

Lofgren	Payne (NJ)	Smith (NJ)
Lowey	Payne (VA)	Stenholm
Lucas	Pelosi	Studds
Maloney	Peterson (FL)	Tanner
Manton	Pickett	Tejeda
Manzullo	Pomeroy	Thomas
Martinez	Porter	Thompson
Matsui	Quinn	Thurman
McCarthy	Rangel	Torres
McDade	Richardson	Torricelli
Menendez	Rose	Traficant
Meyers	Roth	Vento
Mink	Roukema	Ward
Moakley	Roybal-Allard	Watt (NC)
Moran	Rush	Weller
Morella	Sabo	Wicker
Myers	Sawyer	Williams
Nadler	Schiff	Wilson
Oberstar	Serrano	Wise
Olver	Sisisky	Wynn
Ortiz	Skaggs	Young (AK)
Orton	Skeen	

NAYS—260

Allard	Everett	McCollum
Andrews	Farr	McCrery
Archer	Fawell	McDermott
Armey	Fields (LA)	McHale
Bachus	Flanagan	McHugh
Baesler	Foley	McInnis
Baker (CA)	Ford	McIntosh
Baker (LA)	Fowler	McKeon
Ballenger	Fox	McKinney
Barr	Frank (MA)	Meehan
Barrett (WI)	Franks (NJ)	Meek
Bartlett	Frelinghuysen	Metcalf
Bass	Funderburk	Mica
Bevill	Furse	Millender-
Bilbray	Galleghy	McDonald
Billirakis	Gillmor	Miller (CA)
Blute	Goodlatte	Miller (FL)
Boehlert	Goodling	Minge
Bonilla	Goss	Molinari
Bonior	Graham	Montgomery
Bono	Greene (UT)	Moorhead
Borski	Greenwood	Murtha
Boucher	Gunderson	Myrick
Browder	Gutierrez	Neal
Brownback	Gutknecht	Nethercutt
Bunn	Hancock	Neumann
Bunning	Hansen	Ney
Burr	Harman	Nussle
Burton	Hastings (WA)	Obey
Buyer	Hayworth	Owens
Camp	Hefley	Oxley
Campbell	Herger	Packard
Canady	Hilleary	Pallone
Chabot	Hinchey	Parker
Chambliss	Hobson	Paxon
Chapman	Hoekstra	Peterson (MN)
Chenoweth	Hoke	Petri
Chrysler	Holden	Pombo
Clay	Horn	Poshard
Clement	Hostettler	Pryce
Coble	Hunter	Quillen
Coburn	Hutchinson	Radanovich
Collins (GA)	Inglis	Rahall
Collins (MI)	Istook	Ramstad
Combust	Jackson (IL)	Reed
Condit	Jacobs	Regula
Conyers	Johnson (SD)	Rivers
Cooley	Johnson, Sam	Roberts
Costello	Jones	Roemer
Cox	Kanjorski	Rogers
Coyne	Kaptur	Rohrabacher
Cramer	Kasich	Ros-Lehtinen
Crane	Kildee	Royce
Crapo	Kim	Salmon
Cremeans	Kingston	Sanders
Cubin	Klecza	Sanford
Cummings	Klink	Saxton
Cunningham	Klug	Scarborough
Deal	Knollenberg	Schaefer
DeFazio	LaFalce	Schroeder
Dellums	Largent	Schumer
Diaz-Balart	LaTourette	Seastrand
Dickey	Lewis (GA)	Sensenbrenner
Doolittle	Lewis (KY)	Shadegg
Dornan	Lightfoot	Shaw
Doyle	Lincoln	Shays
Duncan	Linder	Shuster
Dunn	Lipinski	Skelton
Durbin	Livingston	Slaughter
Ehlers	LoBiondo	Smith (MI)
Ehrlich	Longley	Smith (TX)
English	Luther	Smith (WA)
Ensign	Markey	Solomon
Eshoo	Martini	Souder
Evans	Mascara	Spence

Spratt	Thornberry	Waters
Stark	Thornton	Watts (OK)
Stearns	Tiahrt	Waxman
Stockman	Towns	Weldon (FL)
Stokes	Upton	Weldon (PA)
Stump	Velazquez	White
Stupak	Visclosky	Whitfield
Talent	Volkmer	Wolf
Tate	Vucanovich	Woolsey
Tauzin	Walker	Yates
Taylor (MS)	Walsh	Young (FL)
Taylor (NC)	Wamp	Zimmer

NOT VOTING—16

Brown (FL)	Heineman	Riggs
Bryant (TX)	McNulty	Scott
Collins (IL)	Mollohan	Torkildsen
de la Garza	Norwood	Zeliff
Ganske	Pastor	
Hayes	Portman	

□ 1551

Mr. BAESLER and Mr. BILBRAY changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mrs. KELLY changed her vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds not having voted in favor thereof) the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, because of a death in my family, I was not in attendance for rollcall votes Nos. 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, and 412.

Had I been in attendance, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall votes Nos. 407, 409, 410, and 411, and "nay" on rollcall votes Nos. 408 and 412.

PERMISSION TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3816, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight, Wednesday, September 11, 1996, to file a conference report on the bill (H.R. 3816) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes.

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

There was no objection.

G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill (S. 1669) to name the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center in Jackson, MS as the "G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center," and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 1669

But it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. NAME OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

(a) NAME.—The Department of Veterans Affairs medical center in Jackson, Mississippi, shall be known and designated as the "G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center". Any reference to such medical center in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be considered to be a reference to the G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsection (a) shall take effect at noon on January 3, 1997.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on S. 1669.

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without prejudice to the possible resumption of legislative business, the Chair will entertain requests for special order speeches.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, 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 West Virginia [Mr. WISE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. WISE 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 Florida [Mr. GOSS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. GOSS 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 Washington [Mr. METCALF] is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

CLINTONOMICS VERSUS REAGANOMICS

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

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, just before the August recess, the Wall Street Journal published an op-ed written by economist Alan Reynolds of the Hudson Institute.

That op-ed, entitled "Clintonomics doesn't measure up," urged presidential candidate Bob Dole to embrace a return to supply-side economics based on what was portrayed as anemic economic growth during the past 4 years.

Reynolds argued that key statistics showed economic performance was superior during the supply-side years of President Reagan than it has been since President Clinton was elected to office.

As I read the article, it became clear to me that Mr. Reynolds, a long-time advocate for supply-side policies, was not providing objective analysis of this situation.

Calling on the resources of the Joint Economic Committee, of which I am a member, I conducted extensive research into Reynolds' economic analysis and the statistics he used to make his case.

I was not surprised to find that the analysis was orchestrated in a manner that proved to be generous to the supply-side years and not so generous to the Clinton years.

First, Reynolds conveniently began his analysis in 1983, the third year of Reagan's presidency, rather than in 1981, the year in which the Reagan tax cut was actually enacted.

The huge budget deficits resulting from those tax reductions forced up interest rates in 1981 and plunged the economy into the deepest recession since the Great Depression.

Unemployment reached almost 11 percent nationally, and the strong recovery in the years that followed must be seen from that perspective: from that economic nadir, we had nowhere else to go but up.

In addition, Reynolds also excluded the Bush years from his analysis despite the fact that supply-side policies were continued throughout that era.

The Journal recently printed a letter I authored in response to that op-ed that included a more complete comparison of economic performance since 1992 and that during the full Reagan-Bush 12 years.

The analysis showed the economy has in fact performed better since 1993 than it had during the previous 12 years of supply-side economics.

Under Clinton, the economy has grown more rapidly, employment has risen at a faster rate, per capita in-

come has increased more quickly, and the deficit is smaller relative to the economy.

Gross domestic product growth has been 2.5 percent under annually since 1992, as opposed to 2.4 percent Reagan-Bush.

Employment grew at a rate of 2.6 percent each year since 1992, a full percentage point higher than in the years from 1981-1992.

And finally, the deficit has averaged 2.9 percent of the size of the economy under Clinton, while it averaged 4.3 percent under Reagan and Bush.

Last month's unemployment rate of 5.1 percent provides further evidence of just how healthy the national economy has become in recent times.

Mr. Speaker, I am not arguing that all areas of the Nation have experienced equal economic progress during the last 4 years.

There are areas such as the Hudson Valley and the Southern Tier in my State that continue to experience significant economic anxiety and widespread underemployment.

While there is much left to do to help get people to work, even these areas have experienced improvements in their local economies since 1992.

Mr. Speaker, we owe much of our economic progress to the success of the 1993 budget reduction law that was enacted by the Democratic Congress.

It has reduced the deficit by 60 percent, from \$290 billion in 1992 to an estimated \$117 billion this year.

The law has resulted in four straight years of deficit reduction for the first time in about 100 years.

And the deficit this year is expected to be at its smallest size relative to the economy since 1974.

In addition to the historic deficit reduction which has occurred, the law also significantly expanded the EITC program providing tax cuts to families earning less than \$28,000 annually.

According to the U.S. Department of Treasury, in my congressional district, an estimated 31,974 working families have received tax breaks averaging \$480 this year due to the expansion of the EITC.

By any measure then, whether it is economic performance, deficit reduction, or tax relief to working families, the 1993 budget law has been a great success.

Despite all of these positive statistics on economic performance that were included in my Wall Street Journal piece, I am disappointed to say that I was not successful in convincing GOP candidate Bob Dole that a return to supply-side economics would be unwise.

Last month, Dole released his \$550 billion tax plan with breaks targeted to only the wealthiest families in our Nation, and paid for by a magical economic growth dividend.

This morning, Senator Dole held meetings in the House of Representatives to peddle his supply-side economic plan to reluctant Republican Members of this body.

The American people must know that history speaks for itself on supply-side economics: the Dole plan will bankrupt our Nation, undermine economic growth, and increase worker unemployment.

It is time that we pay tribute to the 1993 budget law which has been a tremendous success in reviving the economy and creating good, decent-paying jobs for millions of Americans.

□ 1600

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROTH). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extension of Remarks.]

TRIBUTE TO H.C. "LADD" HITCH JR.

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

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, it is with a solemn heart that I rise today to share with my colleagues the passing of H.C. "Ladd" Hitch of Guymon, OK.

A pioneer cattleman and prominent Oklahoma Panhandle businessman, Ladd was truly a remarkable man who left an indelible mark on his community, his State, and his industry. He was the third-generation patriarch of a family that settled and prospered in what once was called our Nation's "No Man's Land." The fact that a thriving agricultural economy has developed on this once barren land is a testament to his family's frontier spirit.

The Hitch's settled in the Oklahoma Panhandle in 1884. Ladd was born in 1918 and by the time he reached adulthood, he and his family had revolutionized production agriculture in the region. As the Hitch legacy in the region grew, the family's visionary business practices never waned. They introduced one of the first irrigation systems in the Panhandle region. This innovation supplied the ability to produce an abundant feed supply and led to the establishment in 1953 of one of the Southwest's first large-scale cattle feedlot operations. Last year, the National Cattleman's Association listed Hitch Enterprises as the ninth largest cattle feeding operation in the country.

Mr. Hitch was one of the founding members of the Oklahoma Cattleman's Association, was the first recipient of the National Cattleman of the Year Award, was named "Feedlot Magazine's Commercial Feeder of the Year," and was selected as a "Stockman of the Century." His activities were not just limited to agriculture. During his life, he served as the chairman of the Board