

this Nation probably falls around 52 percent of its assets, and in comparison to our world's neighbors we probably have the lowest deficit-asset ratio of any nation today.

So when we begin this issue of rescissions and as well the issue of deficit reduction and what we want this country to look like, I would have hoped we would have been more expansive in our viewpoint and focused possibly on the American dream. But in this rescissions package that passed today, we took \$1.1 billion out of the safe drinking water proposal and plan. We took \$16 million from the safe and drug free schools. We took \$105 million from the National and Community Service Commission. We reduced the Goals 2000 emphasis on education by \$31.5 million. When adults lose their jobs and they need to be retrained, we have taken now some \$58 million from adult job training. The school work program has lost \$5 million. Many judges came and testified before the Committee on the Judiciary and indicated the value of the drug courts, and that program was cut by \$17.1 million, courts to try drug offenders and move them away from drug addiction to rehabilitation.

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When the number of AIDS cases are increasing in this country, we saw fit to cut housing for people with AIDS, some 15 million. And then something that is certainly not part of the Constitution but is really part of the American dream and certainly should be part of the privilege of those who do not have, we cut some \$1.3 billion out of section 8 housing. Finally, as we look toward the 21st century and we look toward technology, we proceeded to cut some \$204 million out of NASA.

I conclude, Mr. Speaker, by simply saying that we should be better than that. We owe it to the American people. We owe it to them to inform them truthfully what is our vision and our dream for America.

Do we say to them that they have no longer access to the American dream and to be better than they were yesterday and better than what their parents were and certainly to wish for their children a better life? We have many months to go and many bills to look at and many issues to fund, and certainly few dollars, but if we do not come at it with a better spirit and a spirit that reflects all of America, I am concerned and experience great apprehension that we are not prepared to enter the 21st century with the American dream intact for all Americans.

#### PERMISSION FOR MEMBERS TO EXTEND REMARKS IN THE CON- GRESSIONAL RECORD ON CER- TAIN FUTURE DATES

Ms. JACKSON-LEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that for the legislative days of Wednesday, June 28; Thursday, June 29; and Friday, June 30, 1995 all Members be permitted to ex-

tend their remarks and to include extraneous material in that section of the RECORD entitled "Extensions of Remarks".

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SMITH of Michigan). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Texas?

There was no objection.

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 gentleman from New York [Mr. TOWNS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. TOWNS 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 gentlewoman from California [Ms. WOOLSEY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Ms. WOOLSEY 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 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 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 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 Georgia [Mr. KINGSTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. KINGSTON 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 Georgia [Mr. CHAMBLISS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. CHAMBLISS 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 American Samoa [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA 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 gentlewoman from California [Mrs. SEASTRAND] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mrs. SEASTRAND 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 New York [Mr. HINCHEY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

#### PROGRESS OF THE 104TH CONGRESS

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

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, tonight I believe we showed very clearly how we can have cooperative government moving together. The administration, the White House, President Clinton, working together with Congress, were able to have a revised rescissions bill which, in fact, restored funds for drug free schools in the amount of 26 million; drug courts, 17 million; adult job training, 58 million; AmeriCorps, 105 million, safe drinking water programs, federal TRIO program and the school to work programs. But with all of those programs that were partially restored, which were agreed to in a bipartisan way, almost 270 votes here in the House, we were able to have a net savings in spending of 9.2 billion. This is a much-needed down payment on a balanced budget that we are trying to reach by the year 2002. Without this, the task of balancing the budget in seven years becomes much more difficult to achieve.

You see, Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, what we are trying to do is

keep the services that we need for people to improve the quality of their life and the opportunities to get a job and to raise their families and to have the pride of work, but we are trying to eliminate the bureaucracies that we have in Washington, and we are doing that successfully every day.

This bill that we just passed tonight cuts a total of 16.5 billion from funding levels by eliminating unauthorized programs, duplicative programs and eliminates bureaucracies that are wasteful.

Other reforms I think this Congress can be proud of here at the 6-month point for the 104th Congress include legislation that calls for a gift ban from lobbyists, a reduction of the pensions, which has been adopted, for Members, a reduction by one-third of our committee staffs, eliminating 3 committees and 25 subcommittees, legislation calling for a sunset of Federal regulations and of Federal agencies that have become wasteful and are duplicating what has been done in the states.

All of this has created \$165 million of savings just from the House of Representatives alone. Overall in our government, 190 billion in spending reductions and 90 billion in deficit reduction.

One more area of reform which I think is important to announce today, the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, of which I am a Member, under the leadership of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Chairman BILL CLINGER, and the Regulatory Subcommittee under the gentleman from Indiana, Chairman DAVE MCINTOSH, we began hearings today in another important area of new reform; that is, to investigate the issue of nonprofit organizations which receive federal funds from taxpayers and make use of those funds to support political activity or to support a political point of view. People in the United States should not have their taxes used for that purpose. That is for private purposes, not for the public. President Thomas Jefferson long ago criticized such activities as not in keeping with the will of the people.

The U.S. court cases reinforce this position. Just this week, Mr. Speaker, the Wall Street Journal outlined in an article that there may be as many as 40,000 nonprofit organizations that receive partial funding from the Federal Government that may be involved in activities which are inappropriate in the sense that they are doing political activity for one point of view, and this is inappropriate.

We received excellent testimony from the United Seniors Association, through its spokesperson Jim Martin. He explained that not \$1 of his organization goes to help represent seniors or the people that are involved with the group.

We also received excellent testimony from ALAN SIMPSON, the U.S. Senator, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ISTOOK], and Mrs. Spare from the Asso-

ciation for Retarded Citizens in Pennsylvania.

I am looking forward, Mr. Speaker, to continuing those hearings and to be able to come back to this House with meaningful legislation that will make sure that the people's business is being taken care of, less waste, more services for the people, and more for what the American people want and that is an accountable government.

#### EFFECT OF BUDGET CUTS

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

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I want to say a few words tonight about the budget passed today and also the rescission package and to suggest that it is terribly important that the American people have an understanding of what is going on, because to a very significant degree, the budget proposal passed by the Republican leadership today is going to balance the budget on the backs of the most vulnerable people in our country and give tax breaks and subsidies to precisely those people who need it the least.

Mr. Speaker, in my State of Vermont, we have thousands and thousands of senior citizens who tonight are finding it difficult to pay for their prescription drugs. Today they cannot afford the high cost of health care. It is grossly unfair to make those senior citizens and senior citizens all over this country pay more for Medicare because of the devastating cuts that are contained within the Republican budget passed today.

Second of all, in Vermont and all over this country, middle-class parents are wondering how they are going to afford to send their kids to college, given the escalating cost of higher education. Everybody knows that in the competitive world economy, our young people need the best education that they can get. Within that context, it is absolutely insane to be cutting back on student loans and student grants. We need more help for middle-class and working-class families to help them send their kids to college, not less help.

Mr. Speaker, as we have heard so often on the floor of this House, this is the 50th anniversary of World War II. And over and over again we hear people talking about the heroism, the bravery, the courage of the men and women in this country who defeated Hitler and saved human civilization in their terrible struggle against Nazism and Fascism 50 years ago. And we thank those veterans.

In my State of Vermont, many of them, many of them have been wounded in various wars in body and in spirit. This country owes a great deal to those men and women.

I wonder how many of them know that after all of the praise that is heaped upon them that in reality and real life, after all of the talk and all of

the rhetoric, that the Republican budget makes tens of billions of dollars in cuts in veterans' programs. So thank you very much, those veterans who tonight are in the VA hospitals. Thank you for the work and the courage that you gave this country 50 years ago and our thank you is that we cut the benefits and the programs that were promised to you.

A couple of weeks ago I received a letter from a veteran from Rutland, VT, and he said, let us talk about the Contract With America. And he talked about how his arm was wounded fighting against the Japanese during World War II. And he said, I know what the Contract With America is about, because he and millions of other Americans made a real Contract With America when they spilt their blood defending this country. And today it is no way to say thank you to those men and women by cutting programs.

Mr. Speaker, I think almost everybody in this House, the Republicans, the Democrats and me, the only Independent in this Congress, understand that the deficit and the \$4.7 trillion national debt is a very serious problem that must be dealt with. Almost everybody wants to move us toward ending our deficit, balancing the budget.

The question is, how do you do it? do you cut back on Head Start? Do you cut back on WIC? do you cut back on environmental programs on library programs? Or do you finally have the courage to say, let us move forward in a fair way.

Mr. Speaker, a recent economic study came out printed on the front page of the New York Times. The richest 1 percent of the population owns 40 percent of the wealth of America; richest 1 percent owns more than the bottom 90 percent. Yet this proposal, budget proposal of the Republicans does what? Half of the tax breaks, individual tax breaks go to people earning \$100,000 a year. Rich get richer; poor get poorer. We give tax breaks to the rich.

Mr. Speaker, we must move forward toward a balanced budget. But let us not do it on the backs of the weakest and the most vulnerable people. Let us ask those people who have the money, among many other things, to pay their fair share of taxes. Let us deal with the scandal of corporate welfare.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Hawaii [Mrs. MINK] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise to cosponsor a resolution introduced by Congressman ENI FALEOMAVAEGA of American Samoa, opposing the resumption of French nuclear tests in the South Pacific.

On June 13, 1995, French President Jacques Chirac announced that he would end his nation's moratorium on nuclear tests and conduct eight underground nuclear tests on Moruroa Atoll in French Polynesia between September 1995 and May 1996. According to President Chirac, the tests are to ensure the reliability and security of France's nuclear arsenal and perfect laboratory simulation so that