

# CELEBRATING THE END OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 56.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PAPPAS] that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 56, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 419, nays 0, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 207]

## YEAS—419

Abercrombie	Cooksey	Gonzalez
Ackerman	Costello	Goode
Aderholt	Cox	Goodlatte
Allen	Coyne	Goodling
Andrews	Cramer	Gordon
Archer	Crane	Goss
Armey	Crapo	Graham
Bachus	Cubin	Granger
Baesler	Cummings	Green
Baker	Cunningham	Greenwood
Baldacci	Danner	Gutierrez
Ballenger	Davis (FL)	Gutknecht
Barcia	Davis (IL)	Hall (OH)
Barr	Davis (VA)	Hall (TX)
Barrett (NE)	Deal	Hall (TX)
Barrett (WI)	DeFazio	Hansen
Bartlett	DeGette	Harman
Barton	Delahunt	Hastert
Bass	DeLauro	Hastings (FL)
Bateman	DeLay	Hastings (WA)
Becerra	Dellums	Hayworth
Bentsen	Deutsch	Hefley
Bereuter	Diaz-Balart	Hefner
Berman	Dickey	Herger
Berry	Dicks	Hill
Bilirakis	Dingell	Hilleary
Bishop	Dixon	Hilliard
Blagojevich	Doggett	Hinchee
Bliley	Dooley	Hinojosa
Blumenauer	Doolittle	Hobson
Blunt	Doyle	Hoekstra
Boehlert	Dreier	Holden
Boehner	Duncan	Hoolley
Bonilla	Dunn	Horn
Bonior	Edwards	Hostettler
Bono	Ehlers	Houghton
Borski	Ehrlich	Hoyer
Boswell	Emerson	Hulshof
Boucher	Engel	Hunter
Boyd	English	Hutchinson
Brady	Ensign	Hyde
Brown (CA)	Eshoo	Inglis
Brown (FL)	Etheridge	Istook
Brown (OH)	Evans	Jackson (IL)
Bryant	Everett	Jackson-Lee
Bunning	Ewing	(TX)
Burr	Farr	Jenkins
Burton	Fattah	John
Buyer	Fawell	Johnson (CT)
Calvert	Fazio	Johnson (WI)
Camp	Filner	Johnson, E. B.
Campbell	Flake	Johnson, Sam
Canady	Foglietta	Jones
Cannon	Foley	Kanjorski
Capps	Forbes	Kaptur
Carson	Ford	Kasich
Castle	Fowler	Kelly
Chabot	Fox	Kennedy (MA)
Chambliss	Frank (MA)	Kennedy (RI)
Chenoweth	Franks (NJ)	Kennelly
Christensen	Frelinghuysen	Kildee
Clay	Frost	Kilpatrick
Clayton	Furse	Kim
Clement	Galleghy	Kind (WI)
Clyburn	Ganske	King (NY)
Coble	Gejdenson	Kingston
Coburn	Gekas	Klecza
Collins	Gephardt	Klink
Combest	Gibbons	Klug
Condit	Gilchrest	Knollenberg
Conyers	Gillmor	Kolbe
Cook	Gilman	Kucinich

LaFalce	Oxley	Skaggs
Lampson	Packard	Skeen
Lantos	Pallone	Skelton
Largent	Pappas	Slaughter
Latham	Parker	Smith (MI)
LaTourette	Pascarella	Smith (NJ)
Lazio	Pastor	Smith (OR)
Leach	Paul	Smith (TX)
Levin	Paxon	Smith, Adam
Lewis (CA)	Payne	Smith, Linda
Lewis (GA)	Pease	Snowbarger
Lewis (KY)	Pelosi	Snyder
Linder	Peterson (MN)	Solomon
Livingston	Peterson (PA)	Souder
LoBiondo	Petri	Spence
Lofgren	Pickering	Spratt
Lucas	Pickett	Stabenow
Luther	Pitts	Stark
Maloney (CT)	Pomeroy	Stearns
Maloney (NY)	Porter	Stenholm
Manton	Portman	Stokes
Manzullo	Poshard	Strickland
Markey	Price (NC)	Stump
Martinez	Pryce (OH)	Stupak
Mascara	Quinn	Sununu
Matsui	Radanovich	Talent
McCarthy (MO)	Rahall	Tanner
McCarthy (NY)	Ramstad	Tauscher
McCollum	Rangel	Tauzin
McCrery	Redmond	Taylor (MS)
McDermott	Regula	Taylor (NC)
McGovern	Reyes	Thomas
McHale	Riggs	Thompson
McHugh	Riley	Thornberry
McInnis	Rivers	Thune
McIntosh	Rodriguez	Thurman
McIntyre	Roemer	Tiahrt
McKeon	Rogan	Tierney
McKinney	Rogers	Torres
McNulty	Rohrabacher	Trafficant
Meehan	Rothman	Turner
Meek	Roukema	Upton
Menendez	Roybal-Allard	Velazquez
Metcalf	Royce	Vento
Millender-	Rush	Visclosky
McDonald	Ryun	Walsh
Miller (FL)	Sabo	Wamp
Minge	Salmon	Waters
Mink	Sanchez	Watkins
Moakley	Sanders	Watt (NC)
Molinar	Sandlin	Watts (OK)
Mollohan	Sanford	Waxman
Moran (KS)	Sawyer	Weldon (FL)
Morella	Saxton	Weldon (PA)
Murtha	Scarborough	Weller
Myrick	Schaefer, Dan	Wexler
Nadler	Schaffer, Bob	Weygand
Neal	Schumer	White
Nethercutt	Scott	Whitfield
Neumann	Sensenbrenner	Wicker
Ney	Serrano	Wise
Northup	Sessions	Wolf
Norwood	Shadegg	Woolsey
Nussle	Shaw	Wynn
Oberstar	Shays	Yates
Obey	Sherman	Young (AK)
Olver	Shinkus	Young (FL)
Ortiz	Shuster	
Owens	Sisisky	

## NOT VOTING—15

Bilbray	Lipinski	Moran (VA)
Callahan	Lowey	Pombo
Cardin	McDade	Ros-Lehtinen
Jefferson	Mica	Schiff
LaHood	Miller (CA)	Towns

□ 1749

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the joint resolution was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 207, on a motion to suspend the rules and pass House Joint Resolution 56, celebrating the end of slavery in the United States, I was unavoidably absent. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 207 on House Joint Resolution 56, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I regret that due to unforeseen circumstances I was unable to vote on H.R. 1057, rollcall No. 204, H.R. 1058, rollcall No. 205, H.R. 985, rollcall No. 206, and House Joint Resolution 56, rollcall No. 207. If I had been present I would have voted "aye."

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 207, I was unavoidably detained for the vote on final passage of House Joint Resolution 56, a resolution celebrating the end of slavery in the United States. Had I been present for this vote, I would certainly have voted in favor of this important resolution because of its historical significance to our country.

## THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS). Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, the pending business is the question de novo of the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

## FILIPINO VETERANS JUSTICE ACT

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

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I come before my colleagues in a 1-minute because at this very minute in Los Angeles, 40 Filipino Americans who are veterans of World War II are conducting a sit-in. They have chained themselves to the statue of Douglas MacArthur. Several have said they will not eat until this Congress passes the Filipino Veterans Equity Act.

This act is designed to restore justice after more than 50 years of an injustice to the Filipinos who fought so valiantly in World War II. They were promised full benefits as veterans. They were denied that by the Congress of 1946. Let us support those Filipino Americans who are chained in MacArthur Park in Los Angeles. Let this Congress vote to restore justice to those brave veterans of World War II. Let us take up and pass Filipino Veterans Equity Act of 1997.

## TIME TO CUT TAXES FOR WORKING AMERICANS

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

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include a newspaper article in the extension of my remarks

that is from the June 13 Wall Street Journal. It is called *Raise Taxes, Wait Four Years, And Boom*, by Paul Gigot.

The first paragraph says, "When it comes to writing history, you can't beat the Democrats. Witness the smooth way they're taking credit for this year's roaring economy and even using it to rehabilitate their 1993 tax increase."

Then the rest of the article goes on to say that the problem is that tax increases depress the economy. One cannot spin it any other way.

Look, we have a strong system in this country that rewards the people that work, that try, that save, that invest; and despite that tax increase, our economy surged ahead.

Mr. Speaker, there are some things that this country needs to do if we are to be competitive in a world market, and one of those things is to cut taxes. The way we do it, if it results in more investment, more savings, more buying of the kind of machinery and tools that makes us more efficient and more competitive, the better off everybody is going to be.

So I think it is important that we move ahead with these tax cuts.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD the article to which I referred. [From the Wall Street Journal, June 13, 1997]

RAISE TAXES WAIT FOUR YEARS, AND . . .  
BOOM

(By Paul A. Gigot)

When it comes to writing history, you can't beat the Democrats.

Witness the smooth way they're taking credit for this year's roaring economy and even using it to rehabilitate their 1993 tax increase.

"This is the best economy we've had in 25 years in this country, and again I think a lot of it goes back to the budget passed by all Democrats in 1993," House Democratic leader Dick Gephardt says—every chance he gets.

President Clinton, no slouch at spin, says every other day or so that "Some fine members of Congress lost their seats because they had the courage to change course and vote for the future. But just look at the results. Today our confidence has returned, and our economy leads the world." By "fine members" he doesn't mean Republicans.

This is clever, as revisionist history usually is. If only it were true. Since prosperity is today's dominant political fact, it'd be nice to draw the proper lessons. An accurate reading of recent economic history would give Mr. Clinton some credit, while handing at least as much to a Republican Federal Reserve and Congress.

Recall the logic Democrats used to justify their tax increase in 1993: It was needed to lower the budget deficit in order to lower interest rates in order to spur the economy. Treasury Secretary Bob Rubin's Bible was the bond market, which sets interest rates for everything from credit cards to mortgages.

And for a while after Mr. Clinton's 1992 election, bond yields and interest rates did fall. The 30-year Treasury bond, probably the best political barometer, fell from 7.61 percent to 5.94 percent by October 1993. Mr. Rubin crowed in vindication.

But then came the market's revenge, starting about the time the White House proposed to nationalize 14 percent of the U.S. economy: Interest rates shot back up, to a peak above 8 percent on the very day Republicans

won control of Congress. Mr. Rubin wasn't crowing any more.

Guess what happened next? Interest rates began falling again after the 1994 election, to an average monthly low of 6.06 percent by the December 1995 budget standoff. They've since bounced around between 6 percent and slightly above 7 percent.

In short, interest rates fell further and faster with a Republican Congress that was trying to cut taxes than they did with a Democratic Congress that raised taxes. By Bond Market Bob Rubin's own standard, the 1993 budget deal counted for less than did GOP plans to constrain the government.

The four year history of stock prices is also revealing. When Mr. Clinton won election, the Dow Jones Industrial Average stood at 3223, an early stage in the economic recovery. The Dow rose modestly, to 3830, in the president's first two years.

But when Republicans took Congress, stocks began to take off. By February 1996 the Dow was at 5600, where it bounced around until voters affirmed divided government last November. Then it soared again, closing this week above 7500 for the first time.

Financial markets aren't the entire economy, but they often anticipate growth. And sure enough, the pace of this expansion has followed the market pattern. Growth was a mediocre 2.3 percent in 1993, dampened by the disincentives of the tax hike. The economy gained speed as the shadow of ClintonCare faded and has really taken off since the beginning of this year.

The point here isn't to deny Mr. Clinton his rightful credit. He gets full marks for leaving Republican Alan Greenspan alone to run the Fed, and for reappointing him. Just as vital, he resisted his own party's lurch toward protectionism. Even if NAFTA and GATT were started under Republicans, maybe only a Democrat could have seen them through a Democratic Congress.

But for Democrats and their acolytes to portray the last four years as a single, unbroken policy string is laughable. Free trade and the Greenspan Fed have been the only constants. The rest of Clintonomics went over the side when the Republicans took Congress.

Clinton I had tax hikes, new "stimulus" spending, Hillary's fantasia and a wave of new regulation. Clinton II features a balanced budget, tax cuts, legal reform and regulatory review, all forced on him by a GOP Congress. With typical brass, Mr. Clinton spins this political necessity into his own virtue.

In a larger sense, today's good times have roots that predate all of today's politicians. That's one point in a provocative article, "The Long Boom," in the July issue of *Wired* magazine. Peter Schwartz and Peter Leyden fix the start of what they call our new era of prosperity around 1980, with the coming of Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan, who "begin putting together the formula that eventually leads toward the new economy." Their main hero is technology, unleashed in part by the breakup of the AT&T monopoly.

Wayne Angell, the former Fed governor now at Bear Stearns, goes even further back to Taft-Hartley, which passed over Truman's veto. That law gave the U.S. enough labor flexibility to avoid the unemployment morass now ruining Europe's welfare states.

It's not surprising Democrats would ignore all this and claim credit themselves. That's politics. They figure they might take Congress in 1998 if they can claim today's good times as their own. What's amazing is that Republicans are letting them get away with it.

## SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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.

### RECOGNITION OF THE ABL AND THE WNBA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Florida [Ms. BROWN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about a bill that I will be offering later this week that honors the beginning of two new women's professional basketball leagues: the American Basketball League and the Women's National Basketball Association, also known as the ABL and the WNBA.

Historically, women's basketball has come a long way. Even though the first national women's basketball tournament took place in 1926, college educators opposed basketball for women. They believed that women were not adequately prepared for such a rough game and that the game of basketball was not an appropriate sport for women.

The stereotype of women's inability to play basketball carried into the second half of the century. By the 1970's, only 1 out of every 27 women participated in any kind of high school sports. It was not until 1972, with the passing of title IX to the Higher Education Act, when women's participation in basketball began to increase. It was this amendment that guaranteed the success of women's sports and created a fair, level playing field for sports equity.

Now in 1997, it is the 25th anniversary of title 9 of the Higher Education Act. One out of every three high school girls participate in a sport. And basketball is recognized by girls as the most popular youth participant sport in the Nation. In college, participation and attendance at the women's basketball games have been at the highest ever. Since 1982, women's attendance at National Collegiate Athletic Association sports events have steadily increased from 1.1 million to 4.2 million.

Because the female student-athlete participation rate is at its highest ever, there were more women's basketball teams sponsored by NCAA institutions than men's basketball teams in the 1995-96 season. In fact, 97 percent of the NCAA active institutions sponsored a women's basketball program, making it the most sponsored NCAA sport during the 1995-96 season.

Women's basketball is also gaining ground in the media. In 1997, the Women's Division One NCAA Basketball Championship was the highest rated and most watched basketball event in cable television history.

In general, women's college athletes have improved greatly. Women's athletic programs at NCAA member