

Boucher	Hefner	Pastor
Browder	Hilliard	Payne (NJ)
Brown (CA)	Hinchey	Payne (VA)
Brown (FL)	Holden	Pelosi
Brown (OH)	Hoyer	Peterson (FL)
Bryant (TX)	Jackson-Lee	Peterson (MN)
Cardin	Jacobs	Pickett
Chapman	Jefferson	Pomeroy
Clay	Johnson (CT)	Portman
Clayton	Johnson (SD)	Poshard
Clement	Johnson, E. B.	Quinn
Clyburn	Johnston	Rahall
Coleman	Kanjorski	Rangel
Collins (IL)	Kaptur	Reed
Collins (MI)	Kennedy (MA)	Richardson
Conyers	Kennedy (RI)	Rivers
Costello	Kennelly	Roemer
Coyne	Kildee	Rose
Cramer	Klecicka	Roybal-Allard
de la Garza	Klink	Rush
DeFazio	LaFalce	Sabo
DeLauro	Lantos	Sanders
Dellums	Levin	Sawyer
Deutsch	Lewis (GA)	Scarborough
Dicks	Lipinski	Schroeder
Dingell	Lofgren	Schumer
Dixon	Lowey	Scott
Doggett	Luther	Serrano
Dooley	Maloney	Shays
Doyle	Manton	Sisisky
Durbin	Markey	Skaggs
Edwards	Martinez	Slaughter
Engel	Mascara	Spratt
Eshoo	McCarthy	Stark
Evans	McDermott	Stokes
Farr	McHale	Studds
Fattah	McKinney	Stupak
Fazio	Meehan	Tejeda
Fields (LA)	Meek	Thompson
Filner	Menendez	Thornton
Flake	Mfume	Thurman
Foglietta	Miller (CA)	Torkildsen
Ford	Mineta	Torres
Frank (MA)	Minge	Towns
Frost	Mink	Tucker
Furse	Moakley	Velazquez
Gejdenson	Mollohan	Vento
Gephardt	Moran	Visclosky
Gibbons	Morella	Volkmer
Gonzalez	Murtha	Ward
Gordon	Nadler	Waters
Green	Neal	Watt (NC)
Gutierrez	Oberstar	Waxman
Hall (OH)	Obey	Williams
Hamilton	Olver	Wilson
Harman	Ortiz	Wise
Hastings (FL)	Orton	Woolsey
Hayes	Owens	Wyden
Hefley	Pallone	Wynn

NOT VOTING—5

Becerra	Matsui	Torricelli
Crapo	Reynolds	

□ 1801

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 ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 728, LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAW ENFORCEMENT BLOCK GRANTS ACT OF 1995

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, in the engrossment of the bill, H.R. 728, as amended, the Clerk be authorized to correct section numbers, cross-references, and punctuation, and to make such stylistic, clerical, technical conforming, and other changes as may be necessary to reflect the actions of the House in amending the bill.

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

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislation days to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 728, the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask the gentleman from Texas, is this the last vote for the evening? How late will we go tomorrow, and what might be the schedule for Thursday.

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

Mr. GEPHARDT. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, it seems that we will have no more votes today. We will not take up the rule for the National Security Act tonight. We will start tomorrow after a reasonable number of 1 minutes that we will work out with the minority leader and start with the rule on the National Security Act.

Members need to understand that it is the intention of the majority to make sure that we go late enough tomorrow night so that we will be assured of being out at 3 o'clock Thursday for the President's Day recess.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, could the gentleman also give any indication about the schedule for Tuesday and Wednesday so that Members who might want to suggest amendments to bills could get ready to do that?

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will continue to yield, right now we are not prepared to say what will happen Tuesday. We do think we will stick, possibly, to the normal come in at 2, no votes until 5. But that would be announced at a later date.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ROEMER].

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Missouri for yielding to me.

I just want to rise and commend the majority and particularly the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ARMEY]. He and I have risen to engage in a colloquy the last couple weeks to talk about a family-friendly schedule and, in particular, to talk about getting out tonight by 7 o'clock.

I can see that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ARMEY] is not only good on his word at 7 o'clock, he is an hour early.

A number of families, Congressmen, Congresswomen have come up to me and asked me to end my poetic career

by doing one more poem for the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ARMEY]. So I will do this and end in salute to him.

Roses are red,

Violets are blue.

Thanks to DICK ARMEY,

We are out of the stew.

We are into the roses and maybe a sip of wine,

A family-friendly schedule, it's about time.

Mr. Speaker, we are delighted to have this opportunity to spend 1 night with our families, and we look forward to working with the majority in the future, especially after the first 100 days, to see that we can make this body more productive, more efficient and not necessarily working against scheduling time with our families.

I thank the gentleman from Texas and the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DELAY].

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his remarks in complimenting our distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ARMEY]. Even though he does not look like cupid, there is a lot of love in his heart. In fact, he understands how important it is to get out and be with our families, particularly on Valentine's Day.

I just might urge those Members that have been signed up for special orders, that if they would, on both sides of the aisle, would take care in the amount of time that they spend so that our staff can also have a little Valentine's Day break and get out of here early.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

APPROVAL OF BLOCK GRANT APPROACH NOTED IN WASHINGTON POST EDITORIAL

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

Mr. HOKE. Mr. Speaker, it is not often I find myself in agreement with the editorial page of the Washington Post, but today's Post shows rare insight and good sense when it says the President should not veto the crime bill that is on the floor because of the block grant program.

The Post recognizes that the President's 100,000 cop program was a fraud, saying that "almost immediately * * * it was challenged by law enforcement experts and some local officials. In fact, the law created a five-year matching program during which the Federal Government's share diminished and eventually disappeared, leaving localities with the full cost of maintaining the new officers."

In other words, it would never have fulfilled its promise of 100,000 new police officers.

The editorial then goes on to make the case for allowing local communities more flexibility in using Federal

funds, asking, "What's wrong with letting them use Federal funds for less expensive but still effective programs rather than for costly hiring?"

Precisely. So I urge the President to heed the Post's advice and sign the bill when it reaches his desk.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the Post editorial for the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 14, 1995]

BLOCK GRANTS FOR CRIME?

The House moved yesterday to consideration of the last in the current series of crime bills—a couple have been postponed until the spring—promised in the "Contract With America." This one has drawn the heaviest fire from the administration, including a threat by President Clinton that he will veto the measure if it passes in its current form. The bill would substantially change the law enacted only last fall by eliminating three sets of grant programs: \$8.8 billion for hiring new police; \$1 billion for drug courts; and \$4 billion for social programs of various sorts designed to prevent crime. In their stead, the Republicans would authorize a \$10 billion program of block grants to local authorities to be used for the general purpose of reducing crime and improving public safety. The president wants at least to preserve the mandatory funding of what he says will be 100,000 new cops on the street.

When last year's bill was enacted, that 100,000 figure was cited as the most important feature of the law. Almost immediately, though, it was challenged by law enforcement experts and some local officials. In fact, the law created a five-year matching program during which the federal government's share diminished and eventually disappeared, leaving localities with the full cost of maintaining the new officers. Since the maximum federal contribution could not have exceeded \$15,000 a year per new hire, the program would never have supplied enough to pay salary, benefits, pensions and other costs, so the cities would have had to come up with a lot of upfront money many say they don't have.

So put aside the 100,000 figure, and the issue boils down to whether decisions about the expenditure of law enforcement dollars are best made locally or nationally. There's a lot of hypocrisy in the debate, with Republicans, who put all sorts of restrictions on the use of prison construction money, claiming that local authorities should be given complete discretion here, and Democrats citing horror stories about the misuse of Law Enforcement Assistance Act grants made to communities 20 years ago, when they were in control of Congress.

Our sense is that the world won't end if local authorities are given more flexibility. In some cities, like this one, the greatest need may not be additional police on the roster, but better equipment, specialized training or even midnight basketball. And if some towns don't have matching funds available, what's wrong with letting them use federal funds for less expensive but still effective programs rather than for costly hiring? It is true that any federal grants program ought to be monitored for abuse and that some spending—for the purchase of aircraft, for example, or even for research—could be prohibited. But if cities already have a drug court, as Washington does, and a fully staffed police force, what's wrong with using federal funds for social workers in juvenile detention facilities, or for improving computer systems to track parolees? "One hundred thousand cops" sounds good, but congressional failure to include that mandate is not worth a presidential veto.

IN SUPPORT OF THE HUMANITARIAN AID CORRIDOR ACT

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

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Humanitarian Aid Corridor Act.

This bill would withhold assistance from any country that blocks the delivery of U.S. humanitarian assistance to another country.

Passage of this proposal would benefit directly situations such as that found in the Republic of Armenia. It is in our American interest to foster the great economic and political promise of Armenia by assuring a free flow of humanitarian assistance. Yet, Armenians are freezing and starving because Turkey has closed its borders to American assistance destined for landlocked Armenia.

The Humanitarian Aid Corridor Act would protect Armenia by making Turkey answerable for its acts. Turkey would have a choice: either bring to an end its blockade of humanitarian assistance for Armenia or lose its own foreign aid.

□ 1810

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members are recognized for 5 minutes each.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, I was absent from the Chamber last Friday for rollcall No. 118 on H.R. 668. Had I been present and voting, I would have voted in the affirmative.

I ask that my statement appear in the RECORD immediately following the rollcall.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. DIAZ-BALART] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. DIAZ-BALART 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 Illinois [Mr. GUTIERREZ] is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

GOP FRESHMEN ANNOUNCE GOVERNMENT REFORM PLANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FOX] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to take this opportunity to thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for the approval of House bill 728, which will in fact give us the opportunity to increase the number of police officers on the street, as well as have those outstanding crime prevention programs that we want for each of their districts, whether it is town watch, the drug court, working with senior citizens and their protection, child protection, community policing. This will give, in the block grants, the opportunity for every single person to be involved in forward-thinking programs that will give maximum public safety.

Another important event took place in the Capitol which I wish to bring to the attention of all the Members.

Mr. Speaker, today at a press conference, I joined other freshman Republicans in an attempt to return the power of government back to the States and local governments. The freshman leaders are proposing the elimination of four Federal bureaucracies—the Departments of Commerce, Energy, Housing and Urban Development and Education. The proposal calls for the phasing out of these Departments, privatizing some of their duties and transferring important remaining duties to other Government agencies and the States.

This group of freshman Members of Congress has been meeting since the beginning of the 104th Congress to develop their reform proposals. Citizens across the country are crying out for an end to big Government meddling in every aspect of society. The proposal is step one in completing the agenda set forth by the people.

The time for talking about a smaller, more efficient Government has ended. Now is the time for action. Last November the people sent a message to Washington, DC—they want a smaller, less intrusive Government and we intend to give them just that.

While there are no specific pieces of legislation drafted at this point, four task forces have been formed to begin writing legislation to carry out the proposed reforms. The task force will examine consolidating some programs, privatizing others and eliminating those that can not be justified. The goal of the group is to submit legislation in the spring of 1995.

Created in 1965 to deal with the burgeoning urban city crisis, HUD and other Federal departments have since spent more than \$5 trillion in human assistance. Unfortunately, despite this spending, the Nation's urban problems are actually worse than they were in 1965.

With a total annual outlay approaching \$30 billion we need to make sure the truly needy are being helped. Despite its failures, HUD is one of the fastest growing departments in terms of discretionary spending with a 9 percent annual growth rate.