

Kimball went to Congress to ask for and was successful in getting an appropriation of \$200,000 to hire the necessary life-saving personnel. He instituted six-man boat crews at all stations, built new stations, set performance standards, physical standards for crews and also schedules for the life-saving stations.

Within 3 years, by 1874, Mr. Kimball's life-saving stations had been established not only across the Great Lakes but all across the country, three of those in particular on key points on the Great Lakes.

By 1878, the life-saving mission within the Department of Treasury was split off as a separate organization, named the U.S. Life-Saving Service. Sumner Kimball would be named superintendent of this service and remain there until his civilian service was merged with the revenue cutter service that I mentioned a moment ago in 1915 to create what we know today as the U.S. Coast Guard.

For over 10 years, the Life-Saving Service and the Coast Guard operating the Great Lakes have encountered over 10,000 disasters, saved 55,000 people, and over \$110 million in property damage protected. Over 40 life-saving and Coast Guard personnel have sacrificed their lives in the pursuit of this service and their duties.

The legacy of Sumner Kimball and the Life-Saving Service continues in the Great Lakes. The Great Lakes region is part of the 9th Coast Guard District, with two air stations, two air facilities, five group offices, eight marine safety offices, 10 cutters and 46 small boat stations, protecting more than 6,700 miles of coastline in the eight States in the 9th Coast Guard District.

We talk a great deal about homeland security in this post-9/11 era, and that certainly is one of the missions of the Coast Guard, but far predating homeland security was that of life security, and there is no organization in the Federal Government better suited to saving lives than the U.S. Coast Guard. Its personnel are rigorously trained, highly skilled, a great sense of mission, and today we recognize a great sense of history in the carrying out of their life-saving responsibilities that we know today as the search and rescue service of the U.S. Coast Guard.

With great pleasure, we bring to the House floor from our Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure H. Res. 750 recognizing the extraordinary and valiant service of the men and women of the Life-Saving Service and the U.S. Coast Guard on our Great Lakes.

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

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 130th anniversary of the creation of life-saving stations on the Great Lakes.

Congressman MCCOTTER and I recently introduced House resolution 750 to recognize the heroes who paved the way in improving modern maritime safety and enabling the

Great Lakes shipping industry to take hold and expand in the early part of the 20th century.

Despite facing long hours and low pay, these individuals risked their lives—tackling giant squalls and wrecked vessels to ensure the safety of individuals and property traveling on the Great Lakes. In all, the Great Lakes Life-Saving Service saved over 55,000 people and \$110 million in property.

In the late 1870s while Chief of the Revenue Marine Division of the Department of Treasury, Sumner Increase Kimball played a key role in redesigning the network of life-saving stations around the country and championed the idea of establishing stations on the Great Lakes.

These life-saving stations, which became part of the United States Life-Saving Service, combined with the Revenue Cutter Service in 1915 to form the United States Coast Guard.

The organization provided in these units serving the Great Lakes provided a basis for the new United States Coast Guard's search and rescue organization for years to come.

I would like to thank Congressman MCCOTTER for his efforts to acknowledge the heroic performance of the Life-Saving Service on the Great Lakes.

Please join me in recognizing the personnel of the United States Life-Saving Service, especially the 20 brave rescuers who gave their lives in duty during the Services' existence, and Mr. Kimball for his commitment to marine safety on the Great Lakes, by supporting this resolution.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, seeing that there are no more speakers on this side, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SIMMONS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 750.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 750.

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

There was no objection.

RECOGNIZING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE DURING WORLD WAR II

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 110) recognizing the 60th anniversary of the Battle of the Bulge during World War II.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.J. RES. 110

Whereas the battle in the European theater of operations during World War II

known as the Battle of the Bulge was fought from December 16, 1944, to January 25, 1945;

Whereas the Battle of the Bulge was a major German offensive in the Ardennes forest region of Belgium and Luxembourg which took Allied forces by surprise and was intended to split the Allied forces in Europe by breaking through the Allied lines, crippling the Allied fuel supply lines, and exacerbating tensions within the alliance;

Whereas 600,000 American troops, joined by 55,000 British, Belgian, Canadian, and other soldiers, participated in the Battle of the Bulge, overcoming numerous disadvantages in the early days of the battle that included fewer numbers, treacherous terrain, and bitter weather conditions;

Whereas the Battle of the Bulge resulted in 81,000 American and 1,400 British casualties, of whom approximately 19,000 American and 200 British soldiers were killed, with the remainder wounded, captured, or listed as missing in action;

Whereas the worst atrocity involving Americans in the European theater during World War II, known as the Malmédy Massacre, occurred on December 17, 1944, when 86 unarmed American prisoners of war were gunned down by elements of the German 1st SS Panzer Division;

Whereas American, British, Belgian, Canadian, and other forces overcame great odds throughout the battle, including most famously the action of the 101st Airborne Division in holding back German forces at the key Belgian crossroads town of Bastogne, thereby preventing German forces from achieving their main objective of reaching Antwerp as well as the Meuse River line;

Whereas the success of American, British, Belgian, Canadian, and other forces in defeating the German attack made possible the defeat of Nazi Germany four months later in April 1945;

Whereas thousands of United States veterans of the Battle of the Bulge have traveled to Belgium and Luxembourg in the years since the battle to honor their fallen comrades who died during the battle;

Whereas the peoples of Belgium and Luxembourg, symbolizing their friendship and gratitude toward the American soldiers who fought to secure their freedom, have graciously hosted countless veterans groups over the years;

Whereas Luxembourg has erected over 90 monuments and plaques commemorating the liberation of Luxembourg by United States Armed Forces during World War II;

Whereas the 60th anniversary of the Battle of the Bulge in 2004 will be marked by many commemorative events by citizens of the United States, Belgium, Luxembourg, and many other nations;

Whereas the friendship between the United States and both Belgium and Luxembourg is strong today in part because of the Battle of the Bulge; and

Whereas section 204 of the Veterans Benefits Act of 2002 (38 U.S.C. 2409 note) authorized the Secretary of the Army to place in Arlington National Cemetery a memorial marker honoring those who fought in the Battle of the Bulge: Now, therefore, be it:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress—

(1) recognizes the 60th anniversary of the battle in the European theater of operations during World War II known as the Battle of the Bulge, which began with a German surprise attack in the Ardennes forest region of Belgium and Luxembourg and ended with an Allied victory that made possible the defeat of Nazi Germany four months later;

(2) honors those who gave their lives during the Battle of the Bulge;

(3) authorizes the President to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to honor the veterans of the Battle of the Bulge with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities; and

(4) reaffirms the bonds of friendship between the United States and both Belgium and Luxembourg.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING).

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.J. Res. 110. This joint resolution recognizes the 60th anniversary of the Battle of the Bulge and honors those who sacrificed their lives in the European theater of operations during World War II. From December 16, 1944, to January 25, 1945, 600,000 American troops and 55,000 British, Belgian, Canadian and other soldiers fought honorably in this battle. The defeat of Nazi Germany 4 months after the conflict would not have been possible without the success of the Allied forces during this crucial battle.

The Battle of the Bulge was a surprise German offensive against Allied forces and was intended to permanently defeat the Allied forces. The battle began before dawn on the morning of December 16, and the soldiers faced treacherous conditions of sub-freezing temperatures, snow, rough terrain, limited supplies and limited manpower, but they never ceased to fight valiantly against the Nazi Army.

During this battle, Mr. Speaker, there were 81,000 U.S. casualties, including 19,000 Americans who were killed. Additionally, 1,400 British soldiers were killed.

There were many outstanding successes during this battle. For instance, the 101st Airborne captured Bastogne before the Germans could launch a siege of the city, and this was very strategic for this battle.

Mr. Speaker, it is also to be noted, though, that this legislation was introduced by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT), the Speaker of the House, who has a supreme interest in all matters involving World War II. In fact, this past summer, I had the privilege of traveling to Normandy to commemorate the 60th anniversary of D-Day, and I know of the intense interest the Speaker has in honoring all the men and women of the Greatest Generation who sacrificed so much to defeat the Nazis and the Japanese during World War II.

Also, it should be noted that the Speaker's ancestors come from Luxembourg, and he has a special interest in this legislation because the Battle of the Bulge forged distinctly close relationships between the Americans and the people of Belgium and Luxembourg. In fact, to this day, Luxembourg has numerous memorials and monu-

ments honoring the great sacrifices made by the United States during World War II and specifically after the Battle of the Bulge.

So this joint resolution recognizes the 60th anniversary of the Battle of the Bulge, authorizes the President to issue a proclamation calling upon American citizens to honor the veterans of the Battle of the Bulge with appropriate programs and ceremonies and activities.

This joint resolution not only reaffirms the bonds of friendship between the citizens of the United States, Belgium and Luxembourg, but encourages citizens of all countries to honor those who bravely fought for world peace in the Battle of the Bulge.

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

□ 1500

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I too want to rise in strong support of this resolution. I also want to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING), my friend and colleague on the other side of the aisle, for speaking in favor of this resolution. I also want to thank the Speaker, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT), for introducing this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution before the House recognizes an important turning point in World War II, the Battle of the Bulge. With the outcome of the war uncertain, American forces proved that neither bitter winter nor enemy fire could sway the resolve in the greatest battle of that war.

I am most pleased we are moving expeditiously to recognize this critically important battle. The roughly 4 million World War II veterans who remain from the original 16 million are in the twilight of their years and 1,200 die every day. We are rapidly losing both our witnesses to history and the chance for many of us to thank them.

And so we remember that great battles are won not with rhetoric, but by our soldiers on the battlefield. While we commemorate those soldiers who left behind families and careers during World War II to fight for freedom, we also honor those for whom adult life was just beginning, the young men of the 106th Infantry, whose average age was 22 years old.

The determination, intelligence, and valor that General Eisenhower showed as military commander at the Battle of the Bulge would later be called upon in his service as President of the United States. We can only hope that our future leaders being tested today in the deserts of Iraq will have the same strength in war, but also a love for peace.

Let me just talk about a couple of statistics from the Ardennes Offensive. It was the coldest, snowiest weather in memory in the Ardennes Forest on the Belgium-German border. There were over 1 million men, 500,000 Germans, 600,000 Americans, more than who

fought at Gettysburg, and 55,000 British soldiers. There were three German Armies, 10 corps, the equivalent of 29 divisions. The American Armies had three armies, six corps, the equivalent of 31 divisions. There were 100,000 German casualties, killed, wounded, or captured, and 81,000 of our own American casualties, including 23,554 captured, and as the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING) mentioned, 19,000 of our young men killed. There were 1,400 British casualties, including 200 killed, and 800 tanks lost on each side, along with 1,000 German aircraft.

I might also mention something that even I knew, and my colleague knows as well, and he was born 18 years after this incredible battle, is the story of Major General Anthony McAuliffe, whom Hitler called upon to surrender Bartongre Garrison, and his response has been lauded and made known to millions of Americans throughout history. His response to Hitler was "nuts."

The United States and Luxembourg remain steadfast allies. As common members of NATO, our countries have cooperated on many issues, including peacekeeping during the first Gulf War and recent humanitarian aid for Iraq. Our friendship is historic, and more than 5,000 American soldiers, including General George S. Patton, are buried at the American military cemetery near its capital.

Although an occasional critic of the United States, Belgium is still a solid ally and a member of NATO. The Belgian people continue to exhibit good will and gratitude for the Allied Forces that freed them from Nazi occupation. Today, they form a wealthy, prosperous nation possessing some of the highest levels of education, health, and well-being in the world today.

When we look back on World War II, we see it was a battle against tyranny, against Fascism. The United States and her allies will always stand on the side of freedom and democracy and against totalitarian regimes wherever they are.

Let this resolution and the Battle of the Bulge Memorial Marker in Arlington National Cemetery serve as a reminder for all those who gave their all, and also as a reminder that we should thank our veterans whenever we have the opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to include for the RECORD the statistics I read off, which were provided via the Internet by John Kline, who was at the Battle of the Bulge.

BATTLE EXPERIENCE AND RELATED FACTS:
BATTLE OF THE BULGE, DECEMBER 16, 1944
TO JANUARY 25, 1945

(By John Kline)

On 16 December 1944 the Germans started their Ardennes Offensive. The 106th Infantry Division, in place of a salient jutting out into Germany were hit with full force. After three days of battle, two of the Regiments, the 422nd and the 423rd were surrounded. The 424th, south of the other two regiments, was able to withdraw and join with the 112th Regiment of the 28th Infantry Division. They

formed a Regimental Combat Team and were successful in the oncoming days of January 1945 in helping counter the German attack driving the Germans back through the same area where the 106th had been in position in mid-December 1944. This German Offensive became known in the U.S. Forces journals as The Battle of the Bulge.

BATTLE FACTS

The coldest, snowiest weather "in memory" in the Ardennes Forest on the German/Belgium border.

Over a million men, 500,000 Germans, 600,000 Americans (more than fought at Gettysburg) and 55,000 British.

3 German armies, 10 corps, the equivalent of 29 divisions.

3 American armies, 6 corps, the equivalent of 31 divisions.

The equivalent of 3 British divisions as well as contingents of Belgian, Canadian and French troops.

100,000 German casualties, killed, wounded or captured.

81,000 American casualties, including 23,554 captured and 19,000 killed.

1,400 British casualties 200 killed.

800 tanks lost on each side, 1,000 German aircraft.

The Malmedy Massacre, where 86 American soldiers were murdered, was the worst atrocity committed against American troops during the course of the war in Europe.

My division, the 106th Infantry Division, average age of 22 years, suffered 564 killed in action, 1,246 wounded and 7,001 missing in action at the end of the offensive. Most of these casualties occurred within the first three days of battle, when two of the division's three regiments was forced to surrender.

In its entirety, the "Battle of the Bulge," was the worst battle—in terms of losses—to the American Forces in WWII.

SHORT HISTORY

On a wintry mid-December day in 1944, three powerful German armies plunged into the semi-mountainous, heavily forested Ardennes region of eastern Belgium and northern Luxembourg. Their goal was to reach the sea, trap four allied armies, and impel a negotiated peace on the Western front.

Thinking the Ardennes was the least likely spot for a German offensive, American Staff Commanders chose to keep the line thin, so that the manpower might concentrate on offensives north and south of the Ardennes.

The American line was thinly held by three divisions and a part of a fourth, while the fifth was making a local attack and a sixth was in reserve. Division sectors were more than double the width of normal, defensive fronts.

Even though the German Offensive achieved total surprise, nowhere did the American troops give ground without a fight. Within three days, the determined American stand and the arrival of powerful reinforcements insured that the ambitious German goal was far beyond reach.

In snow and sub-freezing temperatures the Germans fell short of their interim objective—that of reaching the sprawling Meuse River on the fringe of the Ardennes. All the Germans accomplished was to create a Bulge in the American line. In the process they expended irreplaceable men, tanks and material. Four weeks later, after grim fighting, with heavy losses on both the American and German sides, the Bulge ceased to exist.

Battle Action Credits: The 106th Infantry Division was credited with a holding action that used much of the precious time of the German Offensive. Time was an important and vital ingredient in Hitler's plan to break through to the Meuse River and then to go

for Antwerp. The first three days of battle were vital and the 106th Infantry Division slowed his advance in the St. Vith area. By doing so the 106th played a large role in the final defeat of the German Army. The delay and extended battle used so much of the precious resources of the German Army that they were never again able to recoup and fight the style of war they had in earlier days. This delay in time was a big key in the final downfall of the German plans for their Ardennes Offensive. The loss of their resources, both human and equipment accelerated their final defeat and caused an early end to the long war in Europe.

On 16 December 1944, the day the battle started, I was a 19 year old Sergeant, heavy machine gun squad leader (30 cal water cooled) turning twenty on January 10, 1945.

The 106th Infantry Division, my division, was spread over a 21 mile front. Normally a division covers five miles. We received the initial thrust of the German counter-offensive. I was captured on 19 December, 1944. I spent four months as a Prisoner of War, walking over 525 miles, with a loss of 50 pounds of "fighting" body weight. I was only in a sheltered camp for one month and one week.

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

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to thank my good friend from New York (Mr. CROWLEY) for his supporting comments and for the great work he does on behalf of our veterans, certainly World War II veterans.

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to those American heroes who fought so valiantly alongside our allies during the Battle of the Bulge in World War II. I urge the House to pass this resolution. In doing so, we're honoring the memory of those heroes who changed the course of history.

On December 16, 1944, Nazi forces launched a counter offensive through the Ardennes Forest in Belgium. Surprising the Allies, the German Army managed to force their way deep into Belgium and break through Allied lines, thus creating a territorial bulge. Six hundred thousand Americans joined the British, Belgians, Canadians and other allied forces in a month long effort to stop Nazi Germany's last-ditch attempt to save their evil regime. Nineteen thousand Americans made the ultimate sacrifice during the Battle of the Bulge. Countless others were wounded.

Among those who fought bravely and forever altered the course of history was my good friend and mentor from Illinois, our former Republican Leader, Bob Michel. Bob was awarded the Purple Heart after being injured by a merciless hail of machine gun bullets fired by enemy combatants from the Third Reich. Along with his Purple Heart, he received the Bronze Star and four battle stars for his selfless, heroic efforts. People like Bob Michel and his brothers-in-arms are great examples of why we live in a free world today. The world is better off because of those brave heroes who stood their ground in the Ardennes Forest and stopped the spread of fascism. By passing this resolution, we can forever remember those Americans and our allied friends for everything they gave.

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, sixty years ago, the forces of the Third Reich pushed forward into the mountainous and heavily forested Ardennes region of Luxembourg and Belgium.

Since the landing of Allied forces in Normandy six months before, the war had not gone well for Germany. This offensive represented the last desperate gasp of Germany to save itself from total defeat. The Nazi goal was to reach the North Sea, hamstring Allied armies, and force a negotiated peace on the western front. The offensive failed.

Although the Nazis surprised the Allied forces, American troops gave no ground without a fight. Perhaps the most famous story demonstrating American tenacity is the story of General Anthony McAuliffe. Although surrounded by German forces demanding his surrender, General McAuliffe replied with a single word: Nuts. Despite continued German attacks, McAuliffe's determination and stubbornness had been demonstrated and the American lines were not broken.

American and Allied bravery during the Battle of the Bulge cannot be doubted. Hundreds of thousands of soldiers fought during this battle bravely to bring peace and freedom to Europe. Over half a million Allied soldiers, the bulk of whom were American, took part in the battle. During the month and a half long battle 81,000 Americans were injured and 19,000 killed.

The Battle of the Bulge sealed the fate of Germany on the western front. Notwithstanding our ultimate success, we faced many obstacles, including weather and supply problems, which could have slowed our victory. December 1944 was one of the most inclement winters on record. Snow and rain had slowed the Allied advance and hampered our ability to wage war.

Fearing what would happen if the foul weather continued, General George Patton of the American Third Army, distributed the following prayer to his troops during the Battle of the Bulge:

Almighty and most merciful Father, we humbly beseech Thee, of Thy great goodness, to restrain these immoderate rains with which we have had to contend. Grant us fair weather for Battle. Graciously hearken to us as soldiers who call upon Thee that, armed with Thy power, we may advance from victory to victory, and crush the oppression and wickedness of our enemies and establish Thy justice among men and nations.

Although some object to praying to God for victory in battle, General Patton pointed out that American troops were fighting for freedom from evil and tyranny. They were not fighting only for themselves, but also for millions of people they had never met. Their cause was right and just.

As the United States is currently engaged in a right and just battle, I cannot help but draw parallels between our brave soldiers then and now. Then, as now, the enemy was a tenacious foe determined to break our will and break our spirit. Then, as now, our troops did not give an inch without a fight. And then, as now our troops were battling to bring peace and freedom to a region that has seen so much evil, destruction, and heartache. Then, as now, our cause was right and just.

On the sixtieth anniversary of the Battle of the Bulge, I will join Speaker HASTERT and other Members in Luxembourg at ceremonies honoring all of our soldiers who fought so bravely many years ago. Although many of them are no longer with us, the memory of their accomplishment and the gratitude of millions of people will never be forgotten.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING) that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 110.

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. KING of New York. 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.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on House Joint Resolution 110.

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

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1833

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. OSE) at 6 o'clock and 33 minutes p.m.

RECOGNIZING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE DURING WORLD WAR II

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 110.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING) that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 110, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 392, nays 0, not voting 40, as follows:

[Roll No. 531]

YEAS—392

Abercrombie	Dicks	King (IA)
Ackerman	Dingell	King (NY)
Aderholt	Doggett	Kingston
Akin	Doolittle	Kirk
Alexander	Doyle	Kleczka
Allen	Dreier	Kline
Andrews	Duncan	Knollenberg
Baca	Dunn	Kolbe
Bachus	Edwards	Kucinich
Baird	Ehlers	LaHood
Baker	Emanuel	Lampson
Baldwin	Emerson	Lantos
Ballenger	Engel	Larsen (WA)
Barrett (SC)	English	Larson (CT)
Bartlett (MD)	Eshoo	Latham
Barton (TX)	Etheridge	LaTourette
Bass	Evans	Leach
Beauprez	Everett	Lee
Becerra	Farr	Levin
Bell	Fattah	Lewis (CA)
Berkley	Feeney	Lewis (GA)
Berman	Ferguson	Lewis (KY)
Berry	Filner	LoBiondo
Biggert	Flake	Lofgren
Bilirakis	Foley	Lucas (KY)
Bishop (GA)	Forbes	Lucas (OK)
Bishop (NY)	Ford	Majette
Bishop (UT)	Fossella	Maloney
Blackburn	Frank (MA)	Manzullo
Blumenauer	Franks (AZ)	Markey
Blunt	Frelinghuysen	Marshall
Boehlert	Frost	Matheson
Boehner	Gallegly	Matsui
Bonilla	Garrett (NJ)	McCarthy (MO)
Bonner	Gerlach	McCollum
Bono	Gibbons	McCotter
Boozman	Gilchrest	McCrery
Boswell	Gillmor	McGovern
Boucher	Gingrey	McHugh
Boyd	Gonzalez	McIntyre
Bradley (NH)	Goode	McKeon
Brady (PA)	Goodlatte	McNulty
Brady (TX)	Gordon	Meehan
Brown (OH)	Granger	Meek (FL)
Brown (SC)	Graves	Meeks (NY)
Brown-Waite,	Green (TX)	Menendez
Ginny	Green (WI)	Mica
Burgess	Greenwood	Michaud
Burns	Grijalva	Miller (FL)
Burton (IN)	Gutknecht	Miller (MI)
Butterfield	Hall	Miller (NC)
Buyer	Harman	Miller, Gary
Calvert	Harris	Miller, George
Camp	Hart	Mollohan
Cantor	Hastings (WA)	Moore
Capito	Hayes	Moran (KS)
Capuano	Hayworth	Moran (VA)
Cardin	Hefley	Murphy
Cardoza	Hensarling	Musgrave
Carson (IN)	Herger	Myrick
Carson (OK)	Herseth	Nadler
Carter	Hill	Napolitano
Case	Hinchev	Neugebauer
Castle	Hinojosa	Ney
Chabot	Hobson	Northup
Chandler	Hoekstra	Nunes
Chocola	Holden	Nussle
Clyburn	Holt	Oberstar
Coble	Honda	Obey
Cole	Hooley (OR)	Olver
Collins	Hostettler	Ortiz
Conyers	Hoyer	Osborne
Cooper	Hulshof	Ose
Costello	Hyde	Otter
Cramer	Inslee	Owens
Crane	Israel	Oxley
Crenshaw	Issa	Pallone
Crowley	Istook	Pascarell
Cubin	Jackson (IL)	Pastor
Culberson	Jefferson	Paul
Cummings	Jenkins	Payne
Cunningham	John	Pearce
Davis (AL)	Johnson (CT)	Pelosi
Davis (CA)	Johnson (IL)	Pence
Davis (IL)	Johnson, E. B.	Peterson (MN)
Davis (TN)	Johnson, Sam	Peterson (PA)
Davis, Jo Ann	Jones (NC)	Petri
Davis, Tom	Kanjorski	Pickering
Deal (GA)	Kaptur	Pitts
DeFazio	Keller	Platts
DeGette	Kelly	Pombo
DeLauro	Kennedy (MN)	Pomeroy
DeLay	Kennedy (RI)	Porter
Deutsch	Kildee	Portman
Diaz-Balart, L.	Kilpatrick	Price (NC)
Diaz-Balart, M.	Kind	Pryce (OH)

Putnam	Sensenbrenner	Thompson (MS)
Quinn	Serrano	Thornberry
Radanovich	Sessions	Tiahrt
Rahall	Shadegg	Tiberi
Ramstad	Shaw	Tierney
Rangel	Shays	Towns
Regula	Sherman	Turner (OH)
Rehberg	Sherwood	Turner (TX)
Renzi	Shimkus	Udall (CO)
Reyes	Shuster	Udall (NM)
Reynolds	Simmons	Upton
Rodriguez	Simpson	Van Hollen
Rogers (AL)	Skelton	Velázquez
Rogers (KY)	Slaughter	Visclosky
Rogers (MI)	Smith (MI)	Vitter
Rohrabacher	Smith (NJ)	Walden (OR)
Ros-Lehtinen	Smith (TX)	Walsh
Ross	Smith (WA)	Wamp
Rothman	Snyder	Watt
Royce	Solis	Weiner
Ruppersberger	Souder	Weldon (FL)
Rush	Spratt	Weldon (PA)
Ryan (OH)	Stearns	Weller
Ryan (WI)	Stenholm	Wexler
Ryun (KS)	Strickland	Whitfield
Sabo	Stupak	Wicker
Sánchez, Linda	Sullivan	Wilson (NM)
T.	Sweeney	Wilson (SC)
Sanchez, Loretta	Tancredo	Wolf
Sanders	Tanner	Woolsey
Sandlin	Tauscher	Wu
Saxton	Tauzin	Wynn
Schakowsky	Taylor (MS)	Young (AK)
Schiff	Terry	Young (FL)
Scott (GA)	Thomas	
Scott (VA)	Thompson (CA)	

NOT VOTING—40

Brown, Corrine	Houghton	Millender-
Burr	Hunter	McDonald
Cannon	Isakson	Murtha
Capps	Jackson-Lee	Neal (MA)
Clay	(TX)	Nethercutt
Cox	Jones (OH)	Norwood
Davis (FL)	Langevin	Roybal-Allard
Delahunt	Linder	Schrock
DeMint	Lipinski	Stark
Dooley (CA)	Lowey	Taylor (NC)
Gephardt	Lynch	Toomey
Gutierrez	McCarthy (NY)	Waters
Hastings (FL)	McDermott	Watson
Hoefel	McInnis	Waxman

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSE) (during the vote). Members are advised 2 minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1857

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the joint resolution was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 531, had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Ms. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 531, had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 4818, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 4818) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.