

Rangel	Shows	Thurman
Regula	Shuster	Toomey
Reyes	Simpson	Towns
Reynolds	Sisisky	Trafficant
Riley	Skeen	Turner
Rivers	Skelton	Udall (CO)
Roemer	Slaughter	Udall (NM)
Rogan	Smith (MI)	Upton
Rogers	Smith (NJ)	Velazquez
Rohrabacher	Smith (TX)	Vento
Ros-Lehtinen	Smith (WA)	Visclosky
Rothman	Snyder	Vitter
Roukema	Souder	Walden
Roybal-Allard	Spence	Wamp
Royce	Spratt	Waters
Ryan (WI)	Stabenow	Watkins
Ryun (KS)	Stark	Watt (NC)
Sabo	Stearns	Waxman
Salmon	Strickland	Weiner
Sanchez	Stump	Weldon (FL)
Sanders	Stupak	Weldon (PA)
Sandlin	Sununu	Weller
Sawyer	Sweeney	Wexler
Saxton	Talent	Weygand
Schaffer	Tancredo	Whitfield
Shakowsky	Tanner	Wicker
Scott	Tauscher	Wilson
Sensenbrenner	Tauzin	Wolf
Serrano	Taylor (MS)	Woolsey
Shadegg	Taylor (NC)	Wu
Shaw	Terry	Wynn
Shays	Thompson (CA)	Young (AK)
Sherman	Thompson (MS)	Young (FL)
Sherwood	Thornberry	
Shimkus	Thune	

NOT VOTING—44

Army	Hoekstra	Price (NC)
Becerra	Jefferson	Ramstad
Berman	Johnson (CT)	Rodriguez
Blagojevich	Kilpatrick	Rush
Blunt	Klecicka	Sanford
Bono	Largent	Scarborough
Calvert	Lewis (GA)	Sessions
Carson	Meeks (NY)	Stenholm
Chenoweth-Hage	Menendez	Thomas
Cook	Miller, Gary	Tiahrt
Cox	Moakley	Tierney
Crane	Nadler	Walsh
Granger	Neal	Watts (OK)
Green (WI)	Owens	Wise
Hansen	Pascrell	

□ 1840

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 576, had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, due to official business in the 15th Congressional District of Michigan, I was unable to record my votes for rollcall Nos. 574, 575, and 576 considered today in the U.S. House of Representatives. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall No. 574, H. Res. 94, Recognizing the Generous Contribution made by Each Living Person Who has Donated a Kidney to Save a Life, "aye" on rollcall No. 575, To Amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to Reauthorize Funding for the Office of Government Ethics and "aye" on rollcall No. 576, H. Res. 344, Recognizing and Honoring Payne Stuart and Expressing the Condolences of the House of Representatives to His Family on his Death and to the Families of Those Who Died With Him.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 2116, VETERANS' MILLENNIUM HEALTH CARE ACT

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1 of rule XXII, and by the direction of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, I move to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 2116) to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish a program of extended care services for veterans and to make other improvements in health care programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STUMP).

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees: Messrs. STUMP, SMITH of New Jersey, QUINN, STEARNS, EVANS, Ms. BROWN of Florida, and Mr. DOYLE.

There was no objection.

□ 1845

ONGOING DISCUSSIONS ON SOCIAL SECURITY

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

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, a very brief comment regarding our future on social security.

We have approximately eight proposals now introduced that have been scored by the Social Security Administration to keep social security solvent for at least the next 75 years. As we move forward in these last several days, and as we break for the rest of November and into December, I would suggest very strongly that each Member of the Congress meet with the people back home, talk to them about the importance of social security, about the complications of solving social security, and about our efforts to have a good beginning by not spending the social security surplus.

To accommodate \$9 trillion of unfunded liability, \$9 trillion that needs to be accommodated in order to keep social security going, it is very important that these discussions continue.

TRIBUTE TO SERGEANT RICKY TIMBROOK

(Mr. WOLF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute today to a young man who was a policeman in Winchester, Virginia, which is in my district, who was shot and killed on Friday night, October 29. Sergeant Ricky Timbrook was killed as he was chasing a suspect down the street.

Sergeant Timbrook's death has shocked and saddened the entire northern Shenandoah Valley. More than 3,000 people attended his funeral last Thursday, many of whom were law enforcement officers from all over the area and around the country. According to news reports, he may be the first Winchester police officer to have been shot and killed in the line of duty.

Ricky was 32 years old. He and his wife Kelly had just completed the construction of a new home. They were expecting their first child, a boy, who is due on Christmas Day.

He joined the Winchester Police Department almost 8 years ago. Just over a year ago, he was promoted to sergeant in charge of a brand-new department, the Special Enforcement Team.

I want to extend my deepest condolences to Sergeant Timbrook's family as we pay tribute to him and to law enforcement officers and their families everywhere who routinely go into harm's way to protect us.

My father was a police officer on the streets of Philadelphia and I know the worry a police officer's family can feel when a husband, father, brother, or son goes out the door each day to begin their tour of duty.

According to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, more than 14,000 officers have died while performing their duties. On average, one law enforcement officer is killed somewhere in America every other day, and an average of 160 officers die in the line of duty every year.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD an obituary about Sergeant Timbrook and an editorial which appeared in the Winchester Star November 2, 1999, as follows:

[From The Winchester Star, Nov. 2, 1999]

IN THE LINE OF DUTY—IN POLICEMAN'S DEATH, ALL ARE DIMINISHED

It says something about the quality of life here in the northern Valley that, before the horrific events of last Friday night, it had been more than 60 years since a local law enforcement officer had fallen in the line of duty. However, it also says something about today's society that even here, in our largely peaceful corner of the world, violence can erupt and snatch from us the life of a fine young officer.

The slaying of Sgt. Ricky Lee Timbrook should prompt us to pause and reflect not merely on the utter fragility of our worldly existence, but on the tenuous line on which our social contract rests. The primary reason people, down through the ages, have formed communities is for reasons of mutual comfort and security. This contract, of course, entails a provision for public protection—i.e. the police. The presence of the men and women ensured with that protection—the fabled "thin blue line"—quietly assures us that the social contract is being enforced.

Thus, when one of these officers—one of these men and women who take an oath "to serve and protect" us—falls in the performance of this essential duty, we as a community feel it. First and foremost, of course, we feel for the man himself, because we know he died so that we might live free from the worries daily addressed by our men and women in blue. And, to be sure, we feel for his loved ones—particularly a baby, yet unborn, who

will never know its father—and for his fellow officers, to whom the awful knowledge is hammered home anew that they live on the proverbial edge, that violence awaits their kind with every routine call, that death walks closer to them than to the rest of us.

However, our tranquility, too, is shattered, in the knowledge that one of the exemplary people we pay to step forward and protect us has been taken from our midst. We grieve because Ricky Timbrook no longer rides in his patrol car through our streets, and no longer walks the streets of this town.

By all accounts, Sgt. Timbrook was a fine policeman, but an even better man, one to whom we confidently entrusted our security. We at The Star knew him not only in his role as a crimefighter, but also as the schools' DARE officer, the crew-cut policeman who one day, two years ago, posed happily for a photo with the winner of DARE program's annual essay contest. Others, of course, knew him better—as husband, son, brother, friend, and comrade.

And so, in his untimely death, we are all diminished—and immeasurably saddened.

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SERGEANT RICKY L. TIMBROOK

Ricky Lee Timbrook, age 32, of 2876 Sheffield Court, Winchester, Virginia died Saturday, October 30, 1999 in the Winchester Medical Center.

Mr. Timbrook was born October 5, 1967 in Winchester, Virginia, the son of Richard Timbrook and Kitty Stotler Timbrook of Bloomery, West Virginia. He was a sergeant with the Winchester Police Department where he had been employed for eight years. He attended the Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church of Winchester and was a member of the Winchester Fraternal Order of Police Lodge. He was a graduate of Fairmont State College where he received a Bachelor of Business degree in Criminal Justice.

Mr. Timbrook married Kelly L. Wisecarver on July 27, 1997 in Winchester, Virginia.

Surviving with his wife and parents, is a sister, Kimberly Hundson of Capon Bridge, West Virginia.

A funeral service will be conducted at 11:00 a.m. on Thursday, November 4, 1999 at Sacred Heart of Jesus Catholic Church in Winchester with the Pastor James H. Utt, Pastor Jeffrey D. May officiating. Interment will be in Mount Hebron Cemetery.

Pallbearers will be Kevin Bowers, Matthew Sirbaugh, Robert Fick, Frank Pearson, Julian Berger and Alex Beeman.

The family will receive friends at Omphal Funeral Home on Wednesday evening from 7:00 p.m. until 9:00 p.m.

Memorial contributions may be made to the Ricky L. Timbrook Children's Outreach Fund, c/o Chief Gary W. Reynolds, 126 N. Cameron Street, Winchester, Virginia 22601.

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SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

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CALLING FOR IMPROVEMENT IN MATH AND SCIENCE EDUCATION IN AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to discuss the issue of edu-

cation and mathematics and science in our Nation. I have deep concerns about the current status of math and science education in this Nation.

First of all, I believe currently it is inadequate. I say this for several reasons. Mr. Speaker, as I was stating, the Third International Mathematics and Science Study, which was conducted a few years ago, indicated that we were near the bottom of those nations and developed countries teaching mathematics and science in their high schools, near the bottom.

Some say, well, it is not so bad, we were not that far below the others. I say it is terrible. With the resources that this country has and with the high quality of students this Nation has, it is inexcusable for us to be near the bottom, or at the bottom. We should be not only at the top, but far and away the best Nation in this world in terms of our educational effort.

Mr. Speaker, the second reason I say we are not doing well in mathematics and science education is simply by looking at the tests administered by the States. When we look at these tests and look at the test scores, we find that in reading a typical average for a State might be in the seventies, and for some of the other subjects in that area, and for science we are down in the 30 percent, even for some of the better States, and as low as 10 percent in some of the others. These are not passing grades and they never have been in our school system. We must improve.

A third indication that we are not doing the job well is that we do not have enough engineers and scientists to do the job in this country. How do I know? Because we issue H(1)(b) visas every year to allow scientists and engineers from other countries to emigrate into this country to help us out. Annually, it is in the neighborhood of 100,000 each, and usually that quota is used up well before the end of the year. We are importing scientists and engineers, asking them to emigrate to this country for this purpose. Clearly, we are not producing enough of our own.

The final indication that we are not doing the job with math and science education in our K through 12 system is that when we visit our grad schools, graduate education in mathematics, science, and engineering, we find that, in general, over half of the students are from other countries. Our students are not able to compete for grad school entrance with students of other nations.

I think we have to improve our math and science education. Why? For the reasons I gave above, but also because, first of all, we have to make sure we have enough scientists and engineers in this country so that we can keep our economic growth strong and meet the needs of our citizens.

There are other reasons as well. It is not just producing good scientists and engineers, but a second main reason is what I call workplace readiness. We have reached the point in our society and in many developed nations that

you literally cannot find a good job unless you have a good grounding in math and science.

It is going to get worse. I have made predictions on this floor that in 20 years, it will be impossible to find a good job without a good foundation in math and science. I have to revise that, because last week I attended a talk at the Capitol here by John Chambers, CEO of CISCO Systems, an Internet company. It is clear to me that I have to revise my estimate downward and say in 10 years people will not be able to get a really good job without a good grounding in mathematics, science, engineer, and technology. So workplace readiness is another good reason.

The third reason is to simply produce better consumers and citizens of this Nation, people who understand math and science, so they can evaluate claims in the marketplace about health products or health supplements, or that they can vote better about projects that involve science and the environment, and that they can elect leaders who have shown that they understand these issues and will vote intelligently on issues involving math, science, technology, engineering, the environment, and so forth.

How are we going to improve math and science education? I think three major points: better teachers, or better trained teachers, I should say; better curricula; and improved methods of teaching science.

I will take just a minute to discuss each of those. I will address those later in more detail in another talk. We have to make sure we recruit good teachers, because we are not recruiting enough today, we have to make sure they are trained properly, and we have to keep them. We have to make sure they do not get discouraged. We have to help them get the job done in the classroom.

We have to improve our science curricula. Right now it is a hodgepodge. Recently the American Association for the Advancement of Science studied middle school curricula. Every middle school science curriculum in the United States was judged to be inadequate, every single one. The only one that was regarded as acceptable, and mildly acceptable, was one put out by Michigan State University, and that is only a partial curriculum.

The final point is methodology. We have to improve our way, our methods of teaching science. As I said, I will address these issues in a later talk.

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TRIBUTE TO FIVE U.S. SOLDIERS WHO DIED IN THE PLANE CRASH OF JULY 23, 1999, IN COLOMBIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, on July 23 a U.S. Army reconnaissance plane on a counterdrug mission crashed in the jungles of Colombia. It killed all on