



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 104<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 141

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1995

No. 40

## House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m.

### PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

May the glory of Your word, O God, be heard in every heart and every land; may that word bring gladness to people who seek hope and confidence and health in their daily lives; may that word remind of truth and integrity and honesty; may that word direct to the ways of peace and knowledge, and may that word of faith lift every person who yearns for justice and freedom. Bless us this day and every day, we pray. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ROEMER] come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. ROEMER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

### REPUBLICAN CONTRACT WITH AMERICA

(Mr. TIAHRT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, our Contract With America states the following:

On the first day of Congress, a Republican House will require Congress to live under the same laws as everyone else; cut committee staffs by one-third; and cut the congressional budget.

We kept our promise.

It continues that in the first 100 days, we will vote on the following items: A balanced budget amendment—we kept our promise; unfunded mandates legislation—we kept our promise; line-item veto—we kept our promise; a new crime package to stop violent criminals—we kept our promise; national security restoration to protect our freedoms—we kept our promise; Government regulatory reform—we are doing this now; welfare reform to encourage work, not dependence; family reinforcement to crack down on deadbeat dads and protect our children; tax cuts for middle-income families; Senior Citizens' Equity Act to allow our seniors to work without Government penalty; commonsense legal reform to end frivolous lawsuits; and congressional term limits to make Congress a citizen legislature.

This is our Contract With America, Mr. Speaker, and I just cannot say it enough; it is good policy, it is good government, and it is about time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain 15 1-minutes on each side at this time.

### A RESPONSIBLE WAY TO BALANCE THE BUDGET

(Mr. SAWYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, it does not make sense for a family to take out a bank loan just to pay for its weekly grocery bill. But if they are

buying a house, it does make sense for a family to get a long-term mortgage. The groceries will be gone within a week. But the house will last for a long time.

It is the same way with the Federal budget. It does not make sense for our Government to take on debt for current consumption—to pay for the fuel and sailors that keep our Navy's ships at sea every day. But it does make sense to take on debt for long-range investments—to build the aircraft carrier that will last for a long time.

Yet under today's illogical budget rules, we treat consumption and investment the same way.

Today I am sponsoring a measure to create an operating budget and a capital budget. It would require the operating budget to be balanced by 2002. But it would permit borrowing for capital investments that will strengthen our future.

Our budget is in trouble because we fail to differentiate between consumption and investment. That outlook must change. My balanced-budget plan will help put our Nation's finances back onto a responsible footing.

### CONSIDER WELFARE A LOAN

(Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I look forward to the day when as Members of Congress we are not debating the virtues of block grants versus entitlements for food, shelter, or child care programs. I look forward to the day, Mr. Speaker, when all able-bodied mothers and fathers and their extended families are carrying their own weight, a society where no one receives something that they have not earned.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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Now, we all hit bumps in the road, and there should be ways to assist people at such times. But if one is given something without working or paying for it, it should be deemed as a loan that would be paid back or worked off, not as a bottomless pit of money distributed with no strings attached.

Everyone should be merely entitled to an opportunity to succeed. Yes, Mr. Speaker, I look forward to the day when the word "welfare" is used as frequently as the word "dinosaur."

#### SCHOOL NUTRITION

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I am appalled by the devastating cuts in children's programs which the Republicans are pushing through the House.

There are many cuts to choose from—but none is more galling than the attack on child nutrition.

Over the next 5 years, the proposed Republican block grants will cut more than \$2.3 billion from school breakfast and lunch.

And, as if that were not enough, the block grant increases the proportion of Federal school food funding that can be used from State administrative costs.

How can a hungry child hear a teacher over the growling of an empty stomach?

How can a malnourished child keep healthy enough to stay in school?

Republicans have been telling us that these cuts are necessary to reduce our deficit. Yesterday evening the Committee on Appropriations voted on cutting taxes and reducing the deficit. Democrats voted yes in every instance. Republicans voted no in every instance.

#### STATES MUST BE GIVEN A CHANCE TO SOLVE SOCIAL WELFARE PROBLEMS

(Mr. BALLENGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, freedom and responsibility. These are two of the most important goals of our welfare programs, and right now, these are the two goals we have not achieved.

For over 3 years the Federal Government has thrown more and more money into entitlements that just continue the cycle of poverty and dependence. Throwing more money at our problems just does not work. Our social safety net has become a black hole from which there is often no return.

Let us give the States a chance to solve their own social welfare problems on their own. Giving the States back the right to take care of their own people makes good sense. The welfare needs of Idaho or Wyoming are certainly different from those of New York.

Congress should learn to appreciate the diversity between States and let each one tackle poverty and hunger in its own unique way.

We have had our chance. Now let us have the States show us what they can do.

#### GUAM HARDEST HIT BY BASE CLOSINGS

(Mr. UNDERWOOD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to point out the schizophrenia being experienced at the Pentagon these days.

Under the Secretary of Defense's recently released list of base closures to be considered by BRAC, Guam is the hardest hit American community on the list. It targets Guam for more personnel cuts than large States such as California, Virginia, and New York. The reductions represent between 5 and 10 percent of the entire work force on Guam, and as much as a quarter of Guam's economy could be adversely affected. Let me repeat: Up to 10 percent of the entire work force will be thrown out of work. If this magnitude or cut were undertaken in California, almost 1.5 million jobs would be affected.

To compound this problem, the Navy is trying to have it both ways. They are closing down facilities, saying they do not need them, and at the same time holding on to all the ports, drydocks, floating cranes, and other equipment in case they need the harbor in the future. This schizophrenia will leave our community in a straitjacket without the tools for our own economic survival. The military has the schizophrenia and we suffer the consequences. We need our facilities back.

#### NUTRITION BLOCK GRANT PROPOSAL

(Mr. GANSKE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GANSKE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask a simple question of my colleagues across the aisle—Since when did the Government have the right to use the taxes of low-income people to subsidize families who live in \$400,000 houses and earn \$300,000 a year? I always thought they supported giving money to the needy and making the wealthy pay their fair share. Well, that is just what the Republican nutrition block grant proposal does. Eighty percent of the funds will be used to provide meals for low-income children.

Democrats have been ranting and raving for years that we should not subsidize the rich. Here is the perfect opportunity for them to offer bipartisan support to a proposal which does just that. An Omaha World Herald editorial drove the point home well.

School lunch bureaucrats would have you believe that children from upper-income families are paying the total cost of the lunch. Wrong. Full price for these children means the Government is subsidizing their lunches 30 cents for each lunch.

I think upper-income children can afford this extra 30 cents. We do not need to subsidize middle- and upper-income school lunchers. We need to subsidize the poor.

The proposed changes in the nutrition programs are a way to make sure that those who can pay their way will, and those who cannot get help.

#### THE DIFFERENCE A SINGLE VOTE CAN MAKE

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, what a difference a single vote makes. Due to the two-thirds requirement in the Constitution, the Senate failed to pass a balanced budget amendment. One vote. One vote per precinct elected John Kennedy. One vote in March 1995 may have saved Social Security.

The truth is, Congress, the Constitution cannot be mended with microwave legislation. Good legislation requires a two-thirds burn in that crock pot. There is an old saying, if you want to cook it right, cook it long. Social Security does not deserve a microwave treatment.

#### COMMONSENSE LEGISLATION TO PROTECT OUR CHILDREN

(Mr. JONES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, the Democrats portray us as a cold, callous, and insensitive group. How can someone truthfully claim that? In the past 58 days, we have done more to ensure a brighter future for the citizens of this country and especially the children.

We have worked night and day to pass a comprehensive crime package, a slew of regulatory reform bills, a balanced budget amendment, and unfunded mandate reform with the intention of getting the Government back on track by transferring authority to State governments. We have increased funding and have allowed greater growth for the School Lunch Program than in past years.

We are conscious of the need to protect our children from an ever increasing crime rate and a debt-ridden Government, while in turn creating a comfortable and productive environment for them to learn.

We will continue to work hard by passing commonsense legislation for the benefit of our prized and most important resource—our children.