

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Resolution 117, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 409, nays 0, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No 848]

YEAS—409

Abercrombie	Danner	Hayes
Allard	Davis	Hayworth
Andrews	Hefley	Hefley
Archer	Deal	Hefner
Armey	DeFazio	Heineman
Bachus	DeLay	Hergert
Baesler	Dellums	Hilleary
Baker (CA)	Deutsch	Hilliard
Baker (LA)	Diaz-Balart	Hinchey
Baldacci	Dickey	Hobson
Ballenger	Dingell	Hoekstra
Barcia	Dixon	Hoke
Barr	Doggett	Holden
Barrett (NE)	Dooley	Horn
Barrett (WI)	Doolittle	Hostettler
Bartlett	Dornan	Houghton
Barton	Doyle	Hoyer
Bass	Dreier	Hunter
Bateman	Duncan	Hutchinson
Becerra	Dunn	Hyde
Beilenson	Durbin	Inglis
Bentsen	Edwards	Istook
Bereuter	Ehlers	Jackson-Lee
Berman	Ehrlich	Jacobs
Bevill	Emerson	Jefferson
Bilbray	Engel	Johnson (CT)
Bilirakis	English	Johnson (SD)
Bishop	Ensign	Johnson, E. B.
Bliley	Eshoo	Johnson, Sam
Blute	Evans	Johnston
Boehlert	Everett	Jones
Boehner	Ewing	Kanjorski
Bonilla	Farr	Kaptur
Bonior	Fattah	Kasich
Bono	Fawell	Kelly
Borski	Fazio	Kennedy (MA)
Boucher	Fields (LA)	Kennedy (RI)
Brewster	Fields (TX)	Kennelly
Browder	Filner	Kildee
Brown (CA)	Flanagan	Kim
Brown (FL)	Foglietta	King
Brown (OH)	Foley	Kingston
Brownback	Forbes	Klecza
Bryant (TN)	Fowler	Klink
Bunn	Fox	Klug
Bunning	Frank (MA)	Knollenberg
Burr	Franks (CT)	Kolbe
Burton	Franks (NJ)	LaFalce
Callahan	Frelinghuysen	LaHood
Calvert	Frisa	Lantos
Camp	Frost	Largent
Canady	Funderburk	Latham
Cardin	Furse	LaTourette
Castle	Galleghy	Laughlin
Chabot	Ganske	Lazio
Chambliss	Gejdenson	Leach
Chenoweth	Gekas	Levin
Christensen	Gephardt	Lewis (CA)
Chrysler	Geren	Lewis (GA)
Clayton	Gibbons	Lewis (KY)
Clement	Gilchrest	Lightfoot
Clinger	Gillmor	Lincoln
Clyburn	Gilman	Linder
Coble	Gonzalez	Lipinski
Coburn	Goodlatte	Livingston
Coleman	Goodling	LoBiondo
Collins (GA)	Gordon	Longley
Collins (IL)	Goss	Lowe
Collins (MI)	Graham	Lucas
Combest	Green	Luther
Condit	Greenwood	Maloney
Conyers	Gunderson	Manton
Cooley	Gutierrez	Manzullo
Costello	Gutknecht	Markey
Cox	Hall (OH)	Martinez
Coyne	Hall (TX)	Mascara
Cramer	Hamilton	Matsui
Crane	Hancock	McCarthy
Crapo	Hansen	McCollum
Cremeans	Harman	McCrery
Cubin	Hastings (FL)	McDade
Cunningham	Hastings (WA)	McDermott

McHale	Poshard	Stearns
McHugh	Pryce	Stenholm
McIntosh	Quillen	Stockman
McKeon	Quinn	Stokes
McKinney	Radanovich	Stump
McNulty	Rahall	Stupak
Meehan	Ramstad	Talent
Meek	Rangel	Tanner
Menendez	Reed	Tate
Metcalfe	Regula	Tauzin
Meyers	Richardson	Taylor (MS)
Mfume	Riggs	Taylor (NC)
Mica	Rivers	Tejeda
Miller (CA)	Roemer	Thomas
Miller (FL)	Rogers	Thompson
Minge	Rohrabacher	Thornberry
Mink	Ros-Lehtinen	Thornton
Molinar	Rose	Thurman
Mollanhan	Roth	Tiahrt
Montgomery	Roukema	Torkildsen
Moorhead	Roybal-Allard	Torres
Moran	Royce	Torricelli
Morella	Sabo	Towns
Murtha	Salmon	Traficant
Myers	Sanders	Upton
Myrick	Sanford	Vento
Nadler	Sawyer	Visclosky
Neal	Saxton	Vucanovich
Nethercutt	Scarborough	Waldholtz
Neumann	Schaefer	Walker
Ney	Schiff	Walsh
Norwood	Schroeder	Wamp
Nussle	Schumer	Ward
Oberstar	Scott	Waters
Obey	Seastrand	Watt (NC)
Oliver	Sensenbrenner	Watts (OK)
Ortiz	Serrano	Waxman
Orton	Shadegg	Weldon (FL)
Owens	Shaw	Weldon (PA)
Oxley	Shays	Weller
Packard	Shuster	White
Pallone	Sisisky	Whitfield
Parker	Skaggs	Wicker
Pastor	Skeen	Williams
Paxon	Skelton	Wilson
Payne (NJ)	Slaughter	Wise
Payne (VA)	Smith (MI)	Wolf
Pelosi	Smith (NJ)	Woolsey
Peterson (FL)	Smith (TX)	Wynn
Peterson (MN)	Smith (WA)	Yates
Petri	Solomon	Young (AK)
Pombo	Souder	Young (FL)
Pomeroy	Spence	Zeliff
Porter	Spratt	
Portman	Stark	

NOT VOTING—23

Ackerman	Ford	Rush
Bryant (TX)	Hastert	Studds
Buyer	Lofgren	Tucker
Chapman	Martini	Velazquez
Clay	McInnis	Volkmer
DeLauro	Moakley	Wyden
Dicks	Pickett	Zimmer
Flake	Roberts	

□ 2032

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 848 on House Concurrent Resolution 117, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea".

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 845, 846, 847, and 848 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on each of those votes.

RESIGNATION AS CONFEREES AND APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 2539, ICC ELIMINATION ACT OF 1995

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a conferee:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, December 12, 1995.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby resign as a conferee on H.R. 2539, the ICC Elimination Act, effective immediately.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter. With best wishes and kind regards, I remain.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, to fill the vacancy, the Speaker appoints the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. WISE] for consideration of the House bill and the Senate amendment and modifications committed to conference.

There was no objection.

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

RESIGNATION FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation from the House of Representatives:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, December 12, 1995.

Hon. PETE WILSON,
Governor, State Capitol,
Sacramento, CA.

DEAR MR. GOVERNOR: Obviously, you are aware of the recent turn of events in my life. While I finally received my day in court, I, unfortunately, was not judged by a jury of my peers and in my opinion, did not receive a just verdict. Nevertheless, that verdict is a reality pending appeal.

As I stated to the media immediately after my verdict, it was never my intention to put the Congress through a vote on expulsion if I were convicted. Therefore, I am hereby tending my resignation as representative of the 37th Congressional district effective December 15, 1995.

Contrary to what anyone has ever said or intimated, I have never sold out my constituency or my oath of office. I am fully persuaded that in the near future God will vindicate my name.

Sincerely,

WALTER R. TUCKER III.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TATE. 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. 2243, passed earlier today.

Mr. SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TATE. 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. 2677, passed earlier today.

Mr. SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

SITUATION IN BOSNIA

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

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I spent the greater part of today up in New Hampshire. I was in California over the weekend. Everywhere I go, along with the budget and Americans telling Republicans, "Either get with it or get out of the way, you will not be re-elected if you do not keep your promises," but right up there, coequal and even more impassioned, is Bosnia.

I circulated a letter with 70 signatures, I only needed 50, last week. I have a conference at 9 o'clock in the morning. I do not think it is the most propitious time. I kind of have a suspicion I am being sandbagged. I am putting all of the Republicans on notice, 235.

One cannot go home this Christmas, particularly after the first American steps on a mine, and be truthful and say you did everything you could to support our troops by not sending them in harm's way.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DORNAN. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Let me just follow up. There is no excuse for any Republican to say he or she is too busy tomorrow morning, at 9 a.m. in the morning, to make a statement on what is going on in Bosnia, on whether we send young Americans to die in a conflict over Christmas in the snows of Bosnia in a three-way civil war that has been going on 500 years. I thank the gentleman for letting us get involved, and I will certainly be there.

MORE ON BOSNIA

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

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, as I was saying, there is nothing more important we can be doing tomorrow morning than make a definitive statement on Bosnia.

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, there is an aspect to this that can be like one of the best debates in this century, and that was the debate over Desert Storm and Desert Shield.

What I would say, we are not going to yell at anybody that says their vision of supporting the troops is just a caveat in to Clinton. We are going to discuss the Constitution, the powers allocated to the presidency, Republican, Democrat, or prohibition party. This is not an imperial presidency that can send people no matter what the needs to Tibet, Rwanda, Sudan, Somalia, Haiti, and back to all the Balkan countries, without the Congress, both the House and the Senate, weighing in in the debate.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, the question is not whether we support the troops or not. Both the gentleman and I will support the troops, we will salute those troops, we will go over and visit them, in fact, over the holidays if they are in fact sent. But we have a responsibility to ask very difficult questions before we commit troops to get involved in a 500-year civil war.

RICH GET RICHER, POOR GET POORER

(Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.)

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recommend to all members an article that appeared in the Washington Post business section last week, which I will insert in the RECORD.

The article reported on a bipartisan round-table discussion on the rising gap between rich and poor, and the shrinking middle class in our country.

This trend is no secret. Ask any working American. We have been downsized, laid-off, cut pay, cut jobs to the point that even the Business section reports it.

I was pleased to read that some of the speakers—notably Jack Kemp—emphasized economic growth and economic development as the way to narrow the income gap in our country, not just balancing the budget.

Mr. Kemp continues to be one of the few Republicans willing to address the issue of income inequality and the poor condition of our cities instead of treating them as inconvenient facts that should be ignored or denied.

Beyond balancing the budget, we need to emphasize education and training for our children and make the necessary public investments to help create economic growth.

It is a shame that programs such as the School-to-Work program—which connects high school students to the world of work—could be eliminated by this Congress.

I invite those from the other side of the aisle who believe that the income

gap is a real problem to speak up—as Jack Kemp has—and give this issue the attention it deserves.

[From the Washington Post, Dec. 7, 1995]

INCOME GAP IS ISSUE NO. 1, DEBATORS AGREE

(By Steven Pearlstein)

The growing income gap between the rich and the poor has become the central issue in American politics, and the party that figures out what to do about it—or that makes the right noises about it—will dominate American politics.

That was the message from the left and the right, Democrat and Republican, politician and pollster, economist and financier at a forum on inequality held yesterday on Capitol Hill.

"The main cause of America's anxiety is the growing gap between the haves, the have-nots and those in the middle who feel they are on a treadmill in which they have to run faster and faster merely to say in place," said Rep. Charles E. Schumer (D-N.Y.), who organized the event with retiring Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.).

Stanley Greenberg, who conducts polls for the White House and the Democratic National Committee, told the gathering that nearly all recent elections have been decided by "downscale" voters who swing between Republicans, Democrats and independents such as Ross Perot in a desperate search for an answer to their declining economic fortunes.

"There is no more central subject in politics today," Greenberg declared, "and no party will be successful without addressing it successfully."

Kevin Phillips, a free-ranging Republican theorist and author of "The Politics of Rich and Poor," said the reluctance of Republicans to face up to the inequality issue was now costing them the support of one-third of their natural base of voters.

Rather than signaling the rise of a new Republican era, Phillips predicted, last year's Republican takeover of Congress will go down as the last gasp of a Republican era that began with the election of Richard Nixon in 1968, but has now been taken over by a coalition of right-wing ideologues and Wall Street interests. He noted that two earlier Republican eras, the Gilded Age of the 1880s and 1890s and the Roaring Twenties, ended when progressives were able to ride into office on the inequality issue.

Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin opened the session by declaring that rising inequality has so torn the social fabric that fixing it amounts to not only a moral or political imperative, but also an economic one.

If no solution is found, Rubin said, angry voters will soon turn to radical measures such as restoring trade barriers or re-regulating entire industries—moves that he predicts would slow economic growth and ultimately be self-defeating.

And former representative Jack F. Kemp, who now heads a Republican tax reform commission, warned that the plight of the urban poor had become morally "unconscionable" and politically unacceptable. For that reason, Kemp said Republicans should make boosting economic growth rates, not balancing the budget, their top political priority.

Nobody at yesterday's session took issue with a raft of recent reports showing that the household incomes of those in the bottom 40 percent of the economy have slipped over the last 20 years, when adjusted for inflation, while all the income growth has been concentrated in the households in the top 20 percent.

But there was a spirited and, in the end, unresolved debate over what to do about it.