

paying the Social Security commitments that we have made to the elderly, not a bankrupt America that cannot take care of its commitments.

Mr. Speaker, what I say today is to do that, we have to pass a balanced budget amendment. We have to get done with the quibbling, the talking about unimportant things, and pass a balanced budget amendment with a three-fifths tax increase vote.

IN MEMORY OF ROSE FITZGERALD KENNEDY

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

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy, the matriarch of America's most celebrated political family, who passed away on Sunday surrounded by family and friends at her home in Hyannis Port, MA. She was 104. Her remarkable life spanned a century and saw great triumph and despair, but through it all Rose Kennedy always carried herself with the characteristic grace, style, and dignity that became her trademark.

Born in 1890, Rose Elizabeth Fitzgerald was introduced to politics at an early age by her father, the former Congressman and mayor of Boston, John F. "Honeyfitz" Fitzgerald. A gifted student who spoke several languages, she graduated from Convent of the Sacred Heart in Boston and at age 24 married businessman Joseph Patrick Kennedy.

In the next 18 years Joseph and Rose Kennedy had nine children. One would be elected President of the United States. Two served in the Senate. And another became Ambassador to Ireland. But with every great victory, there always seemed to be an even greater loss—in Dallas in 1963, and again in Los Angeles 5 years later.

It was during these times of great sorrow that Americans saw the strength of Rose Kennedy, the deep convictions, and the intense and unyielding dedication to her faith. In her quiet manner she inspired millions of Americans, and helped us overcome our collective grief.

She will be remembered as an outgoing daughter, a caring wife, a loving mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother. In the words of her son, John Kennedy, "She was the glue that held the family together." She is being buried in Boston today. May she rest in peace.

CALL FOR REDUCED FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(Mr. BARR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, during the recently concluded campaign, which culminated in the landslide victory for

myself and many other candidates all across this land, we heard a message loud and clear. That message was: less government, lower taxes, and less regulation.

Mr. Speaker, let us not engage as we have seen in recent days up here in the old Chinese torture of death by a thousand cuts, to engage in death by a thousand amendments.

We have heard that message. The message is, we the people of these United States want lower taxes, less Government, and less regulation. We will have the opportunity to stand tall before the American people this week and pass the unfunded mandates bill and pass a balanced budget amendment with a set of teeth in it; namely, the three-fifths majority to raise taxes.

This is what the people want. Let us give the people what they want, and they have spoken oh so eloquently. Let us take up that charge and do them proud.

CONTRACT WITH AMERICA DOES NOT ADD UP

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

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, much ado has been made about the Republican Contract With America, especially the pie in the sky balanced budget amendment.

This publicity stunt demonstrates the mastery of soundbites by Republicans. But it is obvious that they are not masters of another area, and, that is, arithmetic. The contract just does not add up.

When the Republicans led the minority party, they had noting to lose. They could propose all sorts of empty, feel-good reforms because everybody knew they would not pass in this House. Even the great Houdini cannot cut taxes, increase defense spending, and balance the budget all at the same time.

But now you have the responsibility, my friends, to lead as the new majority. The bottom line on the budget is not whether you support it but how do you achieve it.

Mr. Speaker, President Clinton and the Democrats have worked hard to make the tough choices to cut the deficit and worked toward a balanced budget, all without a Republican vote.

Let us govern with integrity, not with gimmicks and soundbites.

SUPPORT OF H.R. 5 WOULD END UNFUNDED MANDATES

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

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, this week the House will continue consideration of the second major piece of legislation outlined in the Contract With

America, the prohibition of unfunded mandates.

The overwhelming feeling in Georgia's Eighth District is that this Federal Government has grown too large. How have the people come to this conclusion? They see the obvious overreaching in the form of higher taxes and increased regulation.

But, Mr. Speaker, they also see the more subtle signs of a bloated, arrogant bureaucracy; namely, the unfunded mandate.

Mr. Speaker, there was a time in this country when the understood role of our Federal Government was to work at the will of the States that created it. It is high time we return to that understanding and put back into practice the system of Government that our forefathers intended for this great Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to show the American people we are committed to changing the way this Congress does business. Support H.R. 5 and put an end to unfunded mandates.

SUPPORT UNFUNDED MANDATE REFORM ACT AS AMENDED

(Ms. MCCARTHY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5, the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act, creates a process that ensures and recognizes that the Federal Government should not pass its obligations down to the State and local governments without adequate funding for its mandates.

As a cosponsor of the legislation and a former State legislative leader, I am very sensitive to the potential financial and administrative burdens that Federal unfunded mandates place on State governments.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that during this bipartisan debate, one should consider the scope and cost of these unfunded mandates. In the State of Missouri, for example, an analysis of estimated costs of unfunded mandates reveals that for fiscal year 1994, the costs were \$205 million, which represents a 57 percent increase since 1992.

The National Conference of State Legislatures finds that there are 172 Federal laws that require State and local governments to spend money on Federal mandate programs.

Further, estimated cost of unfunded mandates to States could be as high as \$500 billion annually. Similarly, the cost to cities could be \$54 billion over the next 4 years and counties across this country are spending close to \$5 billion a year complying with 12 specific mandates.

H.R. 5 responds to the growing concerns about the number and the cost of Federal mandates imposed on States and local governments by ensuring careful congressional consideration before the enactment of new mandates.

I support a number of very good amendments introduced to strengthen H.R. 5 while still retaining the basic thrust and affirming

the determination to establish a new partnership with our States and local government.

The standards designed to protect the environment, as well as the health and safety of Americans in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act are the first step in restoring the balance to our Federal system.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE OPPOSE MEXICO BAILOUT

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

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, the American people do not want us to vote for a \$40 billion bailout for Mexico.

We should listen to William Seidman, former head of the FDIC, who wrote in yesterday's Wall Street Journal, that a market judgment mistake was made by investors and lenders who did not properly evaluate the situation.

Mr. Seidman asked: "Why should anyone be bailed out by the U.S. Government . . . for a business mistake?"

He said Mexico was like a kid in a candy store and simply did too much short term borrowing.

But, if we place too many conditions on Mexico, as we should to protect United States taxpayers, it will cause tremendous resentment among average Mexican citizens. Lawrence Kudlow, the economics editor for National Review summed it up best:

*** if the GOP goes along with the extravagant and unsound plan put forward by the Clinton administration, it should get ready for electoral backlash. Voters who want smaller and more frugal government at home, with a new emphasis on personal responsibility, expect no less in our policy dealings abroad. Broken Mexican promises on trade, money and free-market reforms should not be rewarded with a big government bailout. Sound money and sound fiscal policies are the only lasting answers.

MEXICO BAILOUT STRONGLY OPPOSED

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

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the \$40 billion Mexican bailout which is supported by President Clinton, Speaker GINGRICH, and other congressional leaders.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when Members of Congress are proposing cutbacks in Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, veterans' needs, nutrition programs for hungry children, grants and loans for middle-class college students, and the elimination of public broadcasting, I regard it as insane to put \$40 billion of taxpayer money at risk through this loan guarantee project with Mexico.

Mr. Speaker, we have enough problems taking care of the needs of America without trying to run Mexico.

Mr. Speaker, if large banks and Wall Street investment houses want to pur-

chase Mexican bonds at 19 percent interest rates, they have every right in the world to do so. But these great proponents of the free enterprise system who lecture us every day on the value of risk should not go running to Congress for a guarantee on their investments.

END UNFUNDED MANDATES

(Mrs. SEASTRAND asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. SEASTRAND. Mr. Speaker, I had hoped to come to the floor today and vote for yet another essential part of the Contract With America, the limits on unfunded mandates. Since it appears that stall tactics are working, we will not be voting on this important provision today. But I felt it necessary to give a simple example of the term unfunded mandates.

An example is worth a thousand definitions. In my home State of California, the California Department of Finance estimates that one piece of legislation alone, the National Voter Registration Act, more commonly known as motor voter, will cost our State \$3.8 billion alone in 1994 and 1995.

They further go on to point out that the cost to California in unfunded and underfunded mandates for 1993-94 and 1994-95 will cost more than \$15 billion.

I know that might not seem like too much money to some that serve in this House. However, we should adhere to the words of the late Everett Dirksen who said, "A billion here, a billion there and sooner or later we're talking about real money."

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A CHILDREN'S TALE

(Ms. MCKINNEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, since the Republicans have decided that in their so-called open house that Democrats are not allowed to say certain things, I would like to relate the following children's tale.

Once upon a time, there was a little piglet who spent most of his days rolling around in a filthy ditch, throwing mud and insults at the giraffes walking around outside. He was so good at doing this, he started an organization called GOPIG, which distributed tapes to his piggy friends teaching them how to use such words as "sick," and "grotesque" to describe the giraffes.

One day, the piglet came out of his ditch and the giraffes began to chase after him. As he ran, the little piglet squealed and squealed that what they were doing was unfair and that he might get an infection.

Mr. Speaker, the moral of this story is, it is time for an outside counsel to put the book deal to rest once and for all.

MINIMUM PROGRESS

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

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, it is ironic that President Clinton will likely urge tonight that we raise the minimum wage as we debate unfunded mandate reform in the House.

This proposal is another unfunded mandate that will kill jobs and hurt productivity.

Does he believe that bigger government, better mandates, and more spending is what the American people really want?

Perhaps that is why he is opposed to a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, Republicans disagree. We want to cut spending. We want to cut taxes. We will curtail unfunded Federal mandates. And we will change the way this Congress does business.

Tonight the President will reveal his plans for the next 2 years. Sadly, those plans will continue the same old tradition of big government and big spending. He may talk about the minimum wage, but that kind of talk, will lead to minimum progress.

VOTE AGAINST MEXICAN BAILOUT

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, if Members have not decided how to vote on the \$40 billion Mexican bailout package, let me refer them to yesterday's U.S.A. Today business page which says that mutual fund speculators in emerging markets earned 66 percent yields on their investments since 1990. Would my colleagues not like to earn some of that money?

Then today on the Washington Post editorial page Robert Dunn, an economist at George Washington University advises against a \$40 billion bailout of Wall Street by saying the proposed bailout is really a rescue package for investment bankers and mutual fund managers in New York and other financial centers who took huge risks in exchange for very high-interest rates in Mexico.

We now have a wonderful recipe for prosperity on Wall Street. When risky assets pay, keep the money and complain about high taxes; but when such high risk assets approach default, get the U.S. treasury and taxpayers to cover the losses.

Vote against the Mexican bailout.

AMNESIA BY THE DEMOCRATS

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

Mr. LAHOOD. Originally, Mr. Speaker, I was going to say something about