

Rahall	Shays	Udall (NM)
Ramstad	Sherman	Upton
Rangel	Sisisky	Velazquez
Reyes	Slaughter	Vento
Rivers	Smith (NJ)	Visclosky
Rodriguez	Smith (WA)	Waters
Roemer	Snyder	Watt (NC)
Rothman	Spratt	Waxman
Roukema	Stabenow	Weiner
Roybal-Allard	Stark	Wexler
Rush	Strickland	Weygand
Sabo	Stupak	Wise
Sanchez	Tauscher	Wolf
Sanders	Thompson (CA)	Woolsey
Sawyer	Thompson (MS)	Wu
Schakowsky	Thurman	Wynn
Scott	Tierney	
Serrano	Udall (CO)	

NAYS—199

Aderholt	Goodling	Portman
Archer	Goss	Pryce (OH)
Armey	Graham	Radanovich
Bachus	Granger	Regula
Baker	Green (WI)	Reynolds
Ballenger	Gutknecht	Riley
Barr	Hall (TX)	Rogan
Barrett (NE)	Hansen	Rogers
Bartlett	Hastings (WA)	Rohrabacher
Barton	Hayes	Ros-Lehtinen
Bateman	Hayworth	Royce
Bereuter	Hefley	Ryan (WI)
Berry	Herger	Ryun (KS)
Bilirakis	Hill (MT)	Salmon
Blunt	Hilleary	Sandlin
Boehner	Hobson	Sanford
Bonilla	Hoekstra	Saxton
Bono	Hostettler	Schaffer
Brady (TX)	Hulshof	Sensenbrenner
Bryant	Hunter	Sessions
Burr	Hutchinson	Shadegg
Burton	Hyde	Shaw
Buyer	Isakson	Sherwood
Callahan	Istook	Shimkus
Calvert	Jenkins	Shows
Camp	John	Shuster
Campbell	Johnson, Sam	Simpson
Canady	Jones (NC)	Skeen
Cannon	Kasich	Skelton
Chabot	King (NY)	Smith (MI)
Chambliss	Kingston	Smith (TX)
Coble	Knollenberg	Souder
Coburn	Kolbe	Spence
Collins	Largent	Stearns
Combest	Latham	Stenholm
Condit	LaTourette	Stump
Cook	Lewis (CA)	Sununu
Cooksey	Lewis (KY)	Sweeney
Cox	Linder	Talent
Crane	Lucas (KY)	Tancredo
Cubin	Lucas (OK)	Tanner
Cunningham	Manzullo	Tauzin
Deal	McCollum	Taylor (MS)
DeLay	McCrery	Terry
DeMint	McInnis	Thomas
Diaz-Balart	McIntosh	Thornberry
Dickey	McKeon	Thune
Doolittle	Metcalf	Tiahrt
Dreier	Mica	Toomey
Duncan	Miller (FL)	Traficant
Dunn	Miller, Gary	Turner
Ehlers	Moran (KS)	Vitter
Ehrlich	Myrick	Walden
Emerson	Nethercutt	Walsh
English	Ney	Wamp
Everett	Northup	Watkins
Ewing	Norwood	Watts (OK)
Fletcher	Nussle	Weldon (FL)
Fossella	Ose	Weldon (PA)
Gallely	Packard	Weller
Ganske	Paul	Whitfield
Gekas	Pease	Wicker
Gibbons	Peterson (PA)	Wilson
Gilchrest	Petri	Young (AK)
Gillmor	Pickering	Young (FL)
Goode	Pitts	
Goodlatte	Pombo	

NOT VOTING—16

Berman	Doyle	Oxley
Bliley	Etheridge	Scarborough
Blumenauer	Farr	Taylor (NC)
Brown (FL)	McKinney	Towns
Chenoweth-Hage	Meeks (NY)	
Dingell	Neal	

□ 1850

So the motion was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 2015

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PEASE) at 8 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 2466, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees:

Messrs. REGULA, KOLBE, SKEEN, TAYLOR of North Carolina, NETHERCUTT, WAMP, KINGSTON, PETERSON of Pennsylvania, YOUNG of Florida, DICKS, MURTHA, MORAN of Virginia, CRAMER, HINCHEY, and Mr. OBEY.

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, and pursuant to Section 301 of Public Law 104-1, the Chair announces on behalf of the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives and the majority and minority leaders of the United States Senate their joint appointment of each of the following individuals to a 5-year term to the board of directors to the Office of Compliance:

Mr. Alan V. Friedman, California;
Ms. Susan S. Robfogel, New York;
Ms. Barbara Childs Wallace, Mississippi.

There was no objection.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2084) "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes."

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of Jan-

uary 6, 1999, 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 Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. LIPINSKI addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

LOCAL ACCESS TO SATELLITE RECEPTION

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

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues know, my district is a rural district in the State of Colorado, the Third Congressional District of Colorado. That congressional district actually is geographically larger than the State of Florida.

I can tell my colleagues, it is very important out there in the rural areas of Colorado, as it is through most of the rural areas in the United States, that we have TV reception. We have become very dependent of late upon satellite reception. As many of my colleagues know, for the last 11 or so years, local access has been banned through satellite.

Well, we are about to change that. We passed a bill out of the House. The Senate has passed a bill. I have good news tonight for those of my colleagues who have constituents who use satellite service for local access. Things are about to change.

The conference committee I think is making good progress. I hope that, in the next 3 to 4 weeks, the satellite users, including many of my constituents in the State of Colorado, will once again have an opportunity for local access.

EXHIBIT AT BROOKLYN MUSEUM OF ART

Mr. MCINNIS. The second point I wish to address this evening, Mr. Speaker, is the art exhibit in New York City, the Brooklyn Art Museum. I made some comments about that last week. I am amazed how over the weekend the media has been very successful in tying the exhibit, and I will tell my colleagues exactly what it is, a portrait of the Virgin Mary with crap thrown all over it, to be quite blunt with you. They have made this controversy in New York City as if it is a controversy between the freedom of speech under the Constitutional amendment and people who were offended by the art.

That is not the controversy at all. The controversy in New York City in that museum is that the taxpayers of the United States of America are being asked to pay for this art exhibit at the Brooklyn Museum.

Now, do my colleagues think it is appropriate for someone who is a taxpayer, who is a hard-working American, who is a Catholic to go out and take their taxpayer money to pay for a portrait to be exhibited of the Virgin Mary with crap thrown all over it? Of course it is not. It is as offensive to the Catholics as it is displaying a Nazi symbol by taxpayer dollars would be to the Jewish community, or as it would be of putting a portrait of Martin Luther King with crap thrown all over it to the black community.

It is out of place. It is unjustified. And it is totally, totally inappropriate for the use of taxpayers' dollars for that kind of art.

Now, that is not an issue of the first amendment. Nobody has said that they cannot display that type of art, although, frankly, I think they are somewhat sick in the mind when they do. But no one has said that they are banned from displaying that type of art.

Instead, what we have said is they should not use taxpayers' dollars to fund that kind of art. This museum, with a great deal of pride, had their first showing this weekend; and today they announced with great excitement, and I hope it makes my liberal Democrats happy, they announced with great excitement how successful that show is.

Well, in their hearts, they know it is wrong. They know it is wrong to do what they have done with taxpayer dollars. And in the end, we will win. We will keep the rights under the First Amendment and we will disallow taxpayer dollars from being used for that kind of art exhibit in New York City.

I hope my colleagues reconsider, but I know that their egos probably will not. So I hope that all my colleagues and their constituents remember that they do not have to and they should not be forced to pay with taxpayer dollars an art exhibit such as the one displaying the Virgin Mary with crap thrown all over it. Our country is greater than that, and our country stands for a lot more than that.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 764, CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1999

Mr. DREIER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-363) on the resolution (H. Res. 321) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 764) to reduce the incidence of child abuse and neglect, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. WATERS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. WATERS addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET: REVISIONS TO ALLOCATION FOR HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS PURSUANT TO HOUSE REPORT 106-288

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

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to Sec. 314 of the Congressional Budget Act, I hereby submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD revisions to the allocation for the House Committee on Appropriations pursuant to House Report 106-288 to reflect \$8,699,000,000 in additional new budget authority and \$8,282,000,000 in additional outlays for emergencies. This will increase the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations to \$551,899,000,000 in budget authority and \$590,760,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2000.

As reported to the House, H.R. 1906, the conference report accompanying the bill making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies for fiscal year 2000, includes \$8,699,000,000 in budget authority and \$8,282,000,000 in outlays for emergencies.

These adjustments shall apply while the legislation is under consideration and shall take effect upon final enactment of the legislation.

Questions may be directed to Art Sauer or Jim Bates at x6-7270.

HEALTH CARE REFORM: TREAT THE CAUSE, NOT THE SYMPTOM

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

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, as an M.D. I know that when I advise on medical legislation that I may be tempted to allow my emotional experience as a physician to influence my views. But, nevertheless, I am acting the role as legislator and politician.

The M.D. degree grants no wisdom as to the correct solution to our managed-care mess. The most efficient manner to deliver medical services, as it is with all goods and services, is determined by the degree the market is allowed to operate. Economic principles determine efficiencies of markets, even the medical care market, not our emotional experiences dealing with managed care.

Contrary to the claims of many advocates of increased government regulation of health care, the problems with the health care system do not represent market failure. Rather, they represent the failure of government policies which have destroyed the health care market.

In today's system, it appears on the surface that the interest of the patient is in conflict with the rights of the insurance companies and the Health Maintenance Organizations. In a free market, this cannot happen. Everyone's rights are equal and agreements on delivering services of any kind are

entered into voluntarily, thus satisfying both sides.

Only true competition assures that the consumer gets the best deal at the best price possible by putting pressure on the providers. Once one side is given a legislative advantage in an artificial system, as it is in managed care, trying to balance government-dictated advantages between patient and HMOs is impossible. The differences cannot be reconciled by more government mandates, which will only make the problem worse. Because we are trying to patch up an unworkable system, the impasse in Congress should not be a surprise.

No one can take a back seat to me regarding the disdain I hold for the HMO's role in managed care. This entire unnecessary level of corporatism that rakes off profits and undermines care is a creature of government interference in health care. These non-market institutions and government could have only gained control over medical care through a collusion through organized medicine, politicians, and the HMO profiteers in an effort to provide universal health care. No one suggests that we should have universal food, housing, TV, computer and automobile programs; and yet, many of the poor do much better getting these services through the marketplace as prices are driven down through competition.

We all should become suspicious when it is declared we need a new Bill of Rights, such as a taxpayers' bill of rights, or now a patients' bill of rights. Why do more Members not ask why the original Bill of Rights is not adequate in protecting all rights and enabling the market to provide all services? If over the last 50 years we had had a lot more respect for property rights, voluntary contracts, State jurisdiction, and respect for free markets, we would not have the mess we are facing today in providing medical care.

The power of special interests influencing government policy has brought us to this managed-care monster. If we pursued a course of more government management in an effort to balance things, we are destined to make the system much worse. If government mismanagement in an area that the Government should not be managing at all is the problem, another level of bureaucracy, no matter how well intended, cannot be helpful. The law of unintended consequences will prevail and the principle of government control over providing a service will be further entrenched in the Nation's psyche. The choice in actuality is government-provided medical care and its inevitable mismanagement or medical care provided by a market economy.

Partial government involvement is not possible. It inevitably leads to total government control. Plans for all the so-called patients' bill of rights are 100 percent endorsement of a principle of government management and will greatly expand government involvement even if the intention is to limit government management of the health