

the products that we have been able as a by-product of the space program, the space station, and all of this.

I asked Dan Golden on Monday morning if he would be willing to have the astronauts join us in our effort in terms of role models so that we can start talking about this in space as the next mission goes up. I hope that will be successful. We have just got to be able to reach out. We ought to think about doing drug testing for Members of Congress in terms of a volunteer effort, and then staffs, and then potentially maybe every person that gets a Government paycheck, because what is the big deal if we really want to do this, we have got to declare war on it and we have got to be prepared to win the war. We have got to just say that, hey, we have a choice. We can lose everything we have got in terms of the next generation, we can lose our country, we can lose, for example, in Puerto Rico, in those source countries, in Mexico, but the bottom line is we have got to start speaking out so that we curb demand.

Mr. EHRLICH. Roles models become role models because they set an example. I look forward to working with you and the members of our subcommittee in a bipartisan manner to reenergize the leadership in this society. As I said, not just the political leadership, the leadership in all respects as we again reemphasize the message that just saying no is the right thing. It is the right thing for your future.

Mr. ZELIFF. I publicly invite, on behalf of the committee, President Clinton, NEWT GINGRICH, and BOB DOLE to join us at the very top as we will support their efforts at the very top across this country as we fan out to every single State in this country, and hopefully we can get it back on the front burner.

Mr. EHRLICH. There is no more important thing that we are going to accomplish in the 104th Congress than to reenergize the people with respect to this issue. I thank the gentleman again for his leadership.

#### THE REVOLUTIONARY 104TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARR). Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FOX] is recognized for 30 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to have some of my colleagues join me tonight.

I first wanted to thank Chairman ZELIFF and Vice Chairman EHRLICH for the outstanding job that they have conducted, not only tonight the colloquy but for the ongoing work they have done in the war against drugs. We look forward to working with them on legislative matters that are coming up, not only their hearings but the other work that follows. We congratulate them for their efforts.

IN MEMORIAM SISTER JUDITH CLEARY

Mr. Speaker, before beginning or colloquy tonight with the gentlewoman from Washington [Mrs. SMITH] and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. GUTKNECHT], I did want to discuss just for a moment if I could a special part of the order tonight dealing with someone who was close to me and I think close to many people in my area, the Delaware Valley. This week just suddenly a tragic death, Sister Judith Cleary of the St. Joseph Order in Philadelphia who suddenly died.

She was someone who was 50 years old, did many accomplishments in her lifetime, many more than those who may live twice her age. She was a great humanitarian, a great teacher, dean of students at Bishop Conwell Egan, a great friend to all.

What was great about Sister Judith Cleary and I think that her life is instructive to all of us who are looking for role models and heroes and heroines, Sister Judith Cleary would take those students, making sure no one was left behind and no one left out, she would look to each person to find that which was special about them and to inspire them to greatness. I think that is really what made her life and her accomplishments a special milestone in the St. Joseph Convent and the Bishop Conwell Egan School and, for that matter, in the life of those who are in Philadelphia and the Delaware Valley.

She was really the spirit of the St. Joseph Convent where she made sure that everything got organized and done in a real humanitarian way. The world will not be the same without her but it is richer for her contributions. While God will need another angel in heaven to help in His works, we will continue remembering Sister Judith Cleary by making sure that what we do in our life for many of us whose lives she touched, to try to live life a little bit closer to others who need us, to do those things that have to be done that could be forgotten but are often remembered because we took the time to do them.

I hope that this one great American is someone that others who hear about her and who have seen her will try to carry on her great work. We will always miss her. We love her.

At this time, I would ask the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. GUTKNECHT] and the gentlewoman from Washington [Mrs. SMITH] to join us in this special continued presentation dealing with the 104th Congress march to revolution for change, a revolution to be more accountable, a revolution to spend less of the public's money and return more to the American people.

□ 2130

In that regard I would ask Congressman GUTKNECHT to give us an update where he thinks we are in the first 6 months of this revolution as a new entering freshman; how he thinks we have done to date and where he sees us going from this point.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Representative FOX, I want to thank you for reserving this time tonight to speak to other Members who are watching in their offices, and Americans who may be watching, to talk a little bit about what has happened in the last six months. It really has been an exciting and historic time to be here in Washington.

And I think it is important. As I flew home for the 4th of July recess, I said to myself, how lucky we are to be a part of this important point in history. And more importantly, how much has really been accomplished, if you look back in just six short months.

In fact, I remember when some of our critics and cynics were saying in October, "Well, the Republicans have this Contract With America, but they will never be able to pass it." And then as we went through the contract on the first day, as you will remember, as Representative SMITH will remember, our very first official act in this congress was to pass the Shays Act, H.R. 1, which was to make certain that Congress had to play by the same laws and the same rules as everybody else. So that process began.

We also cut the size of Congress itself. We eliminated three full committees. We eliminated 25 subcommittees. We cut our committee staff by a third. We banned proxy voting, which had become so customary, where Members would not even show up for committee meetings anymore. Now we have to actually show up to cast our vote.

Those meetings are open to the public so people can see what actually happens. And we also required a three-fifths vote to pass any kind of a tax increase. That all happened on the very first day. Then we went through the Contract. The Fiscal Responsibility Act, Take Back Our Streets Act, Personal Responsibility Act, the Family Reenforcement Act, the American Dream Restoration Act, right on down through the list.

We passed all of those bills with one exception, and that was term limits, and the Speaker has promised that that will be H.R. 1 in the next Congress. And I would not hesitate to mention that we got 85 percent of our Members on this side of the aisle to vote for it, while approximately 85 percent of the people on the other side voted against it. But even with that, the American people I think ultimately will prevail.

We have made tremendous progress in beginning. As Representative NEUMANN said so well, when we came here the budget was a serious concern to all of us, the legacy that we are going to leave for our kids. And now as the appropriations bills come to the floor, we are seeing bill after bill that is actually meeting the mark and we are moving on that path toward a balanced budget. I think things are happening.

Let me just mention one other thing. I serve on the Washington, DC, subcommittee and when I volunteered to

serve on that subcommittee, I did not realize how serious the problems were here in Washington, DC. The more I learned, the more I wished I had volunteered for a different subcommittee.x

But even there, I think there is reason for hope and there is progress being made. We have appointed a special oversight board to watch over the District, and largely, I have to give a tremendous amount of credit to our chairman on the subcommittee, TOM DAVIS, from just across the river in Virginia, who has been a tremendous leader and negotiator. But we are on the right path, I think, even in the city of Washington to getting the city's fiscal house in order.

More important than even that, it was announced just last week that the Mayor and the chairman of the school board now have come together and they are talking about privatizing at least 11 of the most troubled schools here in Washington, DC, and if that is not enough, they are even going to experiment with vouchers here in Washington, DC.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Whoever thought that we would have such a revolution right here in the Capital?

Mr. GUTKNECHT. It is amazing. I am just amazed, and I would like to see their voucher plan expanded to nonpublic, private, religious-related schools. That is not going to be the case, at least for the first phase of this.

But as I said, back in the Midwest we have an expression. When people say that will never happen, one of the ways of saying that is "When pigs fly." Believe it or not, here in Washington we are seeing vouchers and experimentation with privatizing the schools. So I am not going to criticize them for not going full scale with a voucher plan, because when pigs fly, I do not think we should criticize them for not staying up very long. So, we are making tremendous progress.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. I think what you are talking about is what the freshman class is working on, and the gentlewoman from Washington, LINDA SMITH, has been a leader on that, when it comes to our Federal agencies looking at reducing, privatizing, consolidating and eliminating. I know that Congresswoman SMITH from Washington State was a leader in her own state in making sure that the taxpayers got their money's worth and no tax increase got through as long as she was around.

I would like to get her impression on where we are in the reform movement now after the first 6 months.

Mrs. SMITH of Washington. This was a person who this time last year said I was not going to run for Congress because Congress never did anything. And then I was a write-in candidate, and in about seven weeks I was here.

I have to say I was wrong. This is a new Congress. Those first votes were the most exciting things I have ever done; cutting this place by a third. We did not just say we were going to do it.

And starting to sell a building. How exciting. We are going to cut back the staff, and there is not going to be an office if they try to expand it again.

This is a new place and it is absolutely exciting. One thing that we have done that I like a lot, too, is that we are actually going after the size of the budget in tangible ways. We have had amendment after amendment, on top of the appropriations bills already coming out lower, that are trimming them back or peeling back each layer of bureaucracy, looking underneath it to see if it is necessary.

And even today we took out millions of unnecessary bureaucracy that just did not need to be there. We passed an amendment today that said we will not build sewers and water systems in Egypt. Egypt and Saudi Arabia, where the money was going to, have their own money.

So we are just marching on, but I think there is something that we have not done and something that keeps getting shuffled around, because it is so difficult, and that is clean house. We still have things that are old ways, because they have always gone that way, that we have to fix, and one of those is any fund-raising in Washington, DC.

There is a little bit of trouble when you have to explain that to people and they say, "Why don't you do that at home?" A lot of good people are elected here. They come here, often running against, like one man in our state had to run against a woman called the "PAC Queen." She was an incumbent. She raised millions from PACs. So he ran against her, ended up with a debt, came here and has to raise money all the time to try to pay off his debt. Good man; bad system. We need to go to and change that system.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Do you not have legislation to try to address some of these reforms?

Mrs. SMITH of Washington. Yes, there is a package coming out with a group of people, freshmen and old-timers too, that will literally stop fund-raising in Washington, DC. It also abolishes all gifts and all trips.

You know, good people do things because the system is the way it is. In our State of Washington in 1992, we passed a package of legislation in an initiative that literally changed Washington, and we just got the 1994 reports out. When we abolished all these big groups' ability to give a lot of money, it dropped the cost of campaigns down by over a third and it increased individual involvement.

We literally had an explosion of grassroots activity. And people would have never thought they could run because they were not running against these big groups. If they could get a grassroots group together, then they could run.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Do not you think these kinds of reforms that Congressman GUTKNECHT is talking about, and the ones you are talking about, are going to restore the confidence of the

public in the institution so that more people will want to run? We will have the term limits, so we will have the infusion of new ideas and we will be more accountable back home about spending less?

Mrs. SMITH of Washington. Yes.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Do you see that already happening in your district?

Mrs. SMITH of Washington. Yes, and when people see that they are not going to have to be running a campaign against every big special interest group in the Nation, it kind of encourages them to get involved.

And I am encouraged because I believe that there is enough guts in this area now to make this big change. But can you just imagine just running your election in your district, not having to worry about tobacco money from the South or Jane Fonda or actors from California?

I had to run against all the PAC's in the Nation, including most of the money from outside my district. But I want to tell you, you can do it. My race was so short, but it was mostly people, and it shows you can do it.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. The power of the individuals over the special interests.

Mrs. SMITH of Washington. That is right. I was an incumbent in our State. I had an 88 percent name ID, and so that gave me a help. But what if you were just some good person that wanted to run and you were going to have to run against an incumbent called the "PAC Queen," would you have much of a chance?

I think when we change the selection system to where you put the elections back in the States, you take good people and allow them to run good, clean campaigns, and you do not put them here, having to work, I consider it like swimming around in a polluted pond. It would be a lot more fun to swim in a clean structure. And we put good people here under a system that just needs to be changed.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. It is certainly true. One of the items that I would like to get the Congressman from Minnesota to talk about.

Mr. KINGSTON. If the gentleman would yield.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Before you could, Congressman KINGSTON, regulatory reform was an area that I wanted to touch on.

Mr. KINGSTON. I just wanted one second. I never would have accused the gentlewoman from Washington [Mrs. SMITH] of being concerned about Jane Fonda. And I was curious about that, because I see her pawing the ground each night in the House Chamber looking for somebody to debate. So, I just could not let that go by, and I yield back.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Congressman KINGSTON, thank you. I would like you to join us in this colloquy. We do want to see the continuation, I believe, of what Congressman GUTKNECHT has

been working on; that is, the regulatory reform.

Many of the businesses and individuals in this country have been stifled in their individual effort to try to start a business, to in fact have the quality of life they want, because regulations and taxation have been so heavy that they cannot move forward. And the problem has been the Federal Government.

GIL, if you could take a moment to reflect on where you think we are on that war against over-regulation, burdensome rules, and over-taxation, I am sure the American people would like to hear, and my colleagues, where you think we are on that issue.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania. I would just, in follow-up to what Representative SMITH was talking about, I think the key component of what is happening here in Washington today is something, it is a line from Representative PAT ROBERTS, he said, "The status quo doesn't live here anymore."

And we were talking about this earlier today and one of our colleagues used the example of Cortez, when he came to the New World, he had his people burn their ships because there was no turning back. And hopefully we have come to a new world here in Washington. And there is going to be no turning back.

In fact, the Vikings when they would invade the foreign country, Vikings are more popular in the neighborhood where I come from, they would do the same thing. They would burn their ships so they understood that there was no turning back and there was only one way they were going to leave and that was victorious.

And the battles that we have in front of us, whether it be on regulatory reform, ethics reform, campaign finance reform, downsizing the Federal Government, bringing real sanity to the way the Federal Government spends our tax dollars, and more importantly our grandchildren's tax dollars, I think we have to keep that reformist attitude that there is no turning back. We cannot go back. There is only one way that we can leave.

I want to share a couple of things, because we talked about the six-month anniversary that we celebrated last week of coming here as the new Members of the 104th Congress. But we also celebrated a couple of special holidays last week.

One was, of course, Independence Day, the Fourth of July. But most Americans do not know that we celebrated on July 9th Independence from Government Day. Most people know that we work for the Federal and State government for a long, long time, but what most people do not know is if you add the total cost of regulations, regulatory reform has got to be on our list and certainly is, but the average American will work this year through Sunday, July 9th to pay all the costs of Federal, State, and local taxes and regulations.

Mrs. SMITH of Washington. Will the gentleman yield? Average?

Mr. GUTKNECHT. July 9th. The average American will work this year until July 9th to pay all of the costs of government.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Regulations and taxes and all fees?

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Regulations and taxes. The average American, and this is according to some research done, and most of the numbers I think originally came from CBO, the average American will work 190 days this year to pay his or her share of government.

That is 13 days to pay interest on the national debt, 15 days to pay for national defense, 29 days to pay for Social Security and Medicare, 36 days to pay for all other Federal programs, 42 days to pay for Federal regulations, and 55 days to pay for State and local taxes and other local regulations. The remaining 175 days, they get to work for themselves.

Mr. KINGSTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GUTKNECHT. I would be happy to yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. KINGSTON. You know, one of the tax statistics we do hear over and over again is that in the 1950's a middle-class family paid as a percentage of their income tax on the Federal level 2 percent. In 1972, that was 16 percent. In 1995, on an average, that is 24 percent.

□ 2145

So you can imagine the middle-class tax squeeze. The Secretary of the Treasury says often that we are not gaining. Of course, we are not. Any gains we make the Federal Government takes, and they are just taking it right off the plate.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. I thank the gentleman from Georgia. We appreciate your leadership, being an honorary freshman and keeping your enthusiasm for the positive things we do.

Mr. KINGSTON. Does that mean I get paid what Rush Limbaugh is getting paid? He is an honorary freshman.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. I do not think so. You would not want the money anyhow.

The gentleman from Florida [Mr. FOLEY] has been a leader on another reform, and I would like him to join our colloquy, if he would, on the idea of having a lockbox to make sure when we have savings achieved they actually go to deficit reduction. I think you should share with the colleagues what you did this morning on the Government Reform and Oversight Committee and joint committee with Rules, and if you would share that with us now, we would appreciate hearing about it.

Mr. FOLEY. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania. You have been a leader of the freshmen, and I really enjoy working with you.

The thing that is so exciting, as the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. GUTKNECHT] and the gentlewoman from Washington [Mrs. SMITH] and the gen-

tleman from Georgia [Mr. KINGSTON] mentioned, is the fact that the new Congress is about change. It is about proving to the American public we did not come to Washington to be a part of a system. We came from the communities. We love our communities. We want to go back to our communities. More importantly, we want to go back to our communities with the respect that we asked them to send us here in Washington.

The lockbox will provide us the opportunity for monies we save in the budget; if members of the freshman class or Members of Congress in general find \$5 million or \$10 million, the concept basically is to put that money in a reserve account, a lockbox, to pay off the Federal debt and deficit of this country.

For too long, if somebody found a savings, if somebody found \$10 million, and around here that is small money, I am sad to say to the American public, and \$10 million to me is a fortune, so much money I cannot even envision, but up here they talk about billions as if it is. Do not worry about it, America, that is not a lot of money. The lockbox provides us an opportunity to put that money aside, take it away from the hands of the politicians and say you cannot have access to that \$25 million, \$50 million, \$100 million, \$1 billion. It is in a lockbox for deficit reduction.

Now, we testified before the Committee on Rules, because they are finally getting serious about it. For the longest time, the Committee on Rules said, no, we cannot use a lockbox; that takes away the power of the appropriators, that really ruins the system of Congress being able to negotiate, you know, you hear all the terms around here, negotiate, satisfy, placate, work it out, conference. The American public did not send us here for happy games. Here, you take care of me this week, I will take care of you next week.

Mrs. SMITH of Washington. If the gentleman will yield, I think I get this, it just simply means when my amendment passed today, when we got rid of money going to Saudi Arabia and Egypt, I could have put that against the deficit.

Mr. FOLEY. Absolutely; absolutely.

Mrs. SMITH of Washington. Instead of maybe somewhere along the line somebody says, "Oh, she saved \$500,000, let's use it over there." We have to do this. I totally agree.

Mr. FOLEY. A greater tragedy was the other day in the Science Committee I saved \$25 million on one project. I did not commit it to anything else. I said that money should be saved.

The next day, a colleague on the other side of the aisle found that \$25 million, fully committed it to another program. So after my efforts to save \$25 million, they were all in vain. Today, you had that excellent amendment on the foreign operations budget. That money represents savings for the American public for the first time if

we, in fact, have a lockbox, and LINDA SMITH can say to her constituents, "I saved millions of dollars, and it is tucked away, no longer available for pork projects."

Mrs. SMITH of Washington. If the gentleman will yield, see, I do not look at it as savings to people right now. I look at it and look at my five grandchildren and I say it is not charging that to your future, because we are spending \$200 billion a year, and it is like the charge card with my grandchildren's picture on it. We are charging away their future, and so for me it is just like every time I find something, I want to make sure that it goes to reducing the deficit, the debt, and establishes a future for my grandkids. They are just tiny little tikes, but I do not know how we can face them after a while if we do not do something serious now.

Mr. FOLEY. It is important you mention that. But you have to think of your families. The wonderful wife of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Judy, is home in Pennsylvania talking to the constituents that sent her husband here. She has to explain the work he is doing while we are in session. We come to Washington.

We get caught up in that beltway mentality; this charge card, this card we vote with, is the largest credit card in the world, unlimited expenditures.

We have got to be able to once and for all explain to our constituents we are serious about saving their money.

I suggested the other day on a radio show maybe some Members of Congress need to go on Oprah Winfrey, have a therapist there, and talk about working it out.

They are so hungry and hell bent on spending money that does not belong to them.

If this was my Master Card or your Visa—

Mrs. SMITH of Washington. I would be maxed out. They would not let me charge more.

Mr. FOLEY. You would be very cautious about charging on that account.

Mrs. SMITH of Washington. No, the difference is they would tap me somewhere.

Mr. FOLEY. This is phony.

Mr. KINGSTON. I had an interesting experience the other day. A friend of mine from Savannah, where I am from, asked me, he has a son up here, he said, "Would you mind taking an engagement ring up to them?" They did not want to mail a diamond ring at the Post Office. I could not imagine why. They did not want to trust this family heirloom, and they wanted me to take it up there, so I said I would be glad to take it up tomorrow. So I picked up the ring, and I started, and, you know, in the airplane, I started thinking, you know, I have got a \$5,000 or \$10,000 diamond ring here in my briefcase. I pulled the briefcase up closer to my chest, put a bear hug around it. I started getting a little nervous. I went through the Charlotte airport on the

way. I did not go to the bathroom. I did not want to part with my briefcase and the diamond ring. I got real nervous about it. I came up here, and I think within 30 minutes of being here, I voted, as you said, on \$2 billion or \$3 billion of appropriations. I thought how silly I am, getting worked up and paranoid, about this diamond ring, and yet with that same voting card, I have got one, too, readily vote for billions and billions of appropriations, and as the gentlewoman from Washington [Mrs. SMITH] was saying about that \$25 million from Egypt or your amendment on \$25 million, what we have been doing is we cut it, but we really just non-earmark it. We free it up, and then the bill goes to the Senate. Your \$25 million is sitting there, and some Senator says, "Ah-hah, I have got a new water project in my district. I am going to get that \$25 million," and if for some reason it goes through the Senate and that \$25 million is setting there, then it comes back to the House, and then the conference committee, they see that \$25 million, and you can bet every single dollar ends up being earmarked. So these hours and hours we have debating, cutting the budget, we are not really cutting the budget. We are just not earmarking it.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania, I think the fact is that we are all saying, we are talking about accountability, whether it is lockbox legislation, which the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FOLEY] and the gentlewoman from Washington [Mrs. SMITH] and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. KINGSTON] were talking about, which is going to force the Congress to spend less and make sure we worry about our children and grandchildren and to make sure we actually spend money on things that help people, not more bureaucrats, more bureaucracies. That is what it comes down to. I call on, if I can, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. GUTKNECHT] to talk about leading by example, because, frankly, if we do not continue the same kind of verve and spirit this next 6 months and the next year and a half in this Congress that we have in the first 6 months, then the public will not be supporting us with the new reforms we are going for.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. I thank the gentleman. I would just share, you know, in any football game, there are 60 minutes. If you look in the box scores, it will show time of possession, and you either are on offense or you are on defense. The games are almost always won by teams on offense most of the time.

The good news about this freshman class, and we are happy to have the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. KINGSTON] as an honorary member, is we are staying on offense, whether we are talking about campaign finance reform, lockbox reform, budget reform, and we are leading by example. As you say, we actually cut our own franking privileges by one-third in this Congress.

We cut total legislative appropriations by \$155 million, and again, you know, in a place where we talk about billions, that may not seem like a lot of money, but if we would reduce the entire Federal budget by that same percentage point, we would pay off the debt or we would get to a zero deficit within about 5 years rather than 7 years, and let me also say that we are contributing more to our pensions. We are reducing congressional pensions. I have a bill, and I hope you will all help me get it passed, which will limit pension accrual for Members of Congress to 12 years, which will mean the end of \$100,000 pensions. It will mean the maximum pension a Member could collect would be \$27,000. The good news about the 104th Congress and particularly the freshman class, and I thank you again for reserving this time, is we are staying on offense. We are pressing reforms, and I think as long as we do that, I think we are going to win. We are going to get more points on the board. I think that is the key. I think that is what the American people want.

Mr. KINGSTON. If the gentleman will yield, since I am only an honorary member, I wanted to say this, what I say about the freshman class, when I go back home, on a bumper sticker, the freshman class is a group of normal people who do not want to be President, they do not want to be in the U.S. Senate, they do not want to be here forever, but some of that may happen. But for the time being, they want this, and that is to cut the budget and go home, and you are a class of business people, of homemakers, of lawyers, of teachers, of entrepreneurs, you have all kinds of different people there, but, again, you want less regulation, less government, less micromanagement out of Washington, more personal freedom. I think because of that that is why you are on the offense, because the American people are with you 100 percent.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. One of the other items we are embracing, I think, is the idea of Corrections Day, whether it is the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FOLEY], yourself, the gentlewoman from Washington [Mrs. SMITH], the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. GUTKNECHT], we are trying to make sure we get through those special reforms to make this institution be more accountable, now that we are working closely with the Speaker, NEWT GINGRICH, to make sure that when we have noncontroversial items, we can bypass the committee system so we get the changes the American people want, not get it to the next Congress or next year.

Mr. FOLEY. I think it is appropriate at this point to talk about leadership of this Chamber. You know, past Congresses, many freshman Members came to Congress with the idea of reform, and they were told by the leadership, "Listen, sit in the back row, be quiet, you will get a chance to participate, wait 4, 5, 6 years, you, too, may be vice

chairman of a committee. Don't rock the boat."

What I found in the leadership here with the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH], the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DELAY], the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ARMEY], is the fact they said, "Listen, you were sent here by your constituents. You are equal to us. We are not any higher than you are in the electoral process. We are all Members of the House of Representatives. We each have constituents to answer for. Give it your best shot." I have never once been called down to the office, as happened in the past, for a scolding or a lecture or being told, "You know, Mark, you are going out on a limb. You are embarrassing the Congress," or, you know, "That is not appropriate, you are a freshman, let a senior Member lead." I have got to tell you, I am gratified in this process that I have been able, as a freshman, a new Member coming here from the very first day to speak on the floor, I have been given the opportunity to be in the chair, as I know the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FOX] has, and I believe the others have, that is a unique opportunity to participate fully in this democracy.

So I have to tip my hat to our leadership for giving us the chance to participate fully.

Mr. KINGSTON. I would only say if they had not given you the chance, you would have made it or taken it.

Mrs. SMITH of Washington. I just want to make a comment on what the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FOLEY] said, not only is this freshman class anxious but we are able to fully join. I did not even think about being a freshman. In fact, you do not remember who freshman are.

Have you ever seen a time in history, I am chairing a subcommittee. Now, that is not a major job, but it used to take you 20 years to get there. I do not think there is any woman on the other side, as well as most men, who have had an opportunity to chair unless they have 10, 20 years under their belt. I had 10-20 minutes under my belt and was chairing the Subcommittee on Taxation and Finance for Small Business. They have taken the energies and the talents of all Members, taken a look at them, whether they have been here 1 minute, 2 years or 20 years, and they said, "Let us use them for the people instead of let us let them wait until they have become ripe," and that is just different, and I appreciate the leadership, too, and the other freshman, because this freshman class has just been fantastic at working together. It has been competitive, but competitive for the people, and the American people are really winning by this.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. I think all the Members who joined me for this special colloquy. I hope we can continue a report back to the American people on a regular basis.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. YATES (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), on Tuesday, July 11, on account of illness in the family.

Miss COLLINS of Michigan (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), between 2 p.m. and 4:15 p.m. today, on account of medical reasons.

Mr. FOGLIETTA (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), on Monday, July 10, on account of medical reasons.

Ms. MCKINNEY (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today, on account of official business.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PALLONE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. FARR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. WARD, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. TOWNS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. OWENS, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DIAZ-BALART, for 5 minutes each day, on July 12 and 13.

Mr. KASICH, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SHAYS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. KINGSTON, for 5 minutes, today.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revised and extend remarks was granted to:

(Mr. MILLER of California, during consideration of H.R. 1905, in the Committee of the Whole today.)

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PALLONE) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. TEJEDA.

Mr. UNDERWOOD.

Mr. KLECZKA.

Mr. HAMILTON in two instances.

Mrs. KENNELLY.

Mr. MILLER of California.

Mr. SKELTON in two instances.

Mr. COLEMAN.

Mr. STARK.

Mr. BENTSEN.

Mr. VISCLOSKEY.

Mr. TORRICELLI.

Mr. CARDIN.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. DAVIS.

Mr. MOORHEAD.

Mr. WELLER.

Mr. WHITE.

Mr. HUNTER.

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma.

Mr. PORTMAN.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM.

Mr. GALLEGLY.

Mr. RADANOVITCH.

Mr. SOLOMON.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

Mr. PACKARD.

Mr. SHAW.

Mr. HANSEN.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. KINGSTON) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. HORN.

Mr. BROWN of California.

Mr. DE LA GARZA.

Mr. GILLMOR.

Mr. FATTAH.

#### SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under this rule, referred as follows:

S. 533. An act to clarify the rules governing removal of cases to Federal court, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 677. An act to repeal a redundant venue provision, and other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on the following date present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

On July 5, 1995:

H.R. 483. An act to amend the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 to permit Medicare select policies to be offered in all States.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 59 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, July 12, 1995, at 10 a.m.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1165. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving United States exports to Indonesia, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

1166. A letter from the Executive Director, Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board, transmitting the annual report of the Oversight Board on the Resolution Funding Corporation for the calendar year 1994, pursuant to Public Law 101-73, section 511(a) (103 Stat. 404); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

1167. A letter from the Executive Director, Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board, transmitting the audited financial statement of the Resolution Trust Corporation as