

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)
Ackerman	Engel	Lee
Allen	Eshoo	Levin
Andrews	Etheridge	Lewis (GA)
Baca	Evans	Lipinski
Baird	Farr	Loftgren
Baldacci	Fattah	Lowe
Baldwin	Filner	Lucas (KY)
Barcia	Ford	Luther
Barrett	Frank	Maloney (CT)
Bentsen	Gephardt	Maloney (NY)
Berkley	Gonzalez	Markey
Berman	Gordon	Mascara
Berry	Green (TX)	Matheson
Bishop	Gutierrez	Matsui
Blagojevich	Hall (OH)	McCarthy (MO)
Blumenauer	Harman	McCarthy (NY)
Bonior	Hastings (FL)	McCollum
Borski	Hill	McDermott
Boswell	Hilliard	McGovern
Boucher	Hinche	McIntyre
Boyd	Hinojosa	McKinney
Brady (PA)	Hoeffel	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	Obey
Davis (CA)	Kennedy (RI)	Olver
Davis (FL)	Kildee	Ortiz
Davis (IL)	Kilpatrick	Owens
DeFazio	Kind (WI)	Pallone
DeGette	Kleccka	Pascrell
Delahunt	Kucinich	Pastor
DeLauro	LaFalce	Payne
Deutsch	Lampson	Pelosi
Dingell	Langevin	Phelps
Doggett	Lantos	Pomeroy
Doyle	Larsen (WA)	Price (NC)

Radanovich	Scott	Thompson (MS)
Rangel	Serrano	Thurman
Reyes	Sherman	Tierney
Rivers	Shows	Towns
Rodriguez	Skelton	Turner
Roemer	Slaughter	Udall (CO)
Ross	Snyder	Udall (NM)
Rothman	Solis	Velazquez
Roybal-Allard	Spratt	Waters
Rush	Stark	Watt (NC)
Sabo	Stenholm	Waxman
Sanchez	Strickland	Weiner
Sanders	Stupak	Wexler
Sandlin	Tanner	Woolsey
Sawyer	Tauscher	Wu
Schakowsky	Taylor (MS)	Wynn
Schiff	Thompson (CA)	

NAYS—210

Aderholt	Granger	Peterson (MN)
Akin	Graves	Peterson (PA)
Army	Green (WI)	Petri
Bachus	Greenwood	Pickering
Baker	Grucci	Pitts
Balenger	Gutknecht	Platts
Barr	Hall (TX)	Pombo
Bartlett	Hansen	Portman
Barton	Hart	Pryce (OH)
Bass	Hastings (WA)	Putnam
Biggert	Hayes	Quinn
Bilirakis	Hayworth	Ramstad
Blunt	Hefley	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	Ryun (KS)
Calvert	Isakson	Saxton
Camp	Issa	Schaffer
Cantor	Istook	Schrock
Capito	Jenkins	Sensenbrenner
Castle	Johnson (CT)	Sessions
Chabot	Johnson (IL)	Shadegg
Coble	Johnson, Sam	Shays
Collins	Jones (NC)	Sherwood
Combest	Keller	Shimkus
Condit	Kelly	Shuster
Cooksey	Kennedy (MN)	Simmons
Cox	Kerns	Simpson
Crane	King (NY)	Skeen
Crenshaw	Kingston	Smith (MI)
Cunningham	Kirk	Smith (NJ)
Davis, Jo Ann	Knollenberg	Smith (TX)
Davis, Tom	Kolbe	Souder
Deal	Latham	Spence
DeLay	LaTourette	Stearns
DeMint	Leach	Stump
Diaz-Balart	Lewis (CA)	Sununu
Doolittle	Lewis (KY)	Sweeney
Dreier	Linder	Tancredo
Duncan	LoBiondo	Tauzin
Dunn	Lucas (OK)	Taylor (NC)
Ehlers	Manzullo	Terry
Ehrlich	McCrery	Thomas
Emerson	McHugh	Thornberry
English	McInnis	Thune
Everett	McKeon	Tiahrt
Ferguson	Mica	Tiberi
Flake	Miller (FL)	Toomey
Fletcher	Miller, Gary	Traficant
Foley	Moran (KS)	Upton
Fossella	Morella	Vitter
Frelinghuysen	Myrick	Walden
Gallely	Nethercutt	Walsh
Ganske	Ney	Wamp
Gekas	Northup	Watkins
Gibbons	Norwood	Watts (OK)
Gilchrest	Nussle	Weldon (FL)
Gillmor	Osborne	Weldon (PA)
Gilman	Ose	Weller
Goode	Otter	Wicker
Goodlatte	Paul	Wolf
Goss	Pence	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—24

Becerra	Dooley	Rahall
Bereuter	Frost	Scarborough
Cannon	Graham	Shaw
Chambliss	LaHood	Smith (WA)
Clement	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-

roduced 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 Drtad of Armenia as a Christian. Consequently, King Drtad 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 Drtad of Armenia as a Christian;

Whereas in 301 A.D., King Drtad 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 non-immigrants 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.