

When we reconvene, Mr. Speaker, we are going to tackle the budget. Now, the third largest item on the budget, the third largest expenditure, is interest on the national debt, interest paid to bondholders of our debt. In 2 years that interest alone will be more than our military or defense spending, which means you are paying more interest in the year 1997 on the national debt than you will for the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the National Guard, the Air Force, and all of them combined.

We have got to do something about it, and it is a bipartisan problem. We got here by bipartisan action, and we have got to get out of it that way. When we pay so much interest on the national debt, your taxes go up, you have less money to put into education or health care, the interest rates go up.

Alan Greenspan, Chairman of the Federal Reserve, says it makes as much as a 2 percent increase in the interest rate on your home mortgage, on your automobile mortgage, and it is inflationary.

We have got to address this problem. It is not going to be easy, but it has got to be done across the board, it has got to be done in a fair manner, and I hope, Mr. Speaker, we can do it in a bipartisan manner.

Just to give you an idea, farm programs in the year 1986 had a spending level of \$26 billion. Today, they are \$10.6 billion. And yet agriculture is better than ever. We have a lot of food today, Mr. Speaker. If we can do that with agriculture, we can do it with the rest of our Nation's budget. I look forward to being a part of that process.

THE PIECES OF THE CONTRACT DO NOT FIT TOGETHER

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

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow the Republicans in the House will celebrate the completion or at least the passage through the House of their Contract With America.

I do not like to rain on anybody's parade, but I have to predict, as the parts of this contract which were passed separately are pieced together, I am afraid we are going to find that all the pieces do not fit. Particularly I think there is going to be a misfit when it comes to fitting together revenues and expenditures, the budget, and fulfilling the prediction of a balanced budget by the year 2002.

I say that because yesterday in the final act of this contract we adopted a bill called H.R. 1215, which will reduce the tax revenues that flow into the Government by \$189 billion over the next 5 years and by \$630 billion over the next 10 years.

I think it is fair to ask here in the Congress, out in the country, how do we do that? How do we cut taxes by \$630 billion and increase defense spending as the contract seems to promise or at least hold defense spending constant

and at the same time bring the budget into balance by the year 2002?

Well, one way the bill proposed yesterday and passed yesterday offers is to lower what we call the cap on discretionary spending, nonentitlement spending by \$100 billion cumulatively over the next 5 years. Before the vote yesterday, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget, Mr. KASICH, sent to us an illustrative list of domestic spending cuts that totaled \$100 billion showing how we could get \$100 billion out of discretionary spending over the next 5 fiscal years. None of these cuts has been voted on yet, and it would be miraculous to me if half of them were ever approved.

But let's take the list that Mr. KASICH proposed at face value and note this about it. It very conveniently ignored or failed to note anything at all. It was silent on the issue of defense spending, and yet defense spending constitutes fully half of discretionary spending. Discretionary spending is right now about \$545 billion. Defense spending is about \$270 billion.

Mr. KASICH has said elsewhere that he would like to see defense spending frozen at its current level of about \$270 billion a year. What I would like to do tonight is just explore the consequences of that. Let's put the other sphere on the first sphere, defense spending and discretionary spending, domestic discretionary spending together and see what happens.

If we combine the lower caps, that \$100 billion lower cap, which are provided for by H.R. 1215 with a constant outlay stream of \$270 billion for defense every year, an outlay freeze, we see from this first chart which I have here that we will need to make \$41.4 billion in budgetary cuts, in nondefense discretionary programs in fiscal year 1996. And that begins, in effect, next month because that is when we begin the budget for fiscal 1996.

As you can see on this chart, these cuts in nondefense programs would have to rise to \$66 billion in fiscal year 1998, and that constitutes a 23.5-percent cut below the current budget level of expenditure, 23.5 percent of student loans, 23.5 percent of Head Start, 23.5 percent of ag programs, job training, the Drug Enforcement Agency, the FBI and the Federal court system. Over the course of this year we would have to take off 23.5 percent and over the course of 5 fiscal years the cuts in nondefense spending required by holding defense spending constant at this year's level would add up to \$187 billion, which is \$87 billion more than the chairman of the Committee on the Budget spelled out in the illustrative list that he sent out to us yesterday.

There is a second chart I have here that depicts the same story, only in a different way. You can see from this chart, the blue line at the top is the proposed level of discretionary spending for domestic programs, nondefense programs, and President Clinton's budget. It runs from \$260 to \$280 billion,

and it is roughly flat between \$275 and \$280 for 5 fiscal years.

But if we make these changes I am talking about it drops immediately from \$260 to \$220 and from \$280 down to about \$220, a \$60 billion cut, very severe reductions.

The term defense freeze sounds sort of noncontroversial, benign, uneventful, but the purpose of these charts is to show you that it will trigger deep nondefense spending cuts because of the linkage between something we call budget authority and outlays. Budget authority are what we budget, what we pass around here every year. Outlays are what the government actually spends. And there is a difference between the two because we have to put up lots of budget authority, particularly for defense programs, and yet it takes the Department of Defense years in building a carrier to spend out all of that budget authority.

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There is a difference between the two. Because discretionary outlay is a cap, an increase in defense budget authority requires a 1-to-1 decrease in the budget authority of nondispensed accounts. Anything you put in defense, you have to take out of nondefense.

An outlay freeze seems to say, well, we just hold things like they are. But a defense outlay freeze means anything but the status quo for a nondefense program.

The cuts I have just gone over assume a hard freeze, that is, a flat freeze on defense spending. It would not be adjusted up or down except for inflation.

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

[Mr. HOKE 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 North Carolina [Mrs. CLAYTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mrs. CLAYTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

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

[Mr. MICA 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 New York [Mr. OWENS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. OWENS 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 Illinois [Mr. LIPINSKI] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. LIPINSKI 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 West Virginia [Mr. WISE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. WISE 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 Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR] is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

DORNAN TO ANNOUNCE PRESIDENTIAL BID

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 1995, the gentleman from California [Mr. DORNAN] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, and I am particularly pleased that you are in the chair tonight, sir, because, given the change of events today, which enabled us to finish tomorrow's work this evening, thereby having no votes tomorrow, just our well-deserved Republican majority celebration for completing the 100 days of the Contract With America in only 93 days as of today, I decided that although I got this time, from the Speaker, to honor our Americans that died over the longest period of any sea battle in history, Guadalcanal was 7 months of land and sea battles, but the battle of Okinawa, which began on April 1, 1945, 50 years ago, and reached a crescendo today after a slow beginning that persisted for over 87 days, with one of our Members who has served on both sides of the aisle, BOB STUMP, a conservative Democrat, came here with me in our bicentennial year election, sworn in January 4, 1977, and after 6 years of seeing his party drift to the left, actually not 6 years, less than that, about half of that, he became a Republican, and now is the No. 2 Republican in seniority on the National Security Committee, formerly the Armed Services Committee.

BOB STUMP was a young 18-year-old sailor—he had joined at 16—in that battle of Okinawa, and he saw many sailors burned to death before his eyes in the fuel spread across the seas, watched some of the 34 ships that we lost sunk, and I will come back in May and do a full hour on the battle of Okinawa.

Tomorrow the largest battleship ever created, the Japanese *Yamamoto* was sunk with no survivors, almost 3,000 men. The Japanese this very day, BOB

STUMP was just telling me in the cloakroom—he has already flown back to Arizona—the Japanese lost 477 planes on April 6, 50 years ago, a world record for any aerial conflict.

This is quite a battle. I would love to have spent the whole hour on it.

But, Mr. Speaker, my good colleague from California, George, when I come back on May 1, I will be a declared Presidential candidate, one of nine.

I believe our Governor will declare during this month, Pete Wilson. I believe that BOB DOLE will start a trek back to Russell, KS, the most severely wounded Member in any war that serves in either the House or Senate. BOB DOLE declares Monday and starts back to be in Russell, KS, on Good Friday, the 50th anniversary of his crucifixion where his young body of 21 years of age was ripped for the rest of whatever life God gives him. I will start on Holy Thursday, declaring at the National Law Enforcement Memorial which is exactly like the Vietnam Wall, a memorial to those who gave their lives to protect our lives.

In the case of the police, or Law Enforcement Memorial, it will have names added every year till the end of our lives, Mr. Speaker. We added more than a dozen names just this year, I believe 14 or 15, and two of them were female officers who died in the line of duty. The Vietnam Wall has just about ended with changing names from missing in action or POW, the last one, Col. Charles Shelton who was lost on his 33d birthday, southeast Asia, a known POW for 5 years, he, just a few months ago, was declared presumptive finding of death.

There are no POW's left on the wall. Missing in action monthly are turned into killed in action. But the Police Memorial will be updated each year with the names of young men and women and some not so young. I found a Dornan on there who was killed in the line of duty as the chief of police in a small West Virginia town.

This living Memorial is truly something to visit. It is very moving. And because crime is one of our No. 1 issues, I will start with my declaration on Thomas Jefferson's birthday, the founder of the oldest party in America, now the minority party in the House and the Senate, and when I think of Jefferson, I think of two things. I think of "least government is the best government" and I think of what is inscribed inside of that beautiful Jefferson Memorial across the reflecting pond with all of the beautiful Japanese cherry blossoms that were given to this Nation in 1912, such a living gift, when they were our friends and our allies through World War I.

But inside that Jefferson Memorial, up in the frieze area it says, "I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal vigilance against every tyranny over the mind of man."

This founder of the Democrat Party, it is a nice day to declare on the 13th, but I will be heading toward my prin-

cipal day of declaration, which is Easter Sunday.

We take the train, my wife, and I, two sons-in-law, a daughter-in-law, all of our five grown children, two sons, three daughters, and nine grandchildren—it is going to be quite a gaggle—on the Amtrak train to Boston, be picked up by young Republicans on the morning of the 15th, and then we will go up to Exeter, NH, in front of the once hotel, now business building where the Republican Party was born.

Three cities claim this honor, Jackson, MI, Ripon, WI, but I think Exeter has the edge, at least on dates, Columbus Day, October 12, 1853.

Our party was born over a moral issue, slavery, taking people's lives, the fruits of their labors, enslaving them, taking away their freedom.

The abortion issue in this country is equally the moral issue of our day, because you don't just steal a person's months and years and the sweat of their brow. You take their life away. You snuff out their life. You crush their little skull in the womb. You flatten their brain waves. You snuff out that heartbeat. Every abortion stops a tiny little beating heart because that heart starts between day 18 and 20 and most women don't even know they are pregnant except a little feeling inside that your body is changing, that you have human life inside of you, a whole different genetic package, a different gender possibly, different hair color, eye color, different height, different bone structure, a total genetic package with a little heartbeat and by day 40 a brain wave.

This is an important issue. That is why I chose Exeter. Not only is it the birthplace of the Republican Party, but a birth born of a moral issue, slavery.

Then we are going across the State, it should not take more than an hour. We may stop in Manchester and say hello to some of the folks at one of the Nation's greatest newspapers, the Manchester Union Leader. Then we are going over to Nashua, to Nashua High School, in the gymnasium, to resurrect a memory that is certainly good for me and I hope will incline people to understand that I not only was conservative before it was cool, I was conservative by decades ahead of some of my worthy colleagues that are declared.

I will declare again at the Nashua High School gymnasium where Ronald Reagan, fair and square, beat George Bush in 1980, when he grabbed that microphone from Mr. Breen, who is now a newspaper editor over by the seacoast in Portsmouth, and mistakenly called him Mr. Green and said, "I've paid for this microphone."

There was only one Congressman there for Ronald Reagan, it was yours truly, Mr. Speaker, BOB DORNAN. I had a great Senator sitting there next to me, Paul Laxalt and on the other side, Bush, having served in this House from 1967 to 1971, had about 15 Congressman there, several Senators. He had the