

near future, we will see that gap closed. It is tragic to see as many as 50 percent of our students not receiving the education they will need to compete in the 21st century.

□ 1615

Last year I had to cast one of the worst votes I had to cast. We needed to change our immigration laws so that we could bring qualified people in to do the jobs that exist in this country, in this high-tech 21st Century. What a tragedy. What a tragedy. I hope no one will ever have to cast a vote of that nature in the future, because I hope we will do something about making sure that that 50 percent that are not getting an opportunity to get a part of this 21st Century American dream will get that opportunity.

The answers are at the local level with State efforts. We are here to add assistance. We should not be here to complicate the problems that they have on the State and local level. I think by the time we pass the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and it becomes law, we will be on the right road to ensure academic achievement for all students no matter where they live, who they are, no matter what their disability may be. All will have an opportunity for a quality education.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WELDON of Florida). Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6 p.m.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6 p.m.

□ 1801

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PEASE) at 6 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.

INDIAN TRIBAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CONTRACT ENCOURAGEMENT ACT OF 1999

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the Senate bill, S. 613.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHERWOOD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 613, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 406, nays 2, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 26]

YEAS—406

Abercrombie	Dingell	Kasich
Ackerman	Dixon	Kelly
Aderholt	Doggett	Kennedy
Allen	Dooley	Kildee
Andrews	Doolittle	Kind (WI)
Archer	Doyle	King (NY)
Armey	Dreier	Kingston
Baca	Duncan	Kleczka
Bachus	Dunn	Klink
Baird	Edwards	Knollenberg
Baker	Ehlers	Kolbe
Baldacci	Emerson	Kucinich
Baldwin	Engel	Kuykendall
Ballenger	English	LaFalce
Barcia	Eshoo	LaHood
Barr	Etheridge	Lampson
Barrett (NE)	Evans	Lantos
Barrett (WI)	Everett	Largent
Bartlett	Ewing	Larson
Bass	Farr	Latham
Bateman	Fattah	LaTourette
Becerra	Filner	Lazio
Bentsen	Fletcher	Leach
Bereuter	Foley	Lee
Berkley	Forbes	Levin
Berman	Ford	Lewis (CA)
Berry	Fossella	Lewis (GA)
Biggert	Fowler	Lewis (KY)
Bilbray	Frank (MA)	Linder
Bilirakis	Franks (NJ)	Lipinski
Bishop	Frelinghuysen	LoBiondo
Blagojevich	Frost	Lowey
Bliley	Galleghy	Lucas (KY)
Blumenauer	Ganske	Lucas (OK)
Blunt	Gejdenson	Luther
Boehlert	Gekas	Maloney (CT)
Boehner	Gephardt	Maloney (NY)
Bonilla	Gilchrest	Manzullo
Bonior	Gillmor	Markey
Bono	Gilman	Martinez
Borski	Gonzalez	Mascara
Boswell	Goode	Matsui
Boucher	Goodlatte	McCarthy (MO)
Boyd	Goodling	McCarthy (NY)
Brady (PA)	Gordon	McCollum
Brady (TX)	Goss	McCrery
Brown (FL)	Graham	McDermott
Bryant	Granger	McGovern
Burr	Green (TX)	McHugh
Burton	Green (WI)	McInnis
Buyer	Greenwood	McIntosh
Callahan	Gutierrez	McIntyre
Calvert	Gutknecht	McKeon
Camp	Hall (OH)	McKinney
Canady	Hall (TX)	McNulty
Cannon	Hansen	Meehan
Capuano	Hastings (FL)	Meek (FL)
Cardin	Hastings (WA)	Meeks (NY)
Carson	Hayes	Menendez
Castle	Hayworth	Metcalfe
Chabot	Hefley	Mica
Chambliss	Herger	Miller (FL)
Clay	Hill (IN)	Miller, George
Clayton	Hill (MT)	Minge
Clement	Hilleary	Mink
Clyburn	Hilliard	Moakley
Coble	Hinchey	Mollohan
Coburn	Hinojosa	Moore
Collins	Hobson	Moran (KS)
Combest	Hoeffel	Moran (VA)
Condit	Hoekstra	Morella
Conyers	Holden	Myrick
Cooksey	Holt	Nadler
Costello	Hooley	Napolitano
Cox	Horn	Neal
Coyne	Hostettler	Nethercutt
Cramer	Houghton	Ney
Crane	Hoyer	Northup
Crowley	Hunter	Norwood
Cubin	Hutchinson	Nussle
Cummings	Hyde	Oberstar
Cunningham	Inslee	Obey
Danner	Isakson	Olver
Davis (FL)	Istook	Ortiz
Davis (IL)	Jackson (IL)	Ose
Davis (VA)	Jackson-Lee	Packard
Deal	(TX)	Pallone
DeFazio	Jefferson	Pascarell
DeGette	Jenkins	Pastor
Delahunt	John	Payne
DeLauro	Johnson (CT)	Pease
DeLay	Johnson, E. B.	Pelosi
DeMint	Johnson, Sam	Peterson (MN)
Diaz-Balart	Jones (NC)	Peterson (PA)
Dickey	Jones (OH)	Petri
Dicks	Kanjorski	Phelps

Pickering	Scott	Thompson (CA)
Pickett	Sensenbrenner	Thompson (MS)
Pitts	Serrano	Thornberry
Pombo	Sessions	Thune
Pomeroy	Shadeegg	Thurman
Porter	Shaw	Tiahrt
Price (NC)	Shays	Tierney
Pryce (OH)	Sherman	Toomey
Quinn	Sherwood	Towns
Radanovich	Shuster	Trafficant
Rahall	Simpson	Turner
Ramstad	Sisisky	Udall (CO)
Rangel	Skeen	Udall (NM)
Regula	Skelton	Upton
Reyes	Slaughter	Velazquez
Reynolds	Smith (MI)	Visclosky
Riley	Smith (NJ)	Vitter
Rivers	Smith (TX)	Walden
Rodriguez	Smith (WA)	Walsh
Roemer	Snyder	Wamp
Rogan	Souder	Watkins
Rogers	Spence	Watt (NC)
Rohrabacher	Spratt	Watts (OK)
Ros-Lehtinen	Stabenow	Waxman
Rothman	Stark	Weiner
Roukema	Stearns	Weldon (FL)
Royce	Stenholm	Weldon (PA)
Ryan (WI)	Stump	Weller
Ryun (KS)	Stupak	Weygand
Sabo	Sununu	Whitfield
Salmon	Sweeney	Wicker
Sanchez	Talent	Wilson
Sanders	Tancredo	Wise
Sandlin	Tanner	Wolf
Sanford	Tauscher	Woolsey
Sawyer	Tauzin	Wu
Saxton	Taylor (MS)	Wynn
Scarborough	Taylor (NC)	Young (AK)
Schaffer	Terry	Young (FL)
Schakowsky	Thomas	

NAYS—2

Chenoweth-Hage Strickland

NOT VOTING—26

Barton	Kilpatrick	Roybal-Allard
Brown (OH)	Lofgren	Rush
Campbell	Millender	Shimkus
Capps	McDonald	Shows
Cook	Miller, Gary	Vento
Deutscher	Murtha	Waters
Ehrlich	Owens	Wexler
Gibbons	Oxley	
Hulshof	Paul	
Kaptur	Portman	

□ 1825

Mr. STRICKLAND changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I was not present for rollcall vote No. 26 because I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, due to a previous commitment in my district, I was absent for rollcall vote No. 26.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from the Chamber today during rollcall vote No. 26 on S. 613. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BALDACCI. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, February 16, 2000, I was traveling in my district with Energy Secretary Bill Richardson, examining the devastating impact that high fuel and heating oil prices are having on Maine people. As a result, I missed four

votes. Had I been present, I would have voted in the following way:

Rollcall vote 22, yea; rollcall vote 23, nay; rollcall vote 24, aye; and rollcall vote 25, no.

GIL HODGES BELONGS IN BASEBALL HALL OF FAME

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

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month the Bay News in Brooklyn had this headline on their newspaper. It says, "Get Gil In. Brooklynites Demand, Put Hodges in the Hall of Fame."

Well, today, the veterans committee of major league baseball announced, once again, that Gil Hodges had been passed over. This is an outrage.

In fact, we all know that Gil Hodges was the first major league player to ever hit four home runs in a game. And those of us who are Met fans know that he was the first Met to ever hit a home run and, of course, the manager of the "Miracle Mets" of 1969.

But even the casual baseball fan knows that Gil Hodges deserves to be in the Hall of Fame. They know that he ranks 38 in home runs, with over 370; six seasons with 30-plus home runs. He hit twice, more than 40 home runs. He had a lifetime slugging percentage of nearly 500, and nine times he exceeded a 500 slugging percentage. He was a Gold Glove winner. He played on seven pennant winners and two World Series champions.

He was a hero to the people of Brooklyn and a baseball player that deserves to be in the Hall of Fame.

The Bay News said, "Get Gil In." All Brooklynites agree. The Committee on Veterans Affairs should heed that call.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). 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.

U.S., INDIA, AND CHINA: TIME FOR NEW RELATIONSHIP

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, in the latter part of March, President Clinton is scheduled to travel to India. His trip will mark the first visit by an American President to the world's largest democracy since 1978. I would say that a visit to India by the leader of the free world is long overdue, and I want to express my appreciation to the President for making this historic trip.

Mr. Speaker, my purpose this evening is to suggest that the Presi-

dent devote significant time during the trip to developing closer bilateral cooperation on defense and security issues to respond to common threats and challenges. This is an area where the need for a U.S.-India partnership is growing increasingly urgent. For years we have seen how many of the same forces of international terrorism that threaten American interests also pose a direct threat to India's security.

Another common threat faced by India and the United States emanates from the People's Republic of China. In the last week, we have seen China threatening Taiwan with military force, belying Beijing's claims to favor peaceful reunification. This is, unfortunately, a familiar pattern. U.S. naval officials in the Pacific are currently trying to defuse the situation, and the administration is obviously concerned about the implications that Beijing's saber-rattling will have in a variety of areas. In this House just a few weeks ago, we passed the Taiwan Security Enhancement Act, which I supported.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it is time for the United States to stop basing so much of our Asia policy on the hope of achieving a strategic partnership with China. Instead, I believe we should recognize the benefits of closer defense ties with India, a country which, unlike China, is a democracy and which, also in contrast to China, does not threaten its neighbors with the kinds of rhetoric and actions that Beijing has most recently demonstrated with regard to Taiwan.

Toward this end, President Clinton's upcoming trip to India offers an opportunity to embark upon a new direction in U.S. policy in Asia. It is an opportunity to confront the threat posed by China to regional and independent national security and to make responses to this threat a higher priority.

Mr. Speaker, India faces a very serious threat from China. The two countries share a border of approximately a thousand miles. In the 1960s, China initiated a border war against India and continues to occupy Indian territory. More recently, we have seen China providing missile development and nuclear technology assistance to Pakistan as well as other unstable regimes. Pakistan, a country currently ruled by military dictatorship, launched a border conflict against India last year in Kashmir and continues to threaten India in a number of ways, including by providing support and a base for terrorist movements active in Kashmir. By aiding Pakistan, China is indirectly, but in a very real sense, threatening its neighbor India.

India, on the other hand, Mr. Speaker, does not engage in proliferation activities. India has developed its own indigenous nuclear weapon and missile systems, but it does not share the sensitive technology with other nations, much less with unstable regimes that support international terrorism. India does not seek to promote tensions among neighboring countries, as China

has cynically done in the India-Pakistan dispute.

Given Chinese behavior and the common threat it poses to the United States and India, I believe that President Clinton should use his trip to India as the occasion to launch a new Indo-U.S. defense partnership. I will be calling on the President to take this much-needed action.

While this is a bold new step, I believe we can lay the groundwork now for a far-reaching alliance between the United States and India, including greatly expanded International Military Education and Training, joint exercises and other military and political links that the U.S. currently maintains with our key democratic allies around the world. Such a partnership may take some time to fully develop, but now is the time for launching it and also pondering the details.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I maintain my view that the President should not go to Pakistan on his trip to South Asia. It is important that the administration continue to send the message to Islamabad that we are very concerned about Pakistan's role in promoting instability in Kashmir, about the links between Pakistan and terrorist organizations, and the crushing of civilian government by the military junta now in power.

Currently, Pakistan is not on the President's South Asia itinerary. Mr. Speaker, Pakistan has done nothing to deserve a visit by the President of the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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 Extensions of Remarks.)

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, Americans understand that, without campaign finance reform, attempts to restructure our healthcare system, create a prescription drug benefit, improve our communities, protect our environment will all be for naught. The big, important issues will remain trapped by the pressures of special interests and big-money politics.

The fight for campaign finance reform will not go away. I personally pledge to continue to make campaign finance reform one of Congress's most urgent priorities. However, opponents of real reform continue to create a legislative logjam. Deadlines are set and ignored.

June will mark the fifth anniversary of President Clinton and then House