

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1994

SESSION OF 1994

178TH OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

No. 27

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House convened at 1 p.m., e.d.t.

THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE (ELINOR Z. TAYLOR) PRESIDING

PRAYER

REV. CLYDE W. ROACH, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray:

Father, I stretch my hands to Thee,
No other help I know;
If Thou withdraw Thyself from me,
Ah, whither shall I go?

Author of Faith, to Thee I lift
My weary, longing eyes;
O let me now receive that gift,
My soul without it dies.

The worst of sinners would rejoice
Could they but see Thy face;
O let me hear Thy quickening voice,
And taste Thy pard'ning grace!

Lord, hear our prayer and come quickly into this legislative chamber that we might feel Your presence and commit ourselves to You. You alone have the words of eternal life.

In Your dear name we pray. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

(The Pledge of Allegiance was recited by members and visitors.)

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the approval of the Journal of Wednesday, April 13, 1994, will be postponed until printed. The Chair hears no objection.

BILLS REMOVED FROM TABLE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. ITKIN. Madam Speaker, I move that the following bills be taken from the table:

HB 609;
HB 1467;
HB 2346;
HB 2471;
HB 2583;
HB 2620;
HB 2635;
HB 2648;
HB 2650;
HB 2699; and
SB 1461.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the motion?
Motion was agreed to.

BILLS RECOMMITTED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. ITKIN. Madam Speaker, I move that the following bills be recommitted to the Appropriations Committee:

HB 609;
HB 2346;
HB 2471;
HB 2635;
HB 2648;
HB 2699; and
SB 1461.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the motion?
Motion was agreed to.

ACTUARIAL NOTES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair acknowledges receipt of an actuarial note for HB 1740, PN 2015, and an actuarial note for HB 665, PN 729.

(Copies of actuarial notes are on file with the Journal clerk.)

BILLS ON SECOND CONSIDERATION

The following bills, having been called up, were considered for the second time and agreed to, and ordered transcribed for third consideration:

HB 1467, PN 1644; HB 2583, PN 3305; HB 2620, PN 3467; and HB 2650, PN 3516.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Are there requests for leaves of absence?

The Chair recognizes Representative Steighner.

Mr. STEIGHNER. Thank you, Madam Speaker.

Madam Speaker, I would ask for leave for the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. ACOSTA; the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. ROEBUCK; the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. PISTELLA; and the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. McNALLY.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the leaves of absence are granted.

The Chair recognizes Representative Perzel, who has asked that the gentleman from Lycoming County, Mr. BUSH, be granted a leave of absence for the week, and the gentleman from Venango County, Mr. HUTCHINSON, for the day.

Without objection, the leaves of absence are granted.

MASTER ROLL CALL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is about to take the master roll. Members will proceed to vote.

The following roll call was recorded:

PRESENT—196

Adolph	Fajt	Lloyd	Saurman
Allen	Fargo	Lucyk	Saylor
Argall	Farmer	Lynch	Scheetz
Armstrong	Fee	Maitland	Schuler
Baker	Fichter	Manderino	Scrimenti
Barley	Fleagle	Markosek	Semmel
Battisto	Flick	Marsico	Serafini
Bebko-Jones	Freeman	Masland	Smith, B.
Belardi	Gamble	Mayernik	Smith, S. H.
Belfanti	Gannon	McCall	Snyder, D. W.
Birmelin	Geist	McGeehan	Staback
Bishop	George	Melio	Stairs
Blaum	Gerlach	Merry	Steelman
Boyes	Gigliotti	Michlovic	Steighner
Brown	Gladeck	Micozzie	Steil
Bunt	Godshall	Mihalich	Stern
Burns	Gordner	Miller	Stetler
Butkovitz	Gruitza	Mundy	Stish
Buxton	Gruppo	Nailor	Strittmatter
Caltagirone	Haluska	Nickol	Sturla
Cappabianca	Hanna	Nyce	Surra
Carn	Harley	O'Brien	Tangretti
Carone	Hasay	Olasz	Taylor, E. Z.
Cawley	Hennessey	Oliver	Taylor, J.
Cessar	Herman	Perzel	Thomas
Chadwick	Hershey	Pesci	Tigue
Civera	Hess	Petrarca	Tomlinson

Clark	Hughes	Petrone	Trello
Clymer	Itkin	Pettit	Trich
Cohen, L. I.	Jadlowiec	Phillips	True
Cohen, M.	James	Piccola	Tulli
Colaella	Jarolin	Pitts	Uliana
Colaizzo	Josephs	Platts	Vance
Conti	Kaiser	Preston	Van Horne
Cornell	Kasunic	Raymond	Veon
Corrigan	Keller	Reber	Vitali
Cowell	Kenney	Reinard	Washington
Coy	King	Richardson	Waugh
Curry	Kirkland	Rieger	Williams
Daley	Krebs	Ritter	Wogan
DeLuca	Kukovich	Roberts	Wozniak
Dempsey	LaGrotta	Robinson	Wright, D. R.
Dent	Laub	Rohrer	Wright, M. N.
Dermody	Laughlin	Rooney	Yandrisevits
Donatucci	Lawless	Rubley	Yewcic
Druce	Lederer	Rudy	Zug
Durham	Lee	Ryan	
Egolf	Leh	Santoni	DeWeese,
Evans	Lescovitz	Sather	Speaker
Fairchild	Levdansky		

ADDITIONS—0

NOT VOTING—0

EXCUSED—6

Acosta	Hutchinson	Pistella	Roebuck
Bush	McNally		

LEAVES ADDED—8

Corrigan	Gerlach	Ritter	Uliana
Evans	Harley	Thomas	Vitali

GUESTS INTRODUCED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Speaker and Representatives are always pleased to welcome guests to the hall of the House.

Today we have guests of Representative Saylor, the Kennard-Dale Traveling Company, a nonprofit high school repertory company funded by Pennsylvania Drug Free Schools. Our guests are in the balcony. Let us acknowledge them. Welcome to the hall of the House.

The Speaker welcomes to the hall of the House Jeff Curry, Joyce Moss, Dylan and Emily Curry. They are the son and grandchildren of Representative Lawrence Curry, and they are seated in the hall of the House. Let us give them a good welcome.

Also, friends of Representative Curry: Gail Epstein; Bob Kelly; Ken Bradley, commissioner, Springfield Township. Welcome to the hall of the House.

The following constituents are guests of Representative Carole Rubley, Chester County, and are serving as guest pages today. They are Christina Chaplik and Danielle Chaplik. Christina and Danielle live in Phoenixville in Chester County. Let us welcome them to the hall of the House.

**THE SPEAKER (H. WILLIAM DeWEESE)
PRESIDING**

GUESTS INTRODUCED

The SPEAKER. Is David Argall on the floor of the House? Representative Argall? The gentleman, Mr. Argall, has some foreign exchange students that he would like to introduce.

The House will please come to order. Our colleague has some visitors from afar. He would like to introduce them to us. They might want to meet us. Members will please be seated.

Mr. Argall is recognized to introduce his foreign guests.

Mr. ARGALL. Mr. Speaker, I would ask for a moment of order, because this is not easy for me to do.

Ich möchte Ihnen jetzt Schüler aus Deutschland vorstellen. Diese Schüler lernen in einer High School in Neubrandenburg, das ist im Nordosten des Landes. Sie werden sich drei wochen hier in den USA aufhalten und diese Reise wird durch das GAPP Programm unterstützt. Durch den Schüleraustausch soll die Beziehung zwischen der Blue Mountain High School, der Pottsville High School, und der High School in Neubrandenburg vertieft werden.

The SPEAKER. In the early days of the Pennsylvania General Assembly, we would not have needed a translator. That would have been a lingua franca for our organization, but today Mr. Allen will please translate.

Mr. ALLEN. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I would like to now introduce students from Germany. These students come from the northeastern city of Neubrandenburg. This trip was organized through the German-American Partnership Program, which will last 3 weeks. This exchange is between Neubrandenburg and the Pottsville and Blue Mountain High Schools in Schuylkill County. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I would like to introduce the exchange students from Germany and ask the members to give them a hearty round of applause.

The SPEAKER. If I am not mistaken, Brandenburg was near the home of the mighty Bismarck. Am I right?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman, Mr. Cowell, for the purpose of an introduction.

Mr. COWELL. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, in 1965, Pennsylvania joined other States across the country to create the Education Commission of the States, which is a national organization formed as an interstate compact to help State leaders formulate public policy in education. Many legislators here in Pennsylvania, as well as our Department of Education, have worked closely with ECS, and many of us use ECS as a resource when we have questions pertaining to education policy. Here in our State, many school districts, as well as many of our universities, are actively participating in a variety of projects through the auspices of ECS.

We are very pleased today to have with us the president of the Education Commission of the States, Dr. Frank Newman. Please join me in welcoming Dr. Frank Newman. Frank.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would like to recognize guests of Representative Sara Steelman. They are in the balcony today. They are from the Alice Paul House in Indiana County. That is the rape crisis and domestic violence center in Indiana County. Welcome to the hall of the House.

**NORTH HILLS HIGH SCHOOL
FOOTBALL TEAM PRESENTED**

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman, Mr. Mayernik, on the floor of the House? The gentleman does not appear to have a *badminton team* behind him.

The gentleman, Mr. Mayernik, is recognized to introduce to us his constituents, who are a championship football squad. David Mayernik from North Hills.

Mr. MAYERNIK. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I rise today to recognize the North Hills High School Indians, players, coaches, and parents that came to this chamber today.

I would like to congratulate them as being third in the Nation of quad-A football teams and number one quad-A State football champions.

It gives me great pride as a former Indian. I graduated in 1970 under the tutelage of Gus Nauman, who was the head coach, playing for the North Hills Indians, and we also have another former Indian in this chamber who is also a member. Representative Ken Jadlowiec played in 1968. He is from the 67th Legislative District in McKean County. Ken, are you here? Where are you, Ken? Ken is in the back of the chamber. Another North Hills High School graduate.

I would like to recognize today the coaches that are present. Coach Jack McCurry, who is up front here with us, his record, under 16 seasons of coaching, is 145 and 39, four WPIAL (Western Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic League) championships, a 1987 national championship, and this year the 1993 State quad-A championship. A very impressive record. Also with us we have Coach Rick Morris, who is also present with us up front of the chamber today.

Surrounding me are the guys that are going to help me next time leadership gives me trouble on any votes. Is that all right, Mr. Speaker? The Speaker says that I win. Eric Kasperowicz. Eric, where are you? Eric is right here. Let me tell you about Eric. He is the quarterback. He is going to Pitt to be the quarterback, and God knows we need him. Yea, Pitt. All right. Eric completed 164 of 273 passes for a total of 2,777 yards and 21 TD's. Also, he rushed for 836 yards and 12 TD's, and on defense he is just as good. He had 14 interceptions this year.

Seamus Murphy. Stand up here, Seamus, or put your hand up. Seamus Murphy is going to North Carolina State.

He is also a team captain. Ken Bollens, who could not be with us today, is going to Dartmouth. Chris Barie is here. Chris, raise your hand. Chris Barie is here. He is going to Kent State. Joe Stern is with us today. Where are you, Joe? He is going to Westminster. Rich Rapp, he will be attending Slippery Rock State, so another State school man we will have.

This team in the last 3 weeks of the playoffs beat teams with a combined record of 36 and 1.

What I would like to do is just take 1 minute of our time to describe how North Hills won the final game. They were 14 and 0 going into the State championship. It was the fourth quarter and there is 5 minutes left to play and the score is 14 to 0; North Hills is losing. Five minutes left to play, the score is 14-0; North Hills is losing. They pass the ball for 28 yards, they have a 1-yard sneak, and they score a touchdown. North Hills, 14-7. North Hills driving again. They were intercepted by Central Bucks—which, by the way, is represented by Mr. Druce and Mr. Conti—they were intercepted with 2 minutes and 28 seconds remaining in the game. It was Central Bucks' ball. The score was 14-7. North Hills used all of their timeouts and they stopped Central Bucks. North Hills then took possession on their own 20 yard line with 1 minute and 52 seconds left in the game and no timeouts. They drove the ball 72 yards to the 8 yard line with 52 seconds left and no timeouts. The score is now 14-7, 52 seconds left, and no timeouts. Central Bucks' defense held and drove North Hills backwards to the 28 yard line. North Hills then threw two incomplete passes. Now it is fourth down, 28 yards to go, and 25 seconds left in the game. What do you do? Punt, heck. We throw; we throw. Eric Kasperowicz drops back, passes 28 yards, TD. Score, North Hills. Yeah; yeah. Now it is 14-13. Central Bucks is in the lead. It is 14-13. We have 25 seconds left in the game. Do you go for the tie or do you go for the two? Two. All right. Yeah. It is a win-or-lose situation, and we in North Hills are tough. What did Jack McCurry call? Go for the two. Eric Kasperowicz takes it on the conversion, and the score, North Hills, 15-14. State champs. Yeah.

Ladies and gentlemen, I would like to thank you for letting me monitor that program. Now you can see why we are so excited with 5 minutes left in the game, 14-zip. We win 15-14 on a very close, decisive call by Jack McCurry and execution by our team at North Hills.

I just want to take 1 more minute. We are going to read a citation we have officially here.

The SPEAKER. There are no more timeouts left.

Mr. MAYERNIK. Team captains, would you like to address the Speaker and tell him we have more timeouts?

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
CITATION

WHEREAS, The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is always proud to recognize the outstanding achievements realized by its youth in the spirit of competition, personal sacrifice, commitment to a goal and unity of purpose; and

WHEREAS, The North Hills High School Football Team captured the WPIAL Class AAAA Championship and the PIAA Class AAAA State Championship; and

WHEREAS, The North Hills Indians garnered a thrilling record of ten wins and zero losses to take the Western Pennsylvania championship. It also remained undefeated to win the state championship. Under the expert direction and guidance of head coach Jack McCurry and assistant coaches Gus Nauman, Rick Morris, Mike Leon, Jack Sabina, Jim Cassandro and Mike Miller....

The team members are in the back, and we are going to ask Eric to announce them and have them stand as they are announced.

Mr. KASPEROWICZ. The team members are Kevin Meehan, Dan O'Brien, LaVar Arrington, Ryan Cisar, Steve Horn, Ken Bollens, Kevin Krauland, Matt O'Keefe, Jayson Hobbs, Keith Young, Nilo Ayson, Ben Suto, John Miller, Joe Brimmeier, Chris Feola, Steve Platek, Ryan Rebholz, Paul Rebholz, Jeff Kern, Matt Boeh, Fred Davis, Bret Williamson, Bob Poloka, Dave Blauth, John Serwatka, Don Rapp, Mike Massucci, Seamus Murphy, Tom Bell, Joe Stern, Chris Barie, Shawn Sutton, Ryan Leszun, Chuck Gerhart, Tom Stiscak, Jeff Kaufman, Tony Bisesi, Heath Lewis, Bob Patsilevas, Rich Rapp, and Steve Kline. Thank you.

Mr. MAYERNIK. Ladies and gentlemen, I would just like to thank you for your attention, and just remember the best team in the State whenever you use this cushion. Have a round of applause for North Hills High School. Thank you.

SIG SMITH PRESENTED

The SPEAKER. One final pronouncement from the podium.

Will Joe Markosek, Doc Haluska, Jere Strittmatter, Teresa Brown, Jim Roebuck, and Chris Wogan please come to the podium.

Members will please be seated. We are going to, before we go to caucus, we are going to honor a longstanding member of our staff, someone who has served with us for many, many years.

The Chair would please ask the Sergeants at Arms to close the doors of the House. Football players, please be seated. Please be seated.

Joe Markosek is recognized.

Mr. MARKOSEK. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, before I start, I would like to make two quick announcements. One, I would like to congratulate you on your birthday; also, Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank you for allowing Dave Mayernik to relive his childhood.

Mr. Speaker, we are here for a very serious but yet light event, and that is to honor the retirement of one of our own, one of our people who has over the many years that he has been here been a tireless servant of the House, mostly behind the scenes, but nevertheless, certainly there behind most of us and has done a yeoman's job. I am talking in terms of honoring here on the retirement of Sig Smith, the head of the

LORL (Legislative Office for Research Liaison) committee, and it certainly is a great honor to be here, along with the other members of the LORL committee, in order to honor Sig on his retirement.

Sig did not know we were planning this today, and as a result, he may not speak to me again; I do not know. But his family is here as well, and perhaps we will have Sig introduce them.

Sig, we do have a citation for you which was written by Doc Faulhaber. As a result, I need the Speaker to help me interpret it, and the Speaker has been so kind as to read a section of your citation for you.

The SPEAKER. I would just like to say to everybody out there that knows Sig Smith, I am going to tell you something you probably did not know. Sig was an amateur boxer, and very seldom do you get an amateur boxer that has a Ph.D. (doctor of philosophy) in mathematics. I think for the young jocks that are here today, I heard one is going to go to Dartmouth, I heard that one is going to go to Kent State and Slippery Rock and Westminster. I think it is rather special that we are honoring Dave Mayernik's young high school student athletes and at the same time, as a young man, Sig Smith concludes his career with us, a student athlete himself. So I think it is apropos.

I would like to just read a couple sentences as we collectively wish you adieu. I am glad that Polly, your wife, and that Todd and Debbie, your children, are here with us.

I have known Sig for the whole time he has been here, almost two decades with us, and we want to stress Sig's "high-minded toil, accuracy of data, unstinting attention to the work at hand, and the giving of advice, opinion, and counsel sustained by the ample ripeness of his mind and by the undying warmth of his mighty heart."

Therefore, this citation be directed to Sig and his family; and the cosponsors, Joe Markosek, Ed Haluska, Jere Strittmatter, Chris Wogan, Jim Roebuck, and Teresa Brown.

Ladies and gentlemen, welcome Sig Smith, who has been with us almost two decades and whose imminent retirement is upon us.

Dr. Smith.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, to all of you whom I have considered as my bosses and my friends for 17 years, I have to tell you a little bit.

For the last 2 days I have been in Cleveland, Ohio, with the Harrisburg Heat Soccer Team, but unfortunately, we did not bring back a win. But last night my son, who plays for the Heat—and I am damn proud of it—asked me at 11 o'clock last night if there was any possible way I could make arrangements for him to return to Harrisburg with me because he knew I had a meeting this morning, and I said I would try, and we did catch a plane at 5 o'clock this morning so we could be here.

But before I conclude, I do want you to meet my wife of 33 years who has always been with me, my wife, Polly. You know Doc Faulhaber. He probably lied about whatever he wrote in the citation. My daughter, Debra, and her husband,

Rick; my daughter-in-law, Ingrid, who plies as a Tour Guide, and my son, Todd.

The next people sitting there I would also like to stand. They are the members of our staff — Guy Jensen, Colette Fazzolari, Barbara Stone, and Monica Milan. I have been blessed by this group. Colette has been with the LORL Office for 17 1/2 years, Barbara for 13 years, and not one of our staff has served less than 5 years, and I am proud of them, and they are the ones that really do the work, and I appreciate your being here. I have a tear for that.

My last comment, ladies and gentlemen, is, I came here 17 1/2 years ago. I was handed a charge. The charge was to try to develop an information-gathering arm for the General Assembly, particularly the House of Representatives, to try to link up with the universities in the Commonwealth who could provide us assistance on issues that we thought would require their assistance.

In 1977, when we began, we completed that calendar year with 36 inquiries, and I think most of those came from legislators that I collared and tried to make them think it was their questions. Over time this has changed. Our office now handles over 1,000 inquiries a year. One of the things that I feel most proud about is that any question that has ever come to our office, there is not one of us that would say we will not, we cannot answer a question, because if it is worth asking, we will do everything we can to get an answer, and with that, we have never demanded nor asked that we come out and have spotlights shine on us. I feel, frankly, uncomfortable standing here, because I think the effectiveness of an office like ours is the fact that we can be invisible if we can help you in the difficult things that you have to do as lay legislators.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am going to leave here and I am going to miss it, but I am a little bit like Lindbergh, who made his famous trip across the ocean. I have more gas to go on, but I will not.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman, Mr. Coy, for the purpose of a caucus announcement.

Mr. COY. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

It is my understanding that both parties need to caucus, so we will have an immediate meeting of the Democratic Caucus immediately upon the recess of the House, with the expectation that we can return to the floor by 3 p.m. when further votes will be taken.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman from Franklin.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Blair.

Mr. GEIST. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

The Republicans will caucus immediately at the recess. We have two special guests coming to caucus. I would ask the members to be there promptly.

RULES SUSPENDED

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority leader. Mr. ITKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a momentary suspension of the rules for the consideration of one resolution, Representative Steelman's resolution 306.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the motion?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—192

Adolph	Fargo	Lucyk	Saylor
Allen	Farmer	Lynch	Scheetz
Argall	Fee	Maitland	Schuler
Armstrong	Fichter	Manderino	Scrimenti
Baker	Fleagle	Markosek	Semmel
Barley	Flick	Marsico	Serafini
Battisto	Freeman	Masland	Smith, B.
Belardi	Gamble	Mayernik	Smith, S. H.
Belfanti	Gannon	McCall	Snyder, D. W.
Birmelin	Geist	McGeehan	Staback
Blaum	George	Melio	Stairs
Boyes	Gerlach	Merry	Steelman
Brown	Gigliotti	Michlovic	Steighner
Bunt	Gladeck	Micozzie	Steil
Burns	Godshall	Mihalich	Stern
Butkovitz	Gordner	Miller	Stetler
Buxton	Gruitza	Nailor	Stish
Caltagirone	Gruppo	Nickol	Strittmatter
Cappabianca	Haluska	Nyce	Sturla
Carn	Hanna	O'Brien	Surra
Carone	Harley	Olasz	Tangretti
Cawley	Hasay	Oliver	Taylor, E. Z.
Cessar	Hennessey	Perzel	Taylor, J.
Chadwick	Herman	Pesci	Thomas
Civera	Hershey	Petrarca	Tigue
Clark	Hess	Petrone	Tomlinson
Clymer	Hughes	Pettit	Trello
Cohen, L. I.	Itkin	Phillips	Trich
Cohen, M.	Jadlowiec	Piccola	True
Colafiglia	Jarolin	Pitts	Tulli
Colaizzo	Josephs	Platts	Uliana
Conti	Kaiser	Preston	Vance
Cornell	Kasunic	Raymond	Van Home
Corrigan	Keller	Reber	Veon
Cowell	Kenney	Reinard	Vitali
Coy	King	Richardson	Washington
Curry	Kirkland	Rieger	Waugh
Daley	Krebs	Ritter	Williams
DeLuca	Kukovich	Roberts	Wogan
Dempsey	LaGrotta	Robinson	Wozniak
Dent	Laub	Rohrer	Wright, D. R.
Dermody	Laughlin	Rooney	Wright, M. N.
Donatucci	Lawless	Rubley	Yandrisevits
Druce	Lederer	Rudy	Yewcic
Durham	Lee	Ryan	Zug
Egolf	Leh	Santoni	
Evans	Lescovitz	Sather	DeWeese,
Fairchild	Levdansky	Saurman	Speaker
Fajt	Lloyd		

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—4

Bebko-Jones	Bishop	James	Mundy
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EXCUSED—6

Acosta	Hutchinson	Pistella	Roebuck
Bush	McNally		

A majority of the members elected to the House having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the motion was agreed to.

RESOLUTION

The SPEAKER. HR 306 is being introduced by Ms. Steelman of Indiana County, which the clerk will read.

The following resolution was read:

House Resolution No. 306

A RESOLUTION

Memorializing members of the House of Representatives to recognize April 1994 as "Sexual Assault Awareness Month" to end sexual violence and celebrate survival.

WHEREAS, According to the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape (PCAR), during fiscal year 1992-1993, the 46 sexual assault centers in the PCAR network served 33,862 clients, 11,940 of whom were adult victims, 8,468 of whom were child victims and 13,454 of whom were significant others; and

WHEREAS, During 1992-1993, more than 1,000 newly trained volunteers joined thousands of experienced volunteers providing invaluable services, including the operation of telephone hotlines, court and hospital accompaniment and public relations; and

WHEREAS, Many victims still hesitate to report incidents of sexual violence to the proper authorities because of fear, embarrassment, guilt and distrust due to internal and external social factors; and

WHEREAS, Rape crisis centers and domestic violence shelters across this Commonwealth are organizing marches, rallies and other events to increase public awareness of the issue of sexual violence, including the display in the Capitol Rotunda this week of wall hangings created by survivors of sexual violence, the making of which was coordinated by the staff of Indiana County's rape crisis and domestic violence shelter, the Alice Paul House; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives recognize that every citizen of this Commonwealth has the right to live free from the fear of sexual violence whether on the streets or in his or her own home; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives recognize the need to promote an awareness of sexual violence and the development of appropriate programs to combat such violence, which tears at the social and moral fabric of our Nation and State; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives recognize the need for the Commonwealth to provide hospitals, rape crisis centers and other institutions with the necessary resources and support to assist survivors of sexual violence to recover from their tragic experiences; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives recognize the need to educate children and all citizens of this Commonwealth concerning techniques to prevent sexual violence, as well as providing channels of assistance to help those who do experience sexual violence; and be it further

RESOLVED, That members of the House of Representatives recognize the need to work with rape crisis centers, hospitals, law enforcement agencies and other public service institutions to help create a social environment in which victims of sexual violence do not suffer from embarrassment, shame, guilt or intimidation when reporting incidents of such violence; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives recognize the commemoration of April 1994 as "Sexual Assault Awareness Month" in an effort to rid society of sexual violence; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives encourage all its members to participate within their local communities in the events that will occur in April 1994 to commemorate "Sexual Assault Awareness Month" as well as to work closely throughout the year with rape crisis centers in their districts in recognition of the need to end sexual violence and celebrate life.

- Sara G. Steelman
- Kevin Blaum
- Katie True
- Fred A. Trello
- Lita Indzel Cohen
- Robert E. Belfanti, Jr.
- Allen G. Kukovich
- Babette Josephs
- Carole A. Rubley
- Kathy M. Manderino
- Karen A. Ritter
- John R. Gordner
- Thomas J. Scrimenti
- Joseph F. Markosek
- Stanley E. Saylor
- Lawrence Roberts
- Dante Santoni, Jr.
- Edward H. Krebs
- T. J. Rooney
- Frank J. Gigliotti
- Anthony M. DeLuca
- Anthony J. Melio
- Jerry L. Nailor
- Linda Bebko-Jones
- Lynn B. Herman
- Edward G. Staback
- Todd R. Platts
- Charles W. Dent
- Frank W. Yandrisevits
- C. Allan Egolf
- Thomas M. Tigue
- Phyllis Mundy
- Stephen H. Stetler
- Robert M. Tomlinson
- George E. Saurman
- Richard A. Geist
- Paul I. Clymer
- Thomas W. Druce
- Matthew N. Wright

On the question,
Will the House adopt the resolution?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—191

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| Adolph | Fajt | Lucyk | Saylor |
| Allen | Fargo | Lynch | Scheetz |
| Argall | Farmer | Maitland | Schuler |
| Armstrong | Fee | Manderino | Scrimenti |
| Baker | Fichter | Markosek | Semmel |
| Barley | Fleagle | Marsico | Serafini |
| Battisto | Flick | Masland | Smith, B. |
| Bebko-Jones | Freeman | Mayernik | Smith, S. H. |
| Belardi | Gamble | McCall | Snyder, D. W. |
| Belfanti | Gannon | McGeehan | Staback |
| Birmelin | Geist | Melio | Stairs |
| Blaum | George | Merry | Steelman |
| Boyes | Gerlach | Michlovic | Steighner |
| Brown | Gigliotti | Micozzie | Steil |
| Bunt | Gladeck | Mihalich | Stern |

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| Burns | Godshall | Miller | Stetler |
| Butkovitz | Gordner | Mundy | Stish |
| Buxton | Gruppo | Nailor | Strittmatter |
| Caltagirone | Haluska | Nickol | Sturla |
| Cappabianca | Hanna | Nyce | Surra |
| Cam | Hasay | O'Brien | Tangretti |
| Carone | Hennessey | Olasz | Taylor, E. Z. |
| Cawley | Herman | Oliver | Taylor, J. |
| Cessar | Hershey | Perzel | Thomas |
| Chadwick | Hess | Pesci | Tigue |
| Civera | Itkin | Petrarca | Tomlinson |
| Clark | Jadlowiec | Petrone | Trello |
| Clymer | James | Petit | Trich |
| Cohen, L. I. | Jarolin | Phillips | True |
| Cohen, M. | Josephs | Piccola | Tulli |
| Colafella | Kaiser | Pitts | Uliana |
| Colaizzo | Kasunic | Platts | Vance |
| Conti | Keller | Preston | Van Horne |
| Cornell | Kenney | Raymond | Veon |
| Corrigan | King | Reber | Vitali |
| Cowell | Kirkland | Reinard | Washington |
| Coy | Krebs | Richardson | Waugh |
| Curry | Kukovich | Rieger | Williams |
| Daley | LaGrotta | Ritter | Wogan |
| DeLuca | Laub | Robinson | Wozniak |
| Dempsey | Laughlin | Rohrer | Wright, D. R. |
| Dent | Lawless | Rooney | Wright, M. N. |
| Dermody | Lederer | Rubley | Yandrisevits |
| Donatucci | Lee | Rudy | Yewcic |
| Druce | Leh | Ryan | Zug |
| Durham | Lescovitz | Santoni | |
| Egolf | Levdansky | Sather | DeWeese, |
| Evans | Lloyd | Saurman | Speaker |
| Fairchild | | | |

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—5

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| Bishop | Harley | Hughes | Roberts |
| Gruitza | | | |

EXCUSED—6

- | | | | |
|--------|------------|----------|---------|
| Acosta | Hutchinson | Pistella | Roebuck |
| Bush | McNally | | |

The question was determined in the affirmative, and the resolution was adopted.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. This House stands in recess until 3 o'clock.

RECESS EXTENDED

The time of recess was extended until 3:30 p.m.; further extended until 3:45 p.m.

AFTER RECESS

The time of recess having expired, the House was called to order.

**THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
(PHYLLIS MUNDY) PRESIDING**

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, Representatives Karen RITTER, Curt THOMAS, and Ellen HARLEY will be placed on leave for the remainder of the day. The Chair hears no objection.

CALENDAR

BILLS ON THIRD CONSIDERATION

The House proceeded to third consideration of **SB 601, PN 1534**, entitled:

An Act authorizing and directing the Department of General Services, with the approval of the Secretary of Public Welfare and the Governor, to convey to The Association for Independent Growth, Inc., a tract of land situate in the City of Philadelphia, Philadelphia County.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the bill on third consideration?

BILL TABLED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. ITKIN. Madam Speaker, I move that SB 601 be placed on the table.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the motion?
Motion was agreed to.

* * *

The House proceeded to third consideration of **HB 736, PN 2281**, entitled:

An Act amending Title 42 (Judiciary and Judicial Procedure) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, further providing for sentencing in capital cases.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the bill on third consideration?

BILL TABLED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. ITKIN. Madam Speaker, I move that HB 736 be placed on the table.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the motion?
Motion was agreed to.

BILLS REMOVED FROM TABLE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. ITKIN. Madam Speaker, I move that we remove SB 601 and HB 736 from the table.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the motion?
Motion was agreed to.

SENATE MESSAGE

**ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION
FOR CONCURRENCE**

The clerk of the Senate, being introduced, presented the following extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate
April 18, 1994

RESOLVED, (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate adjourns this week it reconvene on Monday, April 25, 1994, unless sooner recalled by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate; and be it further

RESOLVED, That when the Senate adjourns the week of April 25, 1994, it reconvene on Monday, May 16, 1994, unless sooner recalled by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate; and be it further

RESOLVED, That when the House of Representatives adjourns this week it reconvene on Monday, May 16, 1994, unless sooner recalled by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Ordered, That the clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,
Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?
Resolution was concurred in.
Ordered, That the clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

SENATE MESSAGE

**AMENDED SENATE BILL RETURNED
FOR CONCURRENCE AND
REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON RULES**

The clerk of the Senate, being introduced, informed that the Senate has concurred in the amendments made by the House of Representatives to Senate amendments by further amending House amendments to Senate amendments to **SB 974, PN 2036**.

Ordered, That the clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

**HOUSE BILLS
INTRODUCED AND REFERRED**

No. 2719 By Representatives PHILLIPS, TIGUE, BAKER, STERN, STABACK, RUBLEY, CESSAR, GEIST, HERMAN, TRELLO, BELFANTI, LYNCH, CLARK,

MILLER, SERAFINI, HENNESSEY, MICOZZIE, GODSHALL, STEELMAN, SEMMEL, ROONEY, ACOSTA, STAIRS, SCHEETZ, BUNT and HERSHEY

An Act amending Title 18 (Crimes and Offenses) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, further providing for cruelty to animals.

Referred to Committee on JUDICIARY, April 18, 1994.

No. 2720 By Representatives PHILLIPS, BELFANTI, FAIRCHILD, CESSAR, FEE, LAUB, STABACK, TRELLO, NAILOR, SATHER, ROBERTS, LYNCH, LEVDANSKY, COLAIZZO, JAROLIN, MERRY, BAKER, STERN, BUNT, ALLEN, HESS, FARMER, L. I. COHEN, KASUNIC, KENNEY, KING, PETRARCA and HENNESSEY

An Act amending the act of March 4, 1971 (P.L.6, No.2), known as the Tax Reform Code of 1971, providing for contributions to State park programs; and making a repeal.

Referred to Committee on FINANCE, April 18, 1994.

No. 2721 By Representatives PHILLIPS, HERMAN, BELFANTI, BAKER, TRELLO, YANDRISSEVITS, DEMPSEY, LEVDANSKY, FAIRCHILD, STABACK, RUDY, MILLER, SAYLOR, CLARK, COY, S. H. SMITH, SATHER, JAROLIN, MERRY, ZUG, STERN, HASAY, COLAIZZO, KASUNIC, HANNA and BUNT

An Act amending Title 75 (Vehicles) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, providing for dirt and gravel road maintenance.

Referred to Committee on TRANSPORTATION, April 18, 1994.

No. 2722 By Representatives COWELL, MAYERNIK, PISTELLA, RICHARDSON, E. Z. TAYLOR, STURLA, DALEY, COLAFELLA, KUKOVICH, GIGLIOTTI, FAJT, COLAIZZO, BELARDI, VEON, MERRY, ROONEY, JOSEPHS, VAN HORNE, YANDRISSEVITS, LAUGHLIN, DeLUCA, PRESTON, KENNEY, LEDERER, TRELLO, STABACK, MELIO and MUNDY

An Act providing for playground safety, for safety audits and hazard analysis and for safety plans; establishing the Statewide Advisory Council for Playground Safety and providing for its powers and duties; and providing for enforcement.

Referred to Committee on AGING AND YOUTH, April 18, 1994.

No. 2724 By Representatives LaGROTTA, M. COHEN, CARONE, ZUG and KREBS

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P.L.177, No.175), known as The Administrative Code of 1929, further providing for engineering and maintenance districts in the Department of Transportation.

Referred to Committee on TRANSPORTATION, April 18, 1994.

No. 2725 By Representatives CIVERA, STRITTMATTER, ARMSTRONG, ROHRER, ADOLPH, MICOZZIE, RAYMOND, WAUGH, TOMLINSON, ALLEN, BOYES and GANNON

An Act amending the act of June 19, 1931 (P.L.589, No.202), referred to as the Barbers' License Law, further providing for the definition of "barbering" and for exceptions to the licensure requirement.

Referred to Committee on PROFESSIONAL LICENSURE, April 18, 1994.

HOUSE RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

No. 299 By Representatives HUGHES and RICHARDSON

A Resolution requesting the Department of Corrections to make a study of the application of the death penalty in this Commonwealth.

Referred to Committee on RULES, April 18, 1994.

No. 302 By Representatives GRUPPO, PETRONE, RUDY, BUXTON, LESCOVITZ, STEIL, NAILOR, FLICK, BELARDI, GORDNER, JADLOWIEC, SAYLOR, SCHULER, CURRY, SATHER, BEBKO-JONES, BARLEY, CESSAR, MARSICO, DEMPSEY, FARGO, MIHALICH, KREBS, PESCI, ROONEY, FLEAGLE, LAUB, COLAIZZO, SANTONI, MELIO, ZUG, FAJT, HERMAN, GIGLIOTTI, JOSEPHS, HERSHEY, PETTIT, SURRA, D. R. WRIGHT, LYNCH, BAKER, CORRIGAN, NYCE, ROEBUCK, MUNDY, DONATUCCI, REBER, TIGUE, COY, FARMER, FAIRCHILD, HUTCHINSON, McCALL, LEH, STETLER, MARKOSEK, HESS, DeLUCA, PHILLIPS, GERLACH, B. SMITH, TRUE, ROHRER, PISTELLA, L. I. COHEN, PLATTS, ARMSTRONG, GEIST, ARGALL, ROBERTS, KENNEY, HENNESSEY, THOMAS, M. N. WRIGHT, BATTISTO, WOZNIAC, WAUGH, RAYMOND, HARLEY, ULIANA, LAUGHLIN, BELFANTI, LUCYK, CORNELL, STABACK, CLYMER, GAMBLE, E. Z. TAYLOR, TRELLO, MANDERINO, KING, D. W. SNYDER, DRUCE, COLAFELLA, FICHTER, CARN, YANDRISSEVITS, MAITLAND, RUBLEY, SAURMAN, BLAUM, STURLA, BISHOP, STAIRS, SEMMEL, TOMLINSON, YEWIC, JAROLIN, BUNT, TANGRETTI, MILLER, BROWN, HASAY, STERN, KASUNIC, GODSHALL, BURNS, WILLIAMS, LEDERER and ADOLPH

A Resolution recognizing the month of May 1994 as "Older Pennsylvanians Month" in Pennsylvania.

Referred to Committee on RULES, April 18, 1994.

No. 304 By Representatives SURRA, VEON, LESCOVITZ, STABACK, JADLOWIEC, LYNCH, BUNT, BOYES, WOGAN, MICOZZIE, SANTONI, S. H. SMITH,

D. W. SNYDER, ROBERTS, LAUB, WOZNIAK, HASAY, STURLA, LAUGHLIN, PRESTON, LEH, DALEY and McCALL

A Resolution memorializing Congress to repeal those sections of a recently passed Federal mandate requiring a percentage of Federal highway funds to be transferred from states which do not enact statutes requiring the use of helmets by motorcyclists.

Referred to Committee on RULES, April 18, 1994.

No. 305 By Representatives HUGHES, RICHARDSON, OLIVER, JAMES, CARN, ROEBUCK, WASHINGTON, THOMAS, PRESTON, KIRKLAND and BISHOP

A Resolution opposing all acts of individual and institutional racism, bigotry, discrimination, religious intolerance and historical revisionism, and encouraging the House of Representatives to set forth programs and policies which will aggressively seek out those discriminatory practices and work towards their elimination through the adoption of policies which create equity and equality for all people.

Referred to Committee on RULES, April 18, 1994.

SENATE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE

The clerk of the Senate, being introduced, presented the following bills for concurrence:

SB 441, PN 469

Referred to Committee on CONSUMER AFFAIRS, April 18, 1994.

SB 1482, PN 1814

Referred to Committee on STATE GOVERNMENT, April 18, 1994.

ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS OF SPONSORS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair acknowledges receipt of additions and deletions of sponsorships of bills, which the clerk will file.

(Copy of list is on file with the Journal clerk.)

RESOLUTIONS

Mr. WAUGH called up **HR 228, PN 3082**, entitled:

A Resolution designating the week of May 1 through 7, 1994, as "Correctional Officers Week" in Pennsylvania.

On the question,
Will the House adopt the resolution?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—192

Adolph	Fajt	Lloyd	Saurman
Allen	Fargo	Lucyk	Saylor
Argall	Farmer	Lynch	Scheetz
Armstrong	Fee	Maitland	Schuler

Baker	Fichter	Manderino	Scrimenti
Barley	Fleagle	Markosek	Semmel
Battisto	Flick	Marsico	Serafini
Bebko-Jones	Freeman	Masland	Smith, B.
Belardi	Gamble	Mayernik	Smith, S. H.
Belfanti	Gannon	McCall	Snyder, D. W.
Birmelin	Geist	McGeehan	Staback
Bishop	George	Melio	Stairs
Blaum	Gerlach	Merry	Steelman
Boyes	Gigliotti	Michlovic	Steighner
Brown	Gladeck	Micozzie	Steil
Bunt	Godshall	Mihalich	Stern
Burns	Gordner	Miller	Stetler
Butkovitz	Gruitza	Mundy	Stish
Buxton	Gruppo	Nailor	Strittmatter
Caltagirone	Haluska	Nickol	Sturla
Cappabianca	Hanna	Nyce	Surra
Carone	Hasay	O'Brien	Tangretti
Cawley	Hennessey	Olasz	Taylor, E. Z.
Cessar	Herman	Oliver	Taylor, J.
Chadwick	Hershey	Perzel	Tigue
Civera	Hess	Pesci	Tomlinson
Clark	Hughes	Petrarca	Trello
Clymer	Itkin	Petrone	Trich
Cohen, L. I.	Jadlowiec	Pettit	True
Cohen, M.	James	Phillips	Tulli
Colaifella	Jarolin	Piccola	Uliana
Colaizzo	Josephs	Pitts	Vance
Conti	Kaiser	Platts	Van Horne
Cornell	Kasunic	Preston	Veon
Corrigan	Keller	Raymond	Vitali
Cowell	Kenney	Reber	Washington
Coy	King	Reinard	Waugh
Curry	Kirkland	Richardson	Williams
Daley	Krebs	Rieger	Wogan
DeLuca	Kukovich	Roberts	Wozniak
Dempsey	LaGrotta	Robinson	Wright, D. R.
Dent	Laub	Rohrer	Wright, M. N.
Dermody	Laughlin	Rooney	Yandrisevits
Donatucci	Lawless	Rubley	Yewcic
Druce	Lederer	Rudy	Zug
Durham	Lee	Ryan	
Egolf	Leh	Santoni	DeWeese,
Evans	Lescovitz	Sather	Speaker
Fairchild	Levdansky		

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Cam

EXCUSED—9

Acosta	Hutchinson	Pistella	Roebuck
Bush	McNally	Ritter	Thomas
Harley			

The question was determined in the affirmative, and the resolution was adopted.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair returns to leaves of absence and places the gentleman, Mr. EVANS, on leave for the remainder of the day.

RESOLUTIONS CONTINUED

Mr. MARSICO called up **HR 285, PN 3503**, entitled:

A Resolution recognizing April 29, 1994, as Arbor Day; promoting public participation in the celebration; and further recognizing the value of trees to our environment.

On the question,
Will the House adopt the resolution?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—192

Adolph	Fajt	Lloyd	Saurman
Allen	Fargo	Lucyk	Saylor
Argall	Farmer	Lynch	Scheetz
Armstrong	Fee	Maitland	Schuler
Baker	Fichter	Manderino	Scrimenti
Barley	Fleagle	Markosek	Semmel
Battisto	Flick	Marsico	Serafini
Bebko-Jones	Freeman	Masland	Smith, B.
Belardi	Gamble	Mayernik	Smith, S. H.
Belfanti	Gannon	McCall	Snyder, D. W.
Birmelin	Geist	McGeehan	Staback
Bishop	George	Melio	Stairs
Blaum	Gerlach	Merry	Steelman
Boyes	Gigliotti	Michlovic	Steighner
Brown	Gladeck	Micozzie	Steil
Bunt	Godshall	Mihalich	Stern
Burns	Gordner	Miller	Stetler
Butkowitz	Gruitza	Mundy	Stish
Buxton	Gruppo	Nailor	Strittmatter
Caltagirone	Haluska	Nickol	Sturla
Cappabianca	Hanna	Nyce	Surra
Carn	Hasay	O'Brien	Tangretti
Carone	Hennessey	Olasz	Taylor, E. Z.
Cawley	Herman	Oliver	Taylor, J.
Cessar	Hershey	Perzel	Tigue
Chadwick	Hess	Pesci	Tomlinson
Civera	Hughes	Petrarca	Trello
Clark	Itkin	Petrone	Trich
Clymer	Jadlowiec	Pettit	True
Cohen, L. I.	James	Phillips	Tulli
Cohen, M.	Jarolin	Piccola	Uliana
Colaella	Josephs	Pitts	Vance
Colaizzo	Kaiser	Platts	Van Horne
Conti	Kasunic	Preston	Veon
Cornell	Keller	Raymond	Vitali
Corrigan	Kenney	Reber	Washington
Cowell	King	Reinard	Waugh
Coy	Kirkland	Richardson	Williams
Curry	Krebs	Rieger	Wogan
Daley	Kukovich	Roberts	Wozniak
DeLuca	LaGrotta	Robinson	Wright, D. R.
Dempsey	Laub	Rohrer	Wright, M. N.
Dent	Laughlin	Rooney	Yandrisevits
Dermody	Lawless	Rubley	Yewcic
Donatucci	Lederer	Rudy	Zug
Druce	Lee	Ryan	
Durham	Leh	Santoni	DeWeese,
Egolf	Lescovitz	Sather	Speaker
Fairchild	Levdansky		

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

EXCUSED—10

Acosta	Harley	Pistella	Roebuck
Bush	Hutchinson	Ritter	Thomas
Evans	McNally		

The question was determined in the affirmative, and the resolution was adopted.

* * *

Mr. NYCE called up **HR 286, PN 3504**, entitled:

A Resolution designating the month of April 1994 as "Mathematics Education Month" in Pennsylvania.

On the question,
Will the House adopt the resolution?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—192

Adolph	Fajt	Lloyd	Saurman
Allen	Fargo	Lucyk	Saylor
Argall	Farmer	Lynch	Scheetz
Armstrong	Fee	Maitland	Schuler
Baker	Fichter	Manderino	Scrimenti
Barley	Fleagle	Markosek	Semmel
Battisto	Flick	Marsico	Serafini
Bebko-Jones	Freeman	Masland	Smith, B.
Belardi	Gamble	Mayernik	Smith, S. H.
Belfanti	Gannon	McCall	Snyder, D. W.
Birmelin	Geist	McGeehan	Staback
Bishop	George	Melio	Stairs
Blaum	Gerlach	Merry	Steelman
Boyes	Gigliotti	Michlovic	Steighner
Brown	Gladeck	Micozzie	Steil
Bunt	Godshall	Mihalich	Stern
Burns	Gordner	Miller	Stetler
Butkowitz	Gruitza	Mundy	Stish
Buxton	Gruppo	Nailor	Strittmatter
Caltagirone	Haluska	Nickol	Sturla
Cappabianca	Hanna	Nyce	Surra
Carn	Hasay	O'Brien	Tangretti
Carone	Hennessey	Olasz	Taylor, E. Z.
Cawley	Herman	Oliver	Taylor, J.
Cessar	Hershey	Perzel	Tigue
Chadwick	Hess	Pesci	Tomlinson
Civera	Hughes	Petrarca	Trello
Clark	Itkin	Petrone	Trich
Clymer	Jadlowiec	Pettit	True
Cohen, L. I.	James	Phillips	Tulli
Cohen, M.	Jarolin	Piccola	Uliana
Colaella	Josephs	Pitts	Vance
Colaizzo	Kaiser	Platts	Van Horne
Conti	Kasunic	Preston	Veon
Cornell	Keller	Raymond	Vitali
Corrigan	Kenney	Reber	Washington
Cowell	King	Reinard	Waugh
Coy	Kirkland	Richardson	Williams
Curry	Krebs	Rieger	Wogan
Daley	Kukovich	Roberts	Wozniak
DeLuca	LaGrotta	Robinson	Wright, D. R.
Dempsey	Laub	Rohrer	Wright, M. N.
Dent	Laughlin	Rooney	Yandrisevits
Dermody	Lawless	Rubley	Yewcic
Donatucci	Lederer	Rudy	Zug
Druce	Lee	Ryan	

Durham	Leh	Santoni	DeWeese,
Egolf	Lescovitz	Sather	Speaker
Fairchild	Levdansky		

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

EXCUSED—10

Acosta	Harley	Pistella	Roebuck
Bush	Hutchinson	Ritter	Thomas
Evans	McNally		

The question was determined in the affirmative, and the resolution was adopted.

* * *

Mr. BOYES called up **HR 287, PN 3505**, entitled:

A Resolution designating the month of May 1994 as "Motorcycle Safety Month."

On the question,
Will the House adopt the resolution?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—192

Adolph	Fajt	Lloyd	Saurman
Allen	Fargo	Lucyk	Saylor
Argall	Farmer	Lynch	Scheetz
Armstrong	Fee	Maitland	Schuler
Baker	Fichter	Manderino	Scrimenti
Barley	Fleagle	Markosek	Semmel
Battisto	Flick	Marsico	Serafini
Bebko-Jones	Freeman	Masland	Smith, B.
Belardi	Gamble	Mayernik	Smith, S. H.
Belfanti	Gannon	McCall	Snyder, D. W.
Birmelin	Geist	McGeehan	Staback
Bishop	George	Melio	Stairs
Blaum	Gerlach	Merry	Steelman
Boyes	Gigliotti	Michlovic	Steighner
Brown	Gladeck	Micozzie	Steil
Bunt	Godshall	Mihalich	Stern
Burns	Gordner	Miller	Stetler
Butkovitz	Gruitza	Mundy	Stish
Buxton	Gruppo	Nailor	Strittmatter
Caltagirone	Haluska	Nickol	Sturla
Cappabianca	Hanna	Nyce	Surra
Carn	Hasay	O'Brien	Tangretti
Carone	Hennessey	Olasz	Taylor, E. Z.
Cawley	Herman	Oliver	Taylor, J.
Cessar	Hershey	Perzel	Tigue
Chadwick	Hess	Pesci	Tomlinson
Civera	Hughes	Petrarca	Trello
Clark	Itkin	Petrone	Trich
Clymer	Jadlowiec	Pettit	True
Cohen, L. I.	James	Phillips	Tulli
Cohen, M.	Jarolin	Piccola	Uliana
Colafrilla	Josephs	Pitts	Vance
Colaizzo	Kaiser	Platts	Van Horne
Conti	Kasunic	Preston	Veon
Cornell	Keller	Raymond	Vitali
Corrigan	Kenney	Reber	Washington
Cowell	King	Reinard	Waugh
Coy	Kirkland	Richardson	Williams
Curry	Krebs	Rieger	Wogan
Daley	Kukovich	Roberts	Wozniak

DeLuca	LaGrotta	Robinson	Wright, D. R.
Dempsey	Laub	Rohrer	Wright, M. N.
Dent	Laughlin	Rooney	Yandrisevits
Dermody	Lawless	Rubley	Yewcic
Donatucci	Lederer	Rudy	Zug
Druce	Lee	Ryan	
Durham	Leh	Santoni	DeWeese,
Egolf	Lescovitz	Sather	Speaker
Fairchild	Levdansky		

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

EXCUSED—10

Acosta	Harley	Pistella	Roebuck
Bush	Hutchinson	Ritter	Thomas
Evans	McNally		

The question was determined in the affirmative, and the resolution was adopted.

* * *

Mr. MAYERNIK called up **HR 291, PN 3507**, entitled:

A Resolution congratulating the North Hills High School football team on being named the 1993 AAAA State Football Champions.

On the question,
Will the House adopt the resolution?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—192

Adolph	Fajt	Lloyd	Saurman
Allen	Fargo	Lucyk	Saylor
Argall	Farmer	Lynch	Scheetz
Armstrong	Fee	Maitland	Schuler
Baker	Fichter	Manderino	Scrimenti
Barley	Fleagle	Markosek	Semmel
Battisto	Flick	Marsico	Serafini
Bebko-Jones	Freeman	Masland	Smith, B.
Belardi	Gamble	Mayernik	Smith, S. H.
Belfanti	Gannon	McCall	Snyder, D. W.
Birmelin	Geist	McGeehan	Staback
Bishop	George	Melio	Stairs
Blaum	Gerlach	Merry	Steelman
Boyes	Gigliotti	Michlovic	Steighner
Brown	Gladeck	Micozzie	Steil
Bunt	Godshall	Mihalich	Stern
Burns	Gordner	Miller	Stetler
Butkovitz	Gruitza	Mundy	Stish
Buxton	Gruppo	Nailor	Strittmatter
Caltagirone	Haluska	Nickol	Sturla
Cappabianca	Hanna	Nyce	Surra
Carn	Hasay	O'Brien	Tangretti
Carone	Hennessey	Olasz	Taylor, E. Z.
Cawley	Herman	Oliver	Taylor, J.
Cessar	Hershey	Perzel	Tigue
Chadwick	Hess	Pesci	Tomlinson
Civera	Hughes	Petrarca	Trello
Clark	Itkin	Petrone	Trich
Clymer	Jadlowiec	Pettit	True
Cohen, L. I.	James	Phillips	Tulli
Cohen, M.	Jarolin	Piccola	Uliana
Colafrilla	Josephs	Pitts	Vance
Colaizzo	Kaiser	Platts	Van Horne

Conti	Kasunic	Preston	Veon
Cornell	Keller	Raymond	Vitali
Corrigan	Kenney	Reber	Washington
Cowell	King	Reinard	Waugh
Coy	Kirkland	Richardson	Williams
Curry	Krebs	Rieger	Wogan
Daley	Kukovich	Roberts	Wozniak
DeLuca	LaGrotta	Robinson	Wright, D. R.
Dempsey	Laub	Rohrer	Wright, M. N.
Dent	Laughlin	Rooney	Yandrisevits
Dermody	Lawless	Rubley	Yewcic
Donatucci	Lederer	Rudy	Zug
Druce	Lee	Ryan	
Durham	Leh	Santoni	DeWeese,
Egolf	Lescovitz	Sather	Speaker
Fairchild	Levdansky		

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

EXCUSED—10

Acosta	Harley	Pistella	Roebuck
Bush	Hutchinson	Ritter	Thomas
Evens	McNally		

The question was determined in the affirmative, and the resolution was adopted.

* * *

Mr. PICCOLA called up **HR 303, PN 3548**, entitled:

A Resolution opposing the bigotry, hatred and historical revisionism in the message of Khallid Abdul Muhammad.

On the question recurring,
Will the House adopt the resolution?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The House will resume consideration of HR 303 and consideration of the Richardson amendment A1613.

On the question recurring,
Will the House adopt the resolution?

The clerk read the following amendment No. A1613, offered by Mr. RICHARDSON on April 13, 1994:

Amend Title, page 1, line 1, by striking out "the" where it appears the first time

Amend Title, page 1, line 1, by inserting a period after "revisionism"

Amend Title, page 1, lines 1 and 2, by striking out "in the" in line 1 and all of line 2

Amend Fourth Whereas Clause, page 1, lines 10 through 13, by striking out all of said lines

Amend Fifth Whereas Clause, page 1, line 14, by striking out "Dr. Muhammad has voiced and continues" and inserting

Certain individuals continue

Amend Second Resolve Clause, page 2, lines 5 through 8, by striking out all of said lines and inserting

RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives take all steps necessary to end the historical revisionism presently existing in the curricula of the schools of this Commonwealth, including having African and African American history included in the curricula of all private, parochial and public schools in this Commonwealth.

On the question recurring,
Will the House agree to the amendment?

FILMING PERMISSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. For the benefit of the members, the Republican photographer is now on the floor of the House.

CONSIDERATION OF HR 303 CONTINUED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On the amendment, the Chair recognizes Mr. Richardson.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Thank you, Madam Speaker.

Madam Speaker, in an attempt to deal with this issue that we were dealing with last week, I want to take this opportunity to indicate that we have an opportunity to change a number of the actual problems as they relate directly to historical revisionism since this was raised by the gentleman on the other side of the aisle, and in an attempt to do so, Madam Speaker, we have put together an amendment that deals specifically with ending historical revisionism presently, as we understand it, and putting into the curriculum of the public schools, parochial schools, and private schools in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania African and African-American history.

Now, Madam Speaker, in doing so, I would like to make reference to the fact that there have been several historical revisionisms talked about on the floor of this House. One is the fact that when we talk about the fluorescent light bulb and the fact that there was in fact in history a gentleman by the name of Lewis Latimer that invented the light bulb, and that while there are many that will say that Thomas Edison invented it, in the history books you will read that, but you will never read the historical revisionism that Thomas Edison's light bulb never worked, and as a result, Lewis Latimer, an African-American, who in fact in history went down as one of those persons who in fact did invent it, was never recorded.

In understanding historical revisionism, it is also good to point out that the telephone receiver, as we understand it, many continue to believe that Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone, and therefore, as a matter of history, we have always had on our history books and in the history books that equation that dealt with the fact that it was Alexander Graham Bell and not Granville T. Woods.

Then Elijah McCoy, who invented the drip cup—d-r-i-p cup—that allowed the actual locomotive trains to run across the railroad tracks without having to stop every 20 miles to refuel and to relubricate the wheels so that the train tracks could continue, was very important.

So today, Madam Speaker, I rise in sharing this information as a way of letting people realize and understand that there have been many historical revisionisms that have taken place with respect to the resolution that is before us and that we have never had an opportunity to actually have that corrected in history, and we tried to say many, many times that if in fact we wanted to deal with this issue, that there should be ways by which we in fact historically correct them.

This House of Representatives has never condemned those negative actions that have taken place with respect to Africans and African-Americans, not only who were brought here against their will but brought here to these shores over 500 years ago, made to labor under gun for 247 years without a payday, and made to build this country with their sweat, blood, and tears. As a result, corrective history has never, ever been explained in a manner that will make people realize and understand the importance of what historical revisionism is all about, which is why I stated last week I was so glad that over 82 members had signed onto this resolution talking about condemning racism, bigotry, as they understood it from a very historical perspective, and said that I was happy that a new day had dawned to allow people to understand and realize the importance of what it really means to deal with historical revisionism.

So today what we have done is tried to introduce a resolution that would help correct and change that, because there was such hatred on the floor last week when we tried to explain that there are certain things that are said, but when you only take excerpts of what is being said, you have a tendency to go by what the hype may be but not actually the actual words. So therefore, this is an attempt to try to change that, Madam Speaker, in a way in which we will deal with the issue of historical revisionism and, at the same time, talk about correcting and condemning bigotry, hatred, and racism as it exists.

For many of you who do not realize the importance of this issue, I have gotten some facts and figures to help you with deliberating on this particular amendment, because it seems to me that without knowing one's history, you will continue to grow with the kind of negative spirit that has been exhibited on the floor of this House without understanding any of the history that in fact has taken place.

For an example, when we talk about the African Continent, and I will quote from "The Journey of the Songhai People" that deals specifically with this issue, it says that Africa is over three times the size of the continental United States, but for many individuals who study history, we have been told repeatedly, over and over again, that Africa was in fact all jungle when in fact that was not true.

It is the world's second largest continent. The African Continent is 5,200 miles in length from Tangier to Cape Town. The continent is 4,600 miles in width from Dakar to Cape Guardafui.

Secondly, the African Continent is a vast plateau of ancient hard rock. Only 10 percent of its land area lies at less than 500 feet above sea level. Large mountain buildup has occurred only in the extreme north and south. Geologically, the whole of the Arabian peninsula is considered part of the African Continent. Rivers and basins are more prominent in African geography than is the case in any other continent: the Niger River, the Nile River, the Volta River, et cetera.

And I just point these points out, Madam Speaker, because for so long we have been told that Africa was not the glorious, beautiful continent that in fact it is, and I think that it needs to

be raised from a point of consciousness so that there will be a vast understanding of why so much of this history has been automatically excluded and excluded on purpose from the minds of Africans, whites, Asians, and all other ethnic groups.

In fact, I point out another revisionism that has never been corrected, and that is the fact that on the floor of this House about two sessions ago, I pointed out the fact that in New York—and I will quote—that in New York, the Statue of Liberty was an African-American woman, but because of the fact that they wanted to change it after they gave notice to the French—and I will give you "PROOF OR DOCUMENTS"—that it was never revised in any of our history books at all, that you may go see the original model of the Statue of Liberty with the broken chains at her feet and in her left hand. You can go to the Museum of the City of New York at Fifth Avenue and 103rd Street. The phone number for those of you who are history buffs is area code 212-534-1672.

You can check with the New York Times magazine, part II of May 18, 1986, and read the article by Mr. Laboulaye; that is L-a-b-o-u-l-a-y-e.

Number three: The dark original face of the Statue of Liberty can be seen in the New York Post, June 17, 1986. Also, the Post stated the reason for the broken chains at her feet.

Number four: Finally you may check with the French Mission at the U.N. (United Nations) and ask for some original French material of the Statue of Liberty, including "Oddly, Bartholdi," which was the original model.

And I indicate this coverup: "America's cover-up of our fathers' role in winning the Civil War makes the Watergate cover-up pale into historical insignificance. But until that and other important truths about Black Americans are widely and dramatically revealed"—we will continue to have this in our minds—"America can never live out its golden creed of Liberty and Justice for all. It cannot climb to either world human rights leadership or world industrial leadership with hatred and scorn of so large a population as our race with its corrupted history festering in its loins. But corrupted history, like a festering sore can be healed in the bright sunlight of Truth.

"Then perhaps America's golden creed can be realized. Then perhaps the dream of Dr. Martin Luther King can" also "be fulfilled."

I point that out as another point of revisionism, because I have never heard anyone condemn those actions on the floor of this House, Madam Speaker.

I would go on to indicate that whenever there has been a civil war, we talk about how black soldiers won the Civil War, but it was never recorded in the history books. But I will share with you what was said at that time:

"IN JULY AND AUGUST, DEFEATISM WAS SLOWLY CREEPING OVER THE NORTH. DESERTIONS BY THE THOUSANDS OCCURRED."

"The beaten and humiliated generals were crying for help. Generals came to Lincoln. BEN BUTLER"—and he said, and I quote:

“MR. PRESIDENT, THE NORTH IS LOSING THE WAR. THERE STANDS A BLACK FORCE WAITING IN THE WINGS OF HISTORY WAITING TO RUSH ON STAGE TO SAVE US.”

“But Secretary of State Seward said,

“WE MUST HAVE A GENERAL EMANCIPATION DOCUMENT, BECAUSE TO USE THE BLACK MAN WITHOUT PERMISSION OF HIS OWNER, WE WOULD BE USING ANOTHER MAN’S PROPERTY AND THAT WOULD SET A FEARFUL PRECEDENT. TO LEGALLY USE THE BLACK MAN AS A FIGHTING MAN, WE WOULD HAVE TO HAVE LEGALLY FREED HIM. BUT, MR. PRESIDENT, I BELIEVE THAT IT WOULD BE INAPPROPRIATE TO PERMIT NEGRO SOLDIERS TO COME IN NOW WHILE WE ARE LOSING THE WAR, BECAUSE HISTORY WOULD MAKE MUCH OF THE FACT THAT WE HAD TO ASK THE NEGRO TROOPS TO SAVE US WHITE FOLK. WE SHOULD AT LEAST WIN ONE BATTLE BEFORE WE ISSUE THE DOCUMENT TO ALLOW THEM TO FIGHT.

“GENERAL BUTLER, WE’VE LOST ALL THIS YEAR’S BATTLES. WE DON’T WANT HISTORY TO THINK THAT WE HAD TO STRETCH FORTH OUR HAND FOR HELP TO THE NEGRO. WIN FOR US ONE MAJOR BATTLE. THEN WE WILL ISSUE AN EMANCIPATION DOCUMENT AS A FIT AND NECESSARY WAR MEASURE.’ Then you will have your black help.”

Well, I only want to pass on and indicate to you that in spite of all that language that was used, later on it came down to this:

“In reply to a Civil War Veteran’s inquiry as to the number of Black men in the army we have this letter from the archives of the Library of Congress written by the Chief Armosworth, Chief of the Record and Pension Office, War Department, Washington, D.C., dated September 13, 1895. THE OFFICIAL RECORD SAYS, ‘AS REGARDS THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, IT IS SHOWN BY OFFICIAL STATISTICS ON FILE THAT 178,975 COLORED SOLDIERS WERE EMPLOYED, WITH 7,122 OFFICERS, PRINCIPALLY WHITE, MAKING A TOTAL OF 186,097 OFFICERS AND MEN.’ OF THE NAVY—BENNETT WRITES: ‘OF THE 118,044 SAILORS, 29,511 WERE NEGROES.’ This makes almost 200 percent more Black naval volunteers, than white in proportion to population.

“The overall Black involvement of servicemen and labor battalions in direct Civil War involvement equalled white involvement of ten percent of populations.”

Madam Speaker, I would just indicate that all of this shows that these are revisionisms, historical revisionisms, that continue not to be written in the history books of this Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and these are the reasons why I believe that if they were written, we would have a different attitude about the way we treat our own people, not only people of color but all people of all races.

In fact, during the Middle Passage, Madam Speaker, over 300 million were killed coming over on the ships — lynched,

murdered, had babies cut out of mothers’ stomachs — while they lynched and killed and maimed and destroyed the black man, and for some reason, there seems to be a total disregard in relationship to this. And it does not matter whether or not they listen; at least it is going to be recorded in the history of this hall of the House of Representatives on this day.

Since you raised the question of historical revisionism, bigotry, hatred, and racism, I want to detest today the actions that have been taken by this House not to speak out on bigotry, racism, and hatred. Last week there were many that stood on the floor and said, you know we are all against hatred, bigotry, and racism. No, we do not know that you are all against that. In fact, actions have not proven that. So this amendment today, Madam Speaker, allows us to get back on the right page, to correct history in its proper form, use it from a historical perspective, and make sure that the historical revisionism, which is no more than changing and revising history to meet the needs of those who want to use it on behalf of them to distort truth, that we say the truth plus the earth shall rise again, that if people know the truth, then the truth can help set them free. But if they are denied truth continuously over and over again, then the negativisms that you see continuously exhibited by those who continue to use subterfuge as a way to try to show hatred against a people of color, that I will continue to be the conscience on this floor to raise that issue over and over and over and over again, because at some point, maybe somebody will listen to us; at some point, maybe someone will understand that there are several people, several races of people, that lived the holocaust.

In fact, we as African-Americans live the holocaust every single day of our lives. In fact, it has never stopped. If history is to correct what is done, you will find that the millions and millions and millions and millions of Africans that have been killed, African-Americans who live in this country, of African descent, who understand its historical perspective, will not allow the historical revisionism to go down in the manner that it has in order to make you feel that we are less than human.

In fact, if you want to correct history, let us go back to the Founding Fathers of this country. This is historical revisionism. You raised the question; I am going to answer it. When the 55 white men sat down and wrote this original document, you have got to remember, no women and no Africans or African-Americans were allowed to sit at that table, and we were considered then only three-fifths of a human being. You have never condemned or denounced that yet in your history of these halls of this House of Representatives, and at some point, when will you stand up and be men and women and deal with that reality — the reality of the fact that the more and more we talk about it, the more and more people want to run away from it and want to skirt away from it?

But I am here to let you know that we have to express our concern that if that is not going to be corrected, then how can men and women live together as brothers, as you indicate constantly in your documents, when in fact you have not told the truth about the history that has already been shared by so many great historians? I share with you some books that need

to be put in the record today, and that is, "Where and When I Enter"; "From Babylon to Timbuctu"; "Race First"; "Countering the Conspiracy to Destroy Black Boys"; "Lessons From History"; "'Twas the Night Before Kwanzaa"; "The Wonderful Ethiopians of the Ancient Cushite"; "Black Man of the Nile"; "Great African Thinkers, Vol. I"; "Message to the Black Man in America"; "The Tragedy of White Injustice"; "Marcus Garvey Africa and the UNIA," United Negro Improvement Association; "From Superman to Man"; "Blacks That Died for Jesus"; "Blacks Before America, Vols. I, II, and III"; "Survival of Kwame"; "The People Who Killed King," a two-act play; "In the Matter of Color"; "Children of the Sun"; "Aisha's Crowning Glory"; and "The Peculiar Institution." These are a number of recommended books, and I ask that if you want to check the history, you will find that all of these persons made great contributions to the issues that we are referring to here today in the book called "The Journey of the Songhai People."

For those reasons, Madam Speaker, and others, I rise to ask support for the amendment that would allow African-American history to be taught in the public, private, and parochial schools here in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and now and forever eradicate and wipe out historical revisionism so it does not have to raise its ugly head once again. I ask for support of the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thanks the gentleman and recognizes Mr. Piccola.

Mr. PICCOLA. Thank you, Madam Speaker.

For all of the very eloquent reasons that were spoken last week on this floor in opposition to the Manderino amendment, which would have gutted and emasculated this resolution, for those same reasons, I rise and oppose the Richardson amendment. Thank you, Madam Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

The Chair recognizes Mr. Richardson for the second time.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Madam Speaker, since the speakers who have come before us with a relationship to this amendment, it is quite obvious they are not going to speak against, today, all of a sudden, historical revisionism, nor will they speak to the issues that are before us on the amendment, and we knew this was going to happen, but I just want to make sure that the record is clear, when it goes down on this day of April 18, 1994, that there was refusal by the members of this House to take issue with the fact that they have denied us our right in history and that continuously it raises its ugly head on an ongoing basis; that racism is alive and well in America; that racism is alive and well here in Pennsylvania; and that while there have been no historical facts and proof other than what I have shared today on those that would indicate that there has been a continuation of the destruction and the destroying of a people, just based on the fact of the color of their skin, that to deny us the right to have it taught in the school systems here in this Commonwealth is another indication of the slam-dunk approach that is used against people who would stand up and fight those atrocities.

For those who say they want to end racism, bigotry, and hatred, here is an opportunity to do so that is met with very curse remarks; that, as eloquently as it was spoken last week, we oppose it, the same way we opposed the Manderino amendment, is another indication that when we marched on November 17, 1967, in the city of Philadelphia to demand that African-American history and African history be taught in the public school system then at that time, it showed very clearly that there was a kind of historical revisionism that had taken place with the fact that young students were demanding that they learn more about their history, since they were going to schools and since it had been kept from them, since it had been denied from them all of these years, that here was an opportunity to correct that.

Well, the school district, as the House of Representatives, does not want to take that issue up, does not want to deal with that, so we are back in the same situation that we were before. We must point out then these same kinds of inconsistencies that continue to plague the floor.

For an example, factual evidence - truth - of bigotry, hatred, and historical revisionism in the past and present acts used in the founding and development of the United States of America and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Bigotry, as defined in Webster: one who is unreasonable, uncompromising, narrowminded, intolerant of the doctrines and beliefs of others.

Hatred: bitter aversion, enmity, dislike, to detest, repugnance, active hostility.

These are a few examples of how the Founding Fathers of America have exercised bigotry and hatred in the physical, mental, and spiritual enslavement of the so-called Negro.

Number one, the original, signed Constitution of the United States, Article I, section 2, reads: "Representatives and direct taxes shall be" appropriated and "apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers" - population census - "which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years" - indentured servants - "and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons." Perspectives in United States History, Field Educational Publication, Inc., again, 1971.

Number two, slavery sets a precedent: "The concept that some races are superior to others has been a recent development within Western civilization. In ancient and medieval worlds, status distinctions had been centered on conceptions of class rather than race." Excerpt from Perspectives in United States History, Field Educational Publication, Inc., 1971.

Then we will go see Michael Levin news article "Racism professor wins; Anti-black, but free to speak."

Historical revisionism:

History: inquiry, a complete story, a narrative of events, an account of past facts and events affecting one or more nations of people arranged in due order, usually with comments and explanations.

Revisionism: the act of examining for correction as a manuscript; that which has been examined, corrected, and improved.

Revise: to see again, to examine, to reform.

And note that it is very clear that the speaker felt that it was not necessary to deal with this, because they are not really concerned about revision and historical revisionism. What they are concerned about is an attack against individuals that they can win over in the mindset and not realize and understand that you can condemn anybody that you want but you are not a god, jury, or an executioner, and since God did not have you to make those decisions and He makes those decisions, you can say anything you want, but it does not stop the man or any other man from standing up and saying what has to be said, because the truth will set you free.

By the definition of historical revisionism, we can perceive that there are positive and negative implications. Positive historical revisionism attempts to correct the omission or exclusion of the true facts of current concepts – or misconceptions, or misrepresentations – of the story – our-story, history, whichever story you believe, the so-called Negro, not his-story—h-i-s s-t-o-r-y—European/Caucasian history. Negative historical revisionism attempts to omit, exclude, or misrepresent the true facts of the story. That is what has got to be corrected, Madam Speaker.

When we – the black man – by the spirit of Yah – God—and there is only one God; no matter what you may think, there is only one God—begin to uncover the lies, deceptions, distortions, and the conspiracies of the European, in particular dealing with those whom we are talking about, those who in the world today must raise the question as to who really are the real Jews—and that question has never been answered yet, as it has been raised, and it has been raised by those who continue to raise the question as to whom are we talking about—they use the catchword “historical revisionism” for the same purpose as the words “anti-Semitism, bigotry, hatred, and racism,” whose purpose is for a defense mechanism.

No one yet has been able to dispute anything that we have said about the fact that there was nothing in Dr. Khallid Muhammad’s speech that indicated that he said that the Holocaust was a lie. In fact, if you want to be honest about all the things that took place, when we get to the final passage of this particular part of the resolution, after you defeat our amendment, we will then deal with it at that point in time, because we will show again that there have been lies on this floor of this House by those who have been the prime makers of this resolution that never brought you the true facts about what was said.

Amos 5:10 also states, “They hate him that rebukes” – corrects – “in the gate, and they abhor” – detest – “him that speaks uprightly” and completely.

Isaiah 10, verse 1, states, “Woe unto them that decree unrighteous decrees and write grievousness which they have prescribed” – proposed resolution – “to turn aside the needy

from judgment” – cause, contention, controversy – “and to take away the right from the poor of my people.”

Examples of historical revisionism on the negative side:

From Franklin Frazier’s book “The Negro Church in America,” chapter 1, page 2: “In the new world the process by which the Negro was stripped of his social heritage and thereby, in a sense, dehumanized was complete.”

There are countless other sources which clearly demonstrate the negative historical revisionism perpetrated on the so-called Negro and the raising of the question in the institution of slavery which is presently going on – the true Jew. Our names have been changed and our culture, heritage, and nationality eliminated from the pages of history in the American educational system to continue to make sure that we do not know who we are.

It is ironic, Madam Speaker, as we stand here today, that the kind of flavor in the House does not want us to deal with this issue, and I understand that, but I did not bring it up. In fact, when it was raised, we tried very hard to meet with those who were responsible for this resolution, but of course, they were guided by hype more than they were by any factual information, and that is what is the trend on this floor, which is in most cases how we react.

It is in fact funny that the same proponents today that are for this measure were the same ones that were for the gun law. They said they did not want to see a ban of assault weapons, but they want to see destruction in the community. Here we have a chance to straighten up and correct the inconsistencies that exist in our history by showing correctness and truth, and they are opposed to that, which means that there is no real commitment to really wanting to resolve the issue of race, hatred, and bigotry, as we see it, but to continue to keep the hype going so that people will see this as an opportunity to be at loggerheads with one another and never resolve the issue.

I think that people need to know today that we are not going to sit by and allow that to happen without pointing out today all of the inconsistencies that have been raised by those who put this particular resolution before us, would not allow us to amend it, would not accept the Manderino amendment last week that talked about the hatred, bigotry, and racism in a way that would allow everyone to realize and understand that we have to be about correcting the wrongs that have been made in this country. We have not done that. We have not done that because it is not important. We have not done that because it is not seen as a barrier toward ending the racism and the hatred and bigotry. It is only based on emotionalism, not facts but emotionalism.

There is no fact yet that has been proven on the floor of this House that anything was said negative about those individuals that were on the floor here in Harrisburg, at the Camp Curtin Y here in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, but it is because of the mass hysteria and because of those who would try to make you believe that this did not happen, that that is where the historical revisionism comes in here, is to correct that, because when you lie, then you must understand that you are a cheat and a liar amongst yourself and that those individu-

al persons that do not correct it are just as guilty by keeping silent, by not saying anything.

Well, I am not one of those individual persons that will keep quiet when I see something wrong, and it is unfortunate that those members on the other side of the aisle who introduced this resolution do not see it quite that way, even though they have introduced the resolution as against hatred, bigotry, and racism, no matter where it raises its ugly head.

I want to point out that there are other documents that, in the course of history right here, have not even been put in the history books here in Harrisburg.

A review of the things that have occurred in the city of Harrisburg that have been racially motivated but ignored by the House and the media in general:

When people opposed renaming Market Street to King Boulevard but had no objections to naming a school after a slavemaster named John Harris, there was no one that rose to their feet and said this was injustice, hatred, bigotry, and racism.

When Bruce Bond, radio announcer, who happened to be a Jewish person, made on-the-air racially biased comments and slurs about black elected officials, there was no outcry on the floor of this House of Representatives of hatred, racism, and bigotry.

One of the signers of the so-called antibigotry proclamation was the mayor of this city, Stephen Reed, who said let us look at what has occurred on his watch without action by this body. Well, he knows that there is racism right here in his own town, as mayor, but no one has spoken to that.

When the Fraternal Order of Police convened statewide support convention in Harrisburg in defense of the Ku Klux Klan cops to have the right to belong to the Klan and keep their jobs, no outcry from this legislature, and they were actual police officers that belonged to the Ku Klux Klan as a part of the F.O.P. here in Harrisburg. That was exposed.

When Officer Pickles, here in Harrisburg, assassinated a young black man and is to this day a police officer in the city of Harrisburg, no outcry from this legislature. There were many of us who spoke out about what happened to this young man who was killed, but they kept Officer Pickles on the force.

Past and current city solicitor, Harrisburg, allowed her staff to torment a black female attorney with using the word "nigger" in notes and comments. She, Judith Shimmel, was recently rehired by her boss at that time, the mayor of the city, Stephen Reed. Where is the indignation outcry? Racism, hatred, and bigotry.

Why I point to these particular points, Madam Speaker, is we have got to talk about this whole thing about historical revisionism, and I am so glad that you raised it again today so that we can get to what is really historical revisionism.

Why has the consent order for the hiring of minority police officers been allowed to expire during his watch? The legislature has not condemned any of this action. The order was mandated because of the unfair hiring practices by the city of its police and fire persons. These practices are back in place

today and no outcry of condemnation. Racism, hatred, and bigotry.

All of the above has occurred during one signee's watch. Let us review some of the names of the signees to the proclamation of this particular resolution, which I will save for later so that you will hear these names as I point them out, who are not present.

Madam Speaker, we have several documents that we want to include in the record that point out directly to those issues that impact on where we stand on historical revisionism today and the fact that we need this resolution.

I think that when you look at the number of politicians that never thought once about taking a full-page ad out in the newspaper condemning the remarks of the Ku Klux Klan, who used the State capital as a forum for hate, I did not hear any member on this floor, including the prime sponsor of this resolution, get up and attack that. It is unfortunate that they will use this today as a way to get over it. Instead, they remained silent, gave them police protection, and stated that they are protected by the First Amendment right of the Constitution — freedom of speech. This is a prime example of the double standard that exists in the city of Harrisburg as well as throughout the State and the Commonwealth. The full-page ad condemning those remarks, again, is an issue that we will bring when we get to the final passage.

But I want to note that there are some historical notes today that indicate, " 'Negative-effect' racism noticed in subtle ways," and I quote from the newspaper of 3/8/93, the Patriot-News:

As an African-American, my successes and moments have been dulled by my skin color. "Negative-effect" racism touches where I work, where I shop, where we go to school and the advertising we must see.

I have waited for the "Martin Luther King Birthday Sale Days" banner. I have craved the "Black History Month vendors day" at various malls, waiting for the fourth mannequin to be dusty brown. I know I will drop over dead when a person, white or black, says, "I hope you're having a great black history month."

Consider what it means if a person not African-American came up to me and stated a fact about our history that they did not know or had assumed wrongly.

I wonder why we African-Americans are not establishing places where we can come together during the month and share "a moment of silence" against racism — make things that unite us.

Central Pennsylvanians are so plaid, but without the black lines that make the colors lifelike. Perhaps people who are not black can see for themselves; simply by subscribing to magazines entitled Ebony, Jet, Black Enterprise, Essence and E.M., and ensure that these magazines occupy coffee tables, nooks, schools, reading rooms, offices; maybe this will help erase the cancer that is racism.

In every black home you will find magazines that seem almost exclusively Anglo-American — But in white homes you will not find African-American literature.

African-Americans should adopt a life policy of finding something black in nature to promote daily.

And the Patriot-News sales staff should promote African-American achievements, contributions and pride 12 months a year. Start with a list of suggested books to read that are African-American like Before the Mayflower.

Ira Bolden Jr.
Middletown

I cite these, Madam Speaker, as ways by which there are people that are speaking out every day against racism, hatred, and bigotry, but for some reason those who are in leadership here have felt that there is not a necessity to really deal with the real inadequacies that have been portrayed and perpetuated upon the black man, the poor man, and the man of color.

When you look at the American Indian, the fact that this history has been denied over the years, that the original Native American who was here first, before Columbus discovered America, it had been argued over and over again as to whether or not they were here. Well, you cannot discover somebody that has already been here; they already had been here. The problem is that the more you do not correct history and share in its proper content, you will continue to draw upon that which is the negative, which is why, again, when are we going to change the real historical revisionism?

See, it does not matter whether the press writes what I say or not; it is going to be in the history books of the Commonwealth. It does not matter whether or not you believe it or not. It is going to be in history long after I am dead and gone that finally somebody rose to their feet and was not scared to say what needed to be said, was not afraid to say what needed to be said, and could not be shut up, because they raised the question about historical revisionism; because every other time we tried to deal with this, we have been voted down in this same House.

When it comes to issues on dealing with color in this House of Representatives, when it was the South African question, you voted against us then. Now Nelson Mandela has a right and a chance to become the President of South Africa, and I ask you to reinvest your dollars back into South Africa, the same way you did when it was under the apartheid regime and under the racist regime of South Africa that destroyed and annihilated many of our African brothers and sisters in South Africa, but no one denounced that kind of atrocity that existed in the holocaust perpetrated on those individuals who all they wanted was their land back.

So, Madam Speaker, for all of those reasons—and I know that there does not seem to be an interest today in this matter—I will rise to continue to raise my voice and to point out these inconsistencies on an ongoing basis until justice is done for all people in this Commonwealth, particularly the Africans and African-Americans.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

On the question recurring,
Will the House agree to the amendment?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—17

Bishop	LaGrotta	Richardson	Trello
Carn	Oliver	Rieger	Veon
Hughes	Petrone	Robinson	Washington
James	Preston	Staback	Williams
Kirkland			

NAYS—172

Adolph	Egolf	Leh	Saurman
Allen	Fairchild	Lescovitz	Saylor
Argall	Fajt	Levdansky	Scheetz
Armstrong	Fargo	Lloyd	Schuler
Baker	Farmer	Lucyk	Scrimenti
Barley	Fee	Lynch	Semmel
Battisto	Fichter	Maitland	Serafini
Bebko-Jones	Fleagle	Manderino	Smith, B.
Belfanti	Flick	Markosek	Smith, S. H.
Birmelin	Freeman	Marsico	Snyder, D. W.
Blaum	Gamble	Masland	Stairs
Boyes	Gannon	Mayermik	Steelman
Brown	Geist	McCall	Steighner
Bunt	George	McGeehan	Steil
Burns	Gerlach	Melio	Stern
Butkovitz	Gigliotti	Merry	Stetler
Buxton	Gladeck	Michlovic	Stish
Caltagirone	Godshall	Micozzie	Strittmatter
Cappabianca	Gordner	Miller	Sturla
Carone	Gruitza	Mundy	Surra
Cawley	Gruppo	Nailor	Tangretti
Cessar	Haluska	Nickol	Taylor, E. Z.
Chadwick	Hanna	Nyce	Taylor, J.
Civera	Hasay	O'Brien	Tigue
Clark	Hennessey	Olasz	Tomlinson
Clymer	Herman	Perzel	Trich
Cohen, L. I.	Hershey	Pesci	True
Cohen, M.	Hess	Pettit	Tulli
Colaella	Itkin	Phillips	Uliana
Colaizzo	Jadlowiec	Piccola	Vance
Conti	Jarolin	Pitts	Van Horne
Cornell	Josephs	Platts	Vitali
Corrigan	Kaiser	Raymond	Waugh
Cowell	Kasunic	Reber	Wogan
Coy	Keller	Reinard	Wozniak
Curry	Kenney	Roberts	Wright, D. R.
Daley	King	Rohrer	Wright, M. N.
DeLuca	Krebs	Rooney	Yandrisevits
Dempsey	Kukovich	Rublely	Yewcic
Dent	Laub	Rudy	Zug
Dermody	Laughlin	Ryan	
Donatucci	Lawless	Santoni	DeWeese,
Druce	Lederer	Sather	Speaker
Durham	Lee		

NOT VOTING—3

Belardi	Mihalich	Petrarca
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EXCUSED—10

Acosta	Harley	Pistella	Roebuck
Bush	Hutchinson	Ritter	Thomas
Evans	McNally		

The question was determined in the negative, and the amendment was not agreed to.

GUEST INTRODUCED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair welcomes Dr. John Boal, who is the guest of Representative Colafella, seated to the left of the Speaker.

CONSIDERATION OF HR 303 CONTINUED

On the question recurring,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

Mr. HUGHES offered the following amendment No. A1614:

Amend Resolution, page 1, lines 1 through 17; page 2, lines 1 through 8, by striking out all of said lines on said pages and inserting

Opposing all acts of individual and institutional racism, bigotry, discrimination, religious intolerance and historical revisionism, and encouraging the House of Representatives to set forth programs and policies which will aggressively seek out those discriminatory practices and work towards their elimination through the adoption of policies which create equity and equality for all people.

WHEREAS, Racism and discrimination are unacceptable practices; and

WHEREAS, Too many citizens of this Commonwealth have suffered and continue to suffer great harm as a result of individual and institutional racism and discrimination; and

WHEREAS, Our educational institutions continue to deny the people of this Commonwealth a comprehensive curriculum which educates on the racist and discriminatory practices of this country, including the destruction of the Native American, the devastation of the middle passage and all aspects of the "slave trades," the encampment of Japanese-Americans, and the discrimination vested upon a number of ethnic groups in this country; and

WHEREAS, Our educational institutions continue to deny the people of this Commonwealth a comprehensive curriculum which educates on the vast number of contributions that African-Americans, other minorities and women have made in the creation of this country; and

WHEREAS, This Commonwealth, its businesses, its educational institutions and its governmental bodies continue to set forth policies which support race and gender-based discriminatory practices in hiring; and

WHEREAS, This Commonwealth, its businesses, its educational institutions, and its governmental bodies continue to set forth policies which support race and gender-based discriminatory practices in economic opportunities; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives establish a special select committee on discrimination in Pennsylvania which will have as its focus to gather the prevailing information on racism, bigotry, discrimination, religious intolerance and historical revisionism occurring in all educational, business, social and governmental institutions; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this Special Select Committee on Discrimination in Pennsylvania, upon the gathering of this information, develop and provide the House of Representatives, for adoption, an aggressive action plan on the elimination of racism, bigotry, discrimination, religious intolerance and historical revisionism occurring in all Commonwealth educational, business, social and governmental institutions; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this Special Select Committee on Discrimination in Pennsylvania be chaired by the Speaker and be composed of the Majority and Minority Chairs of the Business and Commerce, Education, Health and Welfare, State Government and Judiciary Committees, along with two appointments made by the Speaker of individuals who are not members of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and two appointments made by the Minority Leader of individuals who are not members of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this Special Select Committee on Discrimination in Pennsylvania will have full subpoena power; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this Special Select Committee on Discrimination in Pennsylvania must report back its findings and recommendations to the full Pennsylvania House of Representatives within six months of the adoption of this resolution.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On the question, the Chair recognizes Mr. Hughes.

Mr. HUGHES. Thank you, Madam Speaker.

I will be brief on this amendment because I think it is rather self-explanatory.

The reality is, Madam Speaker, that there is clearly documented in information all across the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that there is an extreme level of racial discrimination activities going on, there is an extreme number of religious intolerance activities going on; there is clearly not an accurate historical representation of the contribution that all members of this society have made to this State and to this country, and in that light, what we need to be doing, Madam Speaker, is to be setting forth, through this House of Representatives, a specific action plan to address those problems and to come to some resolve on those problems of how we can eliminate those issues of discrimination and intolerance that clearly exist throughout this Commonwealth.

We talk a lot about words. We talk a lot about denouncing people and denouncing what it is that they say or what it is they allegedly say, and we talk about the reality that everybody supposedly is against bigotry and racism. The problem that I have, Madam Speaker, is that, functionally, talk is cheap, and if you are really against bigotry and racism, then you will be about the business of setting forth good work and good deeds to eliminate bigotry and racism. Talk is cheap. Talk is so cheap that, you know, when I came on the floor today, I looked hard and long to see if there was a resolution on the floor, somewhere circulating, denouncing the comments that Hall of Fame's pitcher Steve Carlton made about Jews and other ethnic groups, and I did not see that resolution. But talk is cheap, so that is why we have got to move to specific action, Madam Speaker.

This amendment specifically calls for the establishment of a select committee by this House to put forth, within a 6-month time period, a specific action plan that this House can move on to eliminate issues of racism and religious intolerance and anti-Semitism and all of those things that are pulling this country down.

We have stood fast and long—and I say "we"; I speak as chairman of the Legislative Black Caucus for many, many years—on trying to address these problems. Unfortunately, we have stood by ourselves, and more people need to stand up on these issues. Instead of talking about being against issues of this nature, we need to be about doing something — something very specific, something very concrete, something that is going to significantly address these problems.

I call for all of the members of the Pennsylvania General Assembly, on this day, April 18, 1994, to stand up and put some action behind the words that they allegedly believe in. Thank you very much, Madam Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thanks the gentleman and recognizes Mr. Piccola.

Mr. PICCOLA. Thank you, Madam Speaker.

Once again, for the reasons that were so eloquently enunciated on the floor of this House last week in opposition to the Manderino amendment, I would also rise to oppose this amendment because it guts and emasculates the prime purpose for this resolution, and I would urge that the House vote in the negative.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—20

Bishop	Kirkland	Petrone	Trello
Cam	Kukovich	Preston	Trich
Dermody	LaGrotta	Richardson	Veon
Hughes	Oliver	Rieger	Washington
James	Pesci	Robinson	Williams

NAYS—171

Adolph	Egolf	Leh	Saurman
Allen	Fairchild	Lescovitz	Saylor
Argall	Fajt	Levdansky	Scheetz
Armstrong	Fargo	Lloyd	Schuler
Baker	Farmer	Lucyk	Scrimenti
Barley	Fee	Lynch	Semmel
Battisto	Fichter	Maitland	Serafini
Bebko-Jones	Fleagle	Manderino	Smith, B.
Belardi	Flick	Markosek	Smith, S. H.
Belfanti	Freeman	Marsico	Snyder, D. W.
Birmelin	Gamble	Masland	Staback
Blaum	Gannon	Mayernik	Stairs
Boyes	Geist	McCall	Steelman
Brown	George	McGeehan	Steighner
Bunt	Gerlach	Melio	Steil
Burns	Gigliotti	Merry	Stern
Butkovitz	Gladeck	Michlovic	Stetler
Buxton	Godshall	Micozzie	Stish
Caltagirone	Gordner	Miller	Strittmatter
Cappabianca	Gruitza	Mundy	Sturla
Carone	Gruppo	Nailor	Surra
Cawley	Haluska	Nickol	Tangretti
Cessar	Hanna	Nyce	Taylor, E. Z.
Chadwick	Hasay	O'Brien	Taylor, J.
Civera	Hennessey	Olasz	Tigue
Clark	Herman	Perzel	Tomlinson
Clymer	Hershey	Petrarca	True
Cohen, L. I.	Hess	Pettit	Tulli
Cohen, M.	Itkin	Phillips	Uliana
Colafella	Jadlowiec	Piccola	Vance
Colaizzo	Jarolin	Pitts	Van Horne
Conti	Josephs	Platts	Vitali
Cornell	Kaiser	Raymond	Waugh
Corrigan	Kasunic	Reber	Wogan
Cowell	Keller	Reinard	Wozniak
Coy	Kenney	Roberts	Wright, D. R.
Curry	King	Rohrer	Wright, M. N.

Daley	Krebs	Rooney	Yandrisevits
DeLuca	Laub	Rubley	Yewcic
Dempsey	Laughlin	Rudy	Zug
Dent	Lawless	Ryan	
Donatucci	Lederer	Santoni	DeWeese,
Druce	Lee	Sather	Speaker
Durham			

NOT VOTING—1

Mihalich

EXCUSED—10

Acosta	Harley	Pistella	Roebuck
Bush	Hutchinson	Ritter	Thomas
Evans	McNally		

The question was determined in the negative, and the amendment was not agreed to.

On the question recurring,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes Mr. Richardson.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Thank you very much, Madam Speaker.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to oppose this resolution, and I want to do so so it can be put in the proper context that has not been shared today.

We watched the racism, hatred, and bigotry on the floor of this House with respect to our amendment dealing with African-American history being taught in public, private, and parochial schools so that we could change the course of action in this House of Representatives to deal with the negativisms that continue to go on every single day. I watched members laugh because they thought it was funny that we introduced a resolution. I am here today to denounce and condemn that action as the kind of continuation of the hatred that goes on on this floor when we raise the issues that need to be addressed.

For some reason today we have gone through all of this, as well as last week, to talk about historical revisionism but not in its proper context. So, Madam Speaker, since it was raised, let me go through this litany of things that I have to discuss since he is so adamant about his position.

One is that I was able to achieve and receive the actual flyer that was sent out to community people and persons in the city of Harrisburg inviting them to come to hear Dr. Khallid Muhammad the other day. It says, "Minister Dr. Khallid Abdul Muhammad Comes To Harrisburg to lecture on the most prevalent subject." Then it shows a picture of Malcolm and Elijah and then it shows a picture of Dr. Khallid and Minister Farrakhan, and it says, "30 Years Later: Is History Repeating Itself?" That is all it says, "30 Years Later: Is History Repeating Itself?"

Date: Saturday, March 26, 1994

Time: 5:30 P.M. Doors Open at 5:00 O'Clock P.M.

Place: Camp Curtin YMCA, Sixth & Woodbine Streets
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Price: \$8.00 General Admission. Call for VIP Seating.

For Tickets and/or
Vending information, Please call
Bro. Clinton...
Bro. Brian...
Marvelous Hair Salon...
Allen's Cultural Effects...
Sponsored by Power Study Group of
Harrisburg and Friends of Farrakhan
Please, No Tape Recorders or
Recording Devices!

This was the actual flyer that was passed out.

I want to note that the reason I am pointing this out is because there was no outcry from the gentleman who has introduced this resolution after that speech on the 26th, which would mean the next day, which would be the 27th.

But I want to indicate that since last week when he was unreliable in wanting to point out what was actually said, I am going to tell you what was said, since you all do not want to hear the truth, because last week they lied to you when they said that there were statements made that were not made, and I quote:

"I call them 'so-called Jews,'" he said, 'because they are not the true Jews. The real Jews are black people.'

"However that may be, Muhammad said, 'I didn't come to Harrisburg to teach black people to hate white people, but I did come to Harrisburg to teach you to love yourself,' he added.

"Strikingly, Muhammad insisted that 'there weren't six million...Jews who died in the Holocaust,' according to some German scholars and concentration camp tour guides."

The speaker forgot to tell you that. He said consistently over and over again, they said, they said, and the more and more they said it, the more you turned it around and put it on somebody else.

Well, it does not matter whether you condemn what they said or not, I am going to read to you what they said. "He said he didn't say it, they said it.

"Comparatively, he said there were 600 million Africans who died as a result of the Middle Passage and slavery. 'We have not only experienced a holocaust, we have paid a helluva cost.'

"Just because black people say 'that we want to be a nation,' Muhammad offered, 'that doesn't mean we want to abuse white people.' He insisted that neither was he 'a hater,' 'a bigot,' 'a racist,' nor was he an 'anti-Semite.'"

Now, that is how he started off, and I want to say for the record that since these things were not pointed out, even after asking the speaker if he would read into the record the transcript, and since none of you were there and since all of you are always taking a position already to be against us for standing up and saying, why do we not point out what was stated, that it was always ironic that the speaker was unwilling to deal with that. In fact, I went back to this transcript and I asked the gentleman whether or not he had met with some ministers here from Harrisburg. All of a sudden he got amnesia. He did not remember who he met with, what side they were on, whether they were for it,

whether they were against it, but he knew that there were some people that unfortunately did not represent those individual interests that he thought.

But he is the one that recognized Reverend Wright himself at his door in his office while he sat there. He also was the one that, with several other ministers, walked down from his office to the floor of this House with those ministers who indicated to him that the gentleman, when Dr. Khallid Muhammad spoke, had said nothing wrong to infuriate or bring inflammatory remarks and hatred to the citizens here in Harrisburg. In fact, he was not even there, and for the record, let us be clear that none of us were there to hear what was stated. But in repeated comments from Mr. Preston, who asked the gentleman over and over again what was said, there never in any of the transcripts, from the beginning to the end, was ever cited what was said up until I just said it just now on the basis of what was said about, one, the so-called Jew, which was raised in the fact that they said these are the historians who raised this question, not Dr. Khallid Muhammad. I am clearing the record up today so that there will not be any more ambiguity.

You vote any way you want, but you cannot condemn somebody because you are not a god, a jury, or executioner. You cannot make him speak. If a person wants to speak, they have a right to speak like everybody else does. You did not condemn that man down there in Alabama when he came out and attacked black and white kids because they wanted to go to the prom together. You did not condemn them when they knocked off and beat up Rodney King, and you thought that was funny, and you did not condemn him. You did not condemn the actions of all of those who were brought here on slave ships against their will out of our country in Africa, brought here, made to labor under gun. You did not condemn that action, and you never condemned the 55 Founding Fathers of this country who said that we were three-fifths of a human. It never was corrected. You have never condemned that action, and when are you going to condemn that action?

When we leave up with the truth, when we deal with the truth, then we can begin to feel some of the hatred and bigotry and racism that we feel every single day. When every time we raise a question on this floor, we are attacked by others every time. You look at the record, and every time we stand to speak, you look at who attacks us for raising the issue when it comes down to dealing with issues that impact people of color. We are attacked regardless of whether the issue is dealing with those individuals who are on welfare, because already in the minds of folks, it sweeps across this State and across this Nation that all the people on welfare are black people and therefore we have got to get rid of them.

Well, I want to let you know, last week I was in Lackawanna County and I was in Greene County, in the Speaker's district, and I had the opportunity, along with Representative Roberts, to hear white men and white

women, poor, and old, stand up and say that they feel it is a shame that they are being subjected to this treatment, because they worked mostly all of their lives, but because they cannot find a job, they are now in the situation where they have to resort to being on welfare. Now, that is not coming from me; that is coming from them.

I think at the same time you see the actions that are being taken against people who are continually being beat up on, being oppressed every single day, that there is going to be a revolution in this country. That is what the man said when he testified. He said, it may be bloody, and this was coming from their lips that said these actions are going to take place, because people are tired of being placed in the situation where every time they stand up to try to fight on behalf of the African-American or poor in this country, they are attacked, and there is no difference today.

We are being attacked because we stand up and speak the truth, and every time that happens, you are going to have those who will use funny words, "historical revisionism." Most of you do not even understand what it is, so I put the definition in the book so you can understand what has taken place over a period of time in history; that is the continuation of revising the truth for your own personal gain, revising the truth to try to share what you want people to hear but not deal with the issues that impact directly on the masses of people as a whole. If you can distort the truth and you can continue to distort it over and over and over and over and over and over and over and over again, then the gentleman on the other side will be able to say like Hitler said, if I can tell them a lie and I can tell them a lie over and over and over and over and over again, pretty soon they will believe me. Well, I am here to let you know that we are not going to let that take place without our speaking out against it every time we see it.

I want to point out that a professor, " 'Racism prof' wins. 'Anti-black,' but free to speak." It points out very specifically that "Michael Levin, a philosophy professor at CCNY for 22 years, has expounded his controversial beliefs in out-of-class speeches and writings.

"Manhattan Federal Judge Kenneth Conboy ruled that Levin had a constitutional right to make the statements" that he did "and that CCNY was wrong in taking retaliatory measures against him.

" 'He has been deprived of the freedom to which he is entitled to write and to speak in the areas of his scholarly interest'....

"No more 'protection.'

"The judge barred the college from taking disciplinary action against Levin, and ordered it to abolish a second section of his philosophy class, taught by another professor, that had been created to 'protect' students from Levin."

And I must point out that it says, " 'It shows that statements construable as critical of blacks are still protected by the First Amendment.'"

And it goes on to say, "In a July speech at a state-sponsored black arts festival in Albany, Jeffries alleged that

Russian Jews conspired with the Mafia to denigrate blacks in films."

Then he said, "Levin said Jeffries should not be disciplined for the speech, adding, 'He's entitled to his opinion, even though I think everything he said is stupid garbage.'" But he defended his right to be able to do so, and that was one speech that was made.

Then when you look at the whole question on this issue as it deals with "A third of Americans unsure on Holocaust," again, since you raised the question, Madam Speaker, I am going to share it with you. A New York paper dated here in the Washington Bureau, the Holocaust—and this is USA TODAY—indicates that "A third of Americans unsure on Holocaust" by David Briggs, B-r-i-g-g-s. It is not what I said; it is what they said. This is the paper saying this: "Many say the Nazis may not have slain Jews. Survivors are shocked." It goes on to say that "A third of Americans are open to the possibility that the Holocaust, Nazi Germany's extermination of six million Jews, never happened, according to a survey released yesterday."

I did not say this; they said it. I am reading from the paper; I am reading directly from the paper, and I am having it submitted for the record so it will show that what the gentleman over there said is another lie about not telling the truth. "Twenty-two percent of respondents to the Roper Organization survey said it seems possible the Holocaust never happened, and 12 percent said they did not know if it was possible or impossible, the American Jewish Committee said.

"The findings shocked Holocaust survivors, some of whom have devoted much of their lives to preserving the memory of Nazi Germany's systematic extermination of Jews." This is what they "quoted," quote, unquote, not what I said, not what Dr. Khallid Muhammad said; what the newspaper said, their paper, not mine.

And it goes on to say, " 'What have we done? We have been working for years and years,' said Nobel laureate Elie Wiesel, who chronicled his experiences at Auschwitz and Buchenwald." If I can pronounce it correctly, it is B-u-c-h-e-n-w-a-l-d. I am not going to mispronounce anyone's name. " 'I am shocked that 22 percent...oh, my God.'"

Then "Benjamin Meed, president of the American Gathering of Jewish Holocaust Survivors, called the findings alarming. 'It was a Jewish tragedy...but the message is universal: It happened to Jews; it could happen to anyone.'" I will leave the rest of it to be submitted for the record so that you will not think that I was making this up.

It is clear that it says, "Croat causes furor for Holocaust ceremony," and this was in Washington in USA TODAY, another article that talked specifically about this again, the dedication of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, and it "...called Israelis 'Judeo-Nazis' for their treatment of Palestinians, has written that estimates of 6 million Jews dying in the Holocaust are 'exaggerated.'"

Again, it is what they said in the newspaper, not what I said, and the gentleman raised this and brought it up. He was not even there. He does not even know what took place but continues to condemn somebody that he does not even know what was said and came out weeks later to try to come up with some condemnation. "Israel has no diplomatic relations with Croatia largely because of Tadjman's writings." And they go on to talk about "'It's a disgrace,' said Elie Wiesel, a Holocaust survivor and keynote speaker at today's ceremony." I will add that as another part of the record so that it could be added properly.

Also, I was fortunate enough to collect several individuals who had an opportunity to hear about what was taking place on the floor of the House of Representatives and submitted several petitions to me unbeknownst to the main speaker of this bill whom they tried to deliver to him, but he said he was not necessarily in favor of receiving that information, that he was going to do what he had to do. I just want to submit for the record that we have a number of petitions signed that say, "WE THE UNDERSIGNED PRESENT THIS PETITION ATTESTING TO THE FACT THAT WE OPPOSE, BIGOTRY, RACISM IN ALL THEIR FORMS AND HAVING BEEN IN ATTENDANCE AT THE CAMP CURTIN YMCA ON MARCH 26, 1994 FOR THE SPEECH OF DR. KHALID ABDUL MUHAMMED; FOUND NOTHING IN HIS SPEECH THAT WAS OFFENSIVE. ON THE CONTRARY WE FOUND HIS SPEECH TO BE ONE OF LOVE, HUMANITY AND UNITY FOR THE BLACK COMMUNITY OF HARRISBURG IN PARTICULAR." I will submit those for the record so that nobody will be able to say that we did not defend the rights for people to be able to speak.

Then I want to go to "The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews," volume I, and I want to indicate that this is a book that was copyrighted in 1991 by Latimer Associates, all rights reserved. The second printing is March of 1992, and the fact that it indicates that there were some relationships that were never written of or spoken about, but I want to go to this book here. It says that a "Mordecai Abraham of Virginia placed this advertisement in the Virginia Gazette or American Advertiser on January 12, 1783."

Since the speaker rose about historical revisionism, I want to correct the record today to make sure that there will never be another question about historical revisionism in the manner that they treated us, because evidently you all forgot what happened to us. It says:

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in King William County, on Saturday the 5th instant, a large Mulatto Man named OSBOURN, late the property of William Fitzhugh, Esq; he is about five feet ten inches or six feet high, almost white enough to pass for a white-man, he has grey, or rather white eyes, which appear very weak, with a kind of blemish in the right one, occasioned by his shutting it when a person addresses him. His dress is uncertain, though I

believe he went off with a blue suit of cloathes, and likewise a coarse upper jacket, and soldier's under jacket and breeches of buff, with buttons marked USA. I am informed he lately lived in Mecklenburg, under Col. Mounford, near Taylor's Ferry on Roanoke. Whoever will apprehend the said fellow and secure him, so that I may get him again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, or if delivered to me in King William County, the above reward. All masters of vessels and other persons are hereby forbid to carry the said fellow out of the state, or to employ him in any craft whatever.

Now, this is from this book, "The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews," and I only cited one case, but I would be willing to give any others, if you want to hear them, for the record.

Then I want to go to Ebony magazine where it talks about "Blacks In The Bible," the fact that we have been denied continuously over and over again the truth about where certain things are in the Bible. For an example, we have not had a chance to talk about historical revisionism that the gentleman raised about hatred, bigotry, and racism. I want him to hear it today since he raised the question.

"Modern scholars say Africans played major role in Scriptures." In fact, I cannot submit for the record but here is a picture of the Queen of Sheba. She was "...long recognized as one of the most fascinating women in all history, is one of many Black biblical characters." It is from the Spelman College Collection and reproduced by permission. It goes on to talk about the fact that when they talk in the Bible about the color of Jesus' skin, they talk about Revelations 114. I turn you to the chapter to check it out. It said that he had hair unto like lamb's wool and feet unto like burnt bronze, and every time we raise that question, there is always some question about where did that come from and how come history has not been revised correctly to deal with the issues?

Therefore, I raise the question again. When will we deal with the real issue? "The question isn't where are the Blacks in the Bible," this book says, "but where are the Whites?" in the Bible, Dr. Cain Hope Felder, School of Divinity, Howard University. I submit this for the record also, Madam Speaker. It will go on to show that there were a number of persons from "The Queen of Sheba. The queen who visited King Solomon and marveled at his wisdom, was queen of Ethiopia and Egypt," and it goes on and on to talk about all of those who are in the Bible.

Then, Mr. Speaker, I will turn then to U.S. News magazine of November 9, 1992, where it talks a little bit about the fact that in this book, "Whites' myths about blacks," it just goes on to talk about "The work ethic. The white myth: Blacks lack motivation. A 1990 NORC poll found that 62 percent of whites rated blacks as lazier than whites, and 78 percent thought them more likely to prefer welfare to being self-supporting.

"Fact: For most of this century, blacks were actually more likely to work than whites. A greater percentage of black men than white men were in the work force from 1890 until after World War II, and black women outpaced white women until

mid-1990. As late as 1970, black males ages 20 to 24 had higher labor-force participation rates than their white counterparts."

I would continue to go on, Madam Speaker, that another fact of information dealing with this subject matter I would also submit for the record, but I want to bring one of these kinds of examples in each one of these books to let people know where we are.

Now we go to Time magazine, February 28, 1994, "Pride and Prejudice. He inspires African Americans, but why does America's most controversial minister poison his message with racist hatred?" It goes on to talk about issues that impact directly on the Nation of Islam and also Minister, at that time, Dr. Khallid Muhammad. They said that the continuation of looking at issues that are viewed unfavorably was that there were some people that have taken a poll that talked about their relationship about what is true and what is pride and prejudice. These things are pointed out on pages 23 and 24 where they talk a little bit about the fact that when the minister was in the Fruit of Islam, the nation's security force and training vehicle for young men, it was Farrakhan proving an apt disciple. He became head of the temple in Boston and then, after Malcolm X left, temple head in New York City. By the early 1960's, he was prominent in the urban black community. I must point out that this happened three decades later as one of those individuals that has risen in the community as being recognized by those who believe that there is a message. Everyone does not say you have to accept it, but there is a message that people are crying for every day.

Then I will turn you to Time magazine in this article of July 8, 1991, "Whose America? A growing emphasis on the nation's 'multicultural' heritage exalts racial and ethnic pride at the expense of social cohesion." I just want to point out very quickly on this one that as you look through it, it says, "In the critical optic of this new 'multicultural' perspective, American history as it was once written—those often tedious treks from Christopher Columbus to Dwight Eisenhower—leaves out too much, namely nearly everyone who was not a white male. Some adherents go further, questioning whether the Western ideas and ideals that gave birth to America discriminate against people from other traditions. A more radical school argues that those values are no more than the ethnic expression of 'Eurocentric' culture and should be taught only as such." Then it goes on to talk about " 'History is part of a society's attempt to structure a self-image and to communicate a common identity.' "

I will cite that there are several examples going back to 1619, the arrival of the so-called slaves from Africa. It says that "Blacks who were treated as property were dehumanized. California's multicultural curriculum urges students to imagine how the victims felt on being sold into bondage," something that historical present revisionism would correct, but you are not going to do that.

In 1621, when the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock celebrate their first Thanksgiving, it said, "The bounteous harvest after the European colonists' first harsh winter in New England is

celebrated as, among other things, a symbol of the harmony between newcomers and Native Americans. Multiculturalists criticize that as an idealization of the destructive effects of colonial culture upon a variety of nonwhite peoples." Then it goes on and it talks about in 1836, Texans defend the Alamo; and in 1863, the North versus the South in the War Between the States; in 1864, conquering the West; in 1869, spanning the continent with rails; in 1905, the European immigrant wave; in 1911, women demand the vote; and in 1957, school integration, so-called school integration. That is from Time magazine.

The next, Madam Speaker, is from Time magazine, "The Fraying Of America. A scorching look at political correctness, social breakdown and the culture of complaint," and this is in February of 1992, "The Fraying Of America." Here again it points out the inconsistencies, "When a nation's diversity breaks into factions, demagogues rush in, false issues cloud debate, and everybody has a grievance." I just want to indicate that it indicates:

Just over 50 years ago, the poet W.H. Auden achieved what all writers envy: making a prophecy that would come true. It is embedded in a long work called For the Time Being, where Herod muses about the distasteful task of massacring the Innocents. He doesn't want to, because he is at heart a liberal. But still, he predicts, if that Child is allowed to get away, "Reason will be replaced by Revelation. Instead of Rational Law, objective truths perceptible to any who will undergo the necessary intellectual discipline, Knowledge will degenerate into a riot of subjective visions...Whole cosmogonies will be created out of some forgotten personal resentment, complete epics written in private languages, the daubs of schoolchildren ranked above the greatest masterpieces. Idealism will be replaced by Materialism. Life after death will be an eternal dinner party where all the guests are 20 years old...Justice will be replaced by Pity as the cardinal human virtue, and all fear of retribution will vanish...The New Aristocracy will consist exclusively of hermits, bums and permanent invalids."

I would indicate that these again are quotes coming from "The Fraying Of America," and I will submit that this is another article that should be added for the record.

Madam Speaker, then I would finally wind up by saying that I have several articles that I could read into the record, but I will not do so. But I will say this: The mass hysteria that has been aroused on the floor of this House by those who would make you believe that something was said that was not said is an indication of the subterfuge and the distortment of facts and truth that prevail. So no matter whether or not you listened to any of the things that I have said or not, it does not matter, because you cannot condemn God's children; you cannot condemn anybody on the floor that is right because you are not God. So therefore, condemning what you feel is a proper action is not really in the minds of those who understand and know the truth. The action can be taken by some vote, but as I remember the minority leader saying many times, we pass

resolutions on the floor of this House all the time and they do not really mean anything; they are just words.

Well, today is another action by those who last week said we want to condemn a specific action. Well, you have not cited the specific action other than your saying what you thought somebody said when in fact they did not say it. I defend everyone's right to be able to say whatever it is they want to say just as we have the right on the floor of this House, which is where I was getting to.

All of the above persons that I have talked about from Harrisburg that have been included in the atrocities of hatred, racism, and bigotry have occurred during one signee's watch, and let us review some of those names of those signees to the proclamation of anti-Dr. Khallid Muhammad and some who did not sign:

Mr. Goldstein. His relatives owned decrepit rental properties throughout the black neighborhoods and operated several saloons, draining the economic lifeblood from black families here in Harrisburg.

Mr. Lock. Not a signatory, but his family had a shoe business in a black neighborhood. Congratulations to Mr. Lock for having the integrity, the forthrightness, not to affix his name to a matter he knew nothing about. Good luck to Josh.

A-d-l-e-r, Adler. Family real estate business was instrumental in "blockbusting" in early 1950's - practice of buying a home from white owner and selling to black at overinflated prices and create a mass exodus of whites from that block. Adler Realty handled both ends of transaction with blacks getting the shaft. Oh, yes, this firm also was guilty of assisting in perpetuating redlining.

Dick Simons. That person is one who has "volunteered" to work for free for the Harrisburg School District in order that a black businessperson not make money; even lied about his intentions before a public body and on the record. Where is the indignation?

There was no outcry of indignation or assistance offered when blacks were trying to get Mr. Richardson hired as the first black busdriver in the city of Harrisburg. All the years of struggle against oppression in the city, the legislature has never seen fit to speak out. Understanding the majority of its legislative membership happens to be Caucasian and being aware of its ability to continue this oppression, but in a different guise, we will continue to listen to those who want to bring us truth, such as the gentleman, Dr. Khallid Muhammad, who brought to the Harrisburg community truth.

I read from their statement: "I attended the lecture," said many of those, "sold dozens of tickets and assisted in any way I could. I was only disappointed at the beginning of Khallid's speech when he mistakenly attacked our church. The most helpful message/clarification I got was concerning the blood-sucking comments attributed to he and Minister Farrakhan. I was able to recall a period when in Harrisburg, Jewish families owned/operated businesses throughout the Black community in addition to owning 80% of the rental properties (houses). In their eagerness to ascribe to the capitalistic principal of without money you're nothing/nobody, this is what occurred:

"Myer Foster Family had a store at the corner of Cowden and Cumberland Streets specializing in pork products for sale - good man.

"Billy Goldstein - had bars and rental properties in Black community - good man.

"Alex Gordon - had a bar at Sixth and Broad Streets and rental properties - good man.

"The Brown Family - had a so called cut rate store at Sixth and Harris Streets and rental properties - good man.

"Jake Gittlen - had peanut/candy machines and rental properties - good man.

"Mr. Lewis sold ladies clothing out of back of his car (overpriced) and had rental properties.

"All of these people although owning and operating legitimate businesses drained the economic blood from the community. We allowed it, by not providing these same goods and services for ourselves; as do our Jewish friends.

"A further illustration of our not being self sufficient is we allowed a white man," who is a member of this House of Representatives, elected by the members of the city of Harrisburg, to represent the area in which this resolution has come out of—because it is not even by the man who is in or represents that district—a black population of Harrisburg. "He signed the anti-Muhammad manifesto - he too did not attend but he is eager to please his...constituency," particularly those who are white, "as he believes we lack the cohesive voting power to dethrone him." They said, "We shall see.

"And to those few colored persons who although they were not in attendance and are less than familiar with the Black community," they said, "shame on you for allowing the misappropriation" and misrepresentation "of your most important asset - your slave name. The manner in which you folk surrendered is indicative of how the house nigger, field hand mentality is perpetuated.

"Black voters in the City of Harrisburg had their vote taken away from them in a precedent setting action when 800 members of the community elected Michael J. Stewart - District Justice and a body sitting in Philadelphia says - it doesn't count - no where else in America could 800 peoples vote be taken" away "from them without a fight.

"I am/we are tired of rolling over, we don't have to run every time the dogs are sicced on us - if we don't have anything worth dying for then we shouldn't be living. Freedom of assembly, freedom of speech are worth dying for."

Submitted by concerned citizens of Harrisburg, and I quote.

And then I would say, Madam Speaker, that there are a couple other matters that I will relate to, and that is that a full-page ad— And I want to point out that the paranoia that has been allowed to be exhibited on the floor of this House has me to believe that we would spend and waste tax people's dollars not to deal with issues that impact directly on the citizens of this Commonwealth who are asking us to take up crime, are asking us to take up housing, are asking us to take up homelessness, asking us to take up the issues that impact directly on them, regardless of whether it is environmental issues or whether it is State government issues. But we would

spend our time, as we have done for the last 2 days, dealing with this issue, because we are so narrowminded and we are so convinced that we can excite people into believing that because you said that we want to condemn somebody, that that means they are going to be condemned. Well, you cannot condemn nobody but yourself for the actions that you take against yourself, because when you start condemning somebody else, then all you have to do is look in the mirror and look at yourself, because you are condemning yourself when you make those kinds of statements when you do not have any factual information to back it up.

The gentlemen and ladies from Harrisburg said, the full-page ad condemning the remarks of Dr. Muhammad was unwarranted and invalid because not one of the undersigned persons was in attendance at the speech, not one. And I must point out again that Dr. Khallid Muhammad said—I will repeat again, over and over and over again—that here they said “they said,” not “he said,” “they said,” and I notice how the speaker on the other side of the aisle did not even want to deal with that every time it came up. He talked about how eloquent everyone was last week in voting against the Manderino amendment and that they should continue to vote against any other amendments for the same reason, but he did not want to cite the fact that the truth that he has in his own possession has not yet pointed out one time, and in his own quote he said, “he did it.” Well, that is a lie. He did not do it, because it is quoted over and over again.

And I watched the tape for 2 hours today just so I could be here on the floor of the House to say I saw it myself, not by what somebody told me but because I saw it myself, and since the speaker has refused to go through listening to the tape for 2 hours and only 6 1/2 minutes was even attributed to discussion about the Holocaust, where he raised the question about the black holocaust and that the black holocaust is being committed on the black man every single day, I quote what he said. I notice that the speaker never raised that.

Well, they went on to say that they have been manipulated by the press and overzealous people who wish to maintain the “plantation mentality” that exists here in Harrisburg. Dr. Khallid Muhammad stated that it was quoted in the Patriot-News a number of times “they,” t-h-e-y, quote, unquote, “they,” t-h-e-y, “they” said it in referring to the Jewish scholars, not him. Yet the media neglected to adequately focus on that fact but subsequently took out the excerpt, just enough to raise the fury and the fanning of the flame and inflaming people here on the floor of this House into believing that you were now doing something that was going to correct that which was done, when then nothing happened. Nothing happened. It has been a hoax; it has been a joke; it has made you to think that they do not have to deal with that.

To legislate the kind of resolution of the Representative on the other side of the aisle would only exacerbate the present state of race relations here in this city, when he does not even live in the district where it came out of, nor when he tried to talk to the people who in fact live here in the city, whose district he does not even come from, he did not want to hear

from them. He said they had to make an appointment, put it in writing. But when he was cornered by the minister who said, oh, I know you, he said, yes, you are Reverend Wright. He knew who he was, but then in interrogation the other day he did not know who any of the ministers were. So they wanted me to point out that not only did he know them, he spoke to them.

Furthermore, it would be perceived as unfair to the African-American community who are still here suffering from the egregious civil and/or economic disabilities and overcrowded ghetto conditions never once experienced by Jewish on this American soil.

In conclusion, this controversy only contributes to the polarization that already exists between African-Americans and whites. Cases of police brutality in the city have been reported, and it is evident that the polarization exists in the House even amongst us as legislators, because when Representative Manderino’s resolution was badly defeated last week 43-153, it sent the wrong message to the African-American community here in Harrisburg.

And it goes on to say they were pleased that there were some of us who were willing to stand up and fight for the deletions of Dr. Muhammad from the resolution and focus on condemning racism, ending discrimination, historical revisionism in schools, and adding African-American history to the curriculum.

It is signed by the president of Harrisburg Urban Residents Together, called H.U.R.T., H-U-R-T, Mr. James M. Stinson.

I want to say, Madam Speaker, that I brought factual information. I did not bring rhetoric to the table, I brought factual information; I brought documentation; I brought letters; I brought all kinds of newspaper articles: “Racism. Nation’s elite universities fail in efforts to stop slurs”; “‘Separate but unequal.’ Racial ills of city’s schools linked to attitudes.” Right here in Harrisburg, 8/31/92. I never heard the speaker one time rise up and say one word about that. I laugh at that. I notice he never said one word.

I noticed that when there was the Human Relations Commission who brought out that in the city of Philadelphia they had a concern about a black family and an interracial family who were ousted from their homes in southwest Philadelphia, I did not hear this member rise to the floor and condemn that action. But only a person, see, not the action, the person, that is what I have a problem with. See, he talks about he is going after the words, and I am saying to you that the words were in the book that I just read that “they said” this. I wrote it from the article that they got it from, that “they said” this – not me, not Dr. Khallid Muhammad, but what “they said.”

Then, “House panel hears of professor’s racial comments.” Right here in Harrisburg. This was the Patriot-News, January 18, 1990, when Homer Floyd, who was then director of the Human Relations Commission, tells of the racial problems. It was then Representative Stephen Freund who said the incident was not an unusual incident; it happens all the time. We know it happens all the time. What are we going to do about it?

Nothing, the same way we always do. That is why the press is not writing any of this; it is not important, only when they get to the last vote. So as long as I put it on the record, it does not matter.

So on the first day of class in a central Pennsylvania college, a professor welcomed his students by criticizing a recent court decision favoring affirmative action. Four of the students in the classroom happened to be black people. He went on to criticize affirmative action as a policy, and as he pointed out, when he was confronted with the Human Relations Commission, there was another story altogether. But these were pointed out as articles that existed right here in the newspaper.

When we got this blown up the other day, headlines, "Muhammad again stirs controversy. Holocaust view called disappointing." And I will quote again; it is another newspaper article. Every time I see one, I am going to try to point it out so it can be made clear. It says, "The Holocaust has been proven to be a lie," and this is what they said, Dr. Khallid Muhammad said, to a packed house. "They claim they lost six million" Jews. "When you talk to scientists and tour guides at the death camps they say it is a lie," quote, unquote, "said Muhammad, the controversial former spokesman for Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan." He said, "We lost 600 million just in the passage coming over in slave ships."

And those were all paraphrased. These were quotes in your newspapers, the ones that you made. That is why you think it is so funny, Madam Speaker, because there is no respect to those whom you would try to condemn when in fact you have no truth to base it on in the first place. That is why I look at you and laugh myself for the outrage that I see and the sadness that I see in the actions being taken by those who would just take any word because you put it in a resolution. Well, that has as much weight as the paper on which it is written, because you cannot condemn somebody when you do not have any rule over their body or their person. You cannot pull the switch on this one; the switch has to be pulled by God.

In my conclusion, Madam Speaker, I would say that while we know what the fate is going to be on this resolution, the one thing that is clear is that we have watched people suffer, whether they are African-American, Hispanic, Asian, the Native Indian. We have watched their land taken away from them, we have watched their babies killed and murdered and destroyed, and we have watched this House and we watched other legislative bodies across this country say absolutely nothing. But as soon as somebody stands up and indicates that they are for something positive, when they say "I am problack," that does not mean that they are antiwhite, but as soon as you hear "problack," it automatically raises mass hysteria. It automatically turns people away from being able to feel that they have a right to express their concerns about the conditions that they live in every single day. When you look at the fact that the people who are out there every day continue to use this as a means of operation to destroy people from within, it is an indication that you really do not care.

Today we have pointed out very clearly, scientifically, and factually the honest and true historical revisionism as it is defined by your Webster's Dictionary and how it cannot be refuted, condemned, or denigrated by something that somebody else said that was not true in the first place.

I hope that even in your consciousness, or your unconsciousness, that you allow yourselves to understand that it never happened, he never said it, and therefore, as long as it is in your mind, you understand that "he" is not the issue at all. But what we raised earlier from a point of historical revisionism was, let us change the history books; let us try to get to some racial understanding. You had a Representative right over here, Representative Hughes, who tried hard to say, okay, let us accept a resolution to deal with this issue so we can put a committee together, and I noticed that you voted that down, too.

See, only when it comes to burning somebody or giving the death penalty do you all vote in favor of that, and then you turn around and then you say that "I am prodeath, but I am also prolife." You cannot have it both ways. So condemning a name of a person today has not satisfied or eradicated any of the concerns that have been raised, because you cannot cut off somebody's opportunity to say what needs to be said.

Until you stop all the racists, individuals who have made statements about us, and they are making some today, right here in Pennsylvania — the Ku Klux Klan marches, with their bold chests, not afraid, because they have the sanction to be able to do so. But I did not hear us condemn that. When we get up on the floor to condemn those actions, you laugh at us.

Madam Speaker, you had a chance to deal with racism, bigotry, and hatred for the first time. You had an opportunity to really do something that would condemn the actions of those individual persons that really are saying something negative and preach hatred. I notice that you did not denounce the newspaper that printed it. I notice you did not denounce that minister and those individuals in the community who raise this, as those who were at the campsites themselves, but you condemn somebody else who repeated what somebody else said. Shame on you. May God have mercy on your soul, and may you vote against this atrocity of a resolution without condemning racism, hatred, and bigotry in all forms, and all forms no matter what it is. Thank you very much.

DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

Mr. RICHARDSON submitted documents for the Legislative Journal.

(Copies of documents are on file with the Journal clerk.)

THE SPEAKER (H. WILLIAM DeWEESE) PRESIDING

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

The gentlelady from Philadelphia, Ms. Manderino, is recognized on final passage of HR 303.

Ms. MANDERINO. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I rise to express my support for HR 303, and I know that there is a difference of opinion, and everyone has to evaluate for themselves what they think was said and what they think the intent was. But I want to make it clear that my intent was not as it was sometimes characterized last week, as being an attempt to water anything down or being afraid to make a statement. Rather, my amendment was truly intended to broaden the scope of HR 303, because I felt very sad about the fact that we have many, many instances of racial and ethnic intimidation, of hatred and bigotry, of historic revisionism that are happening daily within our Commonwealth, and I thought if we were going to take the time to recognize one of them, I wanted to take the time to acknowledge all of them, because all of them are equally as egregious as the next and all of them serve to divide rather than to unite us.

But after Wednesday's discussion, and with the help of one of our very qualified staff people at the State Library, I asked them to do a quick search for me on the computer of newspapers in Pennsylvania just in the last year so that that can also become part of the record of what we see happen every day in our Commonwealth, and here are some of the things that I would like to have the record reflect:

According to the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission, there are 40-plus white supremacist groups in Pennsylvania that are active that they know of right now, and that those are growing in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania faster than any other State in the Nation; that in 1992, the last reported year for complete crime statistics, the only crime in Pennsylvania that showed a substantial increase was hate crimes. There were 1,483 instances reported in 1992, up from only 353 the year before. And in the same article, the Anti-Defamation League reported that hate crimes against Jews had increased 32 percent in Pennsylvania in 1993.

And then I looked at what specific instances have the newspapers reported just in the past year in Pennsylvania, and these are not in any particular order; they are just in the order that they came out of the computer, but I want to share them with you and for the record:

April 1993, Boyertown Junior High School West, a 15-year-old charged with harassment and ethnic intimidation for delivering racist pictures to a black student.

July 1993, a report in the Reading Eagle containing white supremacist group leader's remarks calling for separatism and for a white homeland.

May 1993, 11 skinheads arrested in Shamokin for assaulting an undercover police officer.

July 1993, racist fliers inserted in the Daily Collegian in State College, Pennsylvania.

January 1993, a Monroeville, Pennsylvania, doctor is accused of faxing "Happy James Earl Ray Day" messages to the NAACP on Martin Luther King's birthday.

July 1993, four boys sentenced in Philipsburg for spray-painting swastikas and racist graffiti on playground equipment.

September of 1993, cross burnt on the front lawn of an African-American family in Indiana County.

Also in 1993, cross burnings in Pitcairn and in Tyrone on the front lawns of biracial couples.

February of 1994, a miniriot at Allerdice High School triggered by racist graffiti.

December of 1993 in Franklin Park, vandalism involving ethnic reference to a man of Polish descent.

October of 1993, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, a black woman's car spray-painted with KKK symbolism.

April 1994, a Swarthmore College sit-in held in response to highly visible and offensive graffiti aimed at African-American and gay students.

April of 1993, four black men pled guilty to starting a fight at Hanover High School with white students in order to settle racial disputes.

August of 1993, the Lancaster County news reported the defacing of the Jewish Community Center on Oregon Pike in Manheim Township with swastika and other ethnic writings.

Through all of these examples— And parenthetically I might note that the shame of it was, in the whole computer search, not a single instance has even popped up in the computer search in Philadelphia County. Now, that is not because I do not doubt that it does not happen in Philadelphia County. As a matter of fact, maybe it is a sad statement of the fact that it happens so often in Philadelphia County that our newspapers do not even highlight it anymore. But this is the state of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that we are living in and that we all have to be aware of.

But within my newspaper search, Mr. Speaker, I also found a lot of hope. In addition to the reports of the incidents, I found that there were community groups who had risen up, good people who had taken action in response to those specific instances that had happened in to their communities, who had organized direct responses to denounce the hate and bigotry and racism expressed in their community and pledged to work together for unity of all mankind.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to share and read into the record the very enlightening remarks of a woman. This was reported in the Morning Call, Allentown, September 20, 1993, and I think we all need to take note of it. They are talking about racism in Upper Bucks County and incidents that have happened, and they cite the case of a resident of Telford, Bucks County, Ms. Elsie Keeley, who said racism hit home for her 2 years ago, because she realized that most everyone harbors some amount of racism, and she started to document it in everyday life ever since then, and I am reading from the newspaper article: "There are the dining clubs that make prospective members sign a form stating they are Caucasian; the drivers who shout racial epithets from their cars at minority passers-by, and subtle phrasing of sentences to differentiate between sexes or races."

Keeley has started to hold workshops at local churches and businesses and libraries during the past 3 years to help people confront racism and deal with it constructively. She wants to help people see what their actions mean with regard to race and other differences. "Sensitivity should not be judged on

grand, sweeping gestures: People's everyday actions are the most important," she says.

And in closing, she says, "I didn't believe I was guilty of racism because I thought it was only swastikas and cross-burning," but she began her project when a black friend accused her of racial insensitivity when she told an off-color joke, and she examined her actions and she was not pleased with what she saw.

Keeley has good words of warning for all of us, and in light of your heart and however you feel compelled to vote on this, I ask that we all examine our hearts and our minds and our souls and do not only the right thing today but do the right thing every day of our life. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the lady from Philadelphia and recognizes the gentleman, Mr. Vincent Hughes, on final passage of HR 303.

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the resolution, and I am going to go through a few things just to explain why.

First of all, I did not hear the speech of Dr. Muhammad, and I clearly do not trust any account of that speech that has been rendered on this floor except to the one that was provided by Representative Richardson, who spent 2 hours listening to the entire speech and, consequently, can speak intelligently and accurately and, quite frankly, truthfully about the comments that were made in that particular speech.

I also oppose the resolution, Mr. Speaker, because, quite frankly, the way to deal with racism and intolerance is in fact, as we tried to do in the amendment that I introduced, to do something about dealing with it, to do something about the discrimination that exists all across the State of Pennsylvania, in every institution, in every social organization, and more importantly, probably, in every business that exists within this Commonwealth, and how folks are not dealing equitably and equally with everyone as they should be, as the law prescribes them to do so. There is a hypocrisy that exists that is probably best described in a song by a favorite musician of mine. His name is James Brown. It is called "Talkin' Loud, But Actually Doin' Nothin'," and all I have heard in this discussion of this resolution is a whole lot of cheap talk, Mr. Speaker, that does not move forward to accomplish anything about significantly dealing with the problems that exist within this Commonwealth.

And I also oppose this resolution, Mr. Speaker, because, quite frankly, given our history and given our work on this, we need to be moving toward higher ground. We need to be doing actual work and understanding the actual pain that exists within people so that we can accomplish something on these particular matters of intolerance and discrimination and racism.

I do not apologize at all for the position that I have taken and for the position that the African-American legislator and the Legislative Black Caucus have taken on issues like this for many, many years. We stand on the high ground, on the moral ground, on these issues of discrimination and racism, and no one else can really occupy the ground the way we have occupied that territory.

We wear the stripes of fighting oppression, and not just oppression of African-American people but the oppression of all ethnics — the oppression of Latinos and Central Americans and how they have been dealt with inadequately in this State and in this Commonwealth; the oppression of Jews and other folks and how they have been dealt with disproportionately and discriminatingly by everyone else in this Commonwealth. We wear the stripes. We lead the charge. The problem, as I said in the past, Mr. Speaker, is, too few other people want to stand with us when we do something about the fight, or they want to talk about, oh, that is wrong or that is right, but they do not want to do anything when it comes time to really deal with something.

The gentleman, Mr. Richardson, talked about the issue of revisionism, and I refer very specifically to a comment that was made the last time we had this discussion when it was talked about the Second World War and who was involved in knocking over the concentration camps and opening them up so the Jews could be freed and be uplifted in this process. We need to talk about revisionism, Mr. Speaker, because the true story has never been told about what happened in that process.

The true story was reflected in a movie, a documentary done called "Liberators," when it was actually in fact the African-American soldier who was the leading group, the leading army, the leading infantry, whatever you want to call it, who broke down the doors of Auschwitz, who broke down the doors of all of the concentration camps in the Second World War and put their lives— They were the frontline soldiers who went in to deal with that process, and the interesting dynamic that that issue needs to be placed in is the fact that when those soldiers came back home to the United States of America, the German prisoners who they put in prison had more rights, more freedom, more justice, than those soldiers who lost their lives in the Second World War. That revisionism needs to occur in all of the history books in all of this country. That is the kind of revisionism that Representative Richardson was talking about.

We need to talk about the double standard that exists. When an African-American allegedly inflames, allegedly—and I underscore that—inflames, white folks speak out. When whites inflame, white folks say nothing; silence.

Revisionism is occurring. The revisionism, Mr. Speaker— Mr. Speaker, I would like your specific attention to this next remark—

The SPEAKER. The Chair will indicate to the other members visiting the podium that he will give you his specific attention. The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. HUGHES. —because this deals with a staff person that works in this General Assembly, Mr. Speaker.

You know, I talked about the issue of a double standard, and it just hit me about 30 minutes ago, while I was waiting to speak and a phone call came from my staff. You know, when Dr. Muhammad allegedly said what he said, there was a rise and a call. When Steve Carlton said what he said—and he is a great pitcher, and I loved his slider and his curveball and his fastball; I thought he was a heck of a pitcher and he

still was a heck of a pitcher, but he said some things that were not good—I noticed no other resolution was drawn by any member on this floor. Double standard, it seems to me, but that double standard even goes further, Mr. Speaker.

I said, well, you know, let us get a resolution done on that; let us see how people would vote on that issue. So I had staff call down hours ago to put that resolution together. Word just came back about a half an hour ago, Mr. Speaker, and I would like you to take note of this. A staff person said, I am not going to do that resolution; I am not going to draft that, because Mr. Carlton, he is a multimillionaire and he might sue the Representative, and I want the Representative to know that, and in fact, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Carlton is a multimillionaire, and I do not want to be associated with it, and you know, that thing might happen to me, so I do not think I am going to draft that resolution.

Well, Mr. Speaker, it seems like a double standard is operating here in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and I do not like it, Mr. Speaker, and I want something done about it, and I want something done about it very soon.

But it just goes all over the place when we hear double standards, Mr. Speaker, when we hear double standards when—
The SPEAKER. The gentleman will yield momentarily.

The Chair will assure the gentleman from Philadelphia that we will immediately look into the assertions that the gentleman has made and that we will correct the problem. The gentleman is correct to indicate to all of us that staff should be responsive to the membership when a legitimate request is made, regardless of how provocative that request may seem to the staff, so we here at the podium will be moving on that forthwith.

The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. HUGHES. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Let us talk about the double standard, as Representative Richardson made, when there was silence when the principal Hulond Humphries in Alabama said that, well, we are going to cancel the prom because there might be some mixed couples at the prom and we do not think that is right, but I heard silence, and then when he denounced a little girl and called a little girl a mistake because she was a byproduct of an interracial affair, an interracial marriage. That, Mr. Speaker, is a double standard.

Let us talk about the double standard, Mr. Speaker, when Senator Hollings, a good-old-boy Democrat from South Carolina, said that African leaders are cannibals, that African people are cannibals, and we do not hear anything about that.

No one across this country speaks on those kinds of issues, Mr. Speaker, or the double standard that exists, Mr. Speaker, when dealing with the issue of the Voting Rights Act and how all across this country there are five challenges challenging the Voting Rights Act, because as a result of years of discrimination in the right to vote in this country, African-Americans have had to feel that when we finally get some redress, all of a sudden folks want to run to the United States Supreme Court and say, well, you know, we did not mean that you could get all that redress; you can have a little bit of redress, but you

cannot have full equity; you can have partial equity, Mr. Speaker, but you cannot have full equity.

There is a double standard that operates every day, Mr. Speaker, the double standard that talks about the opportunities for businesspersons, African-American and minority and women businesspersons, to do business within this Commonwealth and across the country, but they are locked out on a daily basis and fought against on a daily basis by majority firms and representatives of those firms to deny them their full opportunity. Or, Mr. Speaker, let us talk about the hundreds if not thousands of cases that come to my office, as chairman of the Black Caucus, of African-Americans and other folks living in districts all across the State of Pennsylvania who cannot get any justice done by their own legislator or by their own Senator and have to go somewhere else to get some help because they suffer under discrimination.

There is a double standard that operates, Mr. Speaker, and we need to be real clear about it, and we need to do something about it, not just watch it, not just talk about it, not just introduce resolutions about it, but we need to do something about it, Mr. Speaker, and we need to do something now.

There is economic discrimination. This House needs to respond to it. There is employment discrimination. This House needs to respond to it. There is financial discrimination that is well documented. Financial institutions all across this Commonwealth and all across this country consistently and readily deny African-Americans and Latinos loans, mortgages, and individuals with perfect credit ratings. It has been documented both at the State level and the Federal level, but everybody wants to be silent about that. In the criminal justice system, prosecutors discriminate in the cases that they choose to prosecute for tougher sentences; judges discriminate in the cases that they preside on and the sentences that they mete out in those decisions. The information is there; it is in front of us, but folks want to be silent and do not want to do anything about it.

Mr. Speaker, I speak against this resolution because it does not deal with the real problems that exist within this Commonwealth or within this country. We need to move to higher ground. We need to understand the pain and do something about the pain that the Jewish folks have felt as a result of the Holocaust. We need to understand the pain and do something about the pain that ethnics all across this Commonwealth and all across this country have felt as a result of their time here in this country, and we need to do something about the pain and understand the pain and functionally respond to the pain and the issues that African-Americans have felt from the slave trade to the Middle Passage, to the continual devastation that we feel in the State on a daily basis. Resolutions do not get it anymore. We need to functionally do something about these problems, Mr. Speaker. Thank you very much.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman from Philadelphia.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

The SPEAKER. The gentleman, Mr. GERLACH, will have his name placed on leave for the remainder of the day.

GUEST INTRODUCED

The SPEAKER. The Chair would like to welcome to the hall of the House Township Supervisor Harry Dale Gillispie from Greene County, Pennsylvania. Harry, stand up and take a bow.

CONSIDERATION OF HR 303 CONTINUED

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Dauphin, Mr. Piccola, waives his opportunity at this moment.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman, Mr. Preston.

Mr. PRESTON. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Will the maker of the resolution stand for interrogation?

The SPEAKER. Mr. Piccola indicates that he will, and Mr. Preston may proceed.

Mr. PRESTON. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Last week during my interrogation, I asked you if you could show me any form of periodical in relationship to the speech supposedly making the remarks in relationship to your resolution, on lines 12 and 13. Since we have had 5 days, have you found any form of print that will quote and say that the gentleman actually said these things yet?

Mr. PICCOLA. Yes, Mr. Speaker. As I told you last week, I had a copy of the videotape of about 7 1/2 minutes of the speech. I had that portion of the speech which was, in my view, offensive and anti-Semitic transcribed, and I have a copy of that here, which I will now submit for the record.

**TRANSCRIPT SUBMITTED
FOR THE RECORD**

Mr. PICCOLA submitted the following transcript for the Legislative Journal:

HOUSE RESOLUTION 303
PERTINENT SECTION OF
DR. KHALLID MUHAMMAD'S SPEECH
March 26, 1994

The so-called Jews. The imposter Jews. The Johnny-come-lately Jews. The perpetrators of fraud, wannabe Jew has a Holocaust Museum in Washington, DC. You men of the Cloth, you women of the Cloth, you must understand that their Holocaust took place thousands of miles away on a distant shore in Germany. But somebody can allocate \$150 million to set up a Holocaust Museum for the Jews on the sands, on the soil, on the dirt here in America, when our Holocaust took place, and is still taking place, right here in America. Our Holocaust is a hundred times worse than the so-called Jewish Holocaust. They claim they lost 6 million, but when you go to the death camps and talk to the scholars, talk to the scientists, talk to the tour guides there, they say it wasn't 6 million. I didn't say it. They say it wasn't 5 million. I didn't say it. They say it wasn't 4 million. I didn't say it. They say it wasn't 3 million. I didn't say it. They say it wasn't even 2 million. I didn't say it. They say it's a lie and that you have perpetrated this lie all over the earth. I didn't say it. They say it right there at the death camps. Right there where you say

you lost 6 million. But we lost over 600 million over the past 6,000 years in the African Holocaust. In the Black Holocaust.

Mr. PRESTON. Would you mind reading that into the record, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. PICCOLA read the following into the record:

The so-called Jews. The imposter Jews. The Johnny-come-lately Jews. The perpetrators of fraud, wannabe Jew has a Holocaust Museum in Washington, DC. You men of the Cloth, you women of the Cloth, you must understand that their Holocaust took place thousands of miles away on a distant shore in Germany. But somebody can allocate \$150 million to set up a Holocaust Museum for the Jews on the sands, on the soil, on the dirt here in America, when our Holocaust took place, and is still taking place, right here in America. Our Holocaust is a hundred times worse than the so-called Jewish Holocaust. They claim they lost 6 million, but when you go to the death camps and talk to the scholars, talk to the scientists, talk to the tour guides there, they say it wasn't 6 million. I didn't say it. They say it wasn't 5 million. I didn't say it. They say it wasn't 4 million. I didn't say it. They say it wasn't 3 million. I didn't say it. They say it wasn't even 2 million. I didn't say it. They say it's a lie and that you have perpetrated this lie all over the earth. I didn't say it. They say it right there at the death camps. Right there where you say you lost 6 million. But we lost over 600 million over the past 6,000 years in the African Holocaust. In the Black Holocaust.

Mr. PRESTON. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Is there a quotation where he said, I do not believe in the Holocaust, in the statement that you just read?

Mr. PICCOLA. I am sorry, Mr. Speaker. I did not hear your question.

Mr. PRESTON. In the statement that you just read for the record, is there something where the gentleman, Mr. Muhammad, says, I do not believe in the Holocaust, in your resolution?

Mr. PICCOLA. Yes. He says "the perpetrators of fraud," referring to the Jews.

Mr. PRESTON. Did he say it about their Holocaust, or did he say, I do not believe in the Holocaust?

Mr. PICCOLA. He does not use those words, Mr. Speaker, but let us not be cute. He said "the perpetrators of fraud," and he is referring to the Jews. He calls them "the Johnny-come-lately Jews," "the imposter Jews," "the so-called Jews." I mean, it is quite clear what he is talking about.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Speaker, may I address the resolution?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pittsburgh is in order and may proceed.

Mr. PRESTON. Let me give a clear example and make this very clear of how sometimes things get misconstrued. Let us look at the difference—and this is only an example of how sometimes people will get misled and try to believe what they want to believe—let us look at this House of Representatives.

Let us follow to my right and to my left, and let us just take a perfect example of what we represent and what reflects on some of the things we could do and how some things may get misconstrued. Let us look at the people that we employ sitting down amongst our first row, as far as the pages are concerned. Now, if I look at the pages between right and left, on my left I see people of color; on the right-hand side, I do not see people of color.

Now, does that mean per se that the Democrats per se, when you have a metropolitan area that has a 50-percent population as far as people with color, does that mean per se that the Democrats show more representation as far as color and the Republicans refuse to hire anybody of color? Does that mean that the leadership of the Republican Party is practicing and expounding as far as racism is concerned by the people that they hire? I really do not think that that is the case. I hope that that is not the case, but if people were sitting up here now, from the example that I gave, what would the general public, what would the media be able to present? Well, over here the Democrats hire people of color, but over there, on the right-hand side, the Republicans do not hire people of color. That is what your eyes see, that is more than words, and that is what you would retain, and that is what people that sit up in that balcony would merely perceive. That is just what they see.

What you see is what you can conceive just as well, Mr. Speaker, not what someone else told you what someone else said. But I do not think that the leadership over there expounds that form of bigotry and racism. I am not saying that. But if the media came in and looked at this and at the hiring practices between the two caucuses, what else could anyone think? What else could anyone think in the media? What else would the people be able to see that sit there and see us going about the people's business? Could it be any clearer? But yet I am hearing someone say, they said this, they said that, and I still have not seen one newspaper reporter verify that it is accurate. I ask you, how many of you would clearly like to be able to have someone say you said something and you know you did not? That is our responsibility.

My only problem with this resolution is that I cannot see the facts. Now, if the gentleman had asked us about the previous speech, I would have raised my hand and been voting with him clearly, because I could read that the previous speech before offended me, but I cannot even get him clearly to say that these are quotations, because they are not in quotations, and I do not like to be misled and lied to.

I ask you, from the example I gave you, if you looked up at the aisle there, what would you perceive? What would the general public perceive? That is what people go through every single day, and that could be very misleading, because that means people would point their fingers at you and say everybody on this side of the aisle must be racist and preach bigotry because they do not hire out of a population in a city of over 50,000 people and 50 percent are minority or people of color, with Hispanics, Orientals, and African-Americans. That is what they would say.

That is my question, and that is why I cannot get an answer. If the gentleman had said the resolution reflected back on the other people, this is very offensive to me, because I would not like someone to quote me out of context. I would want to say, well, Joe Preston said this and put it in quotations and have other people say that, but instead, we are dealing with hearsay, and I am not going to go back over what some of the other previous speakers have said. I do not like to be misled. I take my job very seriously. I would not like to see any one of you sitting in this hall to be misquoted, and every single one of us, from time to time, during the political season, go through that, and we have to sit down and straighten out the record.

Mr. Speaker, we as legislators have to be perfect. It is an impossible task to do, but we have to be perfect because everything that we say is for the record. We cannot go by tomorrow, like someone in the press, and print a retraction, because we as legislators and elected officials said it and it is history and it is not retractable.

All I continuously asked the gentleman, yes, it could be misleading, but I have not seen any quotes. He said "their Holocaust." This is a crying shame. And I understand; I have talked to some of my members, and I do not blame them for being caught in a "Catch 22" where they have to vote for this, but it is all because, unfortunately, the gentleman is misleading the text, and I do not appreciate that because I respect character. I will respect a person who expounds what I thought was being a person who always deals with the facts, and I cannot find anybody else yet to support those facts.

Now, I am not an attorney; I do not deal in the courtroom, but all I know is that when you deal with postulates, when you add empirical formulas, you back them up with empirical data. I have not seen that. In over a week now, I have not heard anything else other than the same document of what he says.

I hope that this form of racism, all the way from our hiring practices— And God forbid that I would start going back over here and start giving the staff report of the people and the difference in the hiring practices that we even have right here in our own House of Representatives, in our own legislative districts, yet alone, right here in the Capitol, in our own offices, with a pool of over 50 percent of the people being of color, it does not reflect that. I would not want you or want the people to be able to think that that is what the people over on the Republican side of the aisle are proposing.

It is unfortunate that we are caught in this. I am not going to support the resolution because I think it also helps breed racism because of the simple fact that it is not accurate. If it was accurate, I could support it. If the gentleman had offered the amendment like the Congressional Black Caucus or the other people did in the other States about a previous speech, I would support it, but he cannot even give me the real, clear facts, and I am glad that we supported it for the record. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

The SPEAKER. The gentleman, Mr. ULIANA, and the gentleman, Mr. CORRIGAN, will have their names added to the leave roll for the rest of the day.

CONSIDERATION OF HR 303 CONTINUED

On the question recurring,
Will the House adopt the resolution?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—178

Adolph	Fajt	Lloyd	Scheetz
Allen	Fargo	Lucyk	Schuler
Argall	Farmer	Lynch	Scrimenti
Armstrong	Fee	Maitland	Semmel
Baker	Fichter	Manderino	Serafini
Barley	Fleagle	Markosek	Smith, B.
Battisto	Flick	Marsico	Smith, S. H.
Bebko-Jones	Freeman	Masland	Snyder, D. W.
Belardi	Gamble	Mayernik	Staback
Belfanti	Gannon	McCall	Stairs
Birmelin	Geist	McGeehan	Steelman
Blaum	George	Melio	Steighner
Boyes	Gigliotti	Merry	Steil
Brown	Gladeck	Michlovic	Stern
Bunt	Godshall	Micozzie	Stetler
Burns	Gordner	Miller	Stish
Butkovitz	Mundy	Mundy	Strittmatter
Buxton	Gruppo	Nailor	Sturla
Caltagirone	Haluska	Nickol	Surra
Cappabianca	Hanna	Nyce	Tangretti
Carone	Hasay	O'Brien	Taylor, E. Z.
Cawley	Hennessey	Olasz	Taylor, J.
Cessar	Herman	Perzel	Tigue
Chadwick	Hershey	Pesci	Tomlinson
Clark	Hess	Petrarca	Trelo
Clymer	Itkin	Petrone	Trich
Cohen, L. I.	Jadlowiec	Pettit	True
Cohen, M.	Jarolin	Phillips	Tulli
Colafella	Josephs	Piccola	Vance
Colaizzo	Kaiser	Pitts	Van Horne
Conti	Kasunic	Platts	Veon
Cornell	Keller	Raymond	Vitali
Cowell	Kenney	Reber	Washington
Coy	King	Reinard	Waugh
Curry	Krebs	Rieger	Williams
Daley	Kukovich	Roberts	Wogan
DeLuca	LaGrotta	Rohrer	Wozniak
Dempsey	Laub	Rooney	Wright, D. R.
Dent	Laughlin	Rublely	Wright, M. N.
Dermody	Lawless	Rudy	Yandrisevits
Donatucci	Lederer	Ryan	Yewcic
Druce	Lee	Santoni	Zug
Durham	Leh	Sather	
Egolf	Lescovitz	Saurman	DeWeese,
Fairchild	Levdansky	Saylor	Speaker

NAYS—6

Hughes	Oliver	Richardson	Robinson
James	Preston		

NOT VOTING—5

Bishop	Civera	Kirkland	Mihalich
Carn			

EXCUSED—13

Acosta	Gerlach	McNally	Roebuck
Bush	Harley	Pistella	Thomas
Corrigan	Hutchinson	Ritter	Uliana
Evans			

The question was determined in the affirmative, and the resolution was adopted.

BILLS ON THIRD CONSIDERATION CONTINUED

The House proceeded to third consideration of **HB 412, PN 3468**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P.L.177, No.175), known as The Administrative Code of 1929, further imposing additional budgetary duties and responsibilities on the Governor and the Secretary of the Budget; requiring the Auditor General and State Treasurer to furnish lists of employees and requiring monthly updates of employee lists to be furnished to the Legislative Data Processing Center; creating an independent advisory board to be known as the Independent Fiscal Review Board, providing for the appointment of its members, and defining its powers and duties; establishing an Economic Advisory Council; and providing for duties of the Governor, the Secretary of Public Welfare and the Secretary of Revenue.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the bill on third consideration?
Mr. NAILOR offered the following amendment No. A1596:

Amend Title, page 2, line 2, by inserting after "DETERMINED," "

requiring the Commonwealth to make certain penalty payments for certain Commonwealth annuitants;

Amend Bill, page 7, line 30; page 8, lines 1 and 2, by striking out all of said lines on said pages and inserting

Section 1. The act of April 9, 1929 (P.L.177, No.175), known as The Administrative Code of 1929, is amended by adding a section to read:

Section 530. Optional Health Insurance Coverage.—Notwithstanding any law, regulation, Executive Board decision, administrative directive or decision of the Board of Trustees for the Pennsylvania Employees' Benefit Trust Fund, the termination of the option to continue the Blue Shield portion of Basic Health Coverage in lieu of Medicare Part B coverage shall make the Commonwealth responsible for and liable for the payment of any penalty which has been or may be assessed against an annuitant who retired prior to July 1, 1992, or who was placed on disability prior to July 1, 1992, and has been enrolled in Medicare Part B coverage as a result of the withdrawal of the option to retain the Blue Shield portion of Basic Health Coverage.

Section 2. Section 613 of the act is amended by adding a clause to read:

Amend Sec. 2, page 8, line 18, by striking out "2" and inserting

3

Amend Sec. 3, page 10, line 18, by striking out "3" and inserting

4

Amend Sec. 4, page 11, line 28, by striking out "4" and inserting

5

Amend Sec. 5, page 16, line 16, by striking out "5" and inserting

6

Amend Sec. 6, page 16, line 24, by striking out "6" and inserting

7

Amend Sec. 7, page 29, line 11, by striking out "7" and inserting

8

On the question,
Will the House agree to the amendment?

The SPEAKER. On the amendment, the gentleman, Mr. Nailor, is recognized.

Mr. NAILOR. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, a couple years ago, individuals that worked for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and retired were given the option of joining the medicare part B plan or choosing an option that the State would pay for in its entirety. Several thousand chose the State option. It was not as good of an option. It did not provide quite the services. However, it was fully paid for by the Commonwealth.

Just a few years ago, that option was taken away. In order to balance the budget, the Governor decided and the administration decided that they would no longer supplement medicare part B payments. The individuals had to join the medicare part B system if they chose to have that type of health care coverage, the same as the other retirees, and many felt that was only right. The problem that came about was that they have to pay a penalty of 10 percent for every year after age 65 if in fact they join the medicare part B coverage. It is Federal law. There is no exemption for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Some of these individuals are 80 years of age. They are paying a 150-percent penalty on top of their premium each and every year, each and every month.

Mr. Speaker, this is not right. I introduced legislation to cover the penalty portion only, not the premium but the penalty portion only, for these individuals that had their option taken away that was given to them in good faith and were forced to join the medicare part B at that time.

In last year's budget, we included one retroactive payment for the year before. We covered it for the folks that were affected, approximately 6 months or 8 months late. We also included enough money to cover those penalty payments for this year, but the fact is that you and I might not be here forever or someone that cares might not be here forever. These individuals deserve to be sure that they are going to have this health care coverage and are not going to be burdened down with this penalty, with such a financial burden, through no fault of their own.

My amendment, Mr. Speaker, would make provisions—and the fiscal note is out—would make provisions for these individuals to be covered during their lifetime. No other retirees from the Commonwealth will be given this option, but we have that responsibility to those that were given the option, and I ask for the support of this amendment, Mr. Speaker. Thank you.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

Mr. LaGrotta is recognized on the Nailor amendment.

Mr. LaGROTTA. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, the amendment is agreed to.

On the question recurring,
Will the House agree to the amendment?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—188

Adolph	Fajt	Lloyd	Saurman
Allen	Fargo	Lucyk	Saylor
Argall	Farmer	Lynch	Scheetz
Armstrong	Fee	Maitland	Schuler
Baker	Fichter	Manderino	Scrimenti
Barley	Fleagle	Markosek	Semmel
Battisto	Flick	Marsico	Serafini
Bebko-Jones	Freeman	Masland	Smith, B.
Belardi	Gamble	Mayermik	Smith, S. H.
Belfanti	Gannon	McCall	Snyder, D. W.
Birmelin	Geist	McGeehan	Staback
Bishop	George	Melio	Stairs
Blaum	Gigliotti	Merry	Steelman
Boyes	Gladeck	Michlovic	Steighner
Brown	Godshall	Micozzie	Steil
Bunt	Gordner	Miller	Stern
Burns	Gruitza	Mundy	Stetler
Butkovitz	Gruppo	Nailor	Stish
Buxton	Haluska	Nickol	Strittmatter
Caltagirone	Hanna	Nyce	Sturla
Cappabianca	Hasay	O'Brien	Surra
Carn	Hennessey	Olasz	Tangretti
Carone	Herman	Oliver	Taylor, E. Z.
Cawley	Hershey	Perzel	Taylor, J.
Cessar	Hess	Pesci	Tigue
Chadwick	Hughes	Petrarca	Tomlinson
Civera	Itkin	Petrone	Trello
Clark	Jadlowiec	Pettit	Trich
Clymer	James	Phillips	True
Cohen, L. I.	Jarolin	Piccola	Tulli
Cohen, M.	Josephs	Pitts	Vance
Colafrella	Kaiser	Platts	Van Horne
Colaizzo	Kasunic	Preston	Veon
Conti	Keller	Raymond	Vitali
Cornell	Kenney	Reber	Washington
Cowell	King	Reinard	Waugh
Coy	Kirkland	Richardson	Williams
Curry	Krebs	Rieger	Wogan
Daley	Kukovich	Roberts	Wozniak
DeLuca	LaGrotta	Robinson	Wright, D. R.
Dempsey	Laub	Rohrer	Wright, M. N.
Dent	Laughlin	Rooney	Yandrisevits
Dermody	Lawless	Rubley	Yewcic
Donatucci	Lederer	Rudy	Zug
Druce	Lee	Ryan	
Durham	Leh	Santoni	DeWeese,
Egolf	Lescovitz	Sather	Speaker
Fairchild	Levdansky		

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Mihalich

EXCUSED—13

Acosta	Gerlach	McNally	Roebuck
Bush	Harley	Pistella	Thomas
Corrigan	Hutchinson	Ritter	Uliana
Evans			

The question was determined in the affirmative, and the amendment was agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third consideration as amended?

Bill as amended was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. This bill has been considered on three different days and agreed to and is now on final passage.

The question is, shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeable to the provisions of the Constitution, the yeas and nays will now be taken.

YEAS—173

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| Adolph | Fajt | Lloyd | Scheetz |
| Allen | Farmer | Lucyk | Schuler |
| Argall | Fee | Lynch | Scrimenti |
| Armstrong | Fichter | Manderino | Semmel |
| Baker | Fleagle | Markosek | Serafini |
| Barley | Flick | Marsico | Smith, B. |
| Battisto | Freeman | Masland | Smith, S. H. |
| Bebko-Jones | Gamble | Mayermik | Snyder, D. W. |
| Belardi | Gannon | McCall | Staback |
| Belfanti | Geist | McGeehan | Stairs |
| Birmelin | George | Melio | Steelman |
| Bishop | Gigliotti | Merry | Steighner |
| Blaum | Gladeck | Michlovic | Stern |
| Boyes | Godshall | Micozzie | Stetler |
| Brown | Gordner | Miller | Stish |
| Bunt | Gruitza | Mundy | Strittmatter |
| Burns | Gruppo | Nailor | Sturla |
| Butkovitz | Haluska | Nyce | Surra |
| Buxton | Hanna | O'Brien | Tangretti |
| Caltagirone | Hennessey | Olasz | Taylor, E. Z. |
| Cappabianca | Herman | Oliver | Taylor, J. |
| Carn | Hershey | Perzel | Tigue |
| Cawley | Hess | Pesci | Trello |
| Cesar | Hughes | Petrarca | Trich |
| Chadwick | Itkin | Petrone | True |
| Civera | Jadlowiec | Pettit | Tulli |
| Clark | James | Phillips | Vance |
| Clymer | Jarolin | Piccola | Van Horne |
| Cohen, M. | Josephs | Platts | Veon |
| Colafrella | Kaiser | Preston | Vitali |
| Colaizzo | Kasunic | Raymond | Washington |
| Cornell | Keller | Reber | Waugh |
| Cowell | Kenney | Richardson | Williams |
| Coy | King | Rieger | Wogan |
| Curry | Kirkland | Roberts | Wozniak |
| Daley | Krebs | Robinson | Wright, D. R. |
| DeLuca | Kukovich | Rohrer | Wright, M. N. |
| Dempsey | LaGrotta | Rooney | Yandrisevits |
| Dent | Laughlin | Rubley | Yewcic |
| Dermody | Lederer | Rudy | Zug |
| Donatucci | Lee | Santoni | DeWeese, |
| Durham | Leh | Sather | Speaker |
| Egolf | Lescovitz | Saurman | |
| Fairchild | Levdansky | Saylor | |

NAYS—15

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------|----------|-----------|
| Carone | Fargo | Maitland | Ryan |
| Cohen, L. I. | Hasay | Nickol | Steil |
| Conti | Laub | Pitts | Tomlinson |
| Druce | Lawless | Reinard | |

NOT VOTING—1

Mihalich

EXCUSED—13

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|----------|---------|
| Acosta | Gerlach | McNally | Roebuck |
| Bush | Harley | Pistella | Thomas |
| Corrigan | Hutchinson | Ritter | Uliana |
| Evans | | | |

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the bill passed finally.

Ordered, That the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

The House proceeded to third consideration of **HB 2521, PN 3472**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 30, 1981 (P.L.128, No.43), known as the Agricultural Area Security Law, providing standards, criteria and requirements for the purchasing of agricultural conservation easements; providing for review of county programs; imposing duties on the State Agricultural Land Preservation Board and county boards; and further providing for subdivision of land and change of ownership.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third consideration?

Mr. NICKOL offered the following amendment A1589:

Amend Title, page 1, line 2, by inserting after "areas," " further providing for definitions;

Amend Bill, page 1, lines 11 and 12, by striking out all of said lines and inserting

Section 1. Section 3 of the act of June 30, 1981 (P.L.128, No.43), known as the Agricultural Area Security Law, is amended by adding a definition to read:

Section 3. Definitions.

The following words and phrases when used in this act shall have the meanings given to them in this section, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

"Crops unique to the region." Include, but are not limited to, crops which historically have been grown or have been grown within the last five years in the region and which are used for agricultural production in the region.

Section 2. Section 14.1 of the act,

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 14.1), page 15, line 4, by inserting after "use,"

Priority may be given to farmlands which contain soils which do not have the highest soil classifications and soil productivity ratings when they are conducive to producing crops unique to the region.

Amend Sec. 2, page 31, line 5, by striking out "2" and inserting

3

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

The SPEAKER. On A1589, Mr. Nickol is recognized.

Mr. NICKOL. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Under HB 2521, the State board must approve county programs. County priorities are supposed to include addressing

prime farmlands and giving priority to prime farmlands for purchase of easements. Generally, I think this makes pretty good sense, but some of the most productive agricultural land in the Nation — for example, that located on the hillsides, on either side, of the South Mountain range; the fruitlands of Adams, Franklin, Cumberland, and York Counties — is under intense developmental pressures. Adams County, for example, other than the Pocono area of the State, is the fastest growing county. Also, the land in this area perks very well, which makes it very attractive for development pressure. Why is this not prime farmland? Basically only one factor: the slope of the land. Ironically, the slope of this land is the thing that is positive with regard to the use of the land for fruit crops.

What my amendment would basically do is allow counties to extend priority to these unique agricultural resources like the fruitlands. I would appreciate your support for the amendment. Thank you.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

The gentleman from Somerset, Mr. Lloyd, on the Nickol amendment.

Mr. LLOYD. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I agree to the amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—187

Adolph	Fajt	Lloyd	Saurman
Allen	Fargo	Lucyk	Saylor
Argall	Farmer	Lynch	Scheetz
Armstrong	Fee	Maitland	Schuler
Baker	Fichter	Manderino	Scrimenti
Barley	Fleagle	Markosek	Semmel
Battisto	Flick	Marsico	Serafini
Bebko-Jones	Freeman	Masland	Smith, B.
Belardi	Gamble	Mayernik	Smith, S. H.
Belfanti	Gannon	McCall	Snyder, D. W.
Birmelin	Geist	McGeehan	Staback
Bishop	George	Melio	Stairs
Blaum	Gigliotti	Merry	Steelman
Boyes	Gladeck	Michlovic	Steighner
Brown	Godshall	Micozzie	Steil
Bunt	Gordner	Miller	Stern
Burns	Gruitza	Mundy	Stetler
Butkovitz	Gruppo	Nailor	Stish
Buxton	Haluska	Nickol	Strittmatter
Caltagirone	Hanna	Nyce	Sturla
Cappabianca	Hasay	O'Brien	Surra
Carn	Herman	Olasz	Tangretti
Carone	Hershey	Oliver	Taylor, E. Z.
Cawley	Hess	Perzel	Taylor, J.
Cessar	Hughes	Pesci	Tigue
Chadwick	Itkin	Petrarca	Tomlinson
Civera	Jadlowiec	Petrone	Trello
Clark	James	Pettit	Trich
Clymer	Jarolin	Phillips	True
Cohen, L. I.	Josephs	Piccola	Tulli
Cohen, M.	Kaiser	Pitts	Vance
Colafiglia	Kasunic	Platts	Van Horne
Colaizzo	Keller	Preston	Veon
Conti	Kenney	Raymond	Vitali

Cornell	King	Reber	Washington
Cowell	Kirkland	Reinard	Waugh
Coy	Krebs	Richardson	Williams
Curry	Kukovich	Rieger	Wogan
Daley	LaGrotta	Roberts	Wozniak
DeLuca	Laub	Robinson	Wright, D. R.
Dempsey	Laughlin	Rohrer	Wright, M. N.
Dent	Lawless	Rooney	Yandrisevits
Dermody	Lederer	Rubley	Yewcic
Donatucci	Lee	Rudy	Zug
Druce	Leh	Ryan	
Durham	Lescovitz	Santoni	DeWeese,
Egolf	Levdansky	Sather	Speaker
Fairchild			

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—2

Hennessey	Mihalich
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EXCUSED—13

Acosta	Gerlach	McNally	Roebuck
Bush	Harley	Pistella	Thomas
Corrigan	Hutchinson	Ritter	Uliana
Evans			

The question was determined in the affirmative, and the amendment was agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third consideration as amended?

RULES SUSPENDED

The SPEAKER. The gentleman, Mr. Bunt, is recognized on a suspension of the rules for an agreed-to amendment, amendment A1701.

Mr. BUNT. Mr. Speaker, I move that we temporarily suspend the rules for the immediate consideration of the amendment.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—179

Adolph	Fairchild	Levdansky	Saylor
Allen	Fajt	Lloyd	Schuler
Argall	Fargo	Lucyk	Scrimenti
Armstrong	Farmer	Manderino	Semmel
Baker	Fee	Markosek	Serafini
Barley	Fichter	Marsico	Smith, B.
Battisto	Fleagle	Mayernik	Smith, S. H.
Bebko-Jones	Flick	McCall	Snyder, D. W.
Belardi	Freeman	McGeehan	Staback
Belfanti	Gamble	Melio	Stairs
Birmelin	Gannon	Merry	Steelman
Bishop	Geist	Michlovic	Steighner
Blaum	George	Micozzie	Steil
Boyes	Gigliotti	Miller	Stern
Brown	Gladeck	Mundy	Stetler
Bunt	Godshall	Nailor	Stish
Burns	Gordner	Nickol	Strittmatter

Butkovitz	Gruitza	Nyce	Sturla
Buxton	Gruppo	O'Brien	Surra
Caltagirone	Haluska	Olasz	Tangretti
Cappabianca	Hasay	Oliver	Taylor, E. Z.
Carn	Hennessey	Perzel	Taylor, J.
Cawley	Herman	Pesci	Tigue
Cessar	Hershey	Petrarca	Tomlinson
Chadwick	Hess	Petrone	Trello
Civera	Hughes	Pettit	Trich
Clark	Itkin	Phillips	True
Clymer	Jadlowiec	Piccola	Tulli
Cohen, L. I.	James	Pitts	Vance
Cohen, M.	Jarolin	Preston	Van Horne
Colafrella	Josephs	Raymond	Veon
Colaizzo	Kaiser	Reber	Vitali
Conti	Kasunic	Reinard	Washington
Cornell	Keller	Richardson	Waugh
Cowell	Kenney	Rieger	Williams
Coy	King	Roberts	Wogan
Curry	Kirkland	Robinson	Wozniak
Daley	Kukovich	Rohrer	Wright, D. R.
DeLuca	LaGrotta	Rooney	Wright, M. N.
Dempsey	Laub	Rubley	Yandrisevits
Dent	Laughlin	Rudy	Yewcic
Dermody	Lawless	Ryan	Zug
Donatucci	Lederer	Santoni	
Druce	Leh	Sather	DeWeese, Speaker
Durham	Lescovitz	Saurman	
Egolf			

NAYS—9

Carone	Lee	Maitland	Platts
Hanna	Lynch	Masland	Scheetz
Krebs			

NOT VOTING—1

Mihalich

EXCUSED—13

Acosta	Gerlach	McNally	Roebuck
Bush	Harley	Pistella	Thomas
Corrigan	Hutchinson	Ritter	Uliana
Evans			

A majority of the members elected to the House having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the motion was agreed to.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the bill on third consideration as amended?

Mr. BUNT offered the following amendment No. A1701:

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 14.1), page 19, lines 15 through 24, by striking out all of said lines and inserting

(4) The maximum price per acre which the Commonwealth may contribute for the purchase of an agricultural conservation easement shall be as follows:

- (i) On the first \$6,000 per acre, 100%.
- (ii) On the next \$15,000 per acre, 30%.
- (iii) On any cost above \$20,000 per acre,

0%.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman, Mr. Lloyd, indicates he will agree to the amendment.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—187

Adolph	Fairchild	Lescovitz	Santoni
Allen	Fajt	Levdansky	Sather
Argall	Fargo	Lloyd	Saurman
Armstrong	Farmer	Lucyk	Saylor
Baker	Fee	Lynch	Scheetz
Barley	Fichter	Maitland	Schuler
Battisto	Fleagle	Manderino	Scrimenti
Bebko-Jones	Flick	Markosek	Semmel
Belardi	Freeman	Marsico	Serafini
Belfanti	Gamble	Masland	Smith, B.
Birmelin	Gannon	Mayernik	Smith, S. H.
Bishop	Geist	McCall	Snyder, D. W.
Blaum	George	McGeehan	Staback
Boyes	Gigliotti	Melio	Stairs
Brown	Gladeck	Merry	Stelman
Bunt	Godshall	Michlovic	Steighner
Burns	Gordner	Micozzie	Steil
Butkovitz	Gruitza	Miller	Stern
Buxton	Gruppo	Mundy	Steller
Caltagirone	Haluska	Nailor	Stish
Cappabianca	Hanna	Nickol	Strittmatter
Carn	Hasay	Nyce	Sturla
Carone	Hennessey	O'Brien	Surra
Cawley	Herman	Olasz	Tangretti
Cessar	Hershey	Oliver	Taylor, E. Z.
Chadwick	Hess	Perzel	Taylor, J.
Civera	Hughes	Pesci	Tigue
Clark	Itkin	Petrarca	Tomlinson
Clymer	Jadlowiec	Petrone	Trello
Cohen, L. I.	James	Pettit	Trich
Cohen, M.	Jarolin	Phillips	True
Colafrella	Josephs	Piccola	Tulli
Colaizzo	Kaiser	Pitts	Vance
Conti	Kasunic	Platts	Van Horne
Cornell	Keller	Preston	Veon
Cowell	Kenney	Raymond	Vitali
Coy	King	Reber	Washington
Curry	Kirkland	Reinard	Waugh
Daley	Krebs	Richardson	Williams
DeLuca	Kukovich	Rieger	Wogan
Dempsey	LaGrotta	Roberts	Wozniak
Dent	Laub	Robinson	Wright, D. R.
Dermody	Laughlin	Rohrer	Wright, M. N.
Donatucci	Lawless	Rooney	Yandrisevits
Druce	Lederer	Rubley	Yewcic
Durham	Lee	Rudy	Zug
Egolf	Leh	Ryan	

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—2

Mihalich	DeWeese, Speaker
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EXCUSED—13

Acosta	Gerlach	McNally	Roebuck
Bush	Harley	Pistella	Thomas
Corrigan	Hutchinson	Ritter	Uliana
Evans			

The question was determined in the affirmative, and the amendment was agreed to.

On the question recurring,
Will the House agree to the bill on third consideration as amended?
Bill as amended was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. This bill has been considered on three different days and agreed to and is now on final passage.
The question is, shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker?
The SPEAKER. The gentleman, Mr. Lloyd, is recognized on final passage.

Mr. LLOYD. I think there were supposed to be two Bunt amendments. Does the gentleman intend to offer A1591 on the issue of purchase of easements in perpetuity? It was my understanding that he did.

The SPEAKER. The Chair was under the impression that he had withdrawn the second one.

Will the gentleman, Mr. Bunt, clarify Mr. Lloyd's question.

Mr. BUNT. Yes. Mr. Speaker, there were two previous compromise amendments before we finally arrived at the third amendment, which was what we both agreed to. Those two prior amendments were A1586 and A1671. Both of those are being withdrawn.

In a separate package, Mr. Speaker, A1591 is also offered to the same bill. It is not in the same package of bills as the others.

DECISION OF CHAIR RESCINDED

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Chair rescinds its statement that HB 2521 was agreed to on third consideration as amended.

On the question recurring,
Will the House agree to the bill on third consideration as amended?
Mr. BUNT offered the following amendment No. A1591:

Amend Title, page 1, line 2, by inserting after "areas," further defining "agricultural conservation easement";

Amend Bill, page 1, lines 11 and 12, by striking out all of said lines and inserting

Section 1. The definition of "agricultural conservation easement" in section 3 of the act of June 30, 1981 (P.L.128, No.43), known as the Agricultural Area Security Law, amended June 22, 1990 (P.L.242, No.57), is amended to read:
Section 3. Definitions.

The following words and phrases when used in this act shall have the meanings given to them in this section, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

* * *

"Agricultural conservation easement." An interest in land, less than fee simple, which interest represents the right to prevent the development or improvement of the land for any purpose other than agricultural production. The easement may be granted by the owner of the fee simple to any third party or to the Commonwealth, to a county governing body or to a unit of local government. [It may be granted for a term of 25 years or in perpetuity,

as the equivalent of covenants running with the land.] It shall be granted in perpetuity. The exercise or failure to exercise any right granted by the easement shall not be deemed to be management or control of activities at the site for purposes of enforcement of the act of October 18, 1988 (P.L.756, No.108), known as the "Hazardous Sites Cleanup Act."

* * *

Section 2. Section 14.1 of the act,

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 14.1), page 11, line 5, by inserting brackets before and after "or for a term of 25 years"

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 14.1), page 20, line 2, by inserting a bracket before "The"

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 14.1), page 20, line 5, by inserting a bracket after "purchase."

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 14.1), page 27, line 8, by inserting a bracket before " Provided,"

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 14.1), page 27, line 12, by inserting a bracket after "act"

Amend Sec. 2, page 31, line 5, by striking out "2" and inserting

3

On the question,
Will the House agree to the amendment?

The SPEAKER. Mr. Bunt is recognized.
The gentleman will yield momentarily.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

The SPEAKER. The name of Greg VITALI will be added to the leave list for the remainder of the day.

CONSIDERATION OF HB 2521 CONTINUED

The SPEAKER. The gentleman, Mr. Bunt.

Mr. BUNT. Mr. Speaker, there were a total of three amendments which actually sought to change the caps that were put in by Representative Lloyd. One of those amendments passed; the others were deleted.

Now, this is the fourth amendment. Amendment 1591 deals with the perpetuity agreements under the Agricultural Preservation Act. It actually seeks to eliminate the easements that would have been able to be purchased under a 25-year agreement, and so now we will be left with only those purchases which are made in perpetuity.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman, Mr. Lloyd.

Mr. LLOYD. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, the amendment is agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

On the question recurring,
Will the House agree to the amendment?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—180

Adolph	Farmer	Lloyd	Sather
Allen	Fee	Lucyk	Saurman
Argall	Fichter	Lynch	Saylor
Armstrong	Fleagle	Maitland	Scheetz
Baker	Flick	Manderino	Schuler
Barley	Freeman	Markosek	Scrimenti
Battisto	Gamble	Marsico	Semmel
Belardi	Gannon	Masland	Serafini

Belfanti	Geist	Mayernik	Smith, B.
Blaum	George	McCall	Smith, S. H.
Boyes	Gigliotti	McGeehan	Snyder, D. W.
Brown	Gladeck	Melio	Staback
Bunt	Godshall	Merry	Stairs
Burns	Gordner	Michlovic	Steelman
Buxton	Gruitza	Micozzie	Steighner
Caltagirone	Gruppo	Miller	Steil
Cappabianca	Haluska	Mundy	Stern
Carn	Hanna	Nailor	Stetler
Carone	Hasay	Nyce	Stish
Cawley	Hennessey	O'Brien	Strittmatter
Cessar	Herman	Olasz	Sturla
Chadwick	Hershey	Oliver	Surra
Civera	Hess	Perzel	Tangretti
Clark	Hughes	Pesci	Taylor, E. Z.
Clymer	Itkin	Petrarca	Tigue
Cohen, L. I.	Jadlowiec	Petrone	Tomlinson
Cohen, M.	James	Pettit	Trello
Colafiglia	Jarolin	Phillips	Trich
Colaizzo	Josephs	Piccola	True
Conti	Kaiser	Pitts	Tulli
Cornell	Kasunic	Platts	Vance
Cowell	Keller	Preston	Van Horne
Coy	Kenney	Raymond	Washington
Curry	King	Reber	Waugh
Daley	Kirkland	Reinard	Williams
DeLuca	Krebs	Richardson	Wogan
Dempsey	Kukovich	Rieger	Wozniak
Dent	LaGrotta	Roberts	Wright, D. R.
Dermody	Laub	Robinson	Wright, M. N.
Donatucci	Laughlin	Rohrer	Yandrisevits
Druce	Lawless	Rooney	Yewcic
Durham	Lederer	Rublely	Zug
Egolf	Lee	Rudy	
Fairchild	Leh	Ryan	DeWeese,
Fajt	Lescovitz	Santoni	Speaker
Fargo	Levdansky		

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—8

Bebko-Jones	Bishop	Mihalich	Taylor, J.
Birmelin	Butkovitz	Nickol	Veon

EXCUSED—14

Acosta	Gerlach	Pistella	Thomas
Bush	Harley	Ritter	Uliana
Corrigan	Hutchinson	Roebuck	Vitali
Evans	McNally		

The question was determined in the affirmative, and the amendment was agreed to.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the bill on third consideration as amended?

Bill as amended was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. This bill has been considered on three different days and agreed to and is now on final passage.

The question is, shall the bill pass finally?

Mrs. Miller is recognized on final passage.

Mrs. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, may I interrogate the maker of this legislation?

The SPEAKER. The lady may. The gentleman stands for interrogation.

Mrs. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, on page 30 of this bill, subsection (7) deals with the State board's handling of subdivisions on farms where conservation easements have been purchased. Specifically, the landowner may be required to pay the appreciated value of the subdivided land, payable back to the Commonwealth.

My question is, how would this section be applied to those farms who have sold their easements but have accepted less than the difference between the value of the land for residential development and agricultural value? Basically, they are donating the value of this preservation program to the State.

Mr. LLOYD. The answer is, Mr. Speaker, that that would be a matter to be considered as an offset to any appreciation.

Mrs. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, a further question.

On this assessment, what is the statute of limitations on the appreciation value? There is a concern among those who are participating—

Mr. LLOYD. This would apply, Mr. Speaker, only to the transaction for which the subdivision petition has been filed with the State board.

Mrs. MILLER. So, Mr. Speaker, you are not anticipating any long-range appreciation assessment impacts on these farms?

Mr. LLOYD. No, I am not, Mr. Speaker.

Mrs. MILLER. Okay.

Mr. Speaker, a further question.

Regarding those farms who are not subdividing but who realize an appreciation in their value because of a conservation easement on their farms, are we subjecting them to a similar payback?

Mr. LLOYD. No, Mr. Speaker.

Mrs. MILLER. Okay.

Mr. Speaker, on the bill. I have completed my interrogation. May I speak on the bill?

The SPEAKER. The lady may.

Mrs. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, my concern is that in this legislation, while I do support it and will ask my colleagues in the House to vote on this legislation, that there are still some unanswered questions that the agriculture community would like to see answered, and I would appreciate if the Senate, in their wisdom, takes a look at this legislation and we can work together on making these changes. Thank you very much.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the lady.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The SPEAKER. Agreeable to the provisions of the Constitution, the yeas and nays will now be taken.

YEAS—185

Adolph	Fairchild	Levdansky	Saurman
Allen	Fajt	Lloyd	Saylor
Argall	Fargo	Lucyk	Scheetz
Armstrong	Farmer	Lynch	Schuler
Baker	Fee	Maitland	Scrimanti
Barley	Fichter	Manderino	Semmel

Battisto	Fleagle	Markosek	Serafini
Bebko-Jones	Flick	Marsico	Smith, B.
Belardi	Freeman	Masland	Smith, S. H.
Belfanti	Gamble	Mayernik	Snyder, D. W.
Birmelin	Gannon	McCall	Staback
Bishop	Geist	McGeehan	Stairs
Blaum	George	Melio	Steelman
Boyes	Gigliotti	Merry	Steighner
Brown	Gladeck	Michlovic	Steil
Bunt	Godshall	Miller	Stern
Burns	Gordner	Mundy	Stetler
Butkovitz	Gruitza	Nailor	Stish
Buxton	Gruppo	Nickol	Strittmatter
Caltagirone	Haluska	Nyce	Sturla
Cappabianca	Hanna	O'Brien	Surra
Carn	Hasay	Olasz	Tangretti
Carone	Hennessey	Oliver	Taylor, E. Z.
Cawley	Herman	Perzel	Taylor, J.
Cessar	Hershey	Pesci	Tigue
Chadwick	Hess	Petrarca	Tomlinson
Civera	Hughes	Petrone	Trello
Clark	Itkin	Pettit	Trich
Clymer	Jadlowiec	Phillips	True
Cohen, L. I.	James	Piccola	Tulli
Cohen, M.	Jarolin	Pitts	Vance
Colafella	Josephs	Platts	Van Horne
Colaizzo	Kaiser	Preston	Veon
Conti	Kasunic	Raymond	Washington
Cornell	Keller	Reber	Waugh
Cowell	Kenney	Reinard	Williams
Coy	King	Richardson	Wogan
Curry	Kirkland	Rieger	Wozniak
Daley	Krebs	Roberts	Wright, D. R.
DeLuca	Kukovich	Robinson	Wright, M. N.
Dempsey	LaGrotta	Rohrer	Yandrisevits
Dent	Laub	Rooney	Yewcic
Dermody	Laughlin	Rubley	Zug
Donatucci	Lederer	Rudy	
Druce	Lee	Ryan	DeWeese,
Durham	Leh	Santoni	Speaker
Egolf	Lescovitz	Sather	

NAYS—1

Lawless

NOT VOTING—2

Micozzie

Mihalich

EXCUSED—14

Acosta	Gerlach	Pistella	Thomas
Bush	Harley	Ritter	Uliana
Corrigan	Hutchinson	Roebuck	Vitali
Evans	McNally		

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the bill passed finally.

Ordered, That the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

* * *

The House proceeded to third consideration of **HB 2520, PN 3292**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 30, 1981 (P.L.128, No.43), known as the Agricultural Area Security Law, providing for

decision on proposed area, for agricultural security areas and for installment purchase programs; and further authorizing investment of State money.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third consideration?

Mr. NICKOL offered the following amendment No. A1421:

Amend Title, page 1, line 3, by inserting after "for" definitions, for
Amend Sec. 1, page 1, line 8, by striking out "definition" and inserting

definitions
Amend Sec. 1, page 1, line 8, by inserting after "area" and "planning commission"
Amend Sec. 1, page 1, line 10, by striking out "is amended" and inserting

amended December 14, 1988 (P.L.1202, No.149), are amended and the section is amended by adding a definition
Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 3), page 2, by inserting between lines 17 and 18

"County planning commission." A planning commission or agency which has been designated by the county governing body to establish and foster a comprehensive plan for land management and development within the county.

* * *

"Planning commission." A local government planning commission or agency which has been designated by the governing body of the local government unit to establish and foster a comprehensive plan for land management and development within the local government unit[, or if a county planning commission or agency, then that entity which has been designated by the county governing body to establish and foster a comprehensive plan for land management and development within the county].

* * *

Amend Sec. 2, page 2, line 18, by striking out all of said line and inserting

Section 2. Section 5(a), (a.2) and (d) of the act, amended December 14, 1988 (P.L.1202, No.149) and April

Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 5), page 3, by inserting between lines 18 and 19

(d) Report by planning commission.—

(1) For a planning commission which is not a county planning commission, the following shall apply:

(i) The governing body shall, upon the termination of the 15-day period provided in subsection (b)(3), refer such proposal and proposed modifications to the planning commission.

(ii) The planning commission shall have up to 45 days to review the proposal and proposed modifications and report to the governing body the potential effect of such proposal and proposed modifications upon the local government's planning policies and objectives.

(iii) The failure of the planning commission to submit a report within 45 days shall be deemed to constitute approval of the proposed agricultural security area by the planning commission.

(2) For a county planning commission, the following shall apply:

(i) The governing body shall, upon the termination of the 15-day period provided in subsection (b)(3), refer such proposal and proposed modifications to the county planning commission.

(ii) The county planning commission shall have up to 45 days to review the proposal and proposed modifications and report to the governing body its recommendations concerning the proposal and proposed modifications.

(iii) The failure of the county planning commission to submit a report within 45 days shall

be deemed to constitute approval of the proposed agricultural security area by the county planning commission.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the amendment?

The SPEAKER. On the amendment, the Chair recognizes Representative Nickol.

Mr. NICKOL. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Presently when the agricultural security area is proposed, the law requires plans to be submitted to a planning commission. It is defined in the law as either a county or a local planning commission, so sometimes you have a problem where an ag security area is proposed, the plans are submitted to a local planning commission, and they are created without the knowledge of the county planning commission.

What my amendment would do is guarantee plans are submitted to both planning commissions. There would be no extension of time to review them and there would be a right to comment by the commissions but no veto over the plans.

I would appreciate the members' support of this amendment. Thank you.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

On the amendment, Mr. Lloyd is recognized.

Mr. LLOYD. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, this is a reasonable amendment. I urge adoption.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

On the question recurring,
Will the House agree to the amendment?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—187

Adolph	Fajt	Levdansky	Sather
Allen	Fargo	Lloyd	Saurman
Argall	Farmer	Lucyk	Saylor
Armstrong	Fee	Lynch	Scheetz
Baker	Fichter	Maitland	Schuler
Barley	Fleagle	Manderino	Scrimenti
Battisto	Flick	Markosek	Semmel
Bebko-Jones	Freeman	Marsico	Serafini
Belardi	Gamble	Masland	Smith, B.
Belfanti	Gannon	Mayernik	Smith, S. H.
Birmelin	Geist	McCall	Snyder, D. W.
Bishop	George	McGeehan	Staback
Blaum	Gigliotti	Melio	Stairs
Boyes	Gladeck	Merry	Steelman
Brown	Godshall	Michlovic	Steighner
Bunt	Gordner	Micozzie	Steil
Burns	Gruitza	Miller	Stern
Butkovitz	Gruppo	Mundy	Stetler
Buxton	Haluska	Nailor	Stish
Caltagirone	Hanna	Nickol	Strittmatter
Cappabianca	Hasay	Nyce	Sturla
Carn	Hennessey	O'Brien	Surra
Carone	Herman	Olasz	Tangretti
Cawley	Hershey	Oliver	Taylor, E. Z.
Cessar	Hess	Perzel	Taylor, J.
Chadwick	Hughes	Pesci	Tigue
Civera	Itkin	Petrarca	Tomlinson

Clark	Jadlowiec	Petrone	Trello
Clymer	James	Pettit	Trich
Cohen, L. I.	Jarolin	Phillips	True
Cohen, M.	Josephs	Piccola	Tulli
Colaella	Kaiser	Pitts	Vance
Colaizzo	Kasunic	Platts	Van Horne
Conti	Keller	Preston	Veon
Cornell	Kenney	Raymond	Washington
Cowell	King	Reber	Waugh
Coy	Kirkland	Reinard	Williams
Curry	Krebs	Richardson	Wogan
Daley	Kukovich	Rieger	Wozniak
DeLuca	LaGrotta	Roberts	Wright, D. R.
Dempsey	Laub	Robinson	Wright, M. N.
Dent	Laughlin	Rohrer	Yandrisevits
Dermody	Lawless	Rooney	Yewcic
Donatucci	Lederer	Rubley	Zug
Druce	Lee	Rudy	
Durham	Leh	Ryan	DeWeese,
Egolf	Lescovitz	Santoni	Speaker
Fairchild			

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Mihalich

EXCUSED—14

Acosta	Gerlach	Pistella	Thomas
Bush	Harley	Ritter	Uliana
Corrigan	Hutchinson	Roebuck	Vitali
Evans	McNally		

The question was determined in the affirmative, and the amendment was agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third consideration as amended?

Mr. BUNT offered the following amendment No. A1585:

Amend Title, page 1, line 4, by inserting after "programs;" further providing for evaluation criteria and decision on proposed area;

Amend Bill, page 3, by inserting between lines 18 and 19 Section 3. Section 7(a) of the act, amended December 14, 1988 (P.L.1202, No.149), is amended to read:
Section 7. Evaluation criteria.

(a) Factors to be considered.—The following factors shall be considered by the planning commission, advisory committee, and at any public hearing:

(1) Land proposed for inclusion in an agricultural security area shall have soils which are conducive to agriculture. This factor will have been satisfied without further consideration if at least 50% in the aggregate of the land to be included in an agricultural security area falls into one of the following categories: land whose soils are classified in Soil Conservation Service Capability Classes I through IV, excepting IV(e); land which falls within the Soil Conservation Service classification of "unique farm land"; or land whose soils do not meet Capability Classes I through IV but which is currently in active farm use and is being maintained in accordance with the soil erosion and sedimentation plan applicable to such land.

(2) Use of land proposed for inclusion in an agricultural security area shall be compatible with local government unit comprehensive plans. Any zoning shall permit agricultural use but need not exclude other uses.

(3) The landowner may propose to include all of his land, regardless of zoning, in an agricultural security area.

[(3)] (4) The land proposed for inclusion in the agricultural security area, and any additions which are proposed subsequently, shall be viable agricultural land.

[(4)] (5) Additional factors to be considered are the extent and nature of farm improvements, anticipated trends in agricultural economic and technological conditions and any other matter which may be relevant.

Amend Sec. 3, page 3, line 19, by striking out "3" and inserting

4

Amend Sec. 3 (Sec. 8), page 3, line 26, by inserting after "PETITIONERS."

Participation shall be available to landowners outside the jurisdiction of the governing body when an agricultural security area does not exist in the local government unit of the landowner. Participation outside the jurisdiction only is available on a regional basis, and all affected governing bodies are agreeable to such a proposal. Regions in this context shall mean the area within 15 square miles of the landowner.

Amend Sec. 4, page 4, line 17, by striking out "4" and inserting

5

Amend Sec. 5, page 7, line 11, by striking out "5" and inserting

6

On the question, Will the House agree to the amendment?

The SPEAKER. On the amendment, the gentleman, Mr. Bunt, is recognized.

Mr. BUNT. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, 1585 will permit the landowners to join in another governmental unit for purposes of adding their particular operations into an agricultural security district which may exist in another municipality.

I have discussed this legislation with the prime sponsor of the bill and also with the second-class township association, and it appears that it is agreed to.

The SPEAKER. On the Bunt amendment, the gentleman from Somerset, Mr. Lloyd.

Mr. LLOYD. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I support this amendment.

There will need to be some technical changes made in the latter part of it, but that can be taken care of in the Senate.

I would urge adoption of the amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks Mr. Lloyd.

On the question recurring, Will the House agree to the amendment?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—187

Table with 4 columns of names: Adolph, Allen, Argall, Armstrong, Baker, Barley, Battisto, Bebko-Jones, Belardi, Fajt, Fargo, Farmer, Fee, Fichter, Fleagle, Flick, Freeman, Gamble, Levdansky, Lloyd, Lucyk, Lynch, Maitland, Manderino, Markosek, Marsico, Masland, Sather, Saurman, Saylor, Scheetz, Schuler, Scriminti, Semmel, Serafini, Smith, B.

Table with 4 columns of names: Belfanti, Birmelin, Bishop, Blaum, Boyes, Brown, Bunt, Burns, Butkovitz, Buxton, Caltagirone, Cappabianca, Carn, Carone, Cawley, Cessar, Chadwick, Civera, Clark, Clymer, Cohen, L. I., Cohen, M., Colafella, Colaizzo, Conti, Cornell, Cowell, Coy, Curry, Daley, DeLuca, Dempsey, Dent, Dermody, Donatucci, Druce, Durham, Egolf, Fairchild, Gannon, Geist, George, Gigliotti, Gladeck, Godshall, Gordner, Gruitza, Gruppo, Haluska, Hanna, Hasay, Hennessey, Herman, Hershey, Hess, Hughes, Itkin, Jadlowiec, James, Jarolin, Josephs, Kaiser, Kasunic, Keller, Kenney, King, Kirkland, Krebs, Kukovich, LaGrotta, Laub, Laughlin, Lawless, Lederer, Lee, Leh, Lescovitz, Mayernik, McCall, McGeehan, Melio, Merry, Michlovic, Micozzie, Miller, Mundy, Nailor, Nickol, Nyce, O'Brien, Olasz, Oliver, Perzel, Pesci, Petarca, Petrone, Pettit, Phillips, Piccola, Pitts, Platts, Preston, Raymond, Reber, Reinard, Richardson, Rieger, Roberts, Robinson, Rohrer, Rooney, Rubley, Rudy, Ryan, Santoni, Smith, S. H., Snyder, D. W., Staback, Stairs, Steelman, Steighner, Steil, Stern, Stetler, Stish, Strittmatter, Sturla, Surra, Tangretti, Taylor, E. Z., Taylor, J., Tigie, Tomlinson, Trelo, Trich, True, Tulli, Vance, Van Horne, Veon, Washington, Waugh, Williams, Wogan, Wozniak, Wright, D. R., Wright, M. N., Yandrisevits, Yewcic, Zug, DeWeese, Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Mihalich

EXCUSED—14

Table with 4 columns of names: Acosta, Bush, Corrigan, Evans, Gerlach, Harley, Hutchinson, McNally, Pistella, Ritter, Roebuck, Thomas, Uliana, Vitali

The question was determined in the affirmative, and the amendment was agreed to.

On the question recurring, Will the House agree to the bill on third consideration as amended?

Bill as amended was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. This bill has been considered on three different days and agreed to and is now on final passage.

The question is, shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeable to the provisions of the Constitution, the yeas and nays will now be taken.

YEAS—186

Adolph	Fairchild	Lescovitz	Ryan
Allen	Fajt	Levdansky	Santoni
Argall	Fargo	Lloyd	Sather
Armstrong	Farmer	Lucyk	Saurman
Baker	Fee	Lynch	Saylor
Barley	Fichter	Maitland	Scheetz
Battisto	Fleagle	Manderino	Schuler
Bebko-Jones	Flick	Markosek	Scrimenti
Belardi	Freeman	Marsico	Semmel
Belfanti	Gamble	Masland	Serafini
Birmelin	Gannon	Mayernik	Smith, B.
Bishop	Geist	McCall	Smith, S. H.
Blaum	George	McGeehan	Snyder, D. W.
Boyes	Gigliotti	Melio	Staback
Brown	Gladeck	Merry	Stairs
Bunt	Godshali	Michlovic	Steelman
Burns	Gordner	Micozzie	Steighner
Butkovitz	Gruitza	Miller	Steil
Buxton	Gruppo	Mundy	Stern
Caltagirone	Haluska	Nailor	Stetler
Cappabianca	Hanna	Nickol	Stish
Carn	Hasay	Nyce	Strittmatter
Carone	Hennessey	O'Brien	Sturla
Cawley	Herman	Olasz	Surra
Cessar	Hershey	Oliver	Tangretti
Chadwick	Hess	Perzel	Taylor, E. Z.
Civera	Hughes	Pesci	Taylor, J.
Clark	Itkin	Petrarca	Tigue
Clymer	Jadlowiec	Petrone	Tomlinson
Cohen, L. I.	James	Pettit	Trello
Cohen, M.	Jarolin	Phillips	Trich
Colafiglia	Josephs	Piccola	True
Colaizzo	Kaiser	Pitts	Tulli
Conti	Kasunic	Platts	Vance
Cornell	Keller	Preston	Van Home
Cowell	Kenney	Raymond	Veon
Coy	King	Reber	Washington
Curry	Kirkland	Reinard	Waugh
Daley	Krebs	Richardson	Williams
DeLuca	Kukovich	Rieger	Wogon
Dempsey	LaGrotta	Roberts	Wozniak
Dent	Laub	Robinson	Wright, D. R.
Dermody	Laughlin	Rohrer	Wright, M. N.
Donatucci	Lawless	Rooney	Yandrisevits
Druce	Lederer	Rubley	Yewcic
Durham	Lee	Rudy	Zug
Egolf	Leh		

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—2

Mihalich
DeWeese,
Speaker

EXCUSED—14

Acosta	Gerlach	Pistella	Thomas
Bush	Harley	Ritter	Uliana
Corrigan	Hutchinson	Roebuck	Vitali
Evans	McNally		

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the bill passed finally.

Ordered, That the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

The House proceeded to third consideration of **HB 2388, PN 3295, entitled:**

An Act amending the act of June 10, 1982 (P.L.454, No.133), entitled "An act protecting agricultural operations from nuisance suits and ordinances under certain circumstances," providing for notice to potential purchasers of adjoining landowner's right to engage in agricultural activities.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the bill on third consideration?
Bill was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. This bill has been considered on three different days and agreed to and is now on final passage.
The question is, shall the bill pass finally?

On the bill, Mr. Gordner is recognized.

Mr. GORDNER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask that the sponsor of the bill submit to a brief interrogation.

The SPEAKER. Mr. Armstrong indicates that he will stand for interrogation, and Mr. Gordner may proceed.

Mr. GORDNER. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, is it correct that requirements are imposed under this bill when all the following conditions exist: real property is attempted to be sold; the real property which is the subject of sale is next to a normal agricultural operation; and that normal agricultural operation next to the property which is subject of sale is located in any area zoned agricultural or any agricultural security area?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. That is correct, sir.

Mr. GORDNER. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Is the term "normal agricultural operation" in the bill intended to be the same definition as the term is defined currently in the act of June 10, 1982?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Correct.

Mr. GORDNER. Mr. Speaker, some people would argue that operation of a farm that employs highly experimental farming techniques or highly concentrating farming operations would no longer be considered a normal farming operation. Should the seller be excused from meeting the bill's requirements because his neighbor is employing novel or concentrated farming practices on his farm?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. No. It is the intent of this legislation that any area that is zoned agricultural or is within an agricultural security area would be protected.

Mr. GORDNER. Thank you.

In regard to the area known as agricultural security area, there is nothing in the bill that refers exactly to that. Are you indicating that that term should be used the same as it is under the existing Agricultural Area Security Law?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I believe, as a matter of this interrogation, that the cross-reference should be cited on the floor today that the agricultural security zone shall be the same as the Agricultural Security Law, as it is contained in the act. Thank you.

Mr. GORDNER. And that is the act of June 10, 1982?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. That is correct, sir.
 Mr. GORDNER. Thank you.
 The bill imposes requirements on the seller. Is the term "seller" intended to include only the owner of the property or is it also intended to include the real estate agent?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. It is to include just the owner. However, it is my intent that should this bill become law, to inform the Realtors Association so that they can properly represent their clients in the selling of land that may be adjacent to ag property.

Mr. GORDNER. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.
 The final question I have: The bill provides a requirement that this notice be included in an agreement of sale. There are no provisions, though, that indicate what would happen if this was not included in the agreement of sale. What is the intention as to what would happen if this is not included in the agreement of sale?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. The common law contract provisions, I believe, could be utilized, and the buyer could actually void the agreement because of those provisions.

Mr. GORDNER. Okay. So then this would be considered a material fact, and if this material fact was omitted, the buyer would be able to pursue normal type of contractual law pursuits?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. That is correct. However, I believe that as this passes over to the Senate, that maybe we should take a look at giving this better definition.

Mr. GORDNER. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.
 Mr. Speaker, I have concluded my interrogation. Just a brief remark.

The SPEAKER. Mr. Gordner is in order.
 Mr. GORDNER. After entering those questions and answers on the record, I rise in support of this legislation and would urge its adoption and would also indicate on the record that there will be some language that should be added in the Senate to further clarify this important bill. Thank you.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman.
 Mr. Armstrong.
 Mr. ARMSTRONG. I just want to take this time to thank Representative Lloyd for his assistance and my own chairman of the Ag Committee, Mr. Smith, in helping me to get this particular piece of legislation out on the House floor, and I appreciate all of your affirmative votes today. Thank you.

On the question recurring,
 Shall the bill pass finally?
 The SPEAKER. Agreeable to the provisions of the Constitution, the yeas and nays will now be taken.

YEAS—186

Adolph	Fairchild	Levdansky	Sather
Allen	Fajt	Lloyd	Saurman
Argall	Fargo	Lucyk	Saylor
Armstrong	Farmer	Lynch	Scheetz
Baker	Fee	Maitland	Schuler
Barley	Fichter	Manderino	Scrimenti
Battisto	Fleagle	Markosek	Semmel
Bebko-Jones	Flick	Marsico	Serafini
Belardi	Freeman	Masland	Smith, B.

Belfanti	Gamble	Mayernik	Smith, S. H.
Birmelin	Gannon	McCall	Snyder, D. W.
Bishop	Geist	McGeehan	Staback
Blaum	George	Melio	Stairs
Boyes	Gigliotti	Mery	Steelman
Brown	Gladeck	Michlovic	Steighner
Bunt	Godshall	Micozzie	Steil
Burns	Gordner	Miller	Stern
Butkovitz	Gruitza	Mundy	Stetler
Buxton	Gruppo	Nailor	Stish
Caltagirone	Haluska	Nickol	Strittmatter
Cappabianca	Hanna	Nyce	Sturla
Carn	Hasay	O'Brien	Surra
Carone	Hennessey	Olasz	Tangretti
Cawley	Herman	Oliver	Taylor, E. Z.
Cessar	Hershey	Perzel	Taylor, J.
Chadwick	Hess	Pesci	Tigue
Civera	Hughes	Petrarca	Tomlinson
Clark	Itkin	Petrone	Trello
Clymer	Jadlowiec	Pettit	Trich
Cohen, L. I.	James	Phillips	True
Cohen, M.	Jarolin	Piccola	Tulli
Colafella	Josephs	Pitts	Vance
Colaizzo	Kaiser	Platts	Van Horne
Conti	Kasunic	Preston	Veon
Cornell	Keller	Raymond	Washington
Cowell	Kenney	Reber	Waugh
Coy	King	Reinard	Williams
Curry	Kirkland	Richardson	Wogan
Daley	Krebs	Rieger	Wozniak
DeLuca	Kukovich	Roberts	Wright, D. R.
Dempsey	LaGrotta	Robinson	Wright, M. N.
Dent	Laub	Rohrer	Yandrisevits
Dermody	Laughlin	Rooney	Yewcic
Donatucci	Lawless	Rubley	Zug
Druce	Lederer	Rudy	
Durham	Leh	Ryan	DeWeese,
Egolf	Lescovitz	Santoni	Speaker

NAYS—1

Lee

NOT VOTING—1

Mihalich

EXCUSED—14

Acosta	Gerlach	Pistella	Thomas
Bush	Harley	Ritter	Uliana
Corrigan	Hutchinson	Roebuck	Vitali
Evans	McNally		

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the bill passed finally.

Ordered, That the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

* * *

The House proceeded to third consideration of **HB 1860**, **PN 3471**, entitled:

An Act reenacting the proceeds disposition provision of the act of June 18, 1982 (P.L.549, No.159), entitled "An act providing for the administration of certain Commonwealth farmland within the Department of Agriculture," and providing for an agricultural land conservation assistance grant program.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the bill on third consideration?
Bill was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. This bill has been considered on three different days and agreed to and is now on final passage.

The question is, shall the bill pass finally?

Mrs. Miller is recognized on final passage of HB 1860.

Mrs. MILLER. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I rise just to ask my colleagues to vote in favor of this legislation. Thank you.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the lady.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The SPEAKER. Agreeable to the provisions of the Constitution, the yeas and nays will now be taken.

YEAS—186

Adolph	Fairchild	Lescovitz	Santoni
Allen	Fajt	Levdansky	Sather
Argall	Fargo	Lloyd	Saurman
Armstrong	Farmer	Lucyk	Saylor
Baker	Fee	Lynch	Scheetz
Barley	Fichter	Maitland	Schuler
Battisto	Fleagle	Manderino	Scrimenti
Bebko-Jones	Flick	Markosek	Semmel
Belardi	Freeman	Marsico	Serafini
Belfanti	Gamble	Masland	Smith, B.
Birmelin	Gannon	Mayernik	Smith, S. H.
Bishop	Geist	McCall	Snyder, D. W.
Blaum	George	McGeehan	Staback
Boyes	Gigliotti	Melio	Stairs
Brown	Gladeck	Merry	Steelman
Bunt	Godshall	Michlovic	Steighner
Burns	Gordner	Micozzie	Steil
Butkovitz	Gruitza	Miller	Stern
Buxton	Gruppo	Mundy	Stetler
Caltagirone	Haluska	Nailor	Stish
Cappabianca	Hanna	Nickol	Strittmatter
Carn	Hasay	Nyce	Sturla
Carone	Hennessey	O'Brien	Surra
Cawley	Herman	Olasz	Tangretti
Cessar	Hershey	Oliver	Taylor, E. Z.
Chadwick	Hess	Perzel	Taylor, J.
Civera	Hughes	Pesci	Tigue
Clark	Itkin	Petrarca	Tomlinson
Clymer	Jadlowiec	Petrone	Trello
Cohen, L. I.	James	Pettit	True
Cohen, M.	Jarolin	Phillips	Tulli
Colafrilla	Josephs	Piccola	Vance
Colaizzo	Kaiser	Pitts	Van Home
Conti	Kasunic	Platts	Veon
Cornell	Keller	Preston	Washington
Cowell	Kenney	Raymond	Waugh
Coy	King	Reber	Williams
Curry	Kirkland	Reinard	Wogan
Daley	Krebs	Richardson	Wozniak
DeLuca	Kukovich	Rieger	Wright, D. R.
Dempsey	LaGrotta	Roberts	Wright, M. N.
Dent	Laub	Robinson	Yandrisevits
Dermody	Laughlin	Rohrer	Yewcic
Donatucci	Lawless	Rooney	Zug
Druce	Lederer	Rubley	
Durham	Lee	Rudy	DeWeese,
Egolf	Leh	Ryan	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—2

Mihalich Trich

EXCUSED—14

Acosta	Gerlach	Pistella	Thomas
Bush	Harley	Ritter	Uliana
Corrigan	Hutchinson	Roebuck	Vitali
Evans	McNally		

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the bill passed finally.

Ordered, That the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

* * *

The House proceeded to third consideration of **HB 1707, PN 3470**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 30, 1981 (P.L.128, No.43), known as the Agricultural Area Security Law, defining "eligible counties"; and further providing for the purchase of agricultural conservation easements.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the bill on third consideration?
Bill was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. This bill has been considered on three different days and agreed to and is now on final passage.

The question is, shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeable to the provisions of the Constitution, the yeas and nays will now be taken.

YEAS—187

Adolph	Fajt	Levdansky	Sather
Allen	Fargo	Lloyd	Saurman
Argall	Farmer	Lucyk	Saylor
Armstrong	Fee	Lynch	Scheetz
Baker	Fichter	Maitland	Schuler
Barley	Fleagle	Manderino	Scrimenti
Battisto	Flick	Markosek	Semmel
Bebko-Jones	Freeman	Marsico	Serafini
Belardi	Gamble	Masland	Smith, B.
Belfanti	Gannon	Mayernik	Smith, S. H.
Birmelin	Geist	McCall	Snyder, D. W.
Bishop	George	McGeehan	Staback
Blaum	Gigliotti	Melio	Stairs
Boyes	Gladeck	Merry	Steelman
Brown	Godshall	Michlovic	Steighner
Bunt	Gordner	Micozzie	Steil
Burns	Gruitza	Miller	Stern
Butkovitz	Gruppo	Mundy	Stetler
Buxton	Haluska	Nailor	Stish
Caltagirone	Hanna	Nickol	Strittmatter
Cappabianca	Hasay	Nyce	Sturla
Carn	Hennessey	O'Brien	Surra
Carone	Herman	Olasz	Tangretti
Cawley	Hershey	Oliver	Taylor, E. Z.
Cessar	Hess	Perzel	Taylor, J.
Chadwick	Hughes	Pesci	Tigue
Civera	Itkin	Petrarca	Tomlinson

Clark	Jadlowiec	Petrone	Trello
Clymer	James	Pettit	Trich
Cohen, L. I.	Jarolin	Phillips	True
Cohen, M.	Josephs	Piccola	Tulli
Colafella	Kaiser	Pitts	Vance
Colaizzo	Kasunic	Platts	Van Horne
Conti	Keller	Preston	Veon
Cornell	Kenney	Raymond	Washington
Cowell	King	Reber	Waugh
Coy	Kirkland	Reinard	Williams
Curry	Krebs	Richardson	Wogan
Daley	Kukovich	Rieger	Wozniak
DeLuca	LaGrotta	Roberts	Wright, D. R.
Dempsey	Laub	Robinson	Wright, M. N.
Dent	Laughlin	Rohrer	Yandrisevits
Dermody	Lawless	Rooney	Yewcic
Donatucci	Lederer	Rubley	Zug
Druce	Lee	Rudy	
Durham	Leh	Ryan	DeWeese,
Egolf	Lescovitz	Santoni	Speaker
Fairchild			

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Mihalich

EXCUSED—14

Acosta	Gerlach	Pistella	Thomas
Bush	Harley	Ritter	Uliana
Corrigan	Hutchinson	Roebuck	Vitali
Evans	McNally		

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the bill passed finally.

Ordered, That the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

* * *

The House proceeded to third consideration of **HB 1147, PN 3469**, entitled:

An Act providing for the establishment of an automotive fuel testing and disclosure program, for standards for automotive fuel and for inspection, sampling and testing of automotive fuel; imposing powers and conferring duties on the Department of Agriculture; and providing for penalties.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the bill on third consideration?
Bill was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. This bill has been considered on three different days and agreed to and is now on final passage.

The question is, shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeable to the provisions of the Constitution, the yeas and nays will now be taken.

YEAS—186

Adolph	Fairchild	Lescovitz	Santoni
Allen	Fajt	Levdansky	Sather
Argall	Fargo	Lloyd	Saurman
Armstrong	Farmer	Lucyk	Saylor
Baker	Fee	Lynch	Scheetz

Barley	Fichter	Maitland	Schuler
Battisto	Fleagle	Manderino	Scrimenti
Bebko-Jones	Flick	Markosek	Semmel
Belardi	Freeman	Marsico	Serafini
Belfanti	Gamble	Masland	Smith, B.
Birmelin	Gannon	Mayernik	Smith, S. H.
Bishop	Geist	McCall	Snyder, D. W.
Blaum	George	McGeehan	Staback
Boyes	Gigliotti	Melio	Stairs
Brown	Gladeck	Merry	Steelman
Bunt	Godshall	Michlovic	Steighner
Burns	Gordner	Micozzie	Stern
Butkovitz	Gruitza	Miller	Stetler
Buxton	Gruppo	Mundy	Stish
Caltagirone	Haluska	Nailor	Strittmatter
Cappabianca	Hanna	Nickol	Sturla
Carone	Hasay	Nyce	Surra
Cawley	Hennessey	O'Brien	Tangretti
Cessar	Herman	Olasz	Taylor, E. Z.
Chadwick	Hershey	Oliver	Taylor, J.
Civera	Hess	Perzel	Tigue
Clark	Hughes	Pesci	Tomlinson
Clymer	Itkin	Petrarca	Trello
Cohen, L. I.	Jadlowiec	Petrone	Trich
Cohen, M.	James	Pettit	True
Colafella	Jarolin	Phillips	Tulli
Colaizzo	Josephs	Piccola	Vance
Conti	Kaiser	Pitts	Van Horne
Cornell	Kasunic	Platts	Veon
Cowell	Keller	Preston	Washington
Coy	Kenney	Raymond	Waugh
Curry	King	Reber	Williams
Daley	Kirkland	Reinard	Wogan
DeLuca	Krebs	Richardson	Wozniak
Dempsey	Kukovich	Rieger	Wright, D. R.
Dent	LaGrotta	Roberts	Wright, M. N.
Dermody	Laub	Robinson	Yandrisevits
Donatucci	Laughlin	Rohrer	Yewcic
Druce	Lawless	Rooney	Zug
Durham	Lederer	Rubley	
Egolf	Lee	Rudy	DeWeese,
	Leh	Ryan	Speaker

NAYS—1

Steil

NOT VOTING—1

Mihalich

EXCUSED—14

Acosta	Gerlach	Pistella	Thomas
Bush	Harley	Ritter	Uliana
Corrigan	Hutchinson	Roebuck	Vitali
Evans	McNally		

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the bill passed finally.

Ordered, That the clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

**BILL ON CONCURRENCE
IN SENATE AMENDMENTS**

The House proceeded to consideration of concurrence in Senate amendments to **HB 1420, PN 3347**, entitled:

An Act amending Title 18 (Crimes and Offenses) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, further providing for cruelty to animals; and prohibiting the offering of live animals as prizes.

On the question,

Will the House concur in Senate amendments?

The SPEAKER. Agreeable to the provisions of the Constitution, the yeas and nays will now be taken.

YEAS—185

Adolph	Fairchild	Levdansky	Saurman
Allen	Fajt	Lloyd	Saylor
Argall	Fargo	Lucyk	Scheetz
Armstrong	Farmer	Lynch	Schuler
Baker	Fee	Maitland	Scrimenti
Barley	Fichter	Manderino	Semmel
Battisto	Fleagle	Markosek	Serafini
Bebko-Jones	Flick	Marsico	Smith, B.
Belardi	Freeman	Masland	Smith, S. H.
Belfanti	Gamble	Mayernik	Snyder, D. W.
Birmelin	Gannon	McCall	Staback
Bishop	Geist	McGeehan	Stairs
Blaum	George	Melio	Steelman
Boyes	Gigliotti	Merry	Steighner
Brown	Gladeck	Michlovic	Steil
Bunt	Godshall	Miller	Stern
Burns	Gordner	Mundy	Stetler
Butkovitz	Gruitza	Nailor	Stish
Buxton	Gruppo	Nickol	Strittmatter
Caltagirone	Haluska	Nyce	Sturla
Cappabianca	Hasay	O'Brien	Surra
Carn	Hennessey	Olasz	Tangretti
Carone	Herman	Oliver	Taylor, E. Z.
Cawley	Hershey	Perzel	Taylor, J.
Cessar	Hess	Pesci	Tigue
Chadwick	Hughes	Petrarca	Tomlinson
Civera	Itkin	Petrone	Trello
Clark	Jadlowiec	Pettit	Trich
Clymer	James	Phillips	True
Cohen, L. I.	Jarolin	Piccola	Tulli
Cohen, M.	Josephs	Pitts	Vance
Colafrilla	Kaiser	Platts	Van Horne
Colaizzo	Kasunic	Preston	Veon
Conti	Keller	Raymond	Washington
Cornell	Kenney	Reber	Waugh
Cowell	King	Reinard	Williams
Coy	Kirkland	Richardson	Wogan
Curry	Krebs	Rieger	Wozniak
Daley	Kukovich	Roberts	Wright, D. R.
DeLuca	LaGrotta	Robinson	Wright, M. N.
Dempsey	Laub	Rohrer	Yandrisevits
Dent	Laughlin	Rooney	Yewcic
Dermody	Lawless	Rubleby	Zug
Donatucci	Lederer	Rudy	
Druce	Lee	Ryan	DeWeese,
Durham	Leh	Santoni	Speaker
Egolf	Lescovitz	Sather	

NAYS—1

Hanna

NOT VOTING—2

Micozzie Mihalich

EXCUSED—14

Acosta	Gerlach	Pistella	Thomas
Bush	Harley	Ritter	Uliana
Corrigan	Hutchinson	Roebuck	Vitali

Evans McNally

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the amendments were concurred in.

Ordered, That the clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

RESOLUTION ON CONCURRENCE
IN SENATE AMENDMENTS

The House proceeded to consideration of concurrence in Senate amendments to **HR 247, PN 3521**, entitled:

A Concurrent Resolution to authorize the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate to enter into an agreement to perform necessary duties and responsibilities to prepare for the 1997 National Conference of State Legislatures Annual Meeting in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

On the question,

Will the House concur in Senate amendments?

The following roll call was recorded:

YEAS—185

Adolph	Fairchild	Levdansky	Saurman
Allen	Fajt	Lloyd	Saylor
Argall	Fargo	Lucyk	Scheetz
Armstrong	Farmer	Lynch	Schuler
Baker	Fee	Maitland	Scrimenti
Barley	Fichter	Manderino	Semmel
Battisto	Fleagle	Markosek	Serafini
Bebko-Jones	Flick	Marsico	Smith, B.
Belardi	Freeman	Masland	Smith, S. H.
Belfanti	Gamble	Mayernik	Snyder, D. W.
Birmelin	Gannon	McCall	Staback
Bishop	Geist	McGeehan	Stairs
Blaum	George	Melio	Steelman
Boyes	Gigliotti	Merry	Steighner
Brown	Gladeck	Michlovic	Steil
Bunt	Godshall	Micozzie	Stern
Burns	Gruitza	Miller	Stetler
Butkovitz	Gruppo	Mundy	Stish
Buxton	Haluska	Nailor	Strittmatter
Caltagirone	Hanna	Nickol	Sturla
Cappabianca	Hasay	Nyce	Surra
Carn	Hennessey	O'Brien	Tangretti
Carone	Herman	Olasz	Taylor, E. Z.
Cawley	Hershey	Oliver	Taylor, J.
Cessar	Hess	Perzel	Tigue
Chadwick	Hughes	Pesci	Tomlinson
Civera	Itkin	Petrarca	Trello
Clark	Jadlowiec	Petrone	Trich
Clymer	James	Pettit	True
Cohen, L. I.	Jarolin	Phillips	Tulli
Cohen, M.	Josephs	Piccola	Vance
Colafrilla	Kaiser	Pitts	Van Horne
Colaizzo	Kasunic	Platts	Veon
Conti	Keller	Preston	Washington
Cornell	Kenney	Raymond	Waugh
Cowell	King	Reinard	Williams
Coy	Kirkland	Richardson	Wogan
Curry	Krebs	Rieger	Wozniak
Daley	Kukovich	Roberts	Wright, D. R.
DeLuca	LaGrotta	Robinson	Wright, M. N.
Dempsey	Laub	Rohrer	Yandrisevits
Dent	Laughlin	Rooney	Yewcic

Dermody	Lawless	Rublej	Zug
Donatucci	Lederer	Rudy	
Druce	Lee	Ryan	DeWeese,
Durham	Leh	Santoni	Speaker
Egolf	Lescovitz	Sather	

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—3

Gordner	Mihalich	Reber
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EXCUSED—14

Acosta	Gerlach	Pistella	Thomas
Bush	Harley	Ritter	Uliana
Corrigan	Hutchinson	Roebuck	Vitali
Evans	McNally		

The question was determined in the affirmative, and the amendments were concurred in.

Ordered, That the clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

The SPEAKER. There will be no further votes taken. There will be some housekeeping arrangements made.

VOTE CORRECTION

The SPEAKER. The gentleman, Mr. Lawless. Does the gentleman, Mr. Lawless, seek recognition? Does he wish his colleagues to stay?

Mr. LAWLESS. I would like to correct the record.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. LAWLESS. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, on HB 2521 I was recorded in the negative. I would like to be recorded in the affirmative.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman, and his remarks will be spread across the record.

BILLS SIGNED BY SPEAKER

The Chair gave notice that he was about to sign the following bills, which were then signed:

HB 1420, PN 3347

An Act amending Title 18 (Crimes and Offenses) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, further providing for cruelty to animals; and prohibiting the offering of live animals as prizes.

SB 1011, PN 1800

An Act amending the act of April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90, No. 21), entitled, as reenacted, "Liquor Code," providing for license periods; further providing for the Bureau of Consumer Relations; providing for license fees; further providing for performing arts facilities and for special occasion permits; providing for the issuance of a restricted restaurant license for certain premises in a city of the first class; exempting units of nonprofit nationally chartered clubs from licensing quotas; and providing for privately owned private golf courses; further providing for licensee advertisements; and providing for additional activities of limited wineries and for money paid into The State Stores Fund.

VOTE CORRECTIONS

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Clarion County, Representative David Wright, is recognized.

Mr. D. R. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I wish to be recorded in the affirmative on HR 247.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman, and he will have his remarks spread across the record.

Does the gentleman, Mr. Petrone, seek recognition? The gentleman indicates he does.

Mr. PETRONE. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

On April 6 on HB 1933, my switch malfunctioned. For reasons known or unknown, I was recorded in the negative. I wish to be recorded in the affirmative.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's switch obviously malfunctioned. We will have a technician take a look at that. Your remarks will be spread across the record.

RULES COMMITTEE MEETING

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny County, Mr. Itkin, who calls an immediate meeting of the Rules Committee at the majority leader's podium.

BILLS ON CONCURRENCE REPORTED FROM RULES COMMITTEE

HB 1488, PN 3520

By Rep. ITKIN

An Act amending Title 75 (Vehicles) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, further providing for antique and classic plates, for personal plates, for exemptions of entities and vehicles from fees, for restrictions on use of limited access highways and for television equipment; and authorizing the Department of Transportation to enter into multijurisdictional permit agreements for oversize or overweight vehicles or loads.

RULES.

HB 1513, PN 3329

By Rep. ITKIN

An Act authorizing the release of Project 70 restrictions imposed on certain land owned by Allegheny County, in return for the imposition of Project 70 restrictions on certain land to be acquired by Allegheny County.

RULES.

RESOLUTIONS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE

HR 292, PN 3522

By Rep. ITKIN

A Resolution proclaiming the week of April 25 through 30, 1994, as "Lions Sight and Hearing Conservation Week" in Pennsylvania.

RULES.

HR 301, PN 3563 (Amended)

By Rep. ITKIN

A Resolution proclaiming April 24, 1994, as a commemorative day for the victims of the Armenian genocide.

RULES.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The House will stand in recess until the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

The time of recess having expired, the House was called to order.

**THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
(JERRY BIRMELIN) PRESIDING****BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED OVER**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, all remaining bills and resolutions on today's calendar will be passed over. The Chair hears no objection.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes Representative Keller from Philadelphia.

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, April 19, 1994, at 11 a.m., e.d.t., unless sooner recalled by the Speaker.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

Motion was agreed to, and at 10:59 p.m., e.d.t., the House adjourned.