

Green, Gene McCarthy (CA)
 Grijalva McCarthy (NY)
 Gutierrez McCaul (TX)
 Hall (NY) McCollum (MN)
 Hall (TX) McCrery
 Hare McDermott
 Harman McGovern
 Hastert McHenry
 Hastings (FL) McHugh
 Hastings (WA) McIntyre
 Hayes McKeon
 Heller McNerney
 Hensarling McNulty
 Herger Meehan
 Herseth Sandlin Meek (FL)
 Higgins Meeks (NY)
 Hill Melancon
 Hinojosa Mica
 Hirota Michaud
 Hobson Miller (FL)
 Hodes Miller (MI)
 Hoekstra Miller (NC)
 Holt Miller, Gary
 Honda Miller, George
 Hooley Mitchell
 Hoyer Mollohan
 Inglis (SC) Moore (KS)
 Issa Moore (WI)
 Jackson (IL) Moran (VA)
 Jackson-Lee Murphy (CT)
 (TX) Murphy, Patrick
 Jindal Murphy, Tim
 Johnson (GA) Musgrave
 Johnson, Sam Myrick
 Jones (NC) Nadler
 Jones (OH) Napolitano
 Jordan Neugebauer
 Kagen Nunes
 Kanjorski Oberstar
 Kaptur Obey
 Keller Olver
 Kennedy Ortiz
 Kildee Pallone
 Kind Pascrell
 King (IA) Pastor
 King (NY) Paul
 Kingston Payne
 Kirk Pearce
 Klein (FL) Perlmutter
 Kline (MN) Peterson (MN)
 Knollenberg Peterson (MN)
 Kucinich Petri
 Kuhl (NY) Pickering
 LaHood Platts
 Lamborn Poe
 Lampson Pomeroy
 Langevin Porter
 Larsen (WA) Price (GA)
 Larson (CT) Putnam
 Latham Radanovich
 LaTourette Rahall
 Lee Ramstad
 Levin Rangel
 Lewis (CA) Regula
 Lewis (GA) Rehberg
 Lewis (KY) Renzi
 Linder Reyes
 Lipinski Reynolds
 LoBiondo Rodriguez
 Loebssack Rogers (AL)
 Lofgren, Zoe Rogers (KY)
 Lowey Rogers (MI)
 Lucas Rohrabacher
 Lungren, Daniel Ros-Lehtinen
 E. Roskam
 Lynch Ross
 Mack Rothman
 Mahoney (FL) Roybal-Allard
 Manzullo Royce
 Markey Ruppersberger
 Marshall Rush
 Matheson Ryan (OH)
 Matsui Ryan (WI)

NOT VOTING—59

Akin DeGette
 Boehner Dicks
 Boyda (KS) Doolittle
 Brady (PA) Doyle
 Brown, Corrine Dreier
 Buyer Edwards
 Camp (MI) Engel
 Capuano Fattah
 Carson Fortenberry
 Costello Frank (MA)
 Crowley Gilchrest
 Cubin Goode
 Cummings Graves
 Davis, Jo Ann Hinckley

Holden
 Hulshof
 Hunter
 Insllee
 Israel
 Jefferson
 Johnson (IL)
 Johnson, E. B.
 Kilpatrick
 Lantos
 Maloney (NY)
 Marchant
 McCotter

McMorris
 Rodgers
 Moran (KS)
 T.
 Sanchez, Linda
 Sanchez, Loretta
 Sarbanes
 Saxton
 Pitts

Price (NC)
 Pryce (OH)
 Reichert
 Murtha
 Neal (MA)
 Peterson (PA)
 Shuler
 Slaughter

Souder
 Tiahrt
 Towns
 Waters
 Weiner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1911

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, due to official business in the 13th Congressional District of Michigan, I was unable to be present for three votes. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on H.R. 407, the Columbia-Pacific National Heritage Area Study Act; "yea" on H.R. 1025, the Lower Republican River Basin Study Act; and "yea" on H. Res 371, in observance of National Physical Education and Sports Week.

HUMPTY DUMPTY

(Mr. McDERMOTT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, as we continue our debate on funding for Iraq escalation, I want to share a new version of a well-known poem entitled Humpty Dumpty:

Bush, Cheney and others had a great call—Remake Iraq, it will be such a ball.
 Now all Bush's troops and all daddy's men
 can't put Iraq back together again.
 Our soldiers keep dying, day after day.
 So why put up with more endless delay?
 Let's just acknowledge what everyone
 knows:
 Bush didn't and doesn't have any clothes.
 He broke it, can't fix it, doesn't know how;
 Mission impossible: out of Iraq now.

□ 1915

CONGRESS NEEDS TO STOP THE PRICE GOUGING NOW

(Mr. DEFAZIO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I paid \$3.43 a gallon for gas in Springfield, Oregon. My colleague GREG WALDEN paid \$3.99 on the east side of the Cascades. Something a little fishy here because, a year ago today, oil prices were \$66.85 a barrel. Today, they are \$63 a barrel. The price of crude oil is down, but the price of gasoline at the pump is up, way up.

And what is the cause? They say, oh, well, we forgot, we had to clean and maintain the refineries, and gee, we've had to shut 'em down. Does this remind anybody else of Enron? Enron/Exxon, they're interchangeable.

Enron would shut down plants to drive up the cost of electricity and make wild profits. Exxon and the other big oil companies are doing the same thing. They're using refinery repairs and maintenance as an excuse to price-gouge the American people.

Congress needs to stop the price gouging now.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1642.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PERLMUTTER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

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

STATE DEPARTMENT'S HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, each year, the Department of State issues a report outlining the human rights practices of various Nations, and I object this evening to the inaccuracies in the Armenia section of the 2006 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices.

Originally, the State Department issued erroneous language about Armenia being an occupier of Azerbaijani territory and Nagorno-Karabakh, the report was substantively revised with more balanced, although still not fully accurate, wording and then revised again to restore the original inaccurate language.

I am deeply disturbed by the State Department's mischaracterization of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. It is unprecedented and counterproductive to our government's goal of actively promoting constructive engagement in the peace negotiations of the region. It also sets a troubling example by allowing a foreign State, in this case Azerbaijan, to shape the assessments of our human rights report.

To assert that Nagorno-Karabakh is Azerbaijani territory or that Armenia occupies Nagorno-Karabakh and other territories is simply wrong. This version ignores the reality that the current conflict is about the self-determination of the people of Nagorno-Karabakh.

Like many other ethnic autonomous regions with the status of Oblast under

the Soviet Constitution, the people of Nagorno-Karabakh declared their independence. They then conducted a referendum as set forth in the same Soviet Constitution, and they are now an independent republic and should be recognized as a Nation, just like Azerbaijan, Armenia and any other former Soviet Republic. The situation has absolutely nothing to do with Armenia. The only role Armenia plays in this conflict is that country's part in peace negotiations.

Mr. Speaker, I am concerned that Armenia is being characterized as an abuser of human rights in the region when it is Azerbaijan who continues to maintain a blockade of both Nagorno-Karabakh and Armenia, and regularly threatens a new wave of violence against Nagorno-Karabakh.

Such misrepresentations will undermine our Nation's credibility as an impartial mediator and jeopardize prospects for successful peace negotiations. It could also have a negative impact on U.S.-Armenia relations.

Our common aim as a country should be to focus on workable diplomacy that brings parties together in the spirit of conflict resolution, not to cause additional tension by introducing new and controversial elements into an already complex negotiating process.

Mr. Speaker, the United States has a long history of supporting Nagorno-Karabakh's democracy and its right to live in freedom and peace. The State Department has never made assertions in previous reports about Armenia being an occupier of Azerbaijani territory and Nagorno-Karabakh.

Last week, I sent a letter to Secretary Rice with my concerns over the State Department report's language, and I urged her to quickly reverse the State Department's mischaracterization.

ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION IS A WORLD CRISIS

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

Mr. POE. Mr. Speaker, France has a new President, Nicolas Sarkozy. While the world waits to see if he will give vigor and energy and leadership to his complex and sometimes difficult French people, his position on illegal immigration is quite clear.

Europe has its influx of illegals, not unlike the United States. Northern Africans are fleeing their native lands for Europe. They go mostly to Spain, where French President-elect Sarkozy accuses Spain of promoting amnesty in that Nation. Of course, once in Spain, it seems these illegals can roam Europe with ease.

Mr. Sarkozy claims Spain wants to give amnesty to now 600,000 illegals in its Nation. Mr. Sarkozy wants to ban European Nations from offering amnesty. He wants to bolster the EU border agency, the group that patrols the

African coast, with more police forces and use of the military to prevent the illegal landings in Europe.

It is interesting to note, Mr. Speaker, that Morocco, one of the Nations where people illegally flee to Europe from, wants the illegal flight to stop from its Nation. Almost 40 percent of the Africans that go to Europe by sea die in the process. This is a world crisis. Morocco wants to develop its native lands with European aid to keep people home, change the despair to hope by economic development, quit sending its problem to Europe but solve its problem. African Nations see the answer to solving their economic problems is not sending their populations to the north to Europe.

Mr. Sarkozy wants the European Union to have an EU-wide policy on illegal immigration and deal with this issue head-on instead of ignore the obvious. We shall see if this cooperation with the EU and France and the African countries works to stop the illegal entry, and we wish Mr. Sarkozy well in his presidency of France.

Meanwhile, back at home, here in the United States, our borders seem to be as open as ever because our government does not have the moral will to enforce the rule of law.

And that's just the way it is.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. McCARTHY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. McCARTHY of New York addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

A HEALTH CHECKUP FOR IRAQ

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

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, a very disturbing report emerged from Iraq last week. According to press reports, medical students in Iraq will be denied diplomas even though they have completed all of the coursework and passed all of the required testing. This means that they would only be allowed to practice in Iraq, and no other country will accept their medical training or let them practice in the new country, even though they have met all of the requirements.

This harkens back to the Iraq we knew under Saddam Hussein's rule. Saddam refused to grant diplomas to medical students in order to keep them in the country. Who would have thought that the new Iraq government would resort to Saddam Hussein's old tricks? This is an alarming and troubling trend, and it should be reversed immediately.

While dozens of international medical relief organizations have been forced to leave Iraq because of serious security concerns, Iraqis have fewer

and fewer medical professionals available to them.

A well-known organization, Doctors Without Borders, related the story of one doctor, Dr. Bassam. He is an Iraqi physician specializing in orthopedic surgery living with his family in Baghdad.

His story says: Now, security issues have top priority for the few existing financial resources, and medical needs are forced to take a back seat. This morning, dozens of people were killed in Fallujah. Yesterday, it was Baghdad. And that's not counting the wounded, who add to the long list of emergency cases packing the hospitals. Every day brings a new batch of dead and wounded. In this context, patients simply cannot receive proper treatment from an increasingly overwhelmed health care system. Some are forced to sell their car, or even their house, to get certain kinds of care in the few hospitals able to provide it.

That is the end of his story.

Mr. Speaker, instead of locking people in against their will, the Iraqi government ought to be working with the international community to make Iraq a safe and prosperous place where people want to raise their families, where they want to stay, where they want to put down roots and contribute to the local communities.

If this is going to happen, the United States must dedicate our energies to bringing our troops home and to working with the Iraqi people to stabilize their infrastructure and social programs, programs that will provide health care, education and jobs. These are the most important needs for the Iraqis.

It is time, Mr. Speaker, to bring our troops home. It is time to provide a future of hope for the Iraqi people.

RENAMING THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

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

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Armed Services Chairman IKE SKELTON for including language in this year's Defense authorization bill to change the name of the Department of the Navy to be the Department of the Navy and Marine Corps.

I also thank Ranking Member DUNCAN Hunter who in the past has also included this language in the Defense authorization bill. This will be the sixth year that the House will send legislation to the Senate that supports this change. I hope that this year the Senate will agree that this change is long overdue.

Since 1947, Congress has twice affirmed that the Marine Corps is a separate military service within the Department of the Navy. In 1947, the National Security Act stated that we have four separate military services: