

program is important because it provides needed financial aid dollars to low- and working class students and it leverages state funds. While the Federal SSIG funds have declined, the Federal match is needed to help states maintain their commitment to providing state aid for students. At a time when states are facing tight budgets, the Federal match has prevented cuts in the states' share of financial aid. It has often made the difference to state legislatures around the country looking for ways to trim budgets.

However, I am concerned about any provision added to the bill which would have the federal government interfere with the ability of colleges and universities to choose students as they see fit, regardless of their racial or ethnic heritage. The Congress should take every precaution to not interfere into policies of this nature. Admissions policies that take into account racial, ethnic and gender actors have widely been recognized as constitutional by the Supreme Court, and should not be subject to further Congressional meddling. I am hopeful this bill is passed without such harmful provisions.

Mr. Chairman, this bill will go a long way towards addressing many students' needs in their pursuit of a college degree. It is the least we can do to prepare our children for the demands they will face in the real world. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6, and hope for the bill's speedy passage by the House.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. GILCREST) having assumed the chair, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 6) to extend the authorization of programs under the Higher Education Act of 1965, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 411, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment to the Committee amendment in the nature of a substitute adopted by the Committee of the Whole? If not, the question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 414, nays 4, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 135]

YEAS—414

Abercrombie	Doggett	Kaptur
Ackerman	Dooley	Kasich
Aderholt	Doollittle	Kelly
Allen	Dreier	Kennedy (MA)
Andrews	Duncan	Kennedy (RI)
Archer	Dunn	Kennelly
Army	Edwards	Kildee
Bachus	Ehlers	Kilpatrick
Baesler	Ehrlich	Kim
Baker	Emerson	Kind (WI)
Baldacci	Engel	King (NY)
Ballenger	English	Kingston
Barcia	Ensign	Kleczka
Barr	Eshoo	Klink
Barrett (NE)	Etheridge	Klug
Barrett (WI)	Evans	Knollenberg
Bartlett	Everett	Kolbe
Barton	Ewing	Kucinich
Bass	Farr	LaFalce
Becerra	Fattah	LaHood
Bentsen	Fawell	Lampson
Bereuter	Fazio	Lantos
Berman	Filner	Largent
Berry	Foley	Latham
Bilbray	Forbes	LaTourette
Bilirakis	Ford	Lazio
Bishop	Fossella	Leach
Blagojevich	Fowler	Lee
Biley	Fox	Levin
Blumenauer	Frank (MA)	Lewis (GA)
Blunt	Franks (NJ)	Lewis (KY)
Boehkert	Frelinghuysen	Linder
Boehner	Frost	Lipinski
Bonilla	Furse	Livingston
Bonior	Galleghy	LoBiondo
Bono	Ganske	Lofgren
Borski	Gejdenson	Lowey
Boswell	Gekas	Lucas
Boucher	Gephardt	Luther
Boyd	Gibbons	Maloney (CT)
Brady	Gilchrest	Maloney (NY)
Brown (CA)	Gillmor	Manton
Brown (FL)	Gilman	Manzullo
Brown (OH)	Goode	Markey
Bryant	Goodlatte	Martinez
Bunning	Goodling	Mascara
Burr	Gordon	Matsui
Burton	Goss	McCarthy (MO)
Buyer	Graham	McCarthy (NY)
Callahan	Granger	McCollum
Calvert	Green	McCrery
Camp	Greenwood	McDade
Canady	Gutierrez	McDermott
Cannon	Gutknecht	McGovern
Capps	Hall (OH)	McHale
Cardin	Hall (TX)	McHugh
Castle	Hamilton	McInnis
Chabot	Hansen	McIntosh
Chambliss	Harman	McIntyre
Chenoweth	Hastert	McKeon
Clay	Hastings (WA)	McKinney
Clayton	Hayworth	Meehan
Clement	Hefley	Meek (FL)
Clyburn	Hefner	Meeks (NY)
Coble	Herger	Menendez
Coburn	Hill	Metcalfe
Collins	Hilleary	Mica
Combest	Hilliard	Millender-
Condit	Hinchey	McDonald
Conyers	Hinojosa	Miller (CA)
Cook	Hobson	Miller (FL)
Cooksey	Hoekstra	Minge
Costello	Holden	Mink
Cox	Hooley	Moakley
Coyne	Horn	Mollohan
Cramer	Hostettler	Moran (KS)
Crapo	Houghton	Moran (VA)
Cubin	Hoyer	Morella
Cummings	Hulshof	Murtha
Cunningham	Hunter	Myrick
Danner	Hutchinson	Nadler
Davis (FL)	Hyde	Neal
Davis (IL)	Inglis	Nethercutt
Davis (VA)	Istook	Ney
Deal	Jackson (IL)	Northup
DeFazio	Jackson-Lee	Norwood
DeGette	(TX)	Nussle
Delahunt	Jefferson	Oberstar
DeLauro	Jenkins	Obey
DeLay	John	Olver
Deutsch	Johnson (CT)	Ortiz
Diaz-Balart	Johnson (WI)	Owens
Dickey	Johnson, E. B.	Oxley
Dicks	Johnson, Sam	Packard
Dingell	Jones	Pallone
Dixon	Kanjorski	Pappas

Parker	Salmon	Talent
Pascrell	Sanchez	Tanner
Pastor	Sanders	Tauscher
Paxon	Sandlin	Tauzin
Payne	Sanford	Taylor (MS)
Pease	Sawyer	Taylor (NC)
Pelosi	Saxton	Thomas
Peterson (MN)	Scarborough	Thompson
Peterson (PA)	Schumer	Thornberry
Petri	Scott	Thune
Pickering	Sensenbrenner	Thurman
Pickett	Serrano	Tiahrt
Pitts	Sessions	Tierney
Pombo	Shadegg	Torres
Pomeroy	Shaw	Towns
Porter	Shays	Traficant
Portman	Sherman	Turner
Poshard	Shimkus	Upton
Price (NC)	Sisisky	Velazquez
Pryce (OH)	Skeen	Vento
Quinn	Skelton	Visclosky
Rahall	Slaughter	Walsh
Ramstad	Smith (MI)	Wamp
Rangel	Smith (NJ)	Waters
Redmond	Smith (OR)	Watkins
Regula	Smith (TX)	Watt (NC)
Reyes	Smith, Adam	Watts (OK)
Riggs	Smith, Linda	Waxman
Riley	Snowbarger	Weldon (FL)
Rivers	Snyder	Weldon (PA)
Rodriguez	Solomon	Weller
Roemer	Souder	Wexler
Rogan	Spence	Weygand
Rogers	Spratt	White
Rohrabacher	Stabenow	Whitfield
Ros-Lehtinen	Stark	Wicker
Rothman	Stearns	Wise
Roukema	Stenholm	Wolf
Roybal-Allard	Stokes	Woolsey
Royce	Strickland	Wynn
Rush	Stump	Young (AK)
Ryun	Stupak	Young (FL)
Sabo	Sununu	

NAYS—4

Campbell	Paul
Crane	Schaffer, Bob

NOT VOTING—14

Bateman	Hastings (FL)	Schaefer, Dan
Carson	Lewis (CA)	Shuster
Christensen	McNulty	Skaggs
Doyle	Neumann	Yates
Gonzalez	Radanovich	

□ 2255

So the bill was passed.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN EN-GROSSMENT OF H.R. 6, HIGHER EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1998

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of the bill, H.R. 6, the Clerk be authorized to make technical corrections and conforming changes to the bill.

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

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 6.

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

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL CONFEREES ON H.R. 2400, BUILDING EFFICIENT SURFACE TRANSPORTATION AND EQUITY ACT OF 1998

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following conferees on H.R. 2400.

As additional conferees from the Committee on the Budget, for consideration of title VII and title X of the House bill and modifications committed to conference:

Messrs. PARKER, RADANOVICH, and SPRATT.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will notify the Senate of the change in conferees.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained in my district yesterday, May 5, due to official business. As a result, I missed rollcall vote numbers 122 through 126.

However, had I been present, I would have voted no on rollcall 122; aye on rollcall number 123; aye on rollcall number 124; aye on rollcall number 125; and aye on rollcall number 126.

□ 2300

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILCREST). 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.

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

(Mr. RUSH 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 gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. ISTOOK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

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, I think it is important after the conclusion of today's debate on the Higher Education Act and specifically the debate that we had on both the Riggs and Campbell amendment to as-

sess where we are and what that means. I am very pleased that the debate was not acrimonious but it was truthful. It expresses, I think, the overall commitment of this House to what really is equal opportunity and particularly in higher education.

Many times as we have debated the questions of affirmative action and equal opportunity, many voices would raise in citation of the words of Dr. Martin Luther King, that we should be judged not by the color of our skin but by the character within. Those words distort the value and the purpose of affirmative action and equal opportunity. For there is no doubt that we all strive to an even playing field. That even playing field has not arrived, for those who would argue that an amendment that would eliminate the ability to outreach and solicit minority students and women to institutions of higher learning deny the existence of past discrimination and existing discrimination.

The Riggs amendment and the Campbell amendment were likewise misdirected and distorted. My good colleague from California rose to the floor of the House and cited an example of the SAT scores. He started with a score in an Asian student that may have had a score of 760. He cited the score of a white student, an Hispanic student, and he concluded with a score of an African-American student of 510 on the SATs. With that pronouncement, he proceeded to discuss the fact of why there should be any extra special effort to ensure that those students who did not have the higher scores be able to attend institutions of higher learning. I have an answer for him. What is the high moral ground? What does this country stand for? Does it suggest that students who do not have the money to pay to go to institutions of higher learning should become or remain uneducated, foolish, untrainable, the door of opportunity should be closed? Does it mean those students who live in rural America who might have a hard time getting transportation to institutions of higher learning, the door should be closed? In every instance, we reach out to try to help those who need the extra help, to get the promise of what America stands for. Both the Riggs amendment and the Campbell amendment missed the boat on what is right and what is the high moral ground.

We will continue to have these debates. We have an election in Seattle. We recently had an election in Houston, Texas where they were attempting to eliminate the affirmative action provisions in minority and small and women-owned businesses. We have had one in California. Unfortunately it was, I think, misconstrued by the voters and Proposition 209 passed. But the tragedy of Proposition 209 is evidenced by the sizable diminishing of those students from Hispanic and African-American backgrounds going to institutions

of higher learning. We defeated Proposition A in Houston recognizing that once you understood what affirmative action actually stands for, affirmatively acting, affirmatively reaching out, affirmatively ensuring equal opportunity, that most Americans will join hands united in recognizing that this is the right way to go. I, too, join in the words of Dr. Martin Luther King. I wish for a society in which all of us are judged by the content of our character. But I do not believe that because you come from a Hispanic background, an African-American background, because you are a woman, because you come from a rural background and you need an extra measure of help that that in any way diminishes your character, suggests that you are not being judged by your character but in fact the color of your skin is negative and so you are being reached out to because of something negative rather than something positive.

Mr. Speaker, I simply hope that time after time these kinds of amendments reach the floor of the House, we will recognize that the right way to go is to some day to reach a point in America where there is no discrimination against Native Americans and Hispanics, African-American, Asians, whites, women, but we have not reached that point.

These amendments take away from what the full promise of this country stands for. I will always stand against them, I will argue with my colleagues and respect them for their difference, but each day I will demand that this House do the right thing.

As I do that, Mr. Speaker, let me also simply conclude by saying I want to join very briefly the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) in his opposition and concern finally for what I think have been misguided efforts and directions in investigations dealing with both Webb Hubbell, Ms. McDougal and the whole proceedings investigating the President.

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

(Mr. SMITH of Michigan 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 gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GREEN 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 gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. GUTKNECHT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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