, transparent, and fair parliamentary election process on March 31.

Mr. HOFFEL. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 339, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. 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.

REPORT ON NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO ANGOLA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-190)

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:

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report prepared by my Administration on the national emergency with respect to the

National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) that was declared in Executive Order 12865 of September 26, 1993.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 19, 2002.

2002 TRADE POLICY AGENDA AND 2001 ANNUAL REPORT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-191)

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 Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 163 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2213), I transmit herewith the 2002 Trade Policy Agenda and 2001 Annual Report on the Trade Agreements Program, as prepared by my Administration as of March 1, 2002.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 19, 2002.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. FOLEY) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will now put the question on approval of the Journal and on motions to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

The Journal, de novo;

H. Res. 368, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 2509, by the yeas and nays; and

H.R. 2804, by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

The vote on H. Res. 339 will be postponed until tomorrow.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

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

Mr. HAYWORTH. 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 363, nays 44, answered “present” 1, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 65]

YEAS—363

Abercrombie	Davis, Jo Ann	Hooley
Ackerman	Davis, Tom	Horn
Akin	Deal	Hostettler
Andrews	DeGette	Houghton
Baca	Delahunt	Hoyer
Bachus	DeLauro	Hunter
Baker	DeLay	Hyde
Baldacci	DeMint	Inslee
Baldwin	Deutsch	Isakson
Ballenger	Diaz-Balart	Israel
Barr	Dicks	Issa
Barrett	Doggett	Istook
Bartlett	Dooley	Jackson (IL)
Barton	Doolittle	Jackson-Lee
Bass	Doyle	(TX)
Becerra	Dreier	Jefferson
Bentsen	Duncan	Jenkins
Bereuter	Dunn	John
Berman	Edwards	Johnson (CT)
Berry	Ehlers	Johnson (IL)
Bilirakis	Ehrlich	Johnson, E. B.
Bishop	Emerson	Johnson, Sam
Blumenauer	Engel	Jones (NC)
Boehlert	Eshoo	Kanjorski
Boehner	Etheridge	Kaptur
Bonilla	Evans	Keller
Bonior	Everett	Kelly
Bono	Farr	Kennedy (RI)
Boozman	Ferguson	Kerns
Boswell	Flake	Kildee
Boucher	Fletcher	Kilpatrick
Boyd	Foley	Kind (WI)
Brady (TX)	Forbes	King (NY)
Brown (FL)	Ford	Kingston
Brown (OH)	Frank	Kirk
Brown (SC)	Frelinghuysen	Klecza
Bryant	Frost	Knollenberg
Burr	Galleghy	Kolbe
Burton	Ganske	LaFalce
Buyer	Gekas	LaHood
Callahan	Gephardt	Lampson
Calvert	Gibbons	Langevin
Camp	Gilchrest	Lantos
Cannon	Gillmor	Larson (CT)
Cantor	Gilman	LaTourette
Capito	Gonzalez	Leach
Capps	Goode	Lee
Cardin	Goodlatte	Levin
Carson (IN)	Gordon	Lewis (GA)
Carson (OK)	Goss	Lewis (KY)
Castle	Graham	Linder
Chabot	Granger	Lofgren
Chambliss	Graves	Lowey
Clay	Green (TX)	Luther
Clayton	Green (WI)	Lynch
Clement	Greenwood	Maloney (CT)
Clyburn	Grucci	Maloney (NY)
Coble	Hall (TX)	Manzullo
Collins	Hansen	Markey
Combest	Harman	Mascara
Conyers	Hart	Matheson
Cooksey	Hastings (WA)	Matsui
Cox	Hayes	McCarthy (MO)
Coyne	Hayworth	McCarthy (NY)
Cramer	Herger	McCollum
Crenshaw	Hill	McCrery
Crowley	Hilleary	McGovern
Cubin	Hinojosa	McHugh
Culberson	Hobson	McInnis
Cummings	Hoeffel	McIntyre
Cunningham	Hoekstra	McKeon
Davis (CA)	Holden	McKinney
Davis (FL)	Honda	Meehan

Meek (FL)	Pryce (OH)	Smith (WA)
Meeks (NY)	Putnam	Snyder
Mica	Quinn	Solis
Millender-McDonald	Radanovich	Spratt
Miller, Dan	Rahall	Stearns
Miller, Gary	Rangel	Stenholm
Miller, George	Regula	Stump
Miller, Jeff	Rehberg	Sullivan
Mink	Reyes	Sununu
Mollohan	Reynolds	Tanner
Moran (KS)	Rivers	Tauscher
Moran (VA)	Rodriguez	Tauzin
Morella	Roemer	Taylor (NC)
Murtha	Rogers (KY)	Terry
Myrick	Rogers (MI)	Thomas
Nadler	Rohrabacher	Thompson (CA)
Napolitano	Ros-Lehtinen	Thornberry
Neal	Ross	Thune
Nethercutt	Rothman	Thurman
Ney	Roukema	Tiahrt
Northup	Roybal-Allard	Tiberi
Norwood	Royce	Tierney
Nussle	Ryan (WI)	Toomey
Oberstar	Ryun (KS)	Towns
Obey	Sanchez	Turner
Olver	Sanders	Udall (CO)
Ortiz	Sandlin	Upton
Osborne	Sawyer	Velazquez
Ose	Saxton	Vitter
Otter	Schiff	Walden
Owens	Schrock	Walsh
Oxley	Scott	Wamp
Pallone	Sensenbrenner	Watkins (OK)
Pascarella	Serrano	Watson (CA)
Pastor	Sessions	Watt (NC)
Payne	Shadegg	Waxman
Pelosi	Shaw	Weiner
Pence	Sherman	Weldon (FL)
Peterson (PA)	Sherwood	Weldon (PA)
Petri	Shimkus	Wexler
Phelps	Shuster	Whitfield
Pickering	Simmons	Wicker
Pitts	Simpson	Wilson (NM)
Platts	Skeen	Wilson (SC)
Pombo	Skelton	Wolf
Pomeroy	Slaughter	Woolsey
Portman	Smith (MI)	Wynn
Price (NC)	Smith (NJ)	Young (AK)
	Smith (TX)	

NAYS—44

Aderholt	Hilliard	Peterson (MN)
Allen	Hinchey	Ramstad
Baird	Holt	Sabo
Borski	Hulshof	Schaffer
Capuano	Jones (OH)	Stark
Costello	Kennedy (MN)	Strickland
Crane	Kucinich	Stupak
DeFazio	Larsen (WA)	Taylor (MS)
English	Latham	Thompson (MS)
Filner	LoBiondo	Udall (NM)
Fossella	McDermott	Visclosky
Gutknecht	McNulty	Waters
Hall (OH)	Menendez	Weller
Hastings (FL)	Moore	Wu
Hefley	Paul	

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

Tancred

NOT VOTING—26

Armey	Dingell	Schakowsky
Barcia	Fattah	Shays