

Grijalva	Matheson	Rush
Gutierrez	Matsui	Ryan (OH)
Gutknecht	McCarthy (NY)	Ryan (WI)
Hall	McCollum	Ryan (KS)
Harman	McCotter	Sabo
Harris	McCreery	Sanchez, Linda
Hart	McDermott	T.
Hastings (FL)	McGovern	Sanchez, Loretta
Hastings (WA)	McInnis	Sanders
Hayes	McIntyre	Shadlin
Hayworth	McKeon	Saxton
Hefley	McNulty	Schakowsky
Hensarling	Meehan	Schiff
Herger	Meek (FL)	Schrock
Hill	Meeks (NY)	Scott (GA)
Hinchey	Menendez	Scott (VA)
Hinojosa	Mica	Sensenbrenner
Hobson	Michaud	Serrano
Hoefel	Millender-	Shadegg
Hoekstra	McDonald	Shaw
Holden	Miller (MI)	Shays
Holt	Miller (NC)	Sherman
Honda	Miller, Gary	Sherwood
Hooley (OR)	Mollohan	Shimkus
Hostettler	Moore	Shuster
Houghton	Moran (KS)	Simmons
Hoyer	Moran (VA)	Simpson
Hulshof	Murphy	Skelton
Hunter	Murtha	Slaughter
Inlee	Musgrave	Smith (MI)
Isakson	Myrick	Smith (NJ)
Israel	Nadler	Smith (TX)
Issa	Napolitano	Snyder
Istook	Neal (MA)	Solis
Jackson (IL)	Nethercutt	Souder
Jackson-Lee	Ney	Spratt
(TX)	Northup	Stark
Jefferson	Norwood	Stenholm
Jenkins	Nunes	Strickland
John	Nussle	Stupak
Johnson (CT)	Oberstar	Sullivan
Johnson (IL)	Obey	Sweeney
Johnson, E. B.	Olver	Tancredo
Jones (OH)	Ortiz	Tanner
Kanjorski	Osborne	Tauscher
Kaptur	Ose	Tauzin
Keller	Otter	Taylor (MS)
Kelly	Owens	Taylor (NC)
Kennedy (MN)	Oxley	Terry
Kennedy (RI)	Pallone	Thomas
Kildee	Pascarell	Thompson (CA)
Kilpatrick	Pastor	Thompson (MS)
Kind	Payne	Thornberry
King (IA)	Pearce	Tiahrt
King (NY)	Pelosi	Tiberi
Kingston	Pence	Tierney
Kirk	Peterson (MN)	Towns
Kleccka	Peterson (PA)	Turner (OH)
Kline	Petri	Turner (TX)
Knollenberg	Pickering	Udall (CO)
Kolbe	Platts	Udall (NM)
Kucinich	Pombo	Upton
LaHood	Pomeroy	Van Hollen
Lampson	Porter	Velazquez
Langevin	Portman	Vislosky
Lantos	Price (NC)	Vitter
Larsen (WA)	Pryce (OH)	Walden (OR)
Larson (CT)	Putnam	Walsh
Latham	Quinn	Waters
LaTourette	Radanovich	Rahall
Leach	Ramstad	Watson
Lee	Rangel	Watt
Levin	Regula	Waxman
Lewis (CA)	Rehberg	Weiner
Lewis (GA)	Renzi	Weldon (FL)
Lewis (KY)	Reyes	Weldon (PA)
Linder	Reynolds	Weller
Lipinski	Rodriguez	Wexler
LoBiondo	Rogers (AL)	Whitfield
Lofgren	Rogers (KY)	Wicker
Lowey	Rogers (MI)	Wilson (NM)
Lucas (KY)	Rohrabacher	Wilson (SC)
Lucas (OK)	Ros-Lehtinen	Wolf
Lynch	Ross	Woolsey
Majette	Rothman	Wu
Maloney	Roybal-Allard	Wynn
Manzullo	Royce	Young (AK)
Markey	Ruppersberger	Young (FL)
Marshall		

NAYS—13

Bartlett (MD)	Franks (AZ)	Sessions
Coble	Johnson, Sam	Stearns
Collins	Jones (NC)	Toomey
Culberson	Miller (FL)	
Flake	Paul	

NOT VOTING—10

Buyer	McCarthy (MO)	Smith (WA)
Gephardt	McHugh	Wamp
Hyde	Miller, George	
Janklow	Pitts	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). The Chair will remind the Members that there are 2 minutes left in this vote.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS) (during the vote). The Chair has been advised that the indicator-lights beside one column of names in the display panel on the south wall of the Chamber are not visible. The Chair will advise Members to verify their votes at a voting station. The Clerk advises that the problem is the display panel and not the voting system.

□ 1901

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1104, CHILD ABDUCTION PREVENTION ACT

Mrs. MYRICK, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 108-48) on the resolution (H. Res. 160) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1104) to prevent child abduction, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 919

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 919.

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

There was no objection.

COMMEMORATING 507TH MAINTENANCE GROUP AND 11TH AIR DEFENSE ARTILLERY

(Mrs. JONES of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I would ask that all of my colleagues in the House join me for a moment of silence as we commemorate the young men and women of the 507th Maintenance Group and the 11th Air Defense Artillery.

One of my constituents, Brandon Sloan, is among those groups of young people. He is a graduate of Bedford High School. His father is Reverend Thandie Sloan, his mother Michelle. His father is a minister at Greater

Friendship Baptist Church in my congressional district.

I ask that my colleagues join me in two moments of silence at the end of this statement as we pray for these families and the safe return of those young men and women.

CYPRUS PEACE SETTLEMENT

(Mr. BEREUTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include therein extraneous material.)

Mr. BEREUTER. Madam Speaker, last November U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan proposed a comprehensive framework for a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem. He then asked the Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders to accept the plan by February 28. Because of the forthcoming EU membership for at least the Greek portion of Cyprus and other factors of leverage, this was the best opportunity in decades for a solution to the Cyprus problem.

When neither side could resolve their problems by the end of February, the Secretary General asked the two leaders to meet in The Hague on March 10 to sign an agreement to put the framework to simultaneous referenda on the island.

Two weeks ago, we learned with great disappointment that the Secretary General was told by Turkish Cypriot leader Denktash that he could not accept the settlement plan and would not agree to the referenda despite the fact that informal polling indicated that the majority of the Turkish Cypriots were prepared to support the plan.

Madam Speaker, this Member urges the Greek and Turkish Cypriots to quickly resume negotiations to resolve this problem, to seize this rare opportunity for a peaceful settlement and urge the United Nations and the Bush administration to redouble their efforts to get the talks going once again, and to seek a Cyprus solution which at long last seems to be within our grasp.

Madam Speaker, it was highly regrettable, to this Member, that Mr. Denktash refused to let the Turkish Cypriot people have the opportunity to determine their own future on an agreement which would have reunited the island and which would have served the best interests of the Turkish Cypriot community. This Member was also disappointed with the government of Turkey for their apparent unwillingness to exert influence on Mr. Denktash to agree to the plan at such a critical time.

Attached is a recent editorial from The Economist on this subject.

[From the Economist, Mar. 13, 2003]

SETTLING CYPRUS—WHAT A WASTE

THE COLLAPSE OF TALKS TO REUNITE THE ISLAND MARKS A STUPIDLY MISSED OPPORTUNITY

Over the years it has been hard to apportion blame for the failure of the divided island's Greek and Turkish leaders to strike a deal to give their people security and prosperity in a loosely federal but reunited Cyprus. Recently, under the blandishments of

the United Nations and the European Union, they had come within finger-touching distance of a settlement. All the sadder, then, that this week the Turkish-Cypriots' truculent leader, Rauf Denktash, rejected the UN's sensible proposals for a deal. The government in mainland Turkey must also share blame by failing to bludgeon Mr. Denktash into accepting the plan. A further gloomy outcome is that, while the island's Greek-run part will almost certainly join the EU on its own next year and the Turkish part will fester in isolation and poverty, mainland Turkey's own hopes of starting negotiations to join the Union have been dented too.

Both of the island's communities had a lot to gain. The Turks would have given back control of around 8% of the island's territory to the Greeks—a substantial chunk of the land taken in 1974 when the Turkish army intervened after a short-lived Greek-Cypriot coup on the island. The Turks, 18% of the population before the invasion, have since held 37% of the land. The Greek-Cypriots' new president, Tassos Papadopoulos, at first complained that the latest UN compromise did not adequately address his people's grievances. But he wisely accepted it. This time it is overwhelmingly Mr. Denktash's fault that a settlement has been blocked.

Indeed, the Turks had even more to gain than the Greeks. They would have kept a vast amount of autonomy in their still disproportionately large zone. They would have enjoyed an influx of EU cash had the whole island been joining the Union next year, not to mention the rapid lifting of sanctions long imposed by the EU against their breakaway statelet.

The Turkish government may have been too preoccupied by the political wrangling and tortuous diplomacy over Iraq (see article). Many of Turkey's still-too-influential generals see the Turkish-run bit of Cyprus as a strategic asset, while some Turkish politicians regard the island as a bargaining chip in Turkey's quest to join the EU. They are wrong. Turkey's failure to persuade Mr. Denktash to say yes to compromise will make it much harder for the EU to smile on its application, due for consideration at the end of next year, to start negotiations to join. Many governments are already queasy about the idea of Turkey as a fellow Euro-club member.

WHAT NEXT?

The UN's secretary-general, Kofi Annan, had suggested a ruse to force Mr. Denktash's hand and to strengthen that of the Greek-Cypriots' leader by holding a referendum on the proposals next month—on both sides of the island. Both communities would probably have said yes. But Mr. Denktash wrecked that idea too. If stalemate prevails, as seems likely, Mr. Annan says he will abandon all further efforts to settle Cyprus during his time as UN boss. It would then be up to the EU to reopen proceedings. By the end of this year the Turkish-Cypriots are due for a general election. Mr. Denktash's opponents on his own side of the island, who approved of Mr. Annan's plan, may well take power in parliament but the presidential term has a few years yet to run. One day, perhaps mercifully soon, the ailing Mr. Denktash will go. Then, maybe, a fair deal can at last be done. But a golden chance has been stupidly wasted.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, and under a previous order of

the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, today I proudly rise to celebrate Greek Independence Day and the strong ties that bind the nation of Greece and the United States. 182 years ago exactly on this date, the people of Greece began a journey that would mark the symbolic rebirth of democracy in the land where those principles for human dignity were first espoused. They rebelled against more than 400 years, 400 years of Turkish oppression. The revolution of 1821 brought independence to Greece and emboldened those who still sought freedom across the world.

I commemorate Greek Independence Day each year for the same reasons that we celebrate our Fourth of July. It proved that a united people through sheer will and perseverance can prevail against tyranny.

Men such as Aristotle, Socrates, Plato, and Euripides developed the then unique notion that men could, if left to their own devices, lead themselves rather than be subject to the will of a sovereign. It was Aristotle who said: "We make war that we may live in peace," a timely statement considering today's events. On March 25, 1821, Archbishop Germanos of Patras embodied the spirit of those words when he raised the flag of freedom and was the first to declare Greece free.

Revolutions embody a sense of heroism, Mr. Speaker, bringing forth a greatness of the human spirit. As Thomas Jefferson once said: "To the ancient Greeks we are all indebted for the light which led ourselves, American colonists, out of Gothic darkness."

Quoting Jefferson on the anniversary of Greek independence is particularly appropriate. Jefferson and the rest of the Founding Fathers looked back to the teachings of ancient Greek philosophers for inspiration as they sought to craft a strong democratic state. In 1821, the Greeks looked to our Founding Fathers for inspiration when they began their journey toward freedom.

We all know that the price of liberty can be very high. History is replete with the names of the millions that have sacrificed for it. Many great scholars throughout history warn that we maintain democracy only at great

cost. The freedom we enjoy today is due, to a large degree, to the sacrifices made by men and women in the past in Greece, in America and all over the world.

Freedom is America's heart. It is central to our being, and from the beginning we have recognized that freedom is not just an American right. It is a God-given right to every citizen of the world.

Even as we commemorate Greek Independence Day, American servicemembers are fighting to liberate the Iraqi people who have suffered for decades under Saddam Hussein's brutal regime. We must never forget that freedom must be constantly guarded. It is a noble, but fragile, thing that can be stolen or snuffed out if not protected.

We cannot take for granted that we are endowed by our Creator with certain unalienable rights. We enjoy our freedom only because we have been willing to fight and die for it, just like our forefathers and the valiant Greeks in 1821.

Mr. Speaker, on this 182nd birthday of Greek independence, when we celebrate the restoration of democracy to the land of its conception, we also celebrate the triumph of the human spirit and the strength of man's will. The goals and values that the people of Greece share with the people of the United States reaffirm our common democratic heritage.

This occasion also serves to remind us that we must never take for granted the right to determine our own fate.

Mr. Speaker, today I proudly rise to celebrate Greek Independence Day and the strong ties that bind the nation of Greece and the United States.

One hundred and eighty two years ago, the people of Greece began a journey that would mark the symbolic rebirth of democracy in the land where those principles to human dignity were first espoused.

They rebelled against more than 400 years of Turkish oppression. The revolution of 1821 brought independence to Greece and emboldened those who still sought freedom across the world. I commemorate Greek Independence Day each year for the same reasons we celebrate our Fourth of July. It proved that a united people, through sheer will and perseverance, can prevail against tyranny. The lessons the Greeks and our colonial forefathers taught us provide hope and inspiration to victims of persecution throughout the world today.

Men such as Aristotle, Socrates, Plato, and Euripides developed the then-unique notion that men could, if left to their own devices, lead themselves rather than be subject to the will of a sovereign. It was Aristotle who said: "We make war that we may live in peace." On March 25, 1821, Archbishop Germanos of Patras embodied the spirit of those words when he raised the flag of freedom and was the first to declare Greece free.

Revolutions embody a sense of heroism, bringing forth the greatness of the human spirit. It was Thomas Jefferson who said that, "One man with courage is a majority." Quoting Jefferson on the anniversary of Greek independence is particularly appropriate. Jefferson,