

re-elections. It's a remarkable departure from common wisdom, which until recently maintained that the extreme fiscal severity of anti-inflation "shock therapy" would induce a backlash of desperate social protest.

That assumption was wrong. Once severe fiscal measure are implemented, Latin Americans have endured their high, recessionary price-tag with remarkable fortitude.

Nowhere was this clearer than in Brazil's presidential election last year, where former finance minister Fernando Henrique Cardoso saw his poll ratings soar in proportion to the success of his anti-inflation *Plan Real*. His charismatic leftist rival could only watch in impotence as a once-handsome lead slipped away.

Inflation-taming has been so strongly endorsed by Latin American voters that it has even conferred a thick Teflon coating on the neo-liberals of the hard-money school. Both Peru's Alberto Fujimori and Mr. Menem have emerged relatively unscathed from embarrassing political accusations, largely because of their economic successes.

But post-inflation presidents are sure to face tougher terms. Having rewarded stability and fiscal discipline for a long, difficult spell, Latin American voters will soon take up once again their long-deferred hopes of growth, better income distribution, and honest government. The inflation-fighters' success thus far makes those hopes seem more realistic than before. Before long, though, it will become clear that politicians can keep voters hearts only by thickening their wallets.

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate has expired.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania), having assumed the chair, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 67) setting forth the congressional budget for the U.S. Government for the fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002, had come to no resolution thereon.

(Mr. SABO asked and was given permission to proceed out of order for 1 minute.)

#### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, I have asked unanimous consent to proceed out of order for a minute so I might inquire about plans for tomorrow.

I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KASICH].

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman from Minnesota, I have been here for 13 years. I have always wanted to stand here and explain what the next day's schedule is, but I do not quite know what it is. We come in at 9 a.m.

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. KOLBE].

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, it is the first time that the chairman of the Committee on the Budget has not had an answer.

I believe we come in at 9 a.m. We do recess immediately after morning business there for the former Members.

And then we will resume, I presume, around 10 a.m. And we will go immediately to the three amendments, the Gephardt amendment is first, followed by the Neumann-Solomon amendment, the Black Caucus amendment. And if, of course, the president's budget with a zero deficit is printed in the Congressional Record, it would be made in order as a fourth amendment.

Mr. SABO. So the Black Caucus is the last amendment; Solomon is second?

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will continue to yield, that is correct. And we do expect a journal vote tomorrow.

Mr. SABO. At 9 a.m.

Mr. KOLBE. At 9 a.m., 10 a.m. The journal vote at around 10 a.m.

Mr. SABO. As it relates to the Solomon amendment, do I get the half hour in opposition to the Solomon amendment?

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABO. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, someone does.

Mr. SABO. Someone does.

Mr. SOLOMON. It probably will be the gentleman, Mr. Speaker.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on the concurrent budget resolution for fiscal year 1996, and to insert extraneous material thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

#### REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 1158, EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR DISASTER ASSISTANCE AND RESCISSIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1995

Mr. SOLOMON, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-126) on the resolution (H. Res. 151) waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 1158) making emergency supplemental appropriations for additional disaster assistance and making rescissions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania). 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 [Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

#### CRIME AND PROPOSED BUDGET CUTS

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

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, when U.S. Marshal Robert Forsyth of Augusta, GA was shot and killed in January 1794 while trying to serve court papers, he became the first peace officer in the United States to die in the line of duty. Since then about 13,500 police officers from all types of law enforcement fields have fallen in the line of duty.

My district in northern Michigan has been hard hit by the all-too-common tragedy of police officer slaying. In the Upper Peninsula, which has about 3 percent of Michigan's population, 18 police officers have died since the 1920's. In 1962, President Kennedy proclaimed that for 1 week in the month of May Americans would commemorate National Police Week. National Police Week honors the service related deaths of law enforcement officers.

As a former state trooper, as an Escanaba City police officer, this week has special meaning for me. And as a former police officer and now as a legislator, I am particularly concerned about recent Republican efforts to weaken legislation designed to reduce crime in America.

In 1994, Congress passed the toughest crime bill in this Nation's history. The President's crime bill has several very important elements designed to fight crime on our streets. Most importantly, the crime bill directs that additional police officers be put on the streets to fight crime, because there is no better crime fighting tool than police officers proactively patrolling our neighborhoods.

The President's plan to put 100,000 more police on America's streets represents the Federal Government's largest commitment ever to local law enforcement.

The President's COPS program is already working. Half of the Nation's law enforcement agencies from jurisdictions of all sizes throughout this country have already received grants to add 17,000 additional police officers. Unfortunately, the new Republican majority wants to turn back the clock by gutting the most effective element of last year's crime bill, the COPS program.

Not only do they want to scrap the President's plan to put 100,000 more police officers on the street, but they also intend to delete every single prevention program.

Additionally, the Republican budget measure that we debated here today

proposes a \$5 billion cut in the crime trust fund over the next 6 years. The measure directs that the justice assistance grant programs would be consolidated into a single block grant program. This plan will only serve to weaken our crimefighting ability by taking money away from law enforcement officers.

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Certainly there is much more Congress can and must do to reduce crime and violence in this country. Crime continues to be the number one concern for millions of working families. That is why it is imperative that Congress not gut the crime bill as a means of playing partisan politics.

Therefore, I say to my friends on this side of the aisle, I say to the Republicans, stop playing politics with the crime bill. Respect the men and women in law enforcement. Instead of providing them with a few encouraging words during National Police Week, give law enforcement the financial assistance they need to keep them secure in their jobs and to keep us all secure in our neighborhoods.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. SMITH of Michigan 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 California [Mr. HORN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. HORN 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 Ohio [Ms. KAPTUR] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Ms. KAPTUR 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 Indiana [Mr. BURTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. BURTON of Indiana 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 gen-

tleman 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 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 Oregon [Mr. DEFazio] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. DEFazio 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 Jersey [Mr. MARTINI] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. MARTINI 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 California [Mr. BECERRA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. BECERRA 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 Georgia [Mr. NORWOOD] is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

MISSISSIPPI AIR NATIONAL  
GUARD'S 186TH REFUELING  
GROUP RECEIVES HIGHEST IN-  
SPECTION RATING

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

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues the news that the Air National Guard's 186th Air Refueling Group in Meridian, MS, received an "outstanding" rating after completing an operational readiness inspection conducted by the Air Mobility Command [AMC].

This is the first time in the history of the Air Mobility Command that any unit has been given an "outstanding" rating, which was announced on May 11 by Lt. Gen. Malcolm Armstrong, commander of AMC's 21st Air Force.

The unit was required to deploy more than half of its 900 members for the week-long inspection at Fort Hood, Texas, along with nine KC-135 tanker aircraft. They lived and worked in a wartime scenario during the inspection. While deployed, the unit was subject to simulated conventional and chemical attack, terror-

ist activity and hostile threats while continuing to perform its mission of air-to-air refueling of military aircraft. The AMC inspection team, composed of active duty members based at Air Mobility Command headquarters, Scott Air Force Base, Illinois, tested the unit's capability under the same criteria used for inspecting active Air Force units. The exercises ran 24 hours a day while the unit was deployed.

Col. Frederick Feinstein, air commander of the 186th, said, "This was undoubtedly the finest display of professionalism and dedication that I have seen from any unit in almost 40 years of military service. Every Member of the unit had a job to do in this effort and each of them performed flawlessly."

I agree with Colonel Feinstein. This rating means the 186th was exceptional in all areas of inspection. That is almost unprecedented for any unit, active duty, National Guard or Reserve. It is a credit to the men and women who make up this unit. Their training and teamwork came together to put the 186th at the top of the class.

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

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

WE MUST PASS OUR BUDGET TOMORROW, TO SAVE AMERICA FROM A MASSIVE DEBT

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

Mr. BRYANT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I come here on this historic night of American history as someone who is concerned about a sound and stable future for this great country.

The massive overspending this Federal Government has done for the past few decades has finally caught up with us, and it's time we take action to stop this dangerous spending.

These deficits will cripple our future generations with a mountain of debt which they will be forced to pay if we do nothing to stop this out of control spending.

Now that Congress has finally realized this problem, it's time to commit ourselves to solving it.

We must eliminate these deficits and balance the budget in order to preserve a sound, financial future for ourselves, our children, and many generations to come.

The Kasich plan we will be voting on tomorrow to balance the budget is a realistic blueprint for a balanced budget.

If we care about the future of this country, we must begin to lay the foundation for a solid economy with this blueprint and use this map on the road to a balanced budget.

Recently, Mr. Speaker, I have heard many false and unfounded attacks coming from those who are apparently opposed to balancing the budget.

We heard these same attacks from the same people who fought H.R. 1215