

Lewis (GA) Obey
Lipinski Olver
Loebsock Ortiz
Lofgren, Zoe Pallone
Lowey Pascrell
Lynch Pastor
Mahoney (FL) Payne
Maloney (NY) Perlmutter
Markey Pomeroy
Matsui Price (NC)
McCarthy (NY) Rahall
McCullum (MN) Rangel
McDermott Reyes
McGovern Rodriguez
McIntyre Ross
McNerney Rothman
McNulty Roybal-Allard
Meehan Ruppertsberger
Meek (FL) Rush
Meeks (NY) Ryan (OH)
Melancon Salazar
Michaud Sánchez, Linda
Miller (NC) T.
Miller, George Sanchez, Loretta
Mitchell Sarbanes
Mollohan Schakowsky
Moore (KS) Schiff
Moore (WI) Schwartz
Moran (VA) Scott (GA)
Murphy (CT) Scott (VA)
Murphy, Patrick Serrano
Murtha Sestak
Nadler Shea-Porter
Napolitano Sherman
Neal (MA) Shuler
Oberstar Sires

NAYS—199

Aderholt Ferguson
Akin Flake
Alexander Forbes
Bachmann Fortenberry
Bachus Fossella
Baker Fox
Barrett (SC) Franks (AZ)
Barrow Frelinghuysen
Bartlett (MD) Gallegly
Barton (TX) Garrett (NJ)
Biggert Gerlach
Billray Gillmor
Bilirakis Gingrey
Bishop (UT) Gohmert
Blackburn Goode
Blunt Goodlatte
Boehner Granger
Bonner Graves
Bono Hall (TX)
Boozman Hastert
Boren Hastings (WA)
Boustany Hayes
Brady (TX) Heller
Brown (SC) Hensarling
Brown-Waite, Herger
Ginny Hobson
Buchanan Hoekstra
Burgess Holden
Burton (IN) Hulshof
Buyer Hunter
Calvert Inglis (SC)
Camp (MI) Issa
Campbell (CA) Jindal
Capito Johnson (IL)
Carney Johnson, Sam
Carter Jordan
Castle Keller
Chabot King (IA)
Coble King (NY)
Cole (OK) Kingston
Conaway Kirk
Crenshaw Kline (MN)
Culberson Knollenberg
Davis (KY) Kuhl (NY)
Davis, David LaHood
Davis, Tom Lamborn
Deal (GA) Latham
Dent LaTourette
Diaz-Balart, L. Lewis (CA)
Diaz-Balart, M. Lewis (KY)
Doolittle Linder
Drake LoBiondo
Dreier Lucas
Duncan Lungren, Daniel
Ehlers E.
Ellsworth Mack
Emerson Manzullo
English (PA) Marchant
Everett Marshall
Fallin Matheson
Feeney McCarthy (CA)

Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Space
Spratt
Stark
Stupak
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Towns
Udall (NM)
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch (VT)
Wexler
Wilson (OH)
Woolsey
Sherman
Wynn
Yarmuth

Terry
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Udall (CO)
Upton
Walberg
Walden (OR)
Wamp
Weldon (FL)
Weller
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Kucinich
Higgins
Israel
Jones (NC)
Lampson
Millender-
McDonald
Paul
Peterson (MN)
Rohrabacher
Shadegg
Walsh (NY)
Wicker

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

NOT VOTING—18

□ 2040

Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. KNOLLENBERG and Mr. MCHUGH changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. WATT and Mr. CHANDLER changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion to instruct was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 235, had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees: Mr. OBEY, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mrs. LOWEY, Messrs. PRICE of North Carolina, DICKS, EDWARDS, MOLLOHAN, OLVER, SERRANO, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Messrs. CLYBURN, LEWIS of California, YOUNG of Florida, ROGERS of Kentucky, WOLF, WALSH, HOBSON, KNOLLENBERG, KINGSTON, FRELINGHUYSEN, and WICKER.

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON H.R. 493, GENETIC INFORMATION NONDISCRIMINATION ACT OF 2007

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Commerce be permitted to file a supplemental report on H.R. 493.

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

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT PROCESS FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1332, SMALL BUSINESS LENDING IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 2007

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

Mr. WELCH of Vermont. Mr. Speaker, the Rules Committee is expected to meet the week of April 23 to grant a rule which may structure the amendment process for floor consideration H.R. 1332, the Small Business Lending Improvements Act of 2007.

Members who wish to offer an amendment to this bill should submit 30 copies of the amendment and a brief description of the amendment to the Rules Committee in H-312 in the Capitol, no later than 3 p.m. on Monday, April 23. Members are strongly advised to adhere to the noticed amendment deadline to ensure amendments receive consideration.

Amendments should be drafted to the bill as ordered reported by the Committee on Small Business. A copy of that bill will be posted on the Web site of the Rules Committee.

Amendments should be drafted by legislative counsel and also should be reviewed by the Office of the Parliamentarian to be sure that the amendments comply with the rules of House. Members are also strongly encouraged to submit their amendments to the Congressional Budget Office for analysis regarding possible PAYGO violations.

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.

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

(Mr. DEFAZIO addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

UNITED NATIONS MUST BE LEADING VOICE AGAINST GENOCIDE

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, I am strongly disappointed that United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon has given in to Turkey's demands and cancelled an exhibit commemorating the 13th anniversary of the Rwanda genocide.

□ 2045

Turkey, as usual, was offended by references in the exhibit to the Armenian genocide in Turkey during World War I.

As a representative of the international community, the United Nations must be the leading voice against genocide. That includes all genocides, including the Armenian genocide. Unless the United Nations takes a stand against Turkey's denial, its value to the international community is greatly undermined.

As the 92nd anniversary of the Armenian genocide approaches, Turkey's recent behavior is yet another example of why it is so important for Congress to reaffirm the Armenian genocide by

passing H. Res. 106. Over the past year, Turkey has pulled out of NATO exercises after France affirmed the Armenian genocide. They have threatened U.S. troops in Iraq if the U.S. reaffirms the Armenian genocide. And now they are preventing the U.N. from honoring the victims of the Rwandan genocide. Their denial has no limits.

The United States must never allow crimes against humanity to pass without remembrance and condemnation. As a society, we cannot effectively work to end crimes against humanity without recognizing those that have previously occurred.

Far too many times we have seen the horrible consequences of ignoring genocide. Even after unprecedented humanitarian efforts by Americans, the Armenian genocide had become the “forgotten genocide,” and in 1939 Adolf Hitler exclaimed to his generals to have no mercy by stating, and I quote, “who, after all, speaks today of the annihilation of the Armenians?”

In 1994 world leaders witnessed the Hutu leaders of Rwanda kill 800,000 Rwandans, and did nothing. Today we sit idly by as militias massacre innocent citizens in Darfur; and, again, world leaders do virtually nothing. There are lessons to be learned by history. Unfortunately, Turkey has undermined the intent of the U.N. exhibit to help teach the lessons of genocide inaction.

Turkey’s policy of denying the Armenian genocide gives cover to those who perpetrate genocide everywhere. If the cycle is to end, there must be accountability for genocide. Genocide denial is the last stage of genocide.

Mr. Speaker, when will today’s world leaders stop letting Turkey deny its past? It is bad enough for Turkey to threaten and prosecute its own citizens for discussing these crimes, but to threaten to retaliate against countries that acknowledge the Armenian genocide is appalling and unacceptable. As a global community we must collectively stand for historical truth and recognize the worst humanitarian crimes that we have seen.

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 addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

RECOGNIZING MAYOR JACK CALVERT

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

Mr. CONAWAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight in recognition of Jack Calvert for 16 years of service as the mayor of the city of Lampasas in the 11th District of Texas.

Mayor Calvert graduated from New Mexico Military Institute in 1956 and served in the Army as a second lieutenant. He served in various command and staff positions, including test officer in Greenland, assistant professor of chemistry at West Point, and he served in combat in Vietnam where he was awarded the Purple Heart. After a 3-year tour at the Pentagon, he served for 3 years in Germany. Mr. Calvert then served at Joliet Army Ammunition Plant and in 1979 was assigned to the Army War College.

Following this assignment, Mayor Calvert then served as the director of Battlefield Automation at Fort Hood and after 3 years he retired from the United States Army as a colonel.

Mayor Calvert’s service to his community and his country did not end after his retirement from the military. He then served on different civic groups. He and his wife, Fran, chose Lampasas as their home and purchased a historic house to restore back to its original structure. Along with his service, he and his wife, Fran, raised three children: Charles Douglas, Lee Ann, and Mary.

As mayor of Lampasas, he successfully guided the city and its councils through many growth issues. Jack Calvert is a true leader of leaders in the 11th Congressional District, and I am proud to represent him here in the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman 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.)

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 323) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 323

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and are hereby, elected to the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—Mr. Gene Green of Texas (to rank immediately after Mr. Tanner), Mr. Crowley (to rank immediately after Mr. Hinojosa).

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FAILED FOREIGN POLICY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to be on the floor with such a distinguished Speaker. Just a few minutes ago, we cast a vote that, again, reaffirms the crucialness and the necessity of moving forward with the emergency supplemental. The motion states that this House, which it did, reaffirms the deadlines for the redeployment of the United States forces in Iraq that were contained in the House-passed emergency supplemental, a legislative initiative that captured, not the personal wants of individual Members, but responded to the immediacy of the crisis of the conflict in Iraq.

It is a commonsense document. And even now, in the backdrop of 198 brutally killed in the marketplace, most likely sustained by the false representation that there is now security in Baghdad, almost 200 persons died, which indicates, although our military strongly has defended its role and can claim a military success, we have a failed foreign policy. And so I rise today to proudly reaffirm my commitment to deadlines as relates to redeploying of our troops.

It may be that the military goes to battle, but, in fact, a nation goes to war. We owe the brave men and women of the United States military, the National Guard, the Reserves, the Air National Guard, and all aspects of the United States military, their families, the civilian force the obligation of a true and thoughtful policy that will work. The conflict in Iraq does not work. And the sadness is that even the government, the coalition government is falling apart.

Some may argue, of course, that that suggests that we should stay the course; that we will look like we are bending to the enemy. Those of us who understand the vastness of this crisis realize that we must never falter in our war against terror. We must never let al Qaeda win, but we cannot allow our soldiers to be the targets of a sectarian war.

Now, this legislation does not in any way tell the generals how to logistically move their troops. What it does do is give the policy commitment to the timelines to bring our soldiers home.

It is clear that the military action has already been a success. And I commend my colleagues to H.R. 930, my legislation, A Military Success Act of 2007 and A Diplomatic Surge Act of 2007. It is now time to declare a military victory. Our soldiers have discovered there are no weapons of mass destruction. Saddam Hussein has been deposed and been, if you will, displaced, and we have a government in place. But none of that can be, now, held for a reason that the soldiers must stay in place.

Logistically, the generals may decide to redeploy these troops to the border, redeploy them to Kuwait. We allow and also defend the right of the United States military to give a logistical response to our policy demand.