

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 370, nays 0, not voting 63, as follows:

[Roll No. 242]

YEAS—370

Abercrombie	Diaz-Balart, L.	Kind	Pomeroy	Schwarz (MI)	Thornberry
Ackerman	Diaz-Balart, M.	King (IA)	Porter	Scott (GA)	Tiahrt
Aderholt	Dicks	King (NY)	Price (GA)	Scott (VA)	Tiberi
Akin	Doggett	Kingston	Price (NC)	Sensenbrenner	Tierney
Alexander	Doolittle	Kirk	Serrano	Shadegg	Turner
Allen	Doyle	Kline	Putnam	Shaw	Udall (NM)
Andrews	Drake	Kolbe	Rahall	Shays	Upton
Baca	Dreier	Kucinich	Ramstad	Sherman	Van Hollen
Bachus	Duncan	Kuhl (NY)	Rangel	Sherwood	Velázquez
Baird	Edwards	Langevin	Regula	Shuster	Visclosky
Baldwin	Emanuel	Lantos	Rehberg	Simpson	Walden (OR)
Barrett (SC)	Emerson	Larson (CT)	Reichert	Skelton	Walsh
Barrow	Engel	Latham	Renzi	Slaughter	Wamp
Bartlett (MD)	English (PA)	LaTourette	Reyes	Smith (NJ)	Wasserman
Barton (TX)	Eshoo	Leach	Reynolds	Smith (TX)	Schultz
Bass	Etheridge	Levin	Rogers (AL)	Smith (WA)	Watson
Bean	Evans	Lewis (CA)	Rogers (KY)	Snyder	Watt
Beauprez	Everett	Lewis (KY)	Rogers (MI)	Sodrel	Waxman
Becerra	Farr	Linder	Rohrabacher	Solis	Weiner
Berman	Feeney	Lipinski	Ross	Souder	Weldon (FL)
Berry	Ferguson	LoBiondo	Roybal-Allard	Spratt	Weldon (PA)
Biggett	Filner	Loftgren, Zoe	Royce	Stearns	Weller
Billirakis	Fitzpatrick (PA)	Lowe	Ruppersberger	Stupak	Westmoreland
Bishop (GA)	Flake	Lucas	Ryan (OH)	Tancredo	Wexler
Bishop (NY)	Foley	Lungren, Daniel E.	Ryan (WI)	Tanner	Whitfield
Bishop (UT)	Forbes	Lynch	Ryun (KS)	Tauscher	Wicker
Blackburn	Ford	Mack	Sabo	Taylor (MS)	Wilson (NM)
Blumenauer	Fortenberry	Maloney	Salazar	Taylor (NC)	Wilson (SC)
Blunt	Fox	Manzullo	Sanders	Terry	Wolf
Boehert	Frank (MA)	Markey	Saxton	Thomas	Woolsey
Boehner	Franks (AZ)	Marshall	Schakowsky	Thompson (CA)	Wynn
Bonilla	Frelinghuysen	Matheson	Schiff	Thompson (MS)	Young (AK)
Bonner	Gallely	Matsui	Schwartz (PA)		
Bono	Garrett (NJ)	McCarthy			
Boren	Gerlach	McCaul (TX)			
Boucher	Gibbons	McCollum (MN)			
Boustany	Gilchrest	McCotter			
Boyd	Gillmor	McCreery			
Bradley (NH)	Gohmert	McDermott			
Brady (PA)	Gonzalez	McGovern			
Brady (TX)	Goode	McHenry			
Brown (OH)	Goodlatte	McHugh			
Brown (SC)	Gordon	McIntyre			
Brown, Corrine	Granger	McKeon			
Brown-Waite,	Graves	McKinney			
Ginny	Green, Al	McMorris			
Burgess	Green, Gene	McNulty			
Burton (IN)	Grijalva	Meehan			
Butterfield	Gutknecht	Meeks (NY)			
Calvert	Hall	Melancon			
Camp	Harman	Menendez			
Cannon	Harris	Mica			
Cantor	Hart	Michaud			
Capps	Hastings (FL)	Millender-			
Capuano	Hastings (WA)	McDonald			
Cardin	Hayes	Miller (FL)			
Carahan	Hayworth	Miller (MI)			
Carson	Hefley	Miller (NC)			
Carter	Hensarling	Miller, Gary			
Castle	Herger	Miller, George			
Chabot	Herseth	Mollohan			
Chandler	Higgins	Moore (KS)			
Chocoma	Hinchee	Moran (KS)			
Clay	Hobson	Moran (VA)			
Cleaver	Hoekstra	Murphy			
Coble	Holden	Musgrave			
Cole (OK)	Holt	Myrick			
Conaway	Honda	Napolitano			
Conyers	Hoolley	Neugebauer			
Costa	Hostettler	Ney			
Costello	Hunter	Northup			
Cox	Hyde	Norwood			
Cramer	Inglis (SC)	Nunes			
Crenshaw	Inslee	Nussle			
Cubin	Israel	Obey			
Cuellar	Issa	Olver			
Culberson	Jackson (IL)	Ortiz			
Cummings	Jackson-Lee	Osborne			
Cunningham	(TX)	Otter			
Davis (AL)	Jefferson	Pallone			
Davis (CA)	Jindal	Pastor			
Davis (IL)	Johnson (CT)	Paul			
Davis (KY)	Johnson (IL)	Pearce			
Davis (TN)	Johnson, E. B.	Pelosi			
Davis, Jo Ann	Johnson, Sam	Peterson (MN)			
Davis, Tom	Jones (NC)	Petri			
Deal (GA)	Jones (OH)	Pickering			
DeFazio	Kanjorski	Pitts			
DeGette	Kaptur	Platts			
DeLauro	Kelly	Poe			
DeLay	Kennedy (MN)	Pombo			
Dent	Kildee				

NOT VOTING—63

Baker	Hulshof	Pence
Berkley	Istook	Peterson (PA)
Boozman	Jenkins	Radanovich
Boswell	Keller	Ros-Lehtinen
Buyer	Kennedy (RI)	Rothman
Capito	Kilpatrick (MI)	Rush
Cardoza	Knollenberg	Sánchez, Linda T.
Case	LaHood	Sanchez, Loretta
Clyburn	Larsen (WA)	T.
Cooper	Lee	Sessions
Crowley	Lewis (GA)	Shimkus
Davis (FL)	Marchant	Simmons
Delahunt	Meek (FL)	Stark
Dingell	Moore (WI)	Strickland
Ehlers	Murtha	Sullivan
Fattah	Nadler	Sweeney
Fossella	Neal (MA)	Towns
Gingrey	Oberstar	Udall (CO)
Green (WI)	Owens	Walters
Gutierrez	Oxley	Young (FL)
Hinojosa	Pascarell	
Hoyer	Payne	

□ 1912

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.

Stated for:

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 242, I was detained concerning a pressing legislative matter, Base Realignment in the 3rd District of Arkansas, and unable to vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from this Chamber today. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall votes 241 and 242.

NO CHILD LEFT BEHIND SUCCESSES

(Mr. PRICE of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, in classrooms across the country, schools are making the grade when it

comes to No Child Left Behind. In my home State, Georgia is making significant gains. The achievement gap is narrowing as students in schools are held accountable for their performance. Educators know that merely promoting students to the next grade level is not the solution to low test scores.

In 2002, 64 percent of African American fifth-graders passed the State math test compared with 86 percent of white students, a 22 percentage point gap. Now, thanks to No Child Left Behind, 80 percent of African American students passed the test, compared with 92 percent of white students, a 10 percent improvement.

In 2002, 71 percent of Hispanic third-grade students passed the State reading test compared with 90 percent of white students, a 19 percentage point gap. This year, 86 percent of Hispanic students passed the test compared with 96 percent of white students. Again, nearly a 10 percent improvement.

Mr. Speaker, No Child Left Behind is working. Student test scores are rising. But more importantly, students are leaving the classroom with the fundamental skills necessary to succeed at the next level and in life.

□ 1915

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KUHLE of New York). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

SMART SECURITY AND IRAQ WITHDRAWAL PLAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, one would not travel to a foreign country without making a plan. And one would not buy a house without first making a plan, so why does the Bush administration insist on fighting a quarter trillion dollar war without a plan to end it? It is totally irresponsible for the White House to ask 150,000 United States troops to serve in a dangerous country halfway around the world without a plan to bring them home.

With over 1,700 American soldiers killed in action thus far, representing more than 1 percent of our total force in Iraq, our government owes them the courtesy of planning on how we are going to bring them home.

Unfortunately, the government has failed our troops in Iraq from the very beginning. First, we did not have a plan on going in and why we were going in.

Next, the Pentagon neglected to provide life-saving body armor for each and every one of our troops. A study by the Pentagon released last year stated that nearly one-quarter of those killed

during the first year of the war could have been saved with the proper body armor; but we did not plan to protect them well.

Now with over 1,700 American soldiers dead, the government has continually neglected to plan for an end to this disastrous war. President Bush likes to talk about the importance of high troop morale, but he needs to talk to the Veterans Against the Iraq War. They will tell Members the best way to ensure high morale, and they will say the best way is for our soldiers to be assured they will actually be coming home, they will leave Iraq and there will be a plan to make it happen.

The way to ensure that and to raise their morale is by starting to bring them home. Why then has President Bush not stated America's long-term intentions in Iraq? His comments on the subject have been limited to statements like, We will stay until the mission has succeeded and not one day longer.

Mr. Speaker, how does he define the mission as succeeded when he will not even acknowledge that there is an actual end to the mission?

Even if the President will not create a plan to end the war in Iraq, there are many in Congress and around the country who will. Earlier this month nearly one-third of the House voted for the amendment I offered to the defense authorization bill to urge the President to create a plan for the withdrawal of troops from Iraq. This sensible amendment would not have whisked our troops out of Iraq prematurely, it simply asked the President to get busy and develop a plan for the end of this war.

Believe me, if he does not, we will because the people of this country want to bring our troops home. Fortunately, there is a plan that would secure America for the future, SMART Security. SMART is Sensible, Multilateral American Response to Terrorism for the 21st Century. SMART will help us address the threats we face as a Nation and will make war the last option.

SMART Security will prevent acts of terrorism in countries like Iraq by addressing the very conditions that allow terrorism to take root: Poverty, despair, resource scarcity and lack of educational opportunity.

SMART Security encourages the United States to work with other nations to address the most pressing global issues. SMART addresses global crises diplomatically instead of by resorting to armed conflict.

Efforts to help the Iraqi people must follow the SMART approach, humanitarian assistance coordinated with our international allies to rebuild Iraq's war torn physical and economic infrastructure.

Mr. Speaker, the American people clearly prefer the SMART approach to our current policies in Iraq. Nearly 60 percent of Americans believe the war in Iraq has been handled poorly and that the United States should immediately begin withdrawing some or all

of our troops. Let us support our troops in Iraq and the will of 60 percent of the American people. We can do both by beginning to bring home our troops serving in Iraq. The time is now. The time is now to end the United States military occupation of Iraq.

PRESCRIPTION DRUG PRICES

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

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, I rise again tonight on the floor of the House to talk about the issue of prescription drugs and how much Americans pay relative to consumers in the rest of the industrialized world. What we have on this chart are the prices effective February 7, 2005, so they are relatively new. We have prices here from the Metropolitan Pharmacy in Frankfurt, Germany, and a local pharmacy in my hometown of Rochester, Minnesota.

Over the last year, we expected the prices to narrow because of what has happened to the dollar relative to the euro, but, in fact, the price difference between what Americans pay and Germans pay has actually gotten worse.

Let me give a couple of examples. A drug called Norvasc, 30 tablets, 5 milligrams, in Rochester, Minnesota, \$54.83. In Germany, only \$19.31.

Drop down to another drug, and these are 10 of the most commonly prescribed drugs in the United States and in Europe. Zocor, \$85.39 for a month's supply in the United States, and in Germany it is \$23.83.

Mr. Speaker, what is important about that particular drug is for many of the programs, including many of the Federal employees, the copay here in the United States for that drug is \$30. You can walk in off the street and buy it at the Metropolitan Pharmacy in Frankfurt, Germany, for less than the copay in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, the chart speaks for itself. The total for the 10 most commonly prescribed drugs in Germany is \$455.57. In the United States it is more than double that at \$1,040.04.

The question is how does this happen? The answer is Americans are held hostage because pharmaceutical companies get a special provision that nobody else gets. They deal with intellectual property, and the cost of that first product coming off the line is very expensive and that is why they have to have these high prices. I understand that. The cost of the research for a new drug is extremely high. That first new pill can cost 350, 400, maybe even \$500 million. But it is the same thing for Intel when they develop a new chip, but Intel does not get the same protections. They cannot sell their chips to Germans for half the price they sell them to Americans because the suppliers would start selling them back in the United States. That is what is called parallel trade, and that is what they have had in Germany for a long time.

Throughout the European Union, a pharmacist in Germany can buy their supplies from Spain or from Norway or wherever they can buy that Zocor cheaper. As a result, they have a competitive marketplace over there. If Members want to learn more about that, we have a videotape by Dr. Peter Rost, who is an M.D. and he is an executive with one of the largest pharmaceutical companies in the world, and he has come out in favor of parallel trading.

He is very strongly in favor of the bill I have introduced which is cosponsored by a wide range of Members of the House which would open up the pharmaceutical markets, much as we do with everything else.

I also want to say a special tribute to Minnesota's governor, Governor Tim Pawlenty, because he was one of the first governors to recognize that Minnesotans should not be held hostage. And now he has opened up not just the drugs from Canada, but we have actually opened up to Great Britain as well.

One of the things that he often says is the industry says this is unsafe. He says if it is really unsafe, show me the dead Canadians and the dead Europeans and the dead Germans.

The truth of the matter is they do this every day and they are not genetically smarter than we are. We ought to have the same ability to use parallel trade to reduce these outrageous prices here in the United States.

I also want to show a letter that I, and 220 of my colleagues, sent to the Speaker of the House recently. A majority of the Members of this House want to have a vote to allow Americans to have access to world-class drugs at world market prices, and we are going to continue to put pressure on the leadership, on the administration, on the FDA, whoever it takes to make certain Americans get fair prices.

Mr. Speaker, ultimately we do not want something for nothing. We do not believe we ought to take advantage of somebody else, but we do not think we should be taken advantage of either, and it is time Americans get fair prices. It really is time that the world's best customers have access to the world's best drugs at world market prices.

I hope more Members will join me in this effort because I believe the time has come to make that certain we open up these markets so we get fair prices for consumers. Whatever their particular condition, we want fair prices and we want them now.

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION AWARD WITHDRAWN

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 rise this evening to express my disappointment with the American Foreign Service Association, and its decision to