

Kanjorski	Millender-	Sandlin
Kaptur	McDonald	Sawyer
Kelly	Miller, George	Schakowsky
Kennedy	Minge	Scott
Kildee	Moakley	Serrano
Kilpatrick	Mollohan	Shaw
Kind (WI)	Moore	Sherman
King (NY)	Moran (VA)	Sherwood
Klecza	Morella	Shows
Knollenberg	Murtha	Sisisky
Kucinich	Nadler	Skeen
LaFalce	Napolitano	Skelton
Lampson	Neal	Smith (NJ)
Lantos	Oberstar	Smith (WA)
Larson	Olver	Snyder
LaTourette	Ortiz	Spratt
Lazio	Ose	Stabenow
Lee	Owens	Stark
Levin	Oxley	Stenholm
Lewis (CA)	Pallone	Stupak
Lewis (GA)	Pascarell	Tanner
Linder	Pastor	Tauscher
Lowey	Payne	Thompson (CA)
Lucas (KY)	Pelosi	Thurman
Luther	Pickett	Tierney
Maloney (CT)	Pomeroy	Turner
Maloney (NY)	Porter	Udall (CO)
Markey	Portman	Udall (NM)
Martinez	Price (NC)	Velazquez
Mascara	Radanovich	Vento
Matsui	Rahall	Waters
McCarthy (MO)	Rangel	Watt (NC)
McCarthy (NY)	Regula	Waxman
McDermott	Rivers	Weiner
McGovern	Rodriguez	Wexler
McIntyre	Rothman	Weygand
Meehan	Roybal-Allard	Wilson
Meek (FL)	Rush	Wise
Meeks (NY)	Sabo	Wolf
Menendez	Sanchez	Woolsey
	Sanders	Wynn

## NOES—191

Aderholt	Ewing	McCollum
Andrews	Fletcher	McCreery
Archer	Foley	McHugh
Armey	Fossella	McInnis
Bachus	Fowler	McIntosh
Baker	Frank (MA)	McKeon
Ballenger	Franks (NJ)	McKinney
Barr	Galleghy	McNulty
Barrett (NE)	Ganske	Metcalfe
Bartlett	Gibbons	Mica
Barton	Gillmor	Miller (FL)
Bass	Goode	Miller, Gary
Bateman	Goodlatte	Moran (KS)
Bereuter	Goodling	Myrick
Bilirakis	Gordon	Nethercutt
Blagojevich	Graham	Ney
Blunt	Granger	Northup
Boehner	Green (WI)	Norwood
Bonilla	Greenwood	Nussle
Brady (TX)	Gutknecht	Packard
Bryant	Hall (TX)	Paul
Burr	Hansen	Pease
Burton	Hastings (WA)	Peterson (MN)
Camp	Hayes	Peterson (PA)
Campbell	Hayworth	Petri
Canady	Hefley	Phelps
Cannon	Herger	Pickering
Chabot	Hill (MT)	Pitts
Chambliss	Hilleary	Pombo
Chenoweth	Hoekstra	Pryce (OH)
Coble	Horn	Ramstad
Collins	Hostettler	Reynolds
Combest	Hulshof	Riley
Condit	Hutchinson	Roemer
Cook	Isakson	Rogan
Costello	Istook	Rogers
Cox	Jenkins	Rohrabacher
Crane	Johnson, Sam	Ros-Lehtinen
Cubin	Jones (NC)	Roukema
Cunningham	Kasich	Royce
Danner	Kingston	Ryan (WI)
Deal	Klink	Ryan (KS)
DeLay	Kolbe	Salmon
DeMint	Kuykendall	Sanford
Dickey	LaHood	Saxton
Doolittle	Largent	Scarborough
Duncan	Latham	Schaffer
Ehlers	Leach	Sensenbrenner
Ehrlich	Lewis (KY)	Sessions
Emerson	LoBiondo	Shadegg
English	Lucas (OK)	Shays
Everett	Manzullo	Shimkus

Simpson	Taylor (MS)	Walsh
Smith (MI)	Taylor (NC)	Wamp
Smith (TX)	Terry	Watkins
Souder	Thomas	Watts (OK)
Spence	Thornberry	Weldon (FL)
Stearns	Thune	Weldon (PA)
Stump	Tiahrt	Weller
Sununu	Toomey	Whitfield
Sweeney	Trafficant	Wicker
Talent	Upton	Young (AK)
Tancredo	Visclosky	Young (FL)
Tauzin	Walden	

## ANSWERED "PRESENT"—9

Abercrombie	Callahan	Mink
Bentsen	Coburn	Obey
Brown (OH)	Lofgren	Slaughter

## NOT VOTING—15

Becerra	Frost	Shuster
Bilbray	John	Strickland
Brown (CA)	Lipinski	Thompson (MS)
Capps	Quinn	Towns
Clay	Reyes	Wu

## □ 2155

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

So the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 49, I was unable to be on the House floor. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on House Concurrent Resolution 42, the concurrent resolution just agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

## REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 744

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name taken off H.R. 744. It was mistakenly placed on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

## LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I have asked to speak for the purpose of inquiring of the distinguished majority leader the schedule for the remainder of the week and next week.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONIOR. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that we have had

our last vote for the week. There will be no votes tomorrow, on Friday, March 12.

On Monday, March 15, the House will meet at 2 p.m. for a pro forma session. Of course, there will be no legislative business and no votes that day.

On Tuesday, March 16, the House will meet at 9:30 a.m. for the morning hour and at 11 a.m. for legislative business. Votes are expected after noon on Tuesday, March 16.

## □ 2200

On Tuesday, we will consider a number of bills under suspension of the rules, a list of which will be distributed to Members' offices.

Also on Tuesday, March 16, the House will take up H.R. 819, the Federal Maritime Commission Authorization Act of 1999.

On Wednesday, March 17, the House will meet at 10 a.m. to consider the following legislative business:

H.R. 975, a bill to provide for a reduction in the volume of steel imports and to establish a steel import notification monitoring program; and H.R. 820, the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1999.

On Thursday, March 18, we expect a national security briefing on the House floor from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. to discuss the ballistic missile threat. Of course, all Members will want to attend.

The House will then take up H.R. 4, a bill to declare it to be the policy of the United States to deploy a national missile defense.

Mr. Speaker, we expect to conclude legislative business next week on Thursday, March 18.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman could address one concern that we have. On Tuesday, I know that the schedule is relatively light in terms of business. We have the two suspensions which I suspect are relatively non-controversial. I am wondering if it would not be possible to help the folks on the West Coast if we could not roll and postpone votes until about 5 o'clock on Tuesday.

Mr. ARMEY. Let me thank the gentleman for his inquiry. I think it is an important point, a point a lot of Members have made, but in the interest of a good bit of the committee work that we hope to conclude in preparation for the appropriations season soon before us, we really feel that we need that time to have Members in town. Therefore, we constructed the schedule to that end.

Mr. BONIOR. Could the gentleman inform us when he expects the supplemental appropriation bill to come to the floor?

Mr. ARMEY. I appreciate that. I believe the Committee on Appropriations reported a supplemental bill out today. We will probably find it filed on Tuesday of next week and would have it available then for the week following.

Mr. BONIOR. I thank my colleague and wish him a good weekend.

Mr. ARMEY. I thank him and I hope you all have a good weekend.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY,  
MARCH 15, 1999

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Monday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR  
WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON  
WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

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

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO  
COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND  
COOPERATION IN EUROPE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, and pursuant to section 3 of Public Law 94-304 as amended by section 1 of Public Law 99-7, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Members of the House to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe:

- Mr. WOLF of Virginia;
  - Mr. SALMON of Arizona;
  - Mr. GREENWOOD of Pennsylvania; and
  - Mr. FORBES of New York.
- There was no objection.

GAMBLING EFFORT DIES IN  
PENNSYLVANIA SENATE

(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 bring to the attention of the Members of the House today the following Philadelphia Inquirer headline where it says gambling efforts die in Pennsylvania Senate. This Monday, the Pennsylvania State Senate rejected a resolution by the vote of 28 to 21 calling for three statewide gambling referendums. Gambling was rejected despite the gambling lobby's political campaign contribution of \$606,000. This is a very large amount of money for a State with no gambling except for horse racing and State lotteries.

Mr. Speaker, people got involved at the grass roots level. The people learned the truth about how gambling is bad for families and communities, especially the poor and the Nation's

youth. Also, the newspapers had the courage to speak out about how gambling brings crime, and corruption, and cannibalizes local businesses and breaks up families.

What took place in Pennsylvania should give great hope to any community that if it wants to eradicate and remove gambling or keep it out, it can do it. I congratulate the Pennsylvania State Senate for its actions on Monday.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Mar. 8, 1999]

GAMBLING CONTRIBUTIONS

GAMBLING INTERESTS HAVE DONATED  
GENEROUSLY TO RIDGE, LEGISLATIVE LEADERS

HARRISBURG.—Gov. Tom Ridge and legislative leaders have accepted at least \$606,000 in contributions from gambling interests and their lobbyists in recent years, according to a report published Monday.

Ridge received about \$240,000 from gambling interests, including lobbyists, since he began raising money for his 1995 campaign. Legislative leaders and their committees took in \$366,100, according to the analysis by The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Lawmakers and lobbyists rejected the notion of any link between campaign money and legislative action. Further, they said the gambling interests have been relatively restrained in their giving, compared with what has taken place in other states.

"I don't think the industry really felt that (large contributions) was the approach they wanted to take," said Obra S. Kernodle 3d, a lawyer-lobbyist who is a principal in a Philadelphia company that wants to build a riverboat casino.

"I can't see a relationship between the contributions and a vote on any issue—especially this issue," said Senate Minority Leader Robert J. Mellow, D-Lackawanna.

Anti-gambling activists say the contributions are unseemly and that the money at least helped push gambling to the top of the 1999 legislative agenda.

Gambling legislation "is being passed on a cash and carry basis," said Tom Grey, a national antigambling activist who has been involved in efforts to defeat the referendum bill. "Legalized gambling gives (lawmakers) the cash, and they carry the bill."

"Special interests, through campaign contributions and hiring every lobbyist in town, are driving the system with the pedal to the metal," said Barry Kauffmann, executive director of Pennsylvania Common Cause. "It's an increasingly troubling part of the way the process is being run."

The referendum bill, which the House approved last month, would let voters state their opinions about three potential expansions of legalized gambling: riverboat casinos, video poker in bars and slot machines at four horse tracks. Lawmakers then must shape legislation to legalize any new games.

Ridge has said he would sign the bill, but also says he will demand that any actual expansion of gambling would have to be approved, project by project, in subsequent local referendums.

It is impossible to determine how much gambling interest spend on lobbying, because current disclosure laws provide no meaningful information. A tough new disclosure law takes effect in June.

Among the campaign-finance reports examined by The Inquirer were those listing contributions during the two election cycles to Ridge, the Republican and Democratic

leaders in both houses, House and Senate campaign committees controlled by the leaders, and funds maintained by the Republican and Democratic state committees.

Most of the gaming-related contributions to Harrisburg leaders in recent years, about \$438,000, came from the horse-racing industry and its lobbyist, records show.

And most of that came from four lobbying firms with horse-racing clients—Pugliese Associates, Greenlee Associates, S.R. Wojdak & Associates and the law firm of Buchanan Ingersoll—that contributed a total of \$311,000 to the governor and top lawmakers, records show.

Riverboat-gaming advocates gave about \$85,000; casino companies donated a total of \$58,000; and video-poker interests gave about \$25,000, The Inquirer reported.

SWIFT VOTE DOOMS BID FOR BALLOT QUESTION  
(By Glen Justice, Ken Dilanian and Rena Singer)

HARRISBURG.—With virtually no debate, the Pennsylvania Senate yesterday killed the effort to expand legalized gambling in the state and left little room for the issue to be resurrected anytime soon.

The Senate voted, 28-21, to declare as unconstitutional the bill passed last month by the House that would have authorized a public vote on the gaming issue. By doing so, the Senate essentially eliminated any chance of legalizing gambling while Gov. Ridge is in office. Ridge, whose term ends in January 2003, has insisted on a referendum before he would consider signing any gambling bill.

"If gambling isn't dead, it is in a pretty deep coma, and I don't see it coming out," Senate President Pro Tempore Robert Jubelirer (R., Blair) said after the vote.

The governor echoed that view, saying it was "time to move on" to other issues. And one longtime supporter of legalized gaming, Sen. Robert Tomlinson (R., Bucks), conceded "it's going to be a long time" before any new forms of gambling come to the state.

The end came swiftly to the proposal to ask voters in the May 18 primary whether they approved of riverboat gambling, slot machines at horse-racing tracks, and video poker in taverns. The House had debated for 10 hours over two days last month before approving the proposal to place the nonbinding questions on the ballot.

But the Senate wasted little time in dispatching the issue. As soon as the issue came to the floor, a gaming opponent, Sen. David Brightbill (R., Lebanon), invoked a parliamentary maneuver by asking the Senate to consider the bill's legality under the state constitution. One senator rose briefly to oppose the move, and then the roll-call vote was taken.

Within minutes, the issue that had commanded the legislature's attention since January was over.

The vote was a blow to the horseracing industry, which has been losing customers to Delaware and West Virginia, where slots are legal. Another loser was the tavern industry, which saw the video-poker proposal as a way to boost what it says are sagging sales. Mayor Rendell saw riverboat gambling as a way to raise money for Philadelphia's schools.

"There is nothing on the horizon that will provide our kids with adequate funding for education," Rendell said yesterday, with resignation and a touch of bitterness in his voice. "I'd like to ask the senators who voted this way: Where is funding for our kids going to come from? I'm just perplexed."