

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

their willingness to provide true altruism.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman 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 Texas [Mr. DELAY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. DELAY 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 Michigan [Mr. EHLERS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTING—NO. 3

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strongest opposition to France's announced resumption of exploding nuclear bombs in the South Pacific.

After decades of work, and through the efforts of peoples of divergent countries throughout the world, we are, or at least we were, moving toward a common goal of removing nuclear weapons from the face of this planet. Last month, the United States, France, and the major nuclear powers promised over 170 non-nuclear nations that the nuclear powers would exercise "utmost restraint" with regard to nuclear testing and work toward a comprehensive test ban treaty. Despite reservations, these commitments were accepted at face value by the non-nuclear nations, which are the vast majority of the countries of the world, and it was only with their support that permanent extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty [NPT] was gained.

Following in the footsteps of China's nuclear detonation right after the NPT's renewal, a testing resumption by France would confirm the ugliest fears of the non-nuclear nations. The implications are quite obvious, and what the French Government is now saying to the international community

and especially countries like India, Pakistan, North Korea, Iraq, and Iran is—the nuclear powers in the name of national interest are more than willing to undermine the NPT, and their commitment to nuclear nonproliferation and disarmament is suspect. The French Government is also sending the message that it does not care about the concerns of some 27 million people who live in the South Pacific region—and we should also add some 1.5 million Americans who live in the State of Hawaii, Guam, the Northern Marianas, and American Samoa.

Mr. Speaker, what the French Government is saying is we're going to explode eight nuclear bombs in the middle of the South Pacific Ocean—and there is nothing you can do about it.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot believe for a minute that the citizens and the good people of France want its government to explode nuclear bombs that will have tremendous negative impact upon the marine environment of the Pacific Ocean. I cannot believe the good people of France will permit their government to exercise poor judgment on such an important and critical international issue as nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. Mr. Speaker, what a reprehensible display of arrogance of power by a major European country that loves to expound upon moral principles of human rights, protection of the environment, and due fairness and equity to all of humanity.

Instead of complying with the spirit of the nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, France has said, in effect, we still want to ban nuclear testing, we really do, but not just yet. We want to get every possible advantage we can from our testing program before we stop our tests. So please just ignore these eight nuclear bomb explosions, then next year we will sign a treaty to stop further testing.

Mr. Speaker, I suspect that the military establishment of every nuclear power wants to perform more tests of weapons from their nuclear arsenals to ensure the reliability of their systems. But the fact is all of the nuclear powers, except China, have given up this benefit and stopped testing programs in the interest of making the world a safer place to live. The United States has stopped its testing program because it could derive no more benefit from further tests; it stopped testing to encourage other countries to cease their testing. It is only through leadership such as this that we can hope to rid our planet of the most dangerous weapon mankind has devised—the only weapon we have created that can destroy every form of life as we know it.

Mr. Speaker, I want to comment President Clinton and his administration for standing by its commitment to continue this country's ban on nuclear bomb testing, and I also want to commend the United Kingdom for its statement committing to maintain its ban also. Other governments which have already spoken in opposition to France's

resumption of testing include Russia, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Fiji, Austria, and Norway.

The 15 island nations which comprise the South Pacific Forum have also stated their objection to resumed testing, noting that it would be a major setback to relations between France and the region. These South Pacific nations are members of the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty [SPNFZ] and have consistently supported all international efforts to prevent and terminate nuclear proliferation.

The people of the South Pacific want nothing to do with nuclear weapons. They know firsthand of the horrors of nuclear testing and have agreed amongst themselves to keep their part of the planet nuclear-free. Isn't it ironic that the region is about to become not nuclear-free, but a nuclear hazard. This is not happening by the choice of the 27 million people of the South Pacific, but through the arrogance of a European world power, again playing the role of a colonial master to the detriment of peaceful citizens on the other side of the world.

In announcing France's intent to resume nuclear bomb testing, President Chirac has asserted that exploding the series of nuclear bombs is environmentally safe. Mr. Speaker, we have all seen the results of the nuclear explosions during World War II and the devastation they wreaked. Today's bombs are many times more powerful. France's testing program is to involve the detonation of eight nuclear bombs, almost one a month, all under one small, coral atoll. How many tons of dead fish and countless other marine life are going to be sacrificed this time? What about the safety and health conditions of the Polynesians living in the surrounding islands?

My question to President Chirac is, if the testing is so safe, why are the bombs being exploded in the South Pacific—so far away from France? Why were France's early nuclear bomb explosions conducted in Algeria? Why not detonate these bombs under French soil? If they are so safe, why not explode these bombs under Paris?

Mr. Speaker, the explosions of thermonuclear bombs are not safe. It is not safe for people, it's not safe for animals or plants, and it's not safe for the environment. Nuclear bombs have only one purpose, they were created to slaughter people, but the result is to annihilate everything. We all know they are extremely hazardous. We all know the reason France explodes its bombs in French Polynesia and not in France. It's the same reason the United States early on conducted its tests in the Pacific—the bombs are extremely dangerous, and no one wants to subject their homeland to this danger, if they have a choice.

Mr. Speaker, I want to appeal to the people of France to tell their government and their President to stop this insanity, stop this renewal of the threat of global destruction. President