

Dunn	Martinez	Roybal-Allard
Eshoo	McKeon	Rush
Filner	Millender-	Sanders
Ford	McDonald	Saxton
Granger	Miller, George	Scarborough
Hinojosa	Napolitano	Schaffer
Jones (OH)	Norwood	Sherwood
Klink	Pascrell	Souder
Kucinich	Payne	Spence
Kuykendall	Radanovich	Velázquez
Lantos	Rangel	Vento
Larson	Rogan	Waters
LaTourette	Rohrabacher	Woolsey

□ 1606

Mr. LATHAM changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 32, I was on a delayed flight out of Chicago and missed the vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSE). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on the additional motion to suspend the rules on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings.

RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE KOREAN WAR AND THE SERVICE BY MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES DURING SUCH WAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 86, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUYER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 86, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 383, nays 0, not voting 51, as follows:

[Roll No. 33]

YEAS—383

Abercrombie	Baldwin	Bereuter
Ackerman	Ballenger	Berkley
Aderholt	Barcia	Berman
Allen	Barr	Berry
Andrews	Barrett (NE)	Biggart
Archer	Barrett (WI)	Billirakis
Armey	Bartlett	Bishop
Baca	Barton	Blagojevich
Bachus	Bass	Billey
Baird	Bateman	Blumenauer
Baker	Becerra	Blunt
Baldacci	Bentsen	Boehlert

Boehner	Goodling	McInnis
Bonilla	Gordon	McIntosh
Bonior	Goss	McIntyre
Borski	Graham	McKinney
Boswell	Green (TX)	McNulty
Boucher	Green (WI)	Meehan
Boyd	Greenwood	Meek (FL)
Brady (PA)	Gutierrez	Meeks (NY)
Brady (TX)	Gutknecht	Menendez
Brown (FL)	Hall (OH)	Metcalf
Bryant	Hall (TX)	Mica
Burr	Hansen	Miller (FL)
Burton	Hastings (FL)	Miller, Gary
Buyer	Hastings (WA)	Minge
Callahan	Hayes	Mink
Camp	Hayworth	Moakley
Canady	Hefley	Mollohan
Cannon	Herger	Moore
Capuano	Hill (IN)	Moran (KS)
Cardin	Hill (MT)	Moran (VA)
Carson	Hilleary	Morella
Castle	Hilliard	Murtha
Chabot	Hinchev	Myrick
Chambliss	Hobson	Nadler
Chenoweth-Hage	Hoefel	Neal
Clay	Hoekstra	Nethercutt
Clayton	Holden	Ney
Clement	Holt	Northup
Clyburn	Hoolley	Nussle
Coble	Horn	Oberstar
Coburn	Hostettler	Obey
Collins	Houghton	Olver
Combest	Hoyer	Ortiz
Condit	Hulshof	Ose
Conyers	Hunter	Owens
Cook	Hutchinson	Oxley
Costello	Hyde	Packard
Coyne	Insee	Pallone
Cramer	Isakson	Pastor
Crane	Istook	Paul
Crowley	Jackson (IL)	Pease
Cubin	Jackson-Lee	Pelosi
Cummings	(TX)	Peterson (MN)
Danner	Jefferson	Peterson (PA)
Davis (FL)	Jenkins	Petri
Davis (IL)	John	Phelps
Davis (VA)	Johnson (CT)	Pickering
Deal	Johnson, E.B.	Pickett
DeGette	Johnson, Sam	Pitts
Delahunt	Jones (NC)	Pombo
DeLauro	Kanjorski	Pomeroy
DeLay	Kaptur	Porter
DeMint	Kasich	Portman
Deutsch	Kelly	Price (NC)
Diaz-Balart	Kennedy	Pryce (OH)
Dickey	Kildee	Quinn
Dicks	Kilpatrick	Rahall
Dingell	Kind (WI)	Ramstad
Dixon	King (NY)	Regula
Doggett	Kingston	Reynolds
Doolittle	Kleczka	Riley
Doyle	Knollenberg	Rivers
Dreier	Kolbe	Rodriguez
Duncan	LaFalce	Roemer
Edwards	LaHood	Rogers
Ehlers	Lampson	Ros-Lehtinen
Ehrlich	Largent	Rothman
Emerson	Latham	Roukema
Engel	Lazio	Royce
English	Leach	Ryan (WI)
Etheridge	Lee	Ryun (KS)
Evans	Levin	Sabo
Everett	Lewis (CA)	Salmon
Ewing	Lewis (GA)	Sanchez
Farr	Lewis (KY)	Sanders
Fattah	Linder	Sandlin
Foley	Lipinski	Sanford
Forbes	LoBiondo	Sawyer
Fossella	Lofgren	Schakowsky
Fowler	Lowey	Scott
Frank (MA)	Lucas (KY)	Sensenbrenner
Franks (NJ)	Lucas (OK)	Serrano
Frelinghuysen	Luther	Sessions
Frost	Maloney (CT)	Shadegg
Galleghy	Maloney (NY)	Shaw
Ganske	Manzullo	Shays
Gejdenson	Markey	Sherman
Gekas	Mascara	Sherwood
Gephardt	Matsui	Shimkus
Gibbons	McCarthy (MO)	Shows
Gilchrest	McCarthy (NY)	Shuster
Gillmor	McCollum	Simpson
Gilman	McCrery	Sisisky
Gonzalez	McDermott	Skeen
Goode	McGovern	Skelton
Goodlatte	McHugh	Slaughter

Smith (MI)	Taylor (NC)	Walsh
Smith (NJ)	Terry	Wamp
Smith (TX)	Thomas	Watkins
Smith (WA)	Thompson (CA)	Watt (NC)
Snyder	Thompson (MS)	Waxman
Stabenow	Thornberry	Weiner
Stark	Thune	Weldon (FL)
Stearns	Thurman	Weldon (PA)
Stenholm	Tiahrt	Weller
Strickland	Tierney	Wexler
Stump	Toomey	Weygand
Stupak	Towns	Whitfield
Sununu	Trafficant	Wicker
Sweeney	Turner	Wilson
Talent	Udall (CO)	Wise
Tancredo	Udall (NM)	Wolf
Tanner	Upton	Wu
Tauscher	Visclosky	Wynn
Tauzin	Vitter	Young (AK)
Taylor (MS)	Walden	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—51

Bilbray	Jones (OH)	Reyes
Bono	Klink	Rogan
Brown (OH)	Kucinich	Rohrabacher
Calvert	Kuykendall	Roybal-Allard
Campbell	Lantos	Rush
Capps	Larson	Saxton
Cooksey	LaTourette	Scarborough
Cox	Martinez	Schaffer
Cunningham	McKeon	Souder
DeFazio	Millender-	Spence
Dooley	McDonald	Spratt
Ose	Miller, George	Velázquez
Eshoo	Napolitano	Vento
Filner	Norwood	Waters
Fletcher	Pascrell	Watts (OK)
Ford	Payne	Woolsey
Granger	Radanovich	
Hinojosa	Rangel	

□ 1616

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the joint resolution, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 33, H.J. Res. 86, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 33, I was on a delayed flight out of Chicago and missed the vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained earlier today. If I had been present for rollcall No. 32, I would have voted "yes." If I had been present for rollcall No. 33, I would have voted "yes."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained in my district on official business and missed several votes. On rollcall vote No. 29, the Government Waste Corrections Act, had I been here, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 30, to redesignate the post office facility in Greenville, North Carolina, had I been here, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 31, to redesignate the post office facility in Charleston, South Carolina, had I been here, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 32, recognizing Lithuanian independence, had I been here, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 33, recognizing the 50th Anniversary of the Korean War, had I been here, I would have voted "aye."

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF HOUSE RESOLUTION 396

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of House Resolution 396.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSE). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

TIME TO MAKE INDIA A PERMANENT MEMBER OF U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL

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, in a little more than a week, President Clinton will embark on an historic trip to South Asia. It will mark the first time a U.S. President has traveled to this vitally important part of the world since President Jimmy Carter went to India in 1978.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday, President Clinton announced that Pakistan would be part of his South Asian itinerary. Although I had previously opposed including Pakistan on the itinerary, in light of yesterday's announcement, I hope the Presidential visit will provide an opportunity for candid, productive discussion between our President and the generals in Pakistan now with regard to the need to dramatically change Pakistan's course in a number of key areas.

It is important that President Clinton express to Pakistani General Musharraf that the United States is very concerned about Pakistan's role in fomenting instability in Kashmir, about the links between Pakistan and terrorist organizations, and about Pakistan's role in the proliferation of nuclear weapons and missile technology.

I think that General Musharraf and the other leaders of the Pakistani ruling junta must hear the message that the United States does not consider last year's military coup to be acceptable, and that the overthrow of a civil-

ian government cannot be allowed to stand as a permanent condition in Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD an editorial that appeared in today's New York Times called "Troubled Trip to Pakistan" as follows:

[From the New York Times, Mar. 8, 2000]

TROUBLED TRIP TO PAKISTAN

President Clinton's decision to include a stop in Pakistan in his visit to South Asia later this month should not be seen as an American endorsement of Gen. Pervez Musharraf, that country's military ruler. Since seizing power last October, General Musharraf has ignored Washington's concerns in three vital areas. He refuses to cut links with international terrorist groups, resists treaty commitments to curb Pakistan's nuclear weapons program and declines to take steps toward restoring democratic rule.

For these reasons, Mr. Clinton would have done better to skip Pakistan, limiting his visit to India and Bangladesh. But since he has chosen to add a stop in Islamabad, he should use his time there to encourage constructive changes in Pakistani behavior.

Administration officials concluded that a snub of Pakistan might drive the country toward even more belligerent conduct. With only 10 months remaining in Mr. Clinton's term, this is probably his last chance to visit Pakistan as president. He enjoyed some success interceding with General Musharraf's deposed predecessor, Nawaz Sharif, getting him to pull back from a dangerous military confrontation with Indian in Kashmir last summer. That border remains dangerous, with Pakistani-backed militants regularly attacking Indian positions.

Since both countries became independent a half-century ago, Pakistan has been challenging India's control over this restive Muslim-majority state. Mr. Clinton now seems eager to offer American help in resolving the longstanding dispute. But India remains opposed to any form of international mediation on Kashmir, and without New Delhi's cooperation any American effort would be doomed. For now, America should limit its role to trying to prevent further armed clashes.

Mr. Clinton should also press General Musharraf to sever ties with Harakat ul-Mujahedeen, a Kashmiri terrorist group backed by the Pakistani Army. He ought to insist that Pakistan use its close links with the Taliban government in Afghanistan to press for the expulsion of Osama bin Laden, the international terrorist implicated in the deadly bombings of two American embassies in Africa. Another goal should be to persuade Pakistan, as well as India, to sign the nuclear test ban treaty.

South Asia is home to more than a sixth of the world's population and is of growing economic importance. For too long it has been neglected by American presidents. This is not the ideal moment for Mr. Clinton to visit Pakistan. He should keep his visit as brief as possible and not flinch from telling General Musharraf what he must do to win American and world respect.

Mr. Speaker, this editorial basically expresses my sentiments in regard to the fact that Pakistan should not have been included on the itinerary, but now that it is, what positive steps need to be taken by Pakistan and what the President could hopefully accomplish in that regard.

I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that despite my initial reservations, I hope

that the President's visit to Pakistan will offer an opportunity for some straight talk on these important issues.

On the issue of the Pakistani coup, Mr. Speaker, I believe that this Congress must make a firm statement of our opposition and displeasure with the seizure of power by means of a coup d'etat and that civilian, democratically-elected government be restored.

Last October, right after the coup, legislation was introduced in this House by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON), the ranking member of the House Committee on International Relations. Unfortunately, that resolution has not yet been acted upon by this House.

Today I am sending a letter to the distinguished Speaker of the House, Mr. HASTERT, urging that this important resolution be scheduled for a vote as soon as possible. I urge my colleagues in joining me on this initiative.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTENTION TO OFFER MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 1501, JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM ACT OF 1999

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 7c of rule XXII, I hereby announce my intention to offer a motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 1501 tomorrow.

The form of the motion is as follows:

Ms. LOFGREN moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference of the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 1501, be instructed to insist that the committee of conference should have its first substantive meeting to offer amendments and motions within the next 2 weeks.

While I understand that House rules do not allow Members to co-author motions to instruct, I would like to say that the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY) supports this motion and intends to join me in speaking on its behalf tomorrow.

MILITARY FAMILY FOOD STAMP ACT

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, recently the Center for Strategic and International Studies issued a report last month on the American Military Culture in the 21st Century.

In its research, the Center surveyed 12,500 military personnel and found that within the armed services, morale is declining.

The report summarizes, and I quote, "Every member of the CSIS team who visited our men and women in uniform was impressed by their skill, dedication, and patriotism. When CSIS asked