

Government and Government-controlled responses to the monetary problems there.

Raising taxes and implementing wage and price controls were not part of our electorate's message last year, and I am not supportive of financing those problems in other countries.

There are options to resolving the monetary crisis in Mexico and they need to be fully considered. I hope that we will have a full review of this issue, and take a path that will lead toward a solution, not a Band-Aid for Mexico.

DYNAMIC REVENUE ANALYSIS

Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, a few weeks ago I sat through a hearing of the House and Senate Budget Committees on the issue of dynamic and static revenue estimating. At this hearing, the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation presented a statement that seemed particularly concerned about an article that Bruce Bartlett of the Alexis de Tocqueville Institution had published in the Wall Street Journal a few weeks ago. Since I know Mr. Bartlett personally, I was especially interested in what he had to say.

Apparently what the Joint Committee staff is most concerned about was Mr. Bartlett's discussion of an exchange Senator PACKWOOD, the chairman of the Finance Committee, had had with the Joint Tax Committee regarding the revenue effect of raising the top tax rate to 100 percent on those earning more than \$200,000. According to Senator PACKWOOD, the Joint Committee had predicted some \$200 billion per year in additional revenues from this tax change. Senator PACKWOOD rightly characterized this estimate as questionable.

Now, according to the Joint Committee staff, there was nothing wrong with this estimate because it included a caveat that it did not take into account any behavioral response. They then included in an appendix to the statement a complete set of correspondence between Senator PACKWOOD and the Joint Tax Committee on this matter. Apparently, the Senator from Oregon has had a long time interest in this issue and has periodically asked the Joint Committee to update its estimates.

I do not believe that simply appending a caveat is at all adequate. The fact is that a 100-percent tax rate would raise zero revenue and everyone knows it.

If this were merely an academic discussion, it would not concern me. But under the budget laws and established practice, we are required to treat these estimates from the Joint Committee as if they are scientific truth. And we all know that these estimates carry enormous weight when it comes to legislating changes in the Tax Code. If the Joint Committee says a tax cut will lose \$101 million and there is only room in the budget for a \$100 million tax cut, then you are out of luck. A point of

order will prevail and your tax proposal is out the window.

Now, I had always assumed that the whole point of having revenue estimates on tax bills was so that we could project the actual effect of tax changes on the Government's aggregate revenues as accurately as possible. Yet here we have clear evidence that the Joint Committee has produced estimates for the chairman of the Finance Committee that do not fully account for behavioral changes.

I am very concerned about this because the Joint Committee on Taxation probably produces hundreds of estimates during the course of a year that effectively have the force of law. Even the Treasury Department's estimates do not have the same weight as those produced by the Joint Committee, because the Congress will always defer to its own staff in a dispute with the administration. It makes me wonder what other caveats are buried in these estimates that have not gotten any attention in the past.

In any case, the sensible thing would seem to be for the Joint Committee to produce estimates that it actually believes are as correct as possible, in terms of the actual effect on the Government's revenues of any changes in tax policy.

Apparently, this matter of improving the quality of revenue estimates has become a political issue, with those opposed to certain tax proposals standing firm against any dynamic scoring. This is apparent from the article I read in the Wall Street Journal, in which the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, Laura D'Andrea Tyson, also attacks my friend Bruce Bartlett for noting several instances in which the Joint Committee's estimates for tax increases were far too high.

Ms. Tyson states that Mr. Bartlett ignored the many times their estimates were too low, as though this constitutes a defense of the Joint Committee's methodology. However, it seems to me that being too low is just as bad as being too high.

Ms. Tyson further notes that the Joint Committee's estimates were somethings wrong because of unforeseen events. She implies that the collapse of oil prices in the early 1980's was such an unforeseen event that made the Joint Committee's estimate of the windfall profits tax be far too high. In fact, as I recall, there were a number of economists at that time who were arguing that decontrol of the price of oil was very likely to reduce the price of oil by encouraging additional drilling and exploration. In fact, I believe that this is exactly what did happen.

Lastly, Ms. Tyson indicates that the reason why corporate tax revenues fell after the Tax Reform Act of 1986, rather than rise in accordance with Joint Committee estimates, is because corporations ceased doing business as corporations and began operating as partnerships or subchapter S corporations.

Thus the revenue that was lost on the corporate side was made back on the individual side.

The point here is that the 1986 act lowered the top individual income tax rate below the top corporate rate. I think most tax lawyers could have easily predicted that this would lead people to take advantage of this differential by reorganizing their businesses so as to be taxed at the individual rate rather than the corporate rate.

While it may be true, as Ms. Tyson says, that the Treasury did not actually suffer that much of a net revenue loss, it still does not explain the Joint Committee's apparent estimating errors.

Personally, as a legislator, I want the best possible information before I make a decision. I think the Joint Committee and the Congressional Budget Office should at least explore the possibility of preparing dynamic revenue estimates. Their revenue estimating models should be improved and updated to account more fully for changes in behavior and economic growth. Perhaps a commission comprised of public and private sector experts could be established to recommend reforms in the revenue estimating process.

I would suggest we keep the current static revenue scoring, but require the Joint Committee to provide a range of possible dynamic revenue estimates for major tax bills for illustrative purposes only. After a period of time, we could compare the static and dynamic estimates to see which ones came closer to reality.

As a member of the Senate Budget Committee this is a matter I intend to follow closely as time goes by. My only interest, as I said, is to get the best, most accurate, information possible. I yield the floor.

KENNEWICK SCHOOL DISTRICT

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate the Kennewick schools and their community for being recognized by the Center for Workplace Preparation as 1 of 21 most effective national programs working to involve parents in education. We all recognize the vital role parents have in the social, physical, and psychological growth of our children. Unfortunately, whether by choice, due to other commitments or a lack of communication between parents, children, and the school, parents are all too often excluded from school activities. Our schools recognize that if we are going to effectively deal with the problems in our classrooms, we need a higher level of parental involvement. Fortunately, many of our parents realize they have to become more involved in the education of their children and have collaborated with their schools to develop programs which meet the needs of the families, the schools and the community.

Today, one of the greatest problems facing our schools is drug abuse. We all recognize the toll the drug abuse takes on our families, our communities, and ultimately our economy. Studies reveal that 70 percent of public school students aged 12 through 19 reported in 1989 that drugs are available at their school. Nearly 13 percent of 8th graders, 23 percent of 10th graders, and 30 percent of 12th graders had five or more drinks in a row in a 2-week period during the 1990-91 school year. And, 44 percent of all our teachers reported in 1992 that student misbehavior interfered substantially with their teaching.

There is no question that safety and order are necessary in our classrooms if we want learning to take place. Yet, the use of alcohol and other drugs is unacceptably high among our school-age children and the results of this use are increased violence, misbehavior, and little desire to engage in learning. Recognizing the toll drug abuse takes on our schools and communities, the Kennewick School District and community parents came together to develop the Parent Network which aims to curb student substance abuse and increase parent knowledge of their children's activities. To join the Network, parents must sign an agreement that their children will remain substance free for the school year and will set curfews for their children. Family and student activities are arranged by the Network which are guaranteed to be substance free. I also want to stress that while the purpose of the program is to include parents in this process, the Network ensures that students have a voice in all activities. Their involvement is critical to the success of such programs and I am pleased the school and community have sought their inclusion.

One of our national goals is to encourage parental involvement in education and I want to commend the Kennewick School District and their community not only for recognizing the importance of parental involvement but for implementing a program that works for our schools and our families. The American College Testing recently released a publication entitled: "On Target: Effective Parent Involvement Programs" which discusses the need for parental involvement and describes how the 21 selected programs are supporting this aim. I am very encouraged by the efforts being made by communities throughout our Nation and I hope other will follow the example set by these outstanding programs.

THE "ENOLA GAY"

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. President, I have followed with increasing distress the events surrounding the Smithsonian Institution's exhibit on the Enola Gay and the end of World War II. With each passing day we are made privy to revelations of an offensive and unrecognizable telling of the great struggle to protect the United States and free

the world from the tyranny of Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan.

Many of our citizens who have proudly worn the uniform of our military and offered their lives in the service of our Nation, have expressed justified outrage that the Nation's repository of collective memory should be so callously dismissive of the salient issues involved.

Adolf Hitler and his Nazi regime were responsible for the unspeakable horror upon tens of millions of people in Europe. Indeed, today marks the 15th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz, a striking event which reminds us of the tyranny of fascism. Imperial Japan launched a calculated attack on our Nation in the predawn light of December 7, 1941, and precipitated a war which saw excruciating suffering visited upon the people of Korea, Manchuria, and the military forces of the United States. And now, the institution which for over a century has served as the premier repository of our cultural, intellectual, and technological history has decided to portray the noble, titanic struggle against evil as nothing more than a power struggle against moral equivalents.

I am appalled that our national history is being rewritten. I spoke against the original *Enola Gay* display at the Smithsonian which wrongly depicted our Nation's history during World War II. The second display resulted in more revisionism and more public concern and required congressional consternation to get it changed.

The Smithsonian Institution has a magnificent track record of telling the history of our country with accuracy, compassion, and style.

I call upon the Smithsonian Institution to work with veteran organizations to create an accurate, fair, and compelling display of which we all can be proud.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:07 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 273. An Act to amend section 61h-6 of title 2, United States Code.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.J. Res. 1. Joint resolution proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The message further announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 17. Concurrent resolution relating to the treatment of Social Security under any constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget.

The message also announced that pursuant to the provisions of sections 5580 and 5581 of the Revised Statutes (20 U.S.C. 42-43), the Speaker appoints as

members of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. MINETA.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following measure was read the first and second times by unanimous consent and placed on the calendar:

H.J. Res. 1 Joint resolution proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-293. A communication from the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Environmental Security), transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the Environmental Education Opportunities Program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-294. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the feasibility of using segregated ballast tanks for emergency transfer of cargo and storage of recovered oil; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-295. A communication from the Director of the U.S. Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the Mineral Institute Program for calendar year 1995; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-296. A communication from the Acting Administrator of the General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a pilot telecommuting center in Manassas, Virginia; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-297. A communication from the Chairman of the U.S. International Trade Commission, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation to provide authorization of appropriations for the U.S. International Trade Commission for fiscal year 1996; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-298. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the administration of the Maternal and Child Health Program; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-299. A communication from the Senior Deputy Assistant Administrator (Bureau for Legislative and Public Affairs), U.S. Agency for International Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Egypt Economic Report; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-300. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of an agreement between the United States and the Republic of Palau; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-301. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, notice relative to the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-302. A communication from the Chairman of the National Transportation Safety