

rights violations and implementing democratic reform, the sanctions could be lifted.

Generally, this Member is opposed to bilateral sanctions because they frequently prove to be ineffective and, indeed, counterproductive to the policy consequence sought. However, the ruling junta's arrest and subsequent detention of Burmese democracy leader and Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Aung San Suu Kyi was such an egregious affront to democracy and rule of law that the government deserves swift and harsh punishment from the international community.

Mr. Speaker, this Member strongly urges his colleagues to vote for H.R. 2330.

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, as the lead republican sponsor, I rise today in full support of the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act.

Two months ago, Burmese opposition leader and Nobel Peace Prize laureate, Aung San Suu Kyi was placed under house arrest by Burma's ruling junta after a bloody clash between her supporters and thugs of the military regime.

For the last fifteen years, Suu Kyi has waged a struggle against one of the world's most oppressive governments. Burma's military regime has committed widespread human rights abuses, including forced labor and the use of rape as a weapon against insurgencies by ethnic minorities. In addition, this regime supports international narcotic trafficking and provides a safe haven for drug traffickers targeted by the United States for prosecution.

That is why I am proud to be a part of this legislation which will authorize a number of sanctions against the Burmese government and its entities, unless a series of democratic conditions are met. I want to thank the Gentleman from California, Mr. LANTOS for his tireless work on this issue. I urge my colleagues to support this needed measure.

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to strenuously condemn the Burmese State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) and its latest acts of violence against the democratic movement in Burma.

As many of us know, in 1990, the Burmese people elected Aung San Suu Kyi and her party, the National League for Democracy (NLD), to lead their country. The NLD won an astounding 82 percent of the popular vote, dealing a shattering defeat to the absolutist State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC). In perhaps one of the great crimes against democracy in history, the SLORC refused to seat the newly elected parliament and imprisoned the leaders of the NLD. Ms. Suu Kyi was placed under house arrest, where she has remained for much of the last 13 years.

The State Peace and Development Council, as the government is now known, continues to wage war on its own people and to lead Burma toward rogue nation status. The SPDC is notorious for using rape and imprisonment as an instrument of political influence on its citizens and is known to force children to fight indigenous ethnic groups in the country. This brutal form of governance is combined with military dominance of heavy industry and a sickly economy dependent upon black market and illicit exports.

Now, the SPDC seems committed to stiffening its repression of the Burmese people. After toying with several international initiatives aimed at restoring democracy to the country, the SPDC has essentially halted talks with a

spasm of violence directed against the NLD organization. On May 30, a motorcade carrying Ms. Suu Kyi through the country was attacked by an organized group of armed criminals. In the process, a number of NLD members were reportedly tortured and murdered, while Ms. Suu Kyi was taken into "protective custody" by the government. It seems that the only "protection" was being given to an illegitimate regime against the popular, peaceful NLD leader.

This pattern of vicious oppression in Burma must come to an end and Ms. Suu Kyi must be released unharmed. I urge the President and Secretary of State Powell to take the necessary measures to ensure her safe release and to fully support the National League for Democracy. I further ask my friends in Congress to work with the Administration to ensure that we supply maximum support to the NLD and that we forcefully denounce the actions of the dictatorial junta now reigning over Burma.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2330, as amended.

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. LANTOS. 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.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 44 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1830

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BROWN of South Carolina) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

#### AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of today and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2673.

□ 1832

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2673) making further appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes, with Mr. HASTINGS of Washington (Chairman pro tempore) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, the bill was open for amendment through page 72, line 23.

SEQUENTIAL VOTES POSTPONED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were postponed in the following orders: amendment by the gentleman from Montana (Mr. REHBERG), amendment by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER), amendment by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY), amendment by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ACKERMAN).

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. REHBERG

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Montana (Mr. REHBERG) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The Clerk designated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 193, noes 208, not voting 33, as follows:

[Roll No. 354]

AYES—193

Abercrombie	Capuano	Emanuel
Ackerman	Cardin	Engel
Alexander	Carson (IN)	Eshoo
Allen	Clay	Evans
Andrews	Clyburn	Fattah
Baca	Conyers	Filner
Bachus	Costello	Ford
Baird	Crowley	Frank (MA)
Baldwin	Cubin	Gephardt
Bartlett (MD)	Cummings	Gibbons
Bass	Davis (AL)	Gordon
Bishop (NY)	Davis (CA)	Goss
Blackburn	Davis (FL)	Green (TX)
Blumenauer	Davis (TN)	Grijalva
Boehlert	Davis, Jo Ann	Harman
Bonner	DeFazio	Hastings (FL)
Bono	DeGette	Hefley
Boswell	Delahunt	Hill
Brady (PA)	DeLauro	Hoeffel
Brown (OH)	Deutsch	Holden
Brown, Corrine	Dicks	Holt
Buyer	Dingell	Honda
Cannon	Doggett	Hoolley (OR)
Capito	Doyle	Hoyer