

the best interests of the children, but to the original intentions of the legislation."

The act was approved in 1978 after congressional investigators found that as many as 35 percent of Indian Children were being adopted away from their homes, usually by white adoptive parents.

Legislation introduced by Pryce and companion legislation introduced by U.S. Sen. John Glenn, D-Columbus, would have amended the law to prevent tribes, from bestowing retractive membership as it relates to adoption cases.

The amendments were stalled after a flurry of opposition from American Indian groups, who testified that the law challenges the sovereignty of American Indians.

FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTING

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, how ironic that one of the world's most celebrated marine scientist, who over the years came to the shores of many of the South Pacific islands and other countries and preached to us the gospel of conservation and to preserve all forms of marine life. He is none other than the Frenchman oceanographer Jacques-Yves Cousteau. Jacques Cousteau told millions of people throughout the world to save the whales; Jacques Cousteau told the world to preserve the precious reefs and corals that surround most of the Pacific islands; Jacques Cousteau told the world how important plankton is which is the life source of all marine life.

But now, Mr. Speaker, we have another Frenchman named Jacques Chirac, who happens to be the President of France—and is now telling the world—the heck with you 27 million people and an additional 1.5 million American citizens who live in the Pacific Ocean—we're going to explore eight nuclear bombs starting this September. Mr. Speaker, these are not devices, they are nuclear bombs.

I ask the good people of France, have you no conscience toward the lives, the health, and safety of some 28 million men, women, and children who live in the Pacific region?

Mr. Speaker, I say to the good people of France—you have already exploded almost 200 nuclear bombs in the South Pacific—now you want to explode 8 more nuclear bombs. Isn't it logical, Mr. Speaker, that the Chinese should now be given an open invitation to explode 174 nuclear bombs to catch up with France; and that countries like India, Pakistan, Iraq, North Korea, and Iran should now be justified for each of these countries to also explode 208 nuclear bombs to catch up with France. And yes, let's let France explode 900 more nuclear bombs in order to catch up with the United States.

Mr. Speaker, what madness. Mother Earth is hurting and crying, and man is going to be held accountable for this madness.

I submit for the RECORD the following:

COUSTEAU REGRETS CHIRAC DECISION ON NUCLEAR TESTS

PARIS, June 14.—French oceanographer Jacques-Yves Cousteau voiced regret on Wednesday over President Jacques Chirac's decision to resume nuclear testing in the Pacific Ocean and said atomic weapons should be outlawed.

"It is regrettable that France has given in to out-dated arguments," Cousteau, 85, said in a statement.

"Great wars are of the past. The struggle for peace is carried out first and foremost through education and the restoration of morality," he said. "Today's wisdom makes it necessary to outlaw atomic arms."

Chirac announced in Paris on Tuesday that France would hold eight tests at its South Pacific site, ending them next May in time to sign a comprehensive test ban treaty.

Cousteau, who regularly tops opinion polls as France's most popular personality, has been a vigorous campaigner against the French nuclear industry and marine pollution. He once considered running for president on a radical ecology ticket.

[From the Washington Times, June 15, 1995]

CHIRAC'S NUCLEAR TESTS SEND MESSAGE OF DEFIANCE

PARIS—By timing his decision to resume French nuclear tests on the eve of his first presidential visit to Washington and a Group of Seven summit, President Jacques Chirac sent a clear message that France is a major power with a world role.

But his defiant decision to resume nuclear testing drew outrage from every corner of the world yesterday as Mr. Chirac's month-old government serenely insisted the nation's "vital interests" override diplomatic niceties.

South Pacific nations near the Polynesian atoll testing site accused France of "flagrant disregard." New Zealand and Australia said they would freeze military relations. Moscow and Washington were critical.

In the grand tradition of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the leader of wartime Free France and father of the French atom bomb, Mr. Chirac was asserting himself as the leader of a pocket superpower with global interests and defying the United States.

Analysts said that Mr. Chirac had served notice that President Clinton would be dealing with a French leader determined to assert French and European interests in a "rebalanced" Atlantic partnership.

Le Monde diplomatic analyst Daniel Vernet called it "the desire to return to Gaullist gestures."

"The message to the world and to the Nation is the same: asserting his willpower, authority and ability to take decisions that are, naturally, 'irrevocable.' It is a way of notifying Mr. Clinton before he arrives in Washington that the president means to exercise his powers fully," political commentator Philippe Alexandre said.

The same determination was clear in Mr. Chirac's energetic role in Bosnia, spearheading the creation of a rapid-reaction force with Britain to protect U.N. peacekeepers and summoning Defense Secretary William Perry to Paris to approve it, while ignoring NATO.

A remark during Mr. Chirac's first television news conference Tuesday summed up his approach. "I think the Atlantic Alliance does not have a leader," he said.

Mr. Chirac flew to Washington for his first summit with Mr. Clinton, enjoying solid backing from his conservative government. Politicians and commentators said there was

no doubt he deliberately timed the announcement as a show of independence and fortitude on the eve of his meeting with Mr. Clinton and the forthcoming G-7 summit in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

"It's clear Chirac wanted to make a thunderous arrival on the international stage," said Jean-Michel Boucheron, a Socialist Party defense expert. "I would have preferred his first message to the world to be a message of peace, rather than a slap in the face to 178 countries that signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty."

Mr. Chirac's premier, Alain Juppe, went before the National Assembly to defend the test decision.

"France's vital interests prevail over all other considerations, even of diplomatic nature," Mr. Juppe said. "France will maintain a credible and sufficient deterrent force."

Mr. Chirac, at his first news conference since taking office May 17, said Tuesday that France would abandon its 1992 moratorium on nuclear testing and conduct eight more tests between September and May. He promised France would halt all tests by May 1996 and sign a treaty banning such testing.

Mr. Chirac's predecessor, Socialist Francois Mitterrand, suspended France's testing program in 1992, promoting Russia, the United States and Britain to follow. China had been the only nuclear power to continue experimental nuclear blasts.

Russia said that the move could jeopardize international disarmament agreements.

But Mr. Juppe brushed aside the criticism, saying France shouldn't heed complaints from powers that have conducted "10 times more tests" over the years.

Mr. Juppe said Mr. Mitterrand's suspension of testing three years ago was "premature," disrupting efforts to develop computer simulation technology that would permanently end the need for tests.

France has no plans to develop new nuclear weapons or change nuclear strategy and seeks only to verify the safety of existing weapons while advancing toward simulation technology, Mr. Juppe said.

Domestically, ecologists and leftist political groups assailed Mr. Chirac. "You are the shame of France," said an open letter to Mr. Chirac from Bernard Clael, a popular novelist whose works stress environmental themes.

THE BARBARIC METHODS OF ABORTION

(Mr. SMITH of New Jersey asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.)

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the dirty secret of the pro-abortion movement is the method of abortions themselves. More than two decades after Roe the Nation remains woefully uninformed concerning the violent and abusive methods routinely used to kill unborn babies. The abortion industry has cleverly sanitized and marketed abortion with an endless stream of euphemisms. In abortion mills throughout the land abortionists dismember kids with razor blade tipped knives connected to suction machines or inject deadly poisons into the child.

Today hearings begin in the Committee on the Judiciary to outlaw what is known as partial birth abortions. Here is how the originator of this terrible method of abortion describes it:

After delivering most of the baby he says the surgeon then takes a pair of blunt, curved, Metzenbaum scissors in the right hand. He carefully advances the tip, curved down, along the spine and under his middle finger until he feels it contact the base of the skull under the tip of his middle finger. The surgeon then forces the scissors into the base of the skull. Having safely entered the skull, he spreads the scissors and then they suck the brains out of that baby.

Mr. Speaker, this is barbaric. This legislation would outlaw this egregiously barbaric procedure.

The surgical assistant places an ultrasound probe on the patient's abdomen and scans the fetus, locating the lower extremities. This scan provides the surgeon information about the orientation of the fetus and approximate location of the lower extremities. The transducer is then held in position over the lower extremities.

The surgeon introduces a large grasping forcep, such as a Bierer or Hern, through the vaginal and cervical canals into the corpus of the uterus. Based upon his knowledge of fetal orientation, he moves the tip of the instrument carefully towards the fetal lower extremities. When the instrument appears on the sonogram screen, the surgeon is able to open and close its jaws to firmly and reliably grasp a lower extremity. The surgeon then applies firm traction to the instrument causing a version of the fetus (if necessary) and pulls the extremity into the vagina.

By observing the movement of the lower extremity and version of the fetus on the ultrasound screen, the surgeon is assured that his instrument has not inappropriately grasped a maternal structure.

With a lower extremity in the vagina, the surgeon uses his fingers to deliver the opposite lower extremity, then the torso, the shoulders and the upper extremities.

The skull lodges at the internal cervical os. Usually there is not enough dilation for it to pass through. The fetus is oriented dorsum or spine up.

At this point, the right-handed surgeon slides the fingers of the left hand along the back of the fetus and "hooks" the shoulders of the fetus with the index and ring fingers (palm down). Next he slides the tip of the middle finger along the spine towards the skull while applying traction to the shoulders and lower extremities. The middle finger lifts and pushes the anterior cervical lip out of the way.

While maintaining this tension, lifting the cervix and applying traction to the shoulders with the fingers of the left hand, the surgeon takes a pair of blunt curved Metzenbaum scissors in the right hand. He carefully advances the tip, curved down, along the spine and under his middle finger until he feels it contact the base of the skull under the tip of his middle finger.

Reassessing proper placement of the closed scissors tip and safe elevation of

the cervix, the surgeon then forces the scissors into the base of the skull. Having safely entered the skull, he spreads the scissors to enlarge the opening.

The surgeon removes the scissors and introduces a suction catheter into this hole and evacuates the skull contents.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HAYWORTH). 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 California [Mr. RIGGS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. RIGGS 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 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

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

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, thank you very much.

Last night President Clinton unveiled his second budget of this year. This budget aims to balance the Federal budget 10 years from now. This means that if you know any third graders, that third grader will be graduated from high school and the budget still will not be balanced.

It also means that we hope that a decade from now we are going to really balance the budget. I mean, if a politician told you today that we are not going to balance the budget now but we are going to balance it in 10 years, I wonder how many of the American people would believe that promise.

Remember, the President did not say the debt would be paid off. He said if all goes well, we will stop adding to the debt rate. Put it this way: Does it not all sound a little ludicrous? Do we really think that Congress will balance the budget 10 years from now? We just cannot do it today, and therefore we have to put it off for 10 years?

President Clinton is saying we will not pay you back 10 years from now, but we are going to stop and make the promise today that we will not be borrowing money 10 years from now. The President has said that it would be too painful to bring the budget into balance in less than 10 years.

Now, remember that Thomas Jefferson, while President, introduced a plan

to pay off the Federal debt at that time in 16 years. That meant that he thought it prudent not just to balance the budget, but run enough of a surplus to pay off the debt.

If you consider the real problem, the serious problem, that we not only have to balance the budget, but the fact is we have an actuarial debt in Medicare of an estimated \$8 trillion, we have an actuarial debt in Social Security of an additional \$5 trillion, we have an actuarial debt of what we owe Federal retirees, the pension plans for Federal workers and military workers, of an estimated \$1.5 trillion additional. It is serious.

I am delighted the President has come to the forum. But now we need to decide if he is going to actually give us the details of those budget reductions and cuts so that we can incorporate those ideas into our thinking as we proceed with this budget resolution.

You know, the pain we are hearing about when the President says it is too painful to balance the budget in 7 years is political pain, involved in admitting to reality. As the great 19th century French political philosopher, Frederic Bastiat told us, government cannot provide what it does not contain.

The only way government can give you \$1 of health care services is to take that \$1 from your neighbor in taxes. There is no such thing as Federal money that can be handed out by 435 Congressmen and 100 Senators. If the Federal Government does not tax your neighbor to get that dollar, then it has the option to borrow it from that neighbor or print the dollar. If the Government borrows the dollar, then your neighbor cannot use it to buy a machine or go to school or to buy a car or to buy a home and to make more productive workers and an expanded economy in the United States. If the Government prints the dollar, then the savings of your elderly neighbor has gone down in value, which is taxing by inflation.

We must admit that Medicare is going bankrupt, as well as Social Security, and that Medicaid is bankrupting States as well as the Federal Government. To say that it is too painful to balance the budget only makes sense if you think that government has the right to your earnings and will just leave you with whatever is left over after the politicians divide it up among the people who have political access or political pull.

Let us follow in the footsteps of Thomas Jefferson and force the politicians to admit that the emperor, in this case the Federal Government, has no clothes, has no dollars. We cannot exist by using Government as a mechanism to engage in stealing from each other. We must as individuals recognize our responsibility towards the less fortunate, the sick and the elderly.

Governments cannot be charitable. They can only redistribute under force. I have faith in the American people and