

Morella	Roberts	Stupak
Murtha	Roemer	Talent
Myers	Rogers	Tanner
Myrick	Rohrabacher	Tate
Neal	Ros-Lehtinen	Tauzin
Nethercutt	Rose	Taylor (MS)
Neumann	Roth	Taylor (NC)
Ney	Roukema	Tejeda
Norwood	Roybal-Allard	Thomas
Nussle	Royce	Thornberry
Oberstar	Sabo	Thornton
Obey	Salmon	Thurman
Olver	Sanford	Tiahrt
Ortiz	Sawyer	Torkildsen
Orton	Saxton	Trafficant
Owens	Scarborough	Upton
Oxley	Schaefer	Vento
Packard	Schiff	Visclosky
Pallone	Schroeder	Volkmer
Parker	Schumer	Vucanovich
Pastor	Seastrand	Walker
Paxon	Sensenbrenner	Walsh
Payne (VA)	Shadegg	Wamp
Peterson (FL)	Shaw	Ward
Peterson (MN)	Shays	Watts (OK)
Petri	Shuster	Waxman
Pickett	Siskis	Weldon (FL)
Pombo	Skaggs	Weldon (PA)
Pomeroy	Skeen	Weller
Porter	Skelton	White
Portman	Smith (MI)	Whitfield
Poshard	Smith (NJ)	Wicker
Pryce	Smith (TX)	Williams
Quillen	Smith (WA)	Wise
Quinn	Solomon	Wolf
Radanovich	Souder	Woolsey
Rahall	Spence	Yates
Ramstad	Spratt	Young (AK)
Reed	Stark	Young (FL)
Regula	Stearns	Zeliff
Richardson	Stenholm	Zimmer
Riggs	Stockman	
Rivers	Stump	

NAYS—40

Barrett (WI)	Foglietta	Payne (NJ)
Bishop	Ford	Sanders
Bonior	Gonzalez	Scott
Clay	Gutierrez	Serrano
Clyburn	Hastings (FL)	Slaughter
Collins (IL)	Hilliard	Stokes
Collins (MI)	Hinchey	Thompson
Conyers	Jefferson	Torres
Coyne	Johnson, E. B.	Towns
Engel	Lewis (GA)	Velazquez
Fattah	Lofgren	Waters
Fields (LA)	McKinney	Watt (NC)
Filner	Mfume	
Flake	Mink	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Brown (FL)	Rangel
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NOT VOTING—17

Becerra	Fowler	Tucker
Bryant (TX)	Nadler	Waldholtz
Chapman	Pelosi	Wilson
Chenoweth	Rush	Wyden
DeFazio	Studds	Wynn
Dingell	Torricelli	

□ 1807

Messrs. TORRES, ENGEL, CONYERS, and SCOTT, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Messrs. TOWNS, STOKES, COYNE, HINCHEY, and SERRANO changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. RANGEL changed his vote from "yea" to "present."

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida and Mr. FLAKE changed their vote from "present" to "nay."

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SENIOR CITIZENS' RIGHT TO WORK ACT OF 1995

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EVERETT). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 2684, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BUNNING] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2684, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 411, nays 4, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No 837]

YEAS—411

Abercrombie	Costello	Goodlatte
Ackerman	Cox	Goodling
Allard	Coyne	Gordon
Andrews	Cramer	Goss
Archer	Crane	Graham
Armey	Crapo	Green
Bachus	Cremeans	Greenwood
Baesler	Cubin	Gunderson
Baker (CA)	Cunningham	Gutierrez
Baker (LA)	Danner	Gutknecht
Baldacci	Davis	Hall (OH)
Ballenger	de la Garza	Hall (TX)
Barcia	Deal	Hamilton
Barr	DeLauro	Hancock
Barrett (NE)	DeLay	Hansen
Barrett (WI)	Dellums	Harman
Bartlett	Deutsch	Hastert
Barton	Diaz-Balart	Hastings (FL)
Bass	Dickey	Hastings (WA)
Bateman	Dicks	Hayes
Becerra	Dixon	Hayworth
Bentsen	Doggett	Hefley
Bereuter	Dooley	Hefner
Berman	Doolittle	Heineman
Bevill	Dornan	Herger
Bilbray	Doyle	Hilleary
Bilirakis	Dreier	Hilliard
Bishop	Duncan	Hinchey
Bileyle	Dunn	Hobson
Blute	Durbin	Hoekstra
Boehlert	Edwards	Hoke
Boehner	Ehlers	Holden
Bonilla	Ehrlich	Horn
Bonior	Emerson	Hostettler
Bono	Engel	Houghton
Borski	English	Hoyer
Boucher	Ensign	Hunter
Brewster	Eshoo	Hutchinson
Browder	Evans	Hyde
Brown (CA)	Everett	Inglis
Brown (FL)	Ewing	Istook
Brown (OH)	Farr	Jackson-Lee
Brownback	Fattah	Jacobs
Bryant (TN)	Fawell	Jefferson
Bunn	Fazio	Johnson (CT)
Bunning	Fields (LA)	Johnson (SD)
Burr	Fields (TX)	Johnson, E.B.
Burton	Filner	Johnson, Sam
Buyer	Flake	Jones
Callahan	Flanagan	Kanjorski
Calvert	Foglietta	Kaptur
Camp	Foley	Kasich
Canady	Forbes	Kelly
Cardin	Ford	Kennedy (MA)
Castle	Fox	Kennedy (RI)
Chabot	Frank (MA)	Kennelly
Chambliss	Franks (CT)	Kildee
Christensen	Franks (NJ)	Kim
Chrysler	Frelinghuysen	King
Clay	Frisa	Kingston
Clayton	Frost	Klecza
Clement	Funderburk	Klink
Clinger	Furse	Klug
Clyburn	Gallagher	Knollenberg
Coble	Ganske	Kolbe
Coburn	Gejdenson	LaHood
Coleman	Gekas	Lantos
Collins (GA)	Gephardt	Largent
Collins (IL)	Geren	Latham
Collins (MI)	Gibbons	LaTourette
Combest	Gilchrest	Laughlin
Condit	Gillmor	Lazio
Conyers	Gilman	Leach
Cooley	Gonzalez	Levin

Lewis (CA)	Ortiz	Skeen
Lewis (GA)	Orton	Skelton
Lewis (KY)	Owens	Slaughter
Lightfoot	Oxley	Smith (MI)
Lincoln	Packard	Smith (NJ)
Linder	Pallone	Smith (TX)
Lipinski	Parker	Smith (WA)
Livingston	Pastor	Solomon
LoBiondo	Paxon	Souder
Lofgren	Payne (NJ)	Spence
Longley	Payne (VA)	Spratt
Lowey	Peterson (FL)	Stark
Lucas	Peterson (MN)	Stearns
Luther	Petri	Stenholm
Maloney	Pickett	Stenholm
Manton	Pombo	Stokes
Manzullo	Pomeroy	Stump
Markley	Porter	Stupak
Martinez	Portman	Talent
Martini	Poshard	Tanner
Mascara	Pryce	Tate
Matsui	Quillen	Tauzin
McCarthy	Quinn	Taylor (MS)
McCollum	Radanovich	Taylor (NC)
McCrery	Rahall	Tejeda
McDade	Ramstad	Thomas
McDermott	Rangel	Thompson
McHale	Reed	Thornberry
McHugh	Regula	Thornton
McInnis	Richardson	Thurman
McIntosh	Riggs	Tiahrt
McKeon	Rivers	Torkildsen
McKinney	Roberts	Torres
McNulty	Roemer	Towns
Meehan	Rogers	Trafficant
Meek	Rohrabacher	Upton
Menendez	Ros-Lehtinen	Velazquez
Metcalfe	Rose	Vento
Meyers	Roth	Visclosky
Mfume	Roukema	Volkmer
Mica	Roybal-Allard	Vucanovich
Miller (CA)	Royce	Walker
Miller (FL)	Sabo	Walsh
Minge	Salmon	Wamp
Mink	Sanders	Ward
Moakley	Sanford	Waters
Molinari	Sawyer	Watts (OK)
Mollohan	Saxton	Waxman
Montgomery	Scarborough	Weldon (FL)
Moorhead	Schaefer	Weldon (PA)
Moran	Schiff	Weller
Morella	Schroeder	White
Murtha	Schumer	Whitfield
Myers	Scott	Wicker
Myrick	Seastrand	Williams
Neal	Sensenbrenner	Wise
Nethercutt	Serrano	Wolf
Ney	Shadegg	Woolsey
Norwood	Shaw	Yates
Nussle	Shays	Young (AK)
Oberstar	Shuster	Young (FL)
Obey	Siskis	Zeliff
Olver	Skaggs	Zimmer

NAYS—4

Beilenson	LaFalce
Johnston	Watt (NC)

NOT VOTING—17

Bryant (TX)	Nadler	Tucker
Chapman	Neumann	Waldholtz
Chenoweth	Pelosi	Wilson
DeFazio	Rush	Wyden
Dingell	Studds	Wynn
Fowler	Torricelli	

□ 1814

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1815

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCINNIS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. DIAZ-BALART] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. DIAZ-BALART addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

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

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

PRESIDENT DUTY-BOUND TO BALANCE BUDGET

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

Mr. LONGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I think one of the difficult things that Members of this Congress have to face is how to conceive of the extent of the national debt of this country. Given the budget negotiations that are ongoing, I think it might be prudent to call to the attention of the Members and of the Speaker the fact that as of 3 o'clock this afternoon, the national debt is \$4,988,891,675,281.12. That is the official figure from the Bureau of Public Debt and the Department of the Treasury.

It is next to impossible for many of us to conceive of how large a number that is, and frankly, it was difficult for me even to realize how difficult it was just to mount the number on a piece of wood. It is over 15 characters. In fact, the piece of lumber that Matthew and Lisa are holding in front of me is over 10 feet in length. Just to carry it from the office, I was unable to take it through the revolving door, leaving the Cannon Building. I was unable to use the elevator in this building; we had to work our way up the staircases, get some help from some of the security guards, just to navigate the normal hallways of Congress.

I think that with the negotiations that are ongoing and given the work that has been done in this Congress to attempt to devise a reasonable plan by which we can balance the Federal debt, I would like to urge, Mr. Speaker, that the President has a duty to this country and to this Congress, given the fact that the Republicans have come up with a 7-year plan to balance the Federal budget, a plan that has been certified by the Congressional Budget Office to be fiscally in balance, I feel it is incumbent on the President to give us his view of how he would balance the budget in 7 years.

It is not enough to criticize what we have done; I think the President is duty-bound to step to the plate and tell us what he would do. What are his priorities?

I have to say very frankly, Mr. Speaker, as a Member of this body who is an American first and a member of

his political party second, I would welcome the President's initiative, because I feel that as a Member of Congress I should have the right to choose between two competing points of view; and that is what this great Chamber is dedicated to, and that is what this great Chamber is being deprived of today by the failure of the administration to step forward and honestly tell us how they would balance the budget. Given the size of this debt, I think it is imperative that they do so.

Mr. Speaker, I did some quick calculations with a calculator just before I came on the floor. If I had a business that started at the time of the birth of Christ and spent \$1 million a day, I would still not spend even \$1 trillion. In fact, I would need just about another 11,000 years to even approach the figure that we have accumulated in terms of the national debt today.

Another way of looking at it is that over the next 7 years under a Republican or Democratic version of a budget, this Government could be spending \$12 or \$13 trillion. In effect, our national debt exceeds over 40 percent of every nickel and dime that this Government will spend over the next 7 years.

In tribute to Matthew and Lisa, who represent the youngsters of this country who literally and figuratively are carrying the burden of this debt, I think again it is incumbent upon us as adults and as responsible citizens to do our duty in the democratic process.

Mr. Speaker, I want to end on this note: Our hearts and prayers are all with the American service men and women who are being sent overseas and deployed into harm's way in Bosnia. I noted this morning that there was information from the White House to suggest that the President was planning to visit the troops in Bosnia once they were deployed following the peace treaty.

Again, I applaud and commend that initiative on the part of the President, but I would also suggest to the President that his duties as Commander in Chief and as President of this great country call on him to also come to the Congress and tell us honestly, Mr. Speaker, how he would balance the Nation's budget.

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

[Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

MISPLACED BUDGET PRIORITIES

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I was listening to the remarks of my col-

league with regard to the national debt, and I certainly agree with him that we need to balance the budget. However, I would suggest that we all agree that the budget needs to be balanced, and in fact, the President has also said many times that he wants the budget balanced. The problem is how do we do it. That is where the priorities come into place.

One of the points that President Clinton has made and that I have made and that many of the Democratic leaders have made is that we have to look at this budget in human terms. What are the impacts? What do the numbers mean in real terms in terms of working American families, students, older Americans, the environment and many of the other priorities that President Clinton has articulated.

The bottom line is that if we look at the Republican budget that passed this House and the Senate and is now on the President's desk, the priorities are misplaced. Too much of the emphasis is on cutting taxes or on giving tax breaks primarily for wealthy Americans and not enough emphasis is being placed on helping the average working person. Many of the cuts are on programs for senior citizens, education, particularly for student loans for students that want to go on to colleges or universities, and for the environment.

One of the things that I keep pointing out is how much of the impact in terms of tax cuts or tax breaks go to wealthy Americans. According to the numbers of the Joint Committee on Taxation, 51 percent of taxpayers with incomes under \$30,000 would, as a group, have a net tax increase under the Republican budget plan and nearly half of the benefits under the Republican tax package or under the budget, 48 percent, that is, go to the top 12 percent of families, those with incomes of \$100,000 or more.

So we certainly want to balance the budget, but we want to do it in a way that does not give tax breaks to the wealthy and does not cut critical programs that are important to seniors, to students, and also to the environment, among other things.

One of the things that received a lot of attention today in this regard was the Medicaid Program. Medicaid was the health care program that the Federal Government and States pay for for low-income people. Nearly 37 million people are currently covered by Medicaid, and about half of them are children.

Well, surprisingly, in a way, but I am not surprised, because I know that doctors do care about health care for low-income people, today the American Medical Association, the main national association of physicians, came out with a statement that was very critical of the Republican Medicaid plan. Basically, they criticized the fact that under the Republican proposal as part of this budget, Medicaid would no longer be guaranteed, no longer be an entitlement, and it would be up to the