

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 343, noes 86, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 276]

AYES—343

Ackerman	Ewing	Lucas (KY)
Aderholt	Fletcher	Lucas (OK)
Allen	Foley	Maloney (CT)
Andrews	Forbes	Maloney (NY)
Arney	Ford	Manzullo
Bachus	Fowler	Mascara
Baird	Franks (NJ)	Matsui
Baker	Frelinghuysen	McCarthy (NY)
Baldacci	Frost	McCollum
Ballenger	Gallegly	McCreery
Barcia	Ganske	McGovern
Barr	Gekas	McHugh
Barrett (NE)	Gephardt	McInnis
Bartlett	Gibbons	McIntosh
Bass	Gilchrest	McIntyre
Bateman	Gillmor	McKeon
Becerra	Gilman	McNulty
Bentsen	Gonzalez	Meek (FL)
Bereuter	Goode	Meeks (NY)
Berkley	Goodlatte	Menendez
Berman	Gooding	Metcalfe
Berry	Gordon	Millender-
Biggert	Goss	McDonald
Billbray	Graham	Miller (FL)
Billirakis	Green (WI)	Miller, Gary
Bishop	Greenwood	Minge
Blagojevich	Gutierrez	Moakley
Bliley	Gutknecht	Mollohan
Blumenauer	Hall (OH)	Moore
Blunt	Hall (TX)	Moran (VA)
Boehlert	Hansen	Morella
Boehner	Hastert	Murtha
Bonior	Hastings (FL)	Myrick
Bono	Hastings (WA)	Napolitano
Borski	Hayes	Neal
Boswell	Hayworth	Nethercutt
Boucher	Herger	Ney
Boyd	Hill (IN)	Northup
Brown (FL)	Hill (MT)	Norwood
Bryant	Hilleary	Nussle
Burr	Hinojosa	Oberstar
Burton	Hobson	Ose
Buyer	Hoeffel	Owens
Callahan	Holden	Oxley
Calvert	Holt	Packard
Camp	Hooley	Pallone
Canady	Horn	Pascrell
Cannon	Hostettler	Pastor
Cardin	Houghton	Pease
Carson	Hoyer	Peterson (PA)
Castle	Hulshof	Petri
Chabot	Hunter	Pickering
Chambliss	Hutchinson	Pickett
Clayton	Hyde	Pitts
Clement	Isakson	Pombo
Clyburn	Istook	Pomeroy
Coble	Jackson-Lee	Porter
Collins	(TX)	Portman
Cook	Jefferson	Price (NC)
Cooksey	Jenkins	Pryce (OH)
Cox	John	Quinn
Cramer	Johnson (CT)	Radanovich
Crane	Johnson, E. B.	Rahall
Crowley	Johnson, Sam	Ramstad
Cubin	Jones (NC)	Rangel
Cunningham	Jones (OH)	Regula
Danner	Kanjorski	Reyes
Davis (FL)	Kasich	Reynolds
Davis (IL)	Kelly	Riley
Davis (VA)	Kennedy	Roemer
Deal	Kildee	Rogan
DeLay	Kilpatrick	Rogers
DeMint	Kind (WI)	Rohrabacher
Deutsch	King (NY)	Ros-Lehtinen
Diaz-Balart	Kingston	Rothman
Dickey	Klink	Roukema
Dicks	Knollenberg	Royce
Dixon	Kolbe	Rush
Doggett	Kuykendall	Ryan (WI)
Dooley	LaFalce	Ryun (KS)
Doolittle	Largent	Sabo
Doyle	Larson	Salmon
Dreier	Latham	Sanchez
Duncan	LaTourrette	Sandlin
Dunn	Lazio	Sanford
Ehlers	Leach	Sawyer
Ehrlich	Levin	Saxton
Emerson	Lewis (CA)	Scarborough
Engel	Lewis (KY)	Schaffer
English	Linder	Scott
Etheridge	LoBiondo	Sensenbrenner
Everett	Lowey	Sessions

Shadegg	Strickland	Visclosky
Shaw	Stump	Vitter
Shays	Sununu	Walden
Sherman	Sweeney	Walsh
Sherwood	Talent	Wamp
Shimkus	Tanner	Watkins
Shows	Tauscher	Watt (NC)
Shuster	Tauzin	Watts (OK)
Simpson	Taylor (NC)	Weiner
Sisisky	Terry	Weldon (FL)
Skeen	Thomas	Weldon (PA)
Skelton	Thompson (CA)	Weller
Slaughter	Thompson (MS)	Wexler
Mascara	Thune	Weygand
Smith (MI)	Tiahrt	Whitfield
Smith (NJ)	Toomey	Wicker
Smith (TX)	Towns	Wilson
Smith (WA)	Traficant	Wise
Snyder	Udall (CO)	Wolf
Souder	Udall (NM)	Wu
Spence	Upton	Wynn
Spratt	Velazquez	Young (AK)
Stabenow	Vento	Young (FL)
Stearns		

NOES—86

Abercrombie	Fattah	Mink
Baldwin	Filner	Moran (KS)
Barrett (WI)	Frank (MA)	Nadler
Barton	Gedensson	Obey
Bonilla	Granger	Olver
Brady (PA)	Hefley	Ortiz
Brady (TX)	Hilliard	Paul
Brown (OH)	Hinchey	Payne
Campbell	Hoekstra	Peterson (MN)
Capps	Inslee	Phelps
Capuano	Jackson (IL)	Rivers
Chenoweth	Kaptur	Rodriguez
Clay	Klecza	Roybal-Allard
Coburn	Kucinich	Sanders
Combest	LaHood	Schakowsky
Condit	Lampson	Serrano
Conyers	Lantos	Stark
Costello	Lee	Stenholm
Coyne	Lewis (GA)	Stupak
Cummings	Lofgren	Tancredo
DeFazio	Luther	Taylor (MS)
DeGette	Markey	Thornberry
DeLahunt	Martinez	Thurman
DeLauro	McCarthy (MO)	Tierney
Ose	McDermott	Turner
Dingell	McKinney	Waters
Edwards	Meehan	Waxman
Eshoo	Mica	Woolsey
Evans	Miller, George	
Farr		

NOT VOTING—6

Archer	Fossella	Lipinski
Brown (CA)	Green (TX)	Pelosi

□ 2332

So the bill was passed.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 10.
The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?
There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I call from the Speaker's table the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 43) providing for conditional adjournment or recess of the Senate and a conditional adjournment of the House of Representatives, and ask for its immediate consideration.
The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 43

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That when the Senate recesses or adjourns at the close of business on Thursday, July 1, 1999, Friday, July 2, 1999, or Saturday, July 3, 1999, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Monday, July 12, 1999, or until such time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Thursday, July 1, 1999, or Friday, July 2, 1999, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 12:30 p.m. on Monday, July 12, 1999, for morning-hour debate, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate and the Minority Leader of the House, shall notify the Members of the Senate and House, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, House Resolution 236 is laid on the table.

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING SPEAKER, MAJORITY LEADER AND MINORITY LEADER TO ACCEPT RESIGNATIONS AND TO MAKE APPOINTMENTS NOT WITHSTANDING ADJOURNMENT

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding any adjournment of the House until Monday, July 12, 1999, the Speaker, majority leader, and minority leader be authorized to accept resignations and to make appointments authorized by law or by the House.

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

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1999

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday, July 14, 1999.

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

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1300

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 1300.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS TO ACT AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS UNTIL JULY 12, 1999

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

WASHINGTON, DC,

July 1, 1999.

I hereby appoint the Honorable THOMAS M. DAVIS to act as Speaker pro tempore to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions through July 12, 1999.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the appointment is accepted.

There was no objection.

RECOGNIZING LATE UNC-CHAPEL HILL CHANCELLOR MICHAEL HOOKER

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

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Michael Hooker, the Chancellor of the University of North Carolina. This Nation has lost a great educator, and I have lost a good friend.

Chancellor Hooker passed away Tuesday in the midst of his own service to the public after a courageous battle with cancer. He was just 53 years of age. Our prayers go out to his family.

In his 4 years at UNC, Chancellor Hooker established a reputation as a driven leader with a firm vision for North Carolina's future. He was committed to making UNC the best public university in the Nation. Hooker earned the respect of students, faculty and the citizens of North Carolina with his confidence and enthusiasm. Chancellor Hooker forged a strong bond with many students by meeting them on their own turf. He was a regular at UNC's dining halls and recreation centers and even was spotted crowd surfing in the student section during a UNC basketball game against their rival Duke University.

Mr. Speaker, as the former superintendent of my State and as the father of a UNC graduate, I know firsthand what an outstanding man Michael Hooker was. I worked with him on many projects. His vision and leadership will have a lasting impact on both the University and the citizens of North Carolina for years to come. Rest in peace, Michael Hooker.

He is survived by his wife, Carmen; his daughter, Alexandra; his mother Christine Hooker; and two stepdaughters, Jennifer and Cyndi Buell. Our prayers go out to his family.

Michael Hooker grew up in the coal country of Southwestern Virginia, where he quickly learned the value of education. Michael once said that his parents decided to have only one child to better commit their attention to his education. His parents' commitment paid off,

as Michael earned his bachelor's degree in philosophy from UNC in 1969. After his graduation, he went on to great success, rising from a teaching post at Harvard University to the Presidency of Vermont's Bennington College at the young age of 36. Hooker then spent six years leading the University of Maryland-Baltimore County and another three years as the president of the University of Massachusetts system before returning to North Carolina to lead his alma matter into the 21st century.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSE). 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.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

WE ARE WEARING THEM OUT: WHY WE NEED TO INCREASE ARMY TROOP STRENGTH

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

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, this year, at the urging of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and other senior military leaders, Congress has taken some critically important steps to improve military pay and benefits. Both the House and the Senate have now approved versions of the Fiscal Year 2000 Defense Authorization Bill that provide higher than requested pay raises for service personnel and reforms the pay table to better reward personnel who have performed particularly well and that repeal reductions in military retirement benefits enacted in 1986.

Although there remain minor differences between the two chambers on some details, service members can be assured that these much needed and much deserved improvements in pay and benefits are on the way.

I hope that the fine young men and women who serve in our Nation's military will see this as evidence that we appreciate what they are doing, that we are aware of how hard they are working, and that we understand, to some degree at least, the tremendous personal sacrifices we ask them to make for our country.

□ 2340

Having addressed pay and benefits, it is now time for the leaders in the military services and for the Congress to consider other critical steps to ease the burdens of military service. First and foremost in my mind is the need to stop imposing dreadfully excessive day-to-day demands on large parts of the force. The Congress is approving better

pay and benefits in the hope that these measures will help stem the hemorrhage of high quality people from the force and ease recruitment of some new high quality people. Pay table reform in particular is designed to encourage the best of the best, the people whose work has led to rapid promotion, to stay in the service for a full career. But service members are not leaving the force simply or mainly because they are not being paid enough. Nobody makes the armed forces a career because of the financial rewards. Rather, too many good people are leaving because we are wearing them out.

Let me emphasize that point again, Mr. Speaker, we are wearing them out. While it is not true of all parts of the force, for too many service members and too many key military specialties, their lives have become a never-ending and often unpredictable cycle of stand-ups and stand-downs; of preparation for exercises, exercises and recovery from exercises; of preparation for deployment abroad, deployment in often tense missions overseas, and of recovery from deployment; of temporary duty assignments to fill out units engaged in exercises or in missions abroad, or of working doubly hard at home to take up the slack caused by the loss of people on temporary duty assignments, and on and on. Unless we take steps to reduce the number of days many service members spend away from home, unless we ease the intensity and constancy of periods of overwork, unless we improve the predictability of periods away from home, unless we do all of these things, the extra pay and benefits we are providing will have but little effect in preserving a high quality, well-trained, ready military force.

All of the military services suffer from the problem of overwork to one degree or another. And all of the services are taking steps to try to ease the workload. Today, however, I want to talk in particular about the state of the Army, where I believe the underlying problems are most deep-rooted and where measures to ameliorate the problem will have to be most far reaching.

To put it bluntly, the Army today is too small. It is not big enough to carry out all of the responsibilities assigned to it without wearing out too many of its best people. We need a bigger Army. How much bigger? I will not at this time venture to say. I do not know whether we need 5,000 more people in the Army or 20,000 or 40,000. But I know we need more. For the record, in testimony before the House Committee on Armed Services in January 1996, Lieutenant General Ted Stroup, who was then the Army personnel chief, said the Army should be at 520,000 active duty troops, which is 40,000 more than is currently authorized.

I believe as well that we cannot afford to follow through on measures to