

With respect to the comments of the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. ABERCROMBIE], and I think it is an important issue that we need to address, the fact that some percentage of our \$5 trillion deficit actually consists of funds loaned by workers who were paying into the Social Security trust fund, again we have some serious issues. We need to address it. But first of all, we need to work together to finally get Government spending under control.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GANSKE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LEWIS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. LEWIS of Georgia addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

BUDGET RECONCILIATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mrs. CLAYTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, our budget should reflect our values.

We now have a chance to achieve that important goal. Before Thanksgiving, we voted to return all government employees to work—ending the false distinction between those referred to as essential and those as non-essential.

In addition, the President and leadership from the majority in Congress reached an agreement, in principal, to balance the budget, to use reliable revenue projections, and to protect vital social programs.

As part of that agreement and our action, in the House and in the Senate, we are aiming at December 15th to deliver on those commitments. The American people expect us to reach that target. Another Government shutdown will not be tolerated.

How can we reach that target, what are the obstacles to reaching that target, and what are the values of America? We can reach that target by putting principal and people above politics and party. We can reach that target by discovering our similarities and overlooking our differences.

Now the obstacles, admittedly, are many.

But this Nation and this Congress have faced obstacles before. And we have overcome those obstacles by holding to our values.

We believe in equality. We believe in fairness. We believe in justice. And, we believe in family. Those are values held by every Member of this Chamber.

And, since those are our similarities, there is really no reason for our differences to prevent us from enacting a long-term, balanced budget bill by December 15.

If all of us believe in equality, fairness, justice, and family—and we do—why should achieving a balanced budget in 7, 8, 9 or 10 years be an obstacle?

It should not.

If all of us believe in equality—and we do—why should there be any distinction in tax relief between those making \$100,000 dollars a year or more and those making \$28,000 dollars a year or less?

Doesn't fairness require that we treat our seniors, our children, and the poor with the same concern and respect as we treat the able-bodied and the well-to-do?

And, what does justice require?

Is it just to insist upon a rigid set of numbers and a rigid time frame that have been subjectively selected?

Is it justice to increase spending by \$245 billion on a tax cut, while reducing spending on medicare by \$270 billion or on Medicaid by \$175 billion or while reducing spending on education and the environment?

Can we not agree that justice requires that if we must spend a dollar to help some, we should not take a dollar and hurt others?

And, family—one of our most important values.

Family is more than a strong father and a sturdy mother.

Family is a healthy grandfather and grandmother.

Family is fit children who can count on and look forward to educational and economic opportunities.

Family, in the larger sense, is a community of friends and neighbors who have jobs at liveable wages, who have safe and sanitary housing, and who can breathe free and drink safe water.

Not one Member in this Chamber will deny those values.

And, the budget we enact, before December 15, should reflect each of those values.

If it does, we would have reached our goal.

If it does not, we have surrendered our values.

And, so, I challenge the Speaker, the majority leader, others with authority in the majority, the leaders on this side of the aisle and all Members of this and the other body—hold fast to your values—put people first—advance a budget bill, but do not retreat from equality, do not shrink from fairness, do not withdraw from justice, and do not wince from family.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mrs. LOWEY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker,

HAITIAN POLICY SUCCESSFUL, BUT MORE NEEDS TO BE DONE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. OWENS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, there have been several explosive developments in Haiti in the last few weeks. The wisdom of President Aristide, no matter what course these developments take,

is still the greatest asset of Haiti. The wisdom of Jean-Bertrand Aristide is still necessary for this country to have a new birth. Recent statements by President Aristide and recent behavior by President Aristide are clearly understandable in the light of certain recent developments.

It is important for us to remember that the liberation of Haiti still represents one of the moral and humanitarian mountain tops of United States foreign policy. This Nation took a giant step forward and we did the right thing. Americans set new standards for the hemisphere, and we set new standards for international law and order. Criminals will not be allowed to seize control of a nation, take over its legitimate government, oppress its people, and terrorize its people. Criminals aided by the United States and an army set up by the United States will not be allowed to do this in one of the countries in this hemisphere. We clearly established that policy.

The policy has already succeeded. I congratulate the Clinton administration. But, still, so much more can be done to facilitate democracy, peace, and progress in Haiti. So much more can be done without any great costs, additional costs.

The most basic needs of Haiti right now are judges, jails, and electricity. We have the capacity, the United States and the United Nations forces which are still in Haiti have the capacity, to deliver those three items, those three basics: judges, jails, and electricity.

Haiti needs jails because there are many wrongdoers from the previous regime who are moving about with impunity. They have no fear of the government whatsoever. There are many that have been seized and many that have been judged and put in prison who just walked away because they do not have decent jails or stockades. One thing the U.S. Army or military force can do is build some jails and stockades, but we have refused to do that. If would not cost very much.

Haiti needs an improved criminal justice system. The judges were run out of Haiti. They are spread out among the world; 1 million Haitians are in France, the United States and Canada. They will come home if a clear system is set up with the backing of the United Nations and United States. We can give them judges and jails.

And Haiti needs electricity. That is the basic necessity for industry in Haiti. We promised to do that when we went in there. We have not delivered on that capacity.

Understand if we have these basics in place, you would have an atmosphere and environment established which would create trust between the Haitian people and the United Nations that are trying to help the people. Instead of those few basics being met, what we have is the kind of situation where the United States is withholding documents that it seized from the Haitian

military criminals, documents which show who committed the murders of 3,000 people, documents which show who armed the groups that drove our forces away from the pier in Haiti when we first went to Haiti peacefully. All those documents show who the perpetrators are, who financed the coup.

Yet our army, which seized those documents, is refusing to share them with the Haitian Government. It is a kind of racism. I know of no other situation where a country has gone in to liberate and help another country, seized documents which would lead to the prosecution of those people who are guilty of committing serious crimes in the country, and claimed those documents as their own. The Haitian people are suspicious. Jean-Bertrand Aristide is suspicious. The cousin of Jean-Bertrand Aristide, who is a member of parliament, was recently assassinated in broad daylight.

When you add up these kinds of situations, our Government refusing to share documents which would prosecute the wrongdoers, and then a resurgence of violence so strong and so bold as to shoot down the cousin of the President, who is a member of parliament, then you can see what great suspicion sets in, where the Haitian Government under Aristide is wondering what is happening now.

The CIA in the past has not seemed to be operating hand in hand with the White House. The White House and the people there would say one thing, and the CIA would do another. The organization called FRAP, which created so much havoc in Haiti just before the return of Aristide, it was financed by the CIA it turned out.

These kind of contradictions and strange happenings lead to a bewildering array of activities that raise suspicion and eliminate what trust did exist. We can return that trust by providing judges, jails, and electricity, and giving back to the Haitian Government any documents which rightfully belong to that government.

□ 1430

INTRODUCTION OF THE WASHINGTON, DC, FISCAL PROTECTION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GANSKE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia [Ms. NORTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, this is day 17 of the countdown to December 15. I am here every morning to try to see to it that if you shut down Federal agencies on that date, you do not shut down an entire city, the District of Columbia.

This, of course, was one of the all-time unintended consequences of the last shutdown. If we shut Federal agencies, the District of Columbia automatically shuts down. Mr. Speaker, these are apples and oranges. The Dis-

trict is a living, breathing city that delivers vital frontline services. A Federal agency is a creature of the Federal Government that delivers services that local communities find important but not vital to their day-to-day survival. Please, let us delink these two entities.

I have yesterday introduced an independent CR for the District of Columbia, so that if on December 15 another shutdown should occur, the District would be free from it. I have spoken to the Speaker, who appeared to be sympathetic to my concerns; the chair of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. TOM DAVIS, has cosponsored this special CR for the District of Columbia.

The shutdown of the District of Columbia was particularly galling and unnecessary, because 85 percent of the money in our appropriation was raised in the District of Columbia from District taxpayers. It should not be up here in the first place. But if it happens to be up here and caught in a shutdown, the very least that the Congress can do, in all decency, is to say, "Here, District of Columbia, you are entitled to spend your own money to keep your own city open." That is all I am asking. As to the Federal payment, some of it would remain, of course, locked up here, and yet we need that cash very much. Bear in mind that the Federal payment is a PILOT, a payment in lieu of taxes, thank you, no gift from the Federal Government, but a payment owed us. Nevertheless, that would be treated in the normal way.

Remember the city which I represent. It is second per capita in taxes paid to the Federal Government, yet it is the only jurisdiction that flies the American flag that does not have full home rule and full self-government.

All of you, make up and read the morning papers. You know about the condition of the District of Columbia. You know it now has a control board just to borrow, and that it is virtually insolvent. Surely the Congress does not mean to do more damage to the capital city of the United States. What is that damage? Imagine, the District of Columbia of course, has to pay employees even though they do not work, because they are forced onto administrative leave. There is that lost productivity, some of it completely irrecoverable.

These 3- or 4-week CR's do not allow a complicated city to operate, because a city cannot overobligate. If you are obligating on a basis of one-fourteenth, because you have a 14-day CR, and yet you have unfunded mandates like Medicaid or AFDC, you are put in an untenable position. And of course, if the District were overobligated, as we have seen, the Congress would be the very first to object and to criticize.

The District of Columbia has taken its hits and it knows it deserves its licks for what it has not done to keep its city in good shape. The very least the Congress, which has been profuse in its criticism, should do is to make sure it does no further harm to the District.

I have a D.C. Fiscal Protection Act, in addition to the CR for December 15, that would mean that whenever we get to the end of a fiscal year, the District could spend its own money until an appropriation cleared the Congress. Our appropriation is stuck up here on provisions added undemocratically by Members unaccountable to the voters of the District of Columbia. We may not be able to get it out for weeks and weeks.

Do not hold the District hostage. I represent a lot of innocent bystanders. Whatever you think of the Mayor or the city council or the delegate, remember these high taxpaying citizens who deserve a whole lot better. The last time the District got lost in the shuffle, even though the District was right here "in your face." This time, you will not be able to miss us, because I will be here every day on the countdown until December 15.

HONESTY IN DISCUSSING A BALANCED BUDGET

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. TAYLOR] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, a few minutes ago, the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. ABERCROMBIE] extended me the courtesy of giving me one of his minutes. I would like to return that courtesy.

THE SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUND AND BALANCING THE BUDGET

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Mississippi for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. TAYLOR] raised the issue of whether there is, in fact, a Balanced Budget Act before us. I had spoken about the fact that, and I say "the fact" that the budget proposed by the majority, by the Republican majority, by Speaker GINGRICH, is going to take \$636 billion from the Social Security trust fund in order to so-call balance the budget. I want to quote at this point, so it is not just coming from me, but from Senator HOLLINGS in the other body:

You will expend another \$636 billion of the Social Security trust fund. We said we were raising the Social Security taxes to make certain there was trust in the trust fund through the year 2050.

That is why the FICA taxes, your Social Security tax, was raised previously, to make sure the trust fund was solvent. Now we are taking it.

Again, quoting Senator HOLLINGS:

When you put together the borrowing from the trust funds that must be replenished, you get the real deficit, the gross Federal deficit, and the gross interest costs.

Finally, again from Senator HOLLINGS:

Wait a minute. When you take the revenues in, the outlays out, and you look at