Hall (TX)	McDermott	Sabo
Hamilton	McGovern	Sanchez
Harman	McHale	Sanders
Hastings (FL)	McIntyre	Sandlin
Hilliard	McKinney	Sawyer
Hinchey	McNulty	Schumer
Hinojosa	Meehan	Scott
Holden	Meek	Serrano
Hooley	Menendez	Sherman
Hoyer	Millender-McDonald	Sisisky
Jackson (IL)	Miller (CA)	Skaggs
Jackson-Lee (TX)	Minge	Skelton
Jefferson	Mink	Slaughter
John	Moakley	Smith, Adam
Johnson (WI)	Moran (VA)	Snyder
Johnson, E. B.	Murtha	Spratt
Kanjorski	Nadler	Stabenow
Kaptur	Neal	Stark
Kennedy (MA)	Oberstar	Stenholm
Kennedy (RI)	Obey	Stokes
Kildee	Olver	Strickland
Kilpatrick	Owens	Stupak
Kleczka	Pallone	Tauscher
Klink	Pascrell	Taylor (MS)
Kucinich	Pastor	Thompson
LaFalce	Payne	Thurman
Lampson	Pelosi	Tierney
Lantos	Peterson (MN)	Torres
Levin	Pickett	Towns
Lewis (GA)	Pomeroy	Turner
Lofgren	Poshard	Velazquez
Lowey	Price (NC)	Vento
Maloney (CT)	Rahall	Visclosky
Maloney (NY)	Rangel	Waters
Manton	Reyes	Watt (NC)
Markey	Rivers	Waxman
Martinez	Rodriguez	Wexler
Mascara	Roemer	Weygand
Matsui	Rothman	Woolsey
McCarthy (MO)	Roybal-Allard	Wynn
McCarthy (NY)	Rush	Yates

NOT VOTING—27

Becerra	Hefner	Morella
Berman	Hutchinson	Ortiz
Borski	Johnson (CT)	Ros-Lehtinen
Deal	Kennelly	Scarborough
DeGette	Kind (WI)	Schiff
Dooley	Lipinski	Smith (OR)
Ewing	Luther	Tanner
Gallegly	McDade	Wise
Gonzalez	Mollohan	Young (AK)

□ 1404

Mr. METCALF and Mr. FOLEY changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea''.

So the motion to table was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON H.R. 10, FINANCIAL SERVICES ACT OF 1997

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to file on behalf of the Committee on Commerce a supplemental report to accompany the bill (H.R. 10) the Financial Services Act of 1997.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SNOWBARGER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

ELECTION OF MEMBER TO COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H.Res. 342) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

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

To the Committee on Budget, David Price of North Carolina.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 2174

Mr. BURR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove my name as a cosponsor of H.R. 2174. It was never my intent to become a cosponsor of this legislation, and I believe a simple clerical error caused my name to be attached.

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

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I take this time for the purpose of inquiring about the schedule for today and the remainder of the week and next week, and I yield to the distinguish gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON), chairman of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR) for yielding; and on behalf of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY), the Majority Leader, let me just say that I am pleased to announce that we have finished legislative business for this week.

The House will reconvene on Tuesday, February 3rd, at 12:30 for morning hour and 2:00 p.m. for legislative business. On Tuesday, the House will consider a number of bills under suspension of the rules, a list of which will be distributed to Members' offices. Members should note that we do not expect any recorded votes on the suspensions before 5:00 p.m. on Tuesday, February 3rd.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the House will meet at 10:00 a.m. to consider the following legislation: H.R. 2625, the Ronald Reagan National Airport; H.R. 2846, a bill to prohibit spending Federal education funds on national testing; a resolution concerning attorneys' fees, costs, and sanctions payable by the White House Health Care Task Force; a resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the situation in Iraq; and a privileged motion to consider H.R. 2631, which is consideration of the President's veto of the act disapproving his cancellations on the Military Construction Appropriations Act.

Mr. Speaker, we hope to conclude legislative business for the week by 6 p.m. on Thursday, February 5th. There will be no votes on Friday, February 6.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON), for apprising us of the schedule.

My friend from New York probably noticed that I have a bad voice this afternoon. I would just tell my friend that, as a member of Galludet's board, the University of Galludet, I learned sign language. And while I do not believe we can communicate with each other, I just thought I would share with my friend from New York two signs that I have learned over the years.

This one means ''not my problem,'' just flicking your hands like this. And this one, you have got to take your glasses off and go high up on your nose, means ''boring.'' So I am sure the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON), the chairman of the Committee on Rules, can avail himself of those two signs at the appropriate time in the coming year.

Let me also say to my friend from New York that we are curious on our side of the aisle about not this coming Wednesday but the Wednesday after that. As my colleague knows, both our caucus and conference have conferences scheduled for Monday and Tuesday. Can the gentleman tell us when on Wednesday we can expect votes that week, what time on Wednesday?

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would yield, not before 5 p.m. on that Wednesday. That would accommodate both caucuses.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I thank my friend for accommodating us.

The final point I would leave the gentleman from New York with is, I see we do not have the list of bills that will be on suspension next week. We are hopeful that we will maintain the cordiality we were able to put together at the end of the session last year and the Democrats will get a reasonable fair share of suspension bills on the calendar.

Having said that, I thank my friend, the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON), and I wish him a good weekend.

□ 1415

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SNOWBARGER). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HONORABLE EDNA F. KELLY

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

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, along with my colleagues, to

pay tribute to the late Edna F. Kelly, a Member who served in this body for 19 years, from 1949 to 1968.

Yesterday I spoke about her significant contribution in the foreign policy arena. I would be remiss, however, if I did not also share with my colleagues the gentlelady's achievements on domestic issues.

Early in the 1950s, she was among the first in Congress to advocate for a tax reduction for low-income single parents left with the sole responsibility of caring for their dependent children. Congresswoman Kelly called attention to the inequity in the Tax Code that permitted business deductions for entertainment, but none for child care.

As she said at the time, there certainly can be no question as to the justice for this exemption. This is a measure to protect the family, and it is principally a matter to help protect the children.

Her proposal became part of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

The gentlewoman from New York can also be credited with promoting the first equal pay for equal work bill, which she introduced in 1951. It was a landmark effort, which established a new era in the fight for women's equality. Congresswoman Kelly was in attendance when President Kennedy signed the Equal Pay Act into law June 10, 1963.

In her later years in Congress, Edna Kelly often spoke with pride of her support for measures that helped this Nation expand social and economic justice and opened doors to housing, education, voting and jobs for all minorities. She received numerous awards, including the Mother Gerard Phelan Award from Marymount College; an honorary doctorate from Russell Sage College, and her alma mater Hunter College's highest honor, the Centennial Medal.

She set a standard of service that made all New Yorkers proud. As our former Governor Hugh Carey said in reference to Congresswoman Kelly, ''Her legislative ability and outstanding contributions dispel all doubts about the leadership potential and political acumen of our American womanpower.''

Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to yield to my colleague, the gentleman from upstate New York (Mr. SOLOMON), who knew her and worked with her.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I certainly thank the gentleman from New York for letting me participate in this well-deserved praise of this woman. It is a solemn occasion to join my good friend in paying tribute to this former Member of this body who graced these halls in this House for so long. I am talking about, of course, Congresswoman Edna Kelly from New York who did pass away, as the gentleman just said, last month at the age of 91.

Although I did not have the privilege of serving with her, I watched her for many years and saw her reputation being so impeccable; her dignity and her good nature were just so overwhelming. As a matter of fact, my personal secretary today was in the Congress back in those days as a staffer, and she just told me before I came over here that she was one of the nicest ladies that she had ever met in her life.

Mrs. Kelly was so quick to dispel those myths that women did not belong in politics, with her quick wit and strong character. Back in those days there were few women in this Congress, as the gentleman knows. In fact, she went on to a distinguished 20-year career, serving from 1949 until 1969. All along the way, she won the respect and she won the admiration of her colleagues on both sides of this aisle.

All you need to look at are the comments other Members of the House made right on this very floor almost 30 years ago to mark her retirement from this Congress. Particularly then Minority Leader and soon to be President Gerald Ford of Michigan rose to pay tribute to Mrs. Kelly. I think President Ford summed up Edna's service well when he said ''Her service has been extraordinary. Her departure means a loss of her talents and her charm which will be felt by all of us, on both sides of the aisle, in the future.''

Mr. Speaker, that is so very true. For me, I guess probably the thing I admire most and respect Mrs. Kelly for was her commitment to fighting communism and its advance in Europe and throughout the world. Her service on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, where I used to serve years ago, and her courage and devotion to protecting our allies, our friends in Europe, during the height of the Cold War, are just so, so very commendable. She certainly played no small role in standing up to the spread of deadly atheistic communism and the eventual rollback that would take place in Europe and all over the world some years after her departure from this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, she is another one of those Cold War heroes to which we all owe a great deal for our position today as the lone superpower of the world. For that she should never be forgotten. But her service to her community, as Mr. TOWNS has outlined so well, in Brooklyn, New York, and to all New Yorkers, not to mention her commitment to the American family and the welfare of our children, goes absolutely unsurpassed on the floor of this chamber.

So it is for her strength and her commitment, as much as her elegance and charm, that she will be remembered and sorely missed. My heart goes out to her family and her sister, her two children, eight grandchildren and 17 great-grandchildren, one of whom, her daughter Pat Kelly, is a longtime faithful employee of this House. Formally she was a staffer on the Committee on Rules many years ago, and where I now have the privilege of serving.

So I would just again thank the gentleman from New York. The gentleman is just as commendable as Mrs. Kelly was. I have a great deal of respect for the gentleman, too, and I appreciate his bringing this on the floor today in honor of this wonderful woman.

I thank the gentleman from New York for the time.

Mr. TOWNS. I would like to thank my colleague from New York for his comments.

Of course, I think that when we look back at her work, I think we can say that she used the philosophy to ''let the work I have done speak for me.'' I think she has done a magnificent job, and, of course, let me say to the family the fact that we have lost her, but the point is that the work that she has done will live on and on and on.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and pay tribute to the legacy of Edna Flannery Kelly, a longtime Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Brooklyn, who departed this life on December 14, 1997 at the age of 91.

Mrs. Kelly served for 20 years as a Democrat in the House of Representatives, from 1949 to 1969, where she was the first woman elected to Congress from Brooklyn.

In a political career that spanned the turbulent decades of the 50s and 60s, Edna Kelly earned national acclaim for strengthening U.S. foreign policy to meet the threat of communist expansionism in Europe and Asia. In addition, her initiatives to improve the economic status of American families as well as her support of civil rights legislation, paved the way for greater opportunity for all Americans.

Mrs. Kelly's rise to the national political scene, spoke of her strong character, sharp intellect, and gracious charm. She didn't consider a career in politics until the unexpected death of her husband in 1942. In 1949, she won a special election to the 81st Congress, filling the unexpired term of deceased Democratic Congressman, Andrew L. Somers. Subsequently, she was reelected to Congress nine times in landslide victories by her constituency, and from 1956 to 1968, served as the Democratic National Committeewoman from the State of New York.

Many of Mrs. Kelly's proposals became law during the administrations of Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson. One such measure was an amendment to the Mutual Security Act in 1951, which instigated one of the largest, international humanitarian efforts to help resettle people dislocated by World War II. As a result of the Kelly amendment, more than a million and a half displaced persons, most from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, were able to find new homes and opportunities, enabling them to rebuild their lives.

Mrs. Kelly is remembered for sponsoring the legislation that created the Peace Corps, and was also instrumental in establishing the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Her statesmanship and diplomatic skills were recognized by President John F. Kennedy, who appointed her a member of the United States Delegation to the United Nations in 1963.

Throughout her service in Congress, Edna Kelly worked to improve health and education and the standard of living of American families. She also looked to the needs of those most vulnerable—the sick, the disabled, the elderly, and the poor and underprivileged.

Her constituents benefited greatly from her commitment to them as she was able to assess their needs and provide leadership on a variety of issues. She often spoke with pride of her support for different measures that helped the nation expand social and economic justice as well as open doors to housing, education, voting, and jobs for all minorities.

On leaving the House of Representatives, Mrs. Kelly was accorded the highest tribute by her colleagues on both sides of the political aisle. Speaker John W. McCormack, Tip O'Neill, Gerald Ford, Hugh Carey, Claude Pepper, and many others, stood up in the House to praise her outstanding legislative service and contributions to American foreign policy.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring the spirit and legacy of Edna F. Kelly, a great American and life-long resident of New York.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, the loss of Edna Kelly, life-long New Yorker, is a great one. Mrs. Kelly represented Brooklyn—and was the first woman to do so—for 19 years. She was an effective and articulate expert on both foreign affairs and domestic issues. A champion of NATO and an expert on Soviet Bloc countries, Mrs. Kelly also sponsored measures to help refugees and displaced people after World War II and helped create the Peace Corps program. She advocated for equal pay for equal work for women and for better women's access to child care, credit, pensions, housing and educational opportunities.

Mrs. Kelly's accomplishments were all the greater for the fact that she operated in an almost exclusively male political world. Her intelligence and tenacity earned the respect and admiration of her colleagues. We will all miss her.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the special order just given.

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

There was no objection.

SUNDRY MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Sherman Williams, one of his secretaries.

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

[Mr. CRANE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

MORE CHOICE IN MEDICAL TREATMENT NEEDED

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

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to say to my colleagues, I was so happy last night to hear the President in his State of the Union speech talk about giving our constituents, the people of this country, the opportunity to choose the doctor of their choice and, together with that doctor, decide what kind of treatment they want.

Over the past week and a half, back in the Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, which is around the city of Pittsburgh, I have been holding some fact-finding sessions on health care. The reason we did this is because we kept getting calls, either from doctors or other health care providers, who were distraught, and that is the only way to describe them, because they could not be included in an HMO network where their patients had purchased the insurance.

On the other side you had patients who, because of the high cost of insurance, are being herded into HMOs, thinking that they have the choice of their doctor, only to find out that they have a primary care physician that they can choose among a group, or one is assigned to them, and only that physician can decide whether they can go to another doctor, whether they can see a specialist, or what hospital they can go to. And all of a sudden, particularly for those of us who live in the Pittsburgh region, where Dr. Jonas Salk 4 decades ago solved the solution to polio, where, during the 1970s and 1980s, great doctors like Thomas Starzl developed transplant surgery and antirejection drugs so that people can get new organs, they can have their bodies repaired.

What a great time to live in and what a great geographic region to live in, where people from all over the entire world would come to our Pittsburgh region for this medical treatment. Yet people who live right across the street from those hospitals, a block away from these doctors' offices, do not have access to those doctors, because their health care plan will not let them go there.

So when the President said last night this is a decision that should be up to the person, as to where they get their health care, what doctor they see, it should be up to the doctor and patient together to decide how long you are in the hospital, what kind of medication you take, I was pleased to see Members on both sides of the aisle rise and applaud. It tells me that this Congress is serious about not acting as just Democrats or not acting just as Republicans, but acting as Americans, to give people the choice of the health care that they need.

I saw people come into my hearing who had tears streaming down their face saying that their husband passed away. Now I do not have insurance, I am not old enough for Medicare yet. I have got a preexisting condition. I have got diabetes. I am going blind. What are my choices? Where do I get insurance?

How about the 23-year-old kid, not any longer on their parents' insurance policy, out in the workplace, but in this day and age only capable of getting a part-time job? That is the new style in America today, work people 30 hours, 35 hours, 36 hours, just enough under the 40-hour workweek so they do not get benefits. Then the insurance companies refuse to deal with an individual, just selling them an insurance policy.

Back in 1993 and 1994, we had a debate on what was then called the Clinton health care policy. It was a very large, massive piece of legislation. I was on one of the committees of jurisdiction.

I did not support that legislation. It seems that after we had that debate and we failed in a bipartisan fashion to decide how that trillion-dollar industry called health care is going to be operated, that the insurance companies now have taken it upon themselves. They now control the purse strings. It is not managed care; it is managed dollars. We are not managing the care, where we are telling people that you have access to that care; we are managing the amount of resources.

So a primary care physician is appointed by a health insurance company. They know that he or she will only be successful if they give a limited amount of referrals out of network, or a limited amount of referrals to specialists. So those kind of referrals, in many instances, are very hard to come by.

We heard story after story of people who were released from the hospital too early. One gentleman in his seventies, with a Medicare HMO, was in an automobile accident. His wife was in the car accident with him. She had trauma to her heart in the accident. She was not hurt as seriously as he was though. He had kidney damage, had to have a catheter, had the orbit bones in his face broken. They took him from Westmoreland County into the city of Pittsburgh to the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, where all the wonderful transplant procedures are done. Because they did not know how they were going to treat these broken orbit bones, they released him from the hospital on a stretcher in an ambulance.

Those stories are too frequent, they are too sad. People must have the choice. Health care must be affordable.

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

[Mr. RIGGS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Ms. SLAUGHTER addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]