

women participate in vocational technical education programs and, again, have met the vocational-technical education benchmarks established by the State." This is mandatory, not permissive or optional.

And what happens if the State fails to meet those benchmarks? Very clearly, right here, colleagues, in the bill, "If a State fails to meet the State benchmarks, the Secretary of Education may withhold from the State all or a portion of the State's allotment under this Act."

We have taken real concrete steps to address Members' concerns in this legislation. I submit to Members that the language in the bill now negates the need for the Mink amendment. I implore my colleagues, do not replace a State mandate with a local mandate, do not replace a State set-aside with a local set-aside. Support the legislation as it is presently drafted. Vote "no" on the Mink amendment. Just say no to more mandates for local schools.

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I listened with interest to the logic from the gentleman from California, and I wondered whether or not if we follow that logic through if the idea would be that if we built more prisons somehow we would end up with more crime. The truth of the matter is that simply because we try to solve a problem by fixing it, by assisting in the solution of the issue, by having people work in various school systems and the like to solve a problem of gender inequity does not mean that the inequity is going to be perpetuated; it means that we are trying to solve it.

I mean, the fact of the matter is that when young people in my district and across the country ask me what the great issues of the day that I believe are out there, I say, "Listen, you look at the people sitting in this room in a particular high school, look at the young women in this high school." The fact is that if they go out and get the same job, work in the same number of hours as a young man doing the same kind of activity, they are going to get paid 69 cents for every dollar that the man gets, and the fact is that it is time that we take into consideration the kind of gender prejudice that exists in America.

Mr. Chairman, that is all that we have done in the Congress in the past. That is what we are asking that this bill, and I think the Mink amendment, which is supported on a bipartisan basis by the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. MORELLA] and the gentlewoman from California [Ms. SANCHEZ] and the gentlewoman from California [Ms. WOOLSEY] and the like, that recognizes what we want to maintain is the effort that has been recognized by the Congress of the United States to end the kind of gender prejudice that exists throughout our country.

The fact is that anyone who has looked at where jobs are and young

women are targeted in terms of what the kinds of jobs that they are going to be able to pursue is that not only is the pay gap currently that 6 out of 10 women are employed in the traditional female roles. One reason for the pay gap that currently exists is that 6 out of 10 women are employed in the traditional female fields of service, technical jobs, sales and administrative support.

□ 1300

In contrast, two-thirds of the men worked as managers, operators, professionals, and craft workers. All we are trying to do in this legislation, and I think the gentlewoman from Hawaii [Mrs. MINK] deserves a great deal of credit, is to try to maintain the fact that we want to ensure that there is in fact a small set-aside to eliminate the kind of gender gap that has existed in our system, and do everything we can to make certain that that gap is eliminated on the fastest possible basis.

Mr. Chairman, I know we are running out of time.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentlewoman from New York.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise really in support of the Mink amendment. My office keeps a scorecard on the legislative attempts to take programs and benefits away from women. Unfortunately, we are chalking up another attack today. It is not as if we are asking for new funding. All we want is continued funding at this year's level, and the continuation of programs that work. Displaced homemakers, single parents, pregnant women, and some girls in vocational schools are all populations at risk. Why shut them out? Why, at the same time we are trying to get women off welfare rolls, are we eliminating the very programs that will help them get off welfare rolls?

In Oregon a recent study documented its long-term success in increasing employment rates from 28 percent to 71 percent. Wages increased; 14 percent of the women on welfare got off welfare. There is so much to fix, Mr. Chairman, that is broken. Let us not try to fix what is not broken. Let us continue funding for this program.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas.

(Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Mink amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today to voice my strong support to Congresswoman MINK's amendment. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment asking for financial support

for programs that benefit girls and women. This is essential to help secure a future for millions of female citizens.

Young adults need vocational education and job training because this will provide them the skills needed to succeed in today's workplace. We must provide women with these opportunities because only then will we contribute to lowering the number of women receiving welfare assistance, enabling them to become self-sufficient and independent. Struggling homemakers, single mothers, and teenage women will have an opportunity to live productively and comfortably by having the chance to become educated in employment areas where there is high demand for skilled workers.

Vocational education and job training are directly linked to the reduction of welfare. If we want women to get off welfare, we need to provide meaningful job programs to train them. The participation in these programs results in higher wages and an increased number of work hours for women. I am asking you to support programs that train women for non-traditional jobs—like masons, computer programmers, and plumbers.

Displaced homemakers and single parent programs are crucial to the well-being of the disadvantaged. It is crucial that we provide funding for these programs. Displaced homemakers and single parent programs specialize in individually targeted pre-employment training and counseling services. Women will benefit from life skills development, career exploration, job training and placement, and support services.

In my State of Texas, 52 percent of displaced women rated the displaced homemaker or single parent program as much better than any other government program in which they have participated. Texas needs financial support of these programs. These programs help all women:

There are 1.2 million displaced homemakers in Texas: 47 percent of displaced homemakers are under 50 years old; and 39 percent of displaced homemakers are African-American, Asian, and Hispanic.

There are 561,342 single mothers in Texas: 61 percent of Texan single mothers are between the ages of 25–44; 47 percent of single mothers are African-American and Hispanic; and 53 percent are nonminority.

I urge all of you to support this amendment: you will be building the foundation for displaced homemakers, single parents, and individuals training for nontraditional occupations.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. KLUG) having assumed the chair, Mr. EWING, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1853) to amend the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act, had come to no resolution thereon.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

further consideration of H.R. 2160, and that I may include tabular and extra-neous material.

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

There was no objection.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

Mr. SKEEN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2160) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, the Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. SKEEN].

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 259, nays 165, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 281]

YEAS—259

Aderholt	Chenoweth	Franks (NJ)
Archer	Christensen	Frelinghuysen
Armey	Coble	Gallegly
Bachus	Coburn	Ganske
Baesler	Collins	Gekas
Baker	Combest	Gephardt
Baldacci	Cook	Gibbons
Ballenger	Cooksey	Gilchrest
Barr	Cox	Gillmor
Barrett (NE)	Crane	Gilman
Bartlett	Crapo	Goode
Barton	Cubin	Goodlatte
Bass	Cunningham	Goodling
Bateman	Danner	Goss
Bereuter	Davis (FL)	Graham
Bilbray	Davis (VA)	Granger
Billirakis	Deal	Greenwood
Bliley	DeLay	Gutknecht
Blunt	Dellums	Hall (OH)
Boehner	Diaz-Balart	Hall (TX)
Bonilla	Dickey	Hamilton
Bono	Doolittle	Hansen
Borski	Doyle	Hastert
Boucher	Dreier	Hastings (WA)
Brady	Duncan	Hayworth
Bryant	Hefley	Hefner
Bunning	Ehlers	Herger
Burr	Ehrlich	Hill
Burton	Emerson	Hilleary
Buyer	Engel	Hobson
Callahan	English	Hoekstra
Calvert	Ensign	Holden
Camp	Evans	Horn
Campbell	Everett	Hostettler
Canady	Ewing	Hulshof
Cannon	Fawell	Hunter
Cardin	Foley	Hutchinson
Castle	Fowler	Hyde
Chabot	Fox	Inglis
Chambliss	Frank (MA)	Istook

Jenkins	Neal	Sessions
Johnson (CT)	Nethercutt	Shadegg
Johnson, Sam	Neumann	Shaw
Jones	Ney	Shays
Kanjorski	Northup	Shimkus
Kasich	Norwood	Shuster
Kelly	Nussle	Sisisky
Kim	Oberstar	Skeen
King (NY)	Ortiz	Skelton
Kingston	Oxley	Smith (MI)
Klink	Packard	Smith (NJ)
Klug	Pappas	Smith (OR)
Knollenberg	Parker	Smith, Linda
Kolbe	Paul	Snowbarger
LaFalce	Paxon	Solomon
LaHood	Pease	Souder
Largent	Peterson (PA)	Spence
Latham	Petri	Stearns
LaTourette	Pickering	Stenholm
Lazio	Pickett	Stump
Leach	Pitts	Sununu
Lewis (CA)	Pombo	Talent
Lewis (KY)	Porter	Tauzin
Linder	Portman	Taylor (MS)
Lipinski	Price (NC)	Taylor (NC)
Livingston	Pryce (OH)	Thomas
LoBiondo	Quinn	Thompson
Lucas	Radanovich	Thornberry
Manzullo	Rahall	Thune
Matsui	Ramstad	Tiahrt
McCollum	Redmond	Traficant
McCrery	Regula	Upton
McDade	Riggs	Walsh
McHugh	Riley	Wamp
McInnis	Rogan	Watkins
McIntosh	Rogers	Watts (OK)
McIntyre	Rohrabacher	Weldon (FL)
McKeon	Ros-Lehtinen	Weldon (PA)
Metcalfe	Royce	Weller
Mica	Ryun	White
Miller (FL)	Salmon	Whitfield
Moakley	Sanford	Wicker
Mollohan	Saxton	Wise
Moran (KS)	Scarborough	Wolf
Morella	Schaefer, Dan	Young (FL)
Murtha	Schaffer, Bob	
Myrick	Sensenbrenner	

NAYS—165

Abercrombie	Ford	McNulty
Ackerman	Frost	Meehan
Allen	Furse	Meek
Andrews	Gejdenson	Menendez
Barcia	Gordon	Millender
Barrett (WI)	Green	McDonald
Becerra	Gutierrez	Miller (CA)
Bentsen	Harman	Minge
Berman	Hastings (FL)	Mink
Berry	Hefner	Moran (VA)
Bishop	Hilliard	Nadler
Blagojevich	Hinchey	Obeys
Blumenauer	Hinojosa	Olver
Bonior	Hooley	Owens
Boswell	Hoyer	Pallone
Boyd	Jackson (IL)	Pascarell
Brown (CA)	Jackson-Lee	Pastor
Brown (FL)	(TX)	Payne
Brown (OH)	Jefferson	Pelosi
Capps	John	Peterson (MN)
Carson	Johnson (WI)	Pomeroy
Clay	Johnson, E. B.	Poshard
Clayton	Kaptur	Rangel
Clement	Kennedy (MA)	Reyes
Clyburn	Kennedy (RI)	Rivers
Condit	Kennelly	Rodriguez
Costello	Kildee	Roemer
Coyne	Kilpatrick	Rothman
Cramer	Kind (WI)	Roybal-Allard
Cummings	Klecza	Rush
Davis (IL)	Kucinich	Sabo
DeFazio	Lampson	Sanchez
DeGette	Lantos	Sanders
DeLahunt	Levin	Sandlin
DeLauro	Lewis (GA)	Sawyer
Deutsch	Lofgren	Schumer
Dicks	Lowey	Scott
Dingell	Luther	Serrano
Dixon	Maloney (CT)	Sherman
Doggett	Maloney (NY)	Skaggs
Dooley	Manton	Slaughter
Edwards	Markey	Smith, Adam
Eshoo	Martinez	Snyder
Etheridge	Mascara	Spratt
Farr	McCarthy (MO)	Stabenow
Fattah	McCarthy (NY)	Stark
Fazio	McDermott	Stokes
Filner	McGovern	Strickland
Flake	McHale	Stupak
Foglietta	McKinney	Tanner

Tauscher	Velazquez	Wexler
Thurman	Vento	Weygand
Tierney	Visclosky	Woolsey
Torres	Waters	Wynn
Towns	Watt (NC)	Yates
Turner	Waxman	

NOT VOTING—10

Boehlert	Houghton	Smith (TX)
Conyers	Molinari	Young (AK)
Forbes	Roukema	
Gonzalez	Schiff	

□ 1329

Messrs. SKAGGS, HILLIARD, RUSH, ROTHMAN, OWENS, DICKS and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts and Mr. MOLLOHAN changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER THE VOTE OFFERED BY MR. FRANK OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I move to reconsider the vote.

MOTION TO TABLE OFFERED BY MR. KINGSTON

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KLUG). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. KINGSTON] to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 238, noes 188, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 282]

AYES—238

Aderholt	Chenoweth	Frelinghuysen
Archer	Christensen	Gallegly
Armey	Coble	Ganske
Bachus	Coburn	Gekas
Baker	Collins	Gibbons
Ballenger	Combest	Gilchrest
Barr	Cook	Gillmor
Barrett (NE)	Cooksey	Gilman
Bartlett	Cox	Goode
Barton	Crane	Goodlatte
Bass	Crapo	Goodling
Bateman	Cubin	Goss
Bereuter	Cunningham	Graham
Bilbray	Davis (VA)	Granger
Billirakis	Deal	Greenwood
Bliley	DeLay	Gutknecht
Blunt	Diaz-Balart	Hamilton
Boehner	Dickey	Hansen
Boehner	Doggett	Hastings (WA)
Bonilla	Doolittle	Hayworth
Bono	Doyle	Hefley
Brady	Dreier	Herger
Bryant	Duncan	Hill
Bunning	Dunn	Hilleary
Burr	Ehlers	Hobson
Burton	Ehrlich	Hoekstra
Buyer	Emerson	Holden
Callahan	English	Horn
Calvert	Ensign	Hostettler
Camp	Everett	Houghton
Campbell	Ewing	Hulshof
Canady	Fawell	Hunter
Cannon	Foley	Hutchinson
Castle	Fowler	Hyde
Chabot	Fox	Inglis
Chambliss	Franks (NJ)	Istook