

- <sup>12</sup> Upon the merger in 1923 of Cookman Institute for Men, founded in 1872 by the Reverend D.S.B. Darnell, and Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute for Women, founded in 1904 by Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, the institution became the Daytona Cookman Collegiate Institute and was taken over by the Board of Education of the Methodist Church. The name was later changed to Bethune-Cookman College.
- <sup>13</sup> Founded as Brown Theological Institute. Edward Waters College is the oldest historically black institute of higher learning in the State of Florida. Affiliated with the African Methodist Episcopal Church.
- <sup>14</sup> Designated as a land-grant institution in 1891 and became a university in 1953. Founded in 1887 as the State Normal College For Colored Students.
- <sup>15</sup> Affiliated with the Baptist Church.
- <sup>16</sup> Atlanta University and Clark College merged July 1, 1899, and became Clark Atlanta University.
- <sup>17</sup> In 1929, the college became an exclusively graduate and professional institution, the first with a predominantly black student body; merged with Clark College in 1989.
- <sup>18</sup> Founded as the first Methodist-affiliated college to serve African Americans.
- <sup>19</sup> The Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School merged with the Forsyth State Teachers and Agricultural College in 1939 to become Fort Valley State College.
- <sup>20</sup> Morehouse School of Medicine began in 1975 as a medical program within Morehouse College. In April 1985, the school was granted full accreditation to award an M.D. degree.
- <sup>21</sup> Affiliated with the African Methodist Episcopal Church and is the only surviving college founded by blacks in Georgia.
- <sup>22</sup> Called Georgia State College until 1947, it was established as a school for the training and education of Negro youth. It served as the state land-grant institution for blacks until this function was transferred to Fort Valley State College. The Regents of the University System changed the name to Savannah State College in 1950.
- <sup>23</sup> The nation's oldest undergraduate liberal arts college for black women.
- <sup>24</sup> Affiliated with the United Church of Christ and the United Methodist Church.
- <sup>25</sup> Founded by Charles P. Adams. Is a multi-purpose, state-supported, coeducational institution.
- <sup>26</sup> The only historically black institution with Catholic affiliation.
- <sup>27</sup> Bowie State University is part of the University of Maryland System. Formerly Bowie State College.
- <sup>28</sup> The only public senior college in the University of Maryland System.
- <sup>29</sup> Founded by Dr. Violet T. Lewis to provide postsecondary business education to urban dwellers unable to obtain training from other institutions. This school originated in a store front in Indianapolis, Indiana.
- <sup>30</sup> Was established as Coahoma Junior College in 1949. In 1989, the College was renamed Coahoma Community College.
- <sup>31</sup> Founded by Dr. William H. Holtzclaw. Formerly called Utica Junior College and then Hinds Junior College.
- <sup>32</sup> Lost accreditation in 1983 and closed in 1986. Lane College in Tennessee maintains their records.
- <sup>33</sup> School no longer eligible for listing.
- <sup>34</sup> Formerly Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute. Closed in 1990.
- <sup>35</sup> In 1869, the American Missionary Association of New York purchased a plantation of 500 acres near Jackson, Mississippi, and established on it a school for the training of young people irrespective of their religion and race.
- <sup>36</sup> Founded in 1857 as the first teacher education institution west of the Mississippi. Was formerly known as Harris Teachers College and Harris Stowe College.
- <sup>37</sup> A land-grant, comprehensive, multi-purpose institution of higher education founded by members of the 62nd and 65th U.S. Colored Infantry units as Lincoln Institute in 1866.
- <sup>38</sup> Founded as Scotia Seminary, a preparatory for young Negro women. In 1916 changed its name to Scotia Women's College. Merged with Barber Memorial College in 1930. In 1932 changed name to Barber-Scotia College and then changed to coeducational in 1954. Historically affiliated to the Presbyterian Church (USA).
- <sup>39</sup> Founded as a coeducational institution and reorganized as a women's college in 1926. Is affiliated with the United Methodist Church.
- <sup>40</sup> Founded as a Normal School for the specific purpose of teaching and training teachers of the black race to teach in the common schools. Since 1972, it has been part of the 16-campus University of North Carolina System. Granted its first degrees in 1939 when it was known as Elizabeth City State Teachers College.
- <sup>41</sup> Began as Howard School in 1867. In 1877 its name was changed to the State Colored Normal School. It is the second oldest state-supported institution in North Carolina and one of the oldest teacher education institutions in the South. In 1939, the institution began a 4-year program and became Fayetteville State Teachers College marking the beginning of a 4-year curriculum. In 1972, became part of the University of North Carolina System.
- <sup>42</sup> Founded by Dr. James E. Shepard. In 1925, became the nation's first state-supported liberal arts college for black people.
- <sup>43</sup> Founded as Slater Industrial Academy. Became Winston-Salem Teachers College, the first black institution in the U.S. to grant degrees for teaching in the elementary grades.
- <sup>44</sup> Originated as a separate department of Wilberforce University in 1887. Became independent in 1947.
- <sup>45</sup> Founded as the first coeducational college for blacks. Affiliated with the African Methodist Episcopal Church.
- <sup>46</sup> Was founded as the Colored Agricultural and Normal University. The present name was adopted in 1941.
- <sup>47</sup> Founded by Richard Humphreys, a Philadelphia Quaker. It is the nation's oldest historically black institution of higher learning. Began as a high school in 1837 and offered its first baccalaureate degree in the 1930s. Formerly known as Cheyney State College.
- <sup>48</sup> The first institution established anywhere in the world to provide higher education in the arts and sciences for male youth of African descent. It was chartered as Ashmun Institute, an all-male institution, and remained as such for almost 100 years. It graduated its first woman in 1953, but it did not become fully coeducational until 1965.
- <sup>49</sup> Founded under the auspices of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.
- <sup>50</sup> Founded by two Methodist laymen from Massachusetts, William and Lee Claflin.
- <sup>51</sup> School was not eligible for listing in 1988. Affiliated with the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.
- <sup>52</sup> Founded as an all black trade school. In 1969, became a public 2-year branch campus of the South Carolina technical education system.
- <sup>53</sup> Closed in 1982. Formerly known as Friendship Junior College.
- <sup>54</sup> Founded by Elizabeth Evelyn Wright, it is a coeducational, liberal arts college.
- <sup>55</sup> Incorporated under the laws of the State of Tennessee on August 22, 1867. The purpose was the education and training of young black men and women.
- <sup>56</sup> Knoxville College now has two campuses. In 1989, Morristown College merged with Knoxville College. Knoxville was founded in 1875 by the United Presbyterian Church of North America.
- <sup>57</sup> Founded by the Colored (Christian) Methodist Episcopal Church as the C.M.E. High School, and became Lane College in 1895.
- <sup>58</sup> In 1968 LeMoyne College and Owen College merged.
- <sup>59</sup> Founded as the Medical Department of Central Tennessee College, with the mission of educating health professionals for the black population. Meharry became an independent medical college in 1915. Meharry Medical College has trained close to one-third of the black physicians and dentists practicing in the United States today.
- <sup>60</sup> After closing in 1988, Morristown was annexed by Knoxville College in 1989.
- <sup>61</sup> Founded in 1912 as the Tennessee Agriculture and Industrial State Normal School for Negroes. It merged with the University of Tennessee at Nashville in 1979 and now has two campuses.
- <sup>62</sup> Closed in 1988; was affiliated with the Baptist Church.
- <sup>63</sup> Was formed in 1952 by the merger of Tillotson College (founded in 1875) and Samuel Huston College (founded in 1876). Is supported by the United Methodist Church and the United Church of Christ.
- <sup>64</sup> A private coeducational college founded in 1912 and affiliated with the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ).
- <sup>65</sup> Paul Quinn College began in a one room building in Austin, Texas, by a group of African Methodist Episcopal circuit riders who saw a need for a trade school to teach newly freed slaves. The college moved to Dallas in 1990 to the campus formerly occupied by Bishop College which closed in 1988.
- <sup>66</sup> Formerly a 2-year institution, but became a 4-year institution offering bachelor's degrees in 1984.
- <sup>67</sup> Founded as the Houston Colored Junior College. Its successor, Houston College for Negroes was transferred to the State of Texas following passage of a bill creating Texas State University for Negroes. Established as a State University in 1947. The name was changed to Texas Southern University in 1951.
- <sup>68</sup> Founded by General Samuel Chapman Armstrong. Hampton is Virginia's only coeducational, non-denominational 4-year private college. Formerly known as Hampton Institute and Hampton College.
- <sup>69</sup> Formerly known as Norfolk State College.
- <sup>70</sup> Changed name to Virginia Seminary and College. Closed in 1980.
- <sup>71</sup> The first fully state-supported, 4-year bachelor's degree black college in America. Founded in March 1882, when the Virginia legislature passed a bill to charter the Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute. Formerly known as Virginia State College.
- <sup>72</sup> This is a public, coeducational, land-grant institution that was founded in 1962 by enabling legislation of the Virgin Islands Legislature. Formerly known as College of Virgin Islands.
- Note.—Some schools are estimated on the previous year enrollment on this table.
- Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys. (This table was prepared January 1992.)

## COMBATING THE NATION'S DRUG PROBLEM

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina). Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. KINGSTON] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to talk tonight a little bit about the growing debate about the drug war and talk about some of the things that this Congress has done to combat the drug problem in America and the youth.

I think there are two things that we need to keep in mind. One is the statistics, and the other is the recent salvo of the Clinton administration about tobacco. I, like you, have young children. I am concerned about my children smoking at early ages and I am concerned about the health problems of smoking and so forth. But why did Bill Clinton come out so strong now, on the

eve of an election, against tobacco when he has had the Presidency for 4 years? Why suddenly?

One of the suggestions that people have, and I think this is a legitimate, it goes back to when Bill Clinton was talking on national TV on MTV, the music television show which gets a huge audience of, say, 13 to 20-year-olds, I will watch it every now and then myself, it is good, it is not just those ages; they have some good programs; of course they have some other things that are pretty questionable.

He was asked if given another chance to smoke marijuana, would he have inhaled; because, of course, Bill Clinton would have everyone in America believing that he never inhaled, which this particular President seems to be able to get away with a lot of things but he is famous for saying he did not inhale. But when asked by an MTV au-

dience full of 13-, 14-, 15-, 16-year-olds, if you had it to do again would you have inhaled, to which a snickering, laughing Bill Clinton said, "Sure. Sure, if I could. I tried before. Ha-ha."

So here we are, he is running for the President of the United States and at that time, this was on June 12, 1992, he was clearly on his way to being the Democrat nominee, standing in front of 13-, 14-, 15-year-olds, makes a joke about it. So let us kind of say, well, that is what happened. Think about that as exhibit 1.

Now play that scenario again, Mr. Candidate for President Clinton, if you had to do it again, would you have inhaled?

"You know, if I had to do it again, I never would have smoked marijuana. I never would have tried. It hurts your ambition, it hurts your grades, it hurts your abilities to do sports. It can be a

steppingstone drug to other drugs. It could have psychological addiction. It is a bad thing. I tried it, it was rampant in the 1960's. Do not fall for it in the 1990's. We know so much more about it."

Just think, Mr. Speaker, if you are a 14-year-old kid and you are sitting on the fence with half your friends smoking marijuana and the other half not smoking and you were sitting on the fence, in that audience, and you had the soon-to-be President of the United States tell you, sure, if I had another chance I would try it, versus, no way, hell no, it is bad for you, do not make my mistake, think which way you would go if you were that 14-year-old.

Instead, what happens is we have a passive, I would say endorsement on drug use and drug culture.

So what is the Clinton drug record? Here are some great statistics that have just come out. They are not great in the sense that they are optimistic by any stretch, but they have just come out. They are from a 1996, August, 1 month ago, report by the Household Survey on Drug Abuse, the Department of Human Services, which of course is controlled by the Clinton liberal Democrats. But it says that drug use among teenagers has exploded. From 1992 to 1995, overall drug use from 12- to 17-year-olds has gone up 78 percent. Marijuana use during the 1992 to 1995 period is up 105 percent. LSD, 103 percent increase. Cocaine, from 1994 to 1995, 166 percent increase.

Think about that, Mr. Speaker. That is all during the Clinton administration, during the period of time when he was slashing interdiction, cutting funding for drug enforcement agents and sending these cynical messages to our children about what drug use means.

I had a conversation with my 13-year-old the other day. We have a constant dialogue about this because already in her class, even though she goes to a very good school, I know most of the parents, most of the kids have gone to that same school all their life, they do not have a lot of transplants coming in and out of the system, it is a very stable environment, they already have one kid who was smoking marijuana in their class.

If you want some more statistics, and this is something that as a parent of four kids I am very concerned about—this is from the Luntz Research Co.—by the time the average teenager reaches 17, 79 percent of the teenagers have friends who are regular drinkers, 60 percent of the teenagers can buy marijuana within 1 day, 62 percent of our teenagers under 17 have friends who use marijuana, 58 percent have been solicited to buy marijuana, 58 percent know someone who personally uses acid, cocaine or heroin, 43 percent know someone who has a personal drug problem, and 42 percent find marijuana easier to buy than either beer or cigarettes. I think that is very interesting. These statistics, Mr. Speaker, as you know, are of major concern.

This past weekend, the Speaker was outraged when the President had the audacity to write a letter that blamed Congress for not fully funding his anti-drug program. We know what has happened. His sideshow with tobacco has not brought in the poll numbers that he expected, so he is going to come at the drug problem now head-on by blaming it on Congress. So here are some statistics on that that we want to talk about.

Is Congress to blame? One of President Clinton's first acts as President was to slash the staff of the drug czar by 83 percent. He cut drug interdiction spending 25 percent below the Bush administration. And from 1992 to 1995, 227 agent positions were eliminated from the Drug Enforcement Agency.

Let us talk about the Drug Enforcement Agency, Mr. Speaker. I believe the total number of employees at the Drug Enforcement Agency, the DEA as it is called often, I believe it is around 6,800 people. How many people do we have working for the IRS? One hundred eleven thousand employees.

So we have got 111,000 employees who are going to breathe down the necks of middle-class tax-paying Americans to make sure that they fill out their taxes right. But in terms of cracking down on drug thugs, we only have about 6,800 people and 227 of them have had their jobs eliminated under President Clinton.

Drug prosecution. What is going on over at the Attorney General's office? They are in on that, too. Drug prosecution has dropped 12 percent during Clinton's first 2 years as President. And we remember one of his key top advisers and Cabinet members had a son who was involved and arrested for drug usage and maybe drug sales, I am not sure; I know drug usage, and at the time she said, as a good mother should say, she thought he had done no wrong; I guess a good mother should say, I am still behind my son, I love him, even though he has done wrong; but I would say in true Clinton administration fashion; blamed it on society. That is the kind of people that we seem to have surrounding the President.

The recent book that came out by Gary Aldrich who was a top FBI adviser over at the White House, the name of the book is "Unlimited Access," it is an FBI agent who is no longer with the administration but who was there during the key periods of time in the administration, he talks about the big difference between, say, Bush applicants and Clinton applicants. And I am not going to say that this book is gospel, I am not going to say that all of this has been verified. Frankly, some of it has, some of it has not. I will say this; that if Anita Hill said anything that was truth, then this book is gospel compared to Anita Hill, but I am not going to get into opinions too much, just read a little bit of it here.

That a minority of Bush applicants, and this is on page 112 of the book, ex-

perimented and admitted to inhaling illegal drugs. They were very sorry. They said, yes, I smoked marijuana once or twice, I was in college, everybody was doing it, so I stopped, I stopped using marijuana after I left college. I am ashamed that I ever did it, but it was stupid and I am sorry agents like you were risking your lives fighting drug traffickers and I did not have the guts to stand up to peer pressure.

What Mr. Aldrich does in his book, he contrasts this to Clinton staffers. Remember, this guy was there at the time. He said, by contrast, Clinton staffers, older or younger, make no apology for their illegal drug use, which was much more extensive, with heavy drugs like cocaine, crack, LSD. Many were actually in your face about it, using the FBI interview to try to debate me, me being Gary Aldrich, on the merits of making drugs legal.

That sets a tone of this White House having certainly, I am not going to say a drug culture, but certainly a different view of drugs entirely than society; because I think society as a whole recognizes the danger of drugs, recognizes that it is not a positive thing, that society as a whole does not want to legalize marijuana, which again was one of the Clinton Cabinet and adviser things that they brought up.

Here is another quote, again Mr. Aldrich says incidents like these, and it is talking about an incident of somebody who had had some marijuana and polygraph problems, but the word had trickled down that the Clinton staff system was rigged and there were some paperwork problems, that they would blur over people's drug use or whatever like that.

□ 1930

This book goes into great detail about it. It also talks about the drug czar and some of the Cabinet members. Originally the drug czar was not the gentleman who is drug czar now, who is a fine gentleman and doing a very good job over there. I am glad to see that Clinton has recognized that, and I am sorry to see it is in the 11th hour of his administration.

But, you know, getting back to what the Gingrich-Clinton discussion was about over the weekend, I think it is good to hear what the Speaker said in his letter back to Clinton. Clinton wrote that Congress has not come up with \$640 million in appropriations or his request to spend more money on drugs in the safe and drug free school program.

I am a member of appropriations, as you are, Mr. Speaker. I have never been lobbied by anybody except for the new drug czar about increasing spending for drug interdiction, enforcement, or convictions. I have not had anybody from the administration contact me as an appropriations member and say this is what we need. I have had some other agencies do that, but they were not acting from the administration.

The Speaker wrote back: It is an outrage to watch you, to the President, to watch you, the President, joke about your own drug use. You have eliminated 83 percent of the drug czar's office after being sworn in, and you stood by while your Surgeon General called for drug legalization and your Attorney General testified against mandatory minimum sentences for drug dealers.

He also contended that Clinton tried to cut antidrug efforts by law enforcement agencies, appointed Federal judges who are easy on drug dealers.

Mr. Speaker, let me talk about that. Typical Clinton-appointed judge: This was a case where a woman pulled up into a high crime district in New York City. She hops out of her car. Four men come out of the dark alleyway and put two duffel bags into the trunk of the car. When that happened, law enforcement personnel closed in on her. The people ran. The police caught them. They arrested them, took them to court.

In court, the liberal Clinton-appointed judge threw out the bags of cocaine, which was in the duffel bags, full of, I think, 80 pounds of cocaine in each duffel bag, threw that out as evidence. He said in that neighborhood running from the police is logical and rational behavior because police in that neighborhood are oppressive. That was the Clinton-appointed judge who was supposed to be protecting our children on our streets from drug thugs and traffickers and pushers.

That is the kind of mentality we have here. It is just two different perceptions of the problem.

The letter from Mr. GINGRICH goes on, and I think it is a good one, but he points to a lot of facts. This year, Republicans in Congress will provide \$173 million for the Drug Enforcement Agency. That is \$20 million more than the President had requested.

The Republican Congress is increasing funding for INS, \$542 million, including 400 more Border Patrol agents. That, Mr. Speaker, is the Immigration Service. As we know, one of the big problems we have with drug trafficking is people coming over the borders from out of the country bringing in drugs. If we can crack down on illegal immigration, we are also cracking down on drug trafficking.

Mr. Speaker, it is interesting to note that 22 percent of the prison population in our Federal penal system are illegal aliens, and 80 percent of them are in jail for violent offenses, and many, many related to drugs.

Republicans are also providing \$914 million in the defense budget for drug interdiction and counter drug activities. I met with a gentleman today who represents a group who is trying to support new funding for an airplane for Customs. This airplane has a special kind of radar that can be used to detect drug dealers. As you probably know, Mr. Speaker, most drugs right now are the ones south of the border and are

coming from Peru or Bolivia. They are manufactured there, and then they are brought to Colombia, where the lab is. Then from Colombia they are flown to a ship or flown to another country and dropped off, either with a quick landing, or sometimes they have to just drop the stuff and keep going.

This drug interdiction plan would track drug planes and tell the people on the ground where they are going to, and so forth, because right now, of course, the drug planes are flying without flight plans, without running lights and so forth, and they are very hard to detect. Drug interdiction planes would be a great help in fighting that.

We are spending \$13 million more than President Clinton requested for intelligence efforts against drug cartels, and \$9.5 more for interdictions on the southwest border. We have increased funding to fight drugs in high crime neighborhoods by \$10 million.

Now, we have a philosophical disagreement on some of the spending for the Safe and Drug Free Schools Program, because some of that was frankly getting wasted. But there is a lot of good that came from it, because this was a Reagan program. It was part of the Nancy Reagan just say no program.

One of the things that is interesting about Nancy Reagan's program, Mr. Speaker, is that as the liberal Washington elite snickered at it because it was just too simple, it is interesting that up until 1992, drug usage for every drug except for heroin fell up until 1992. Then you get a new President, you get a new tone, a new drug philosophy, and what happens? Drug usage is right back up.

So this is something that we have got to keep fighting on. It is something where marijuana is more deadly now than it was when we were teenagers. There are chemicals and so forth that are mixed into it. It is not the same plant that parents say, "Well, I smoked a little marijuana. It will not hurt my 15 year old." It might, because it is a different drug, and it is a different age in terms of drugs.

So I think that when you look at the statistics that the Luntz Corp. put out, we have got to be very, very concerned.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I am going to move on to a couple of the other things that are of great concern in terms of this Congress, some of the reforms that we have done.

This Congress has made a lot of changes. The reforms we have put in are all commonsense based. We have given the President the line-item veto. That will be effective in January. We have applied the same laws to Congress that the private sector has to live under. That goes for OSHA, EPA, regulatory departments of all natures that have to govern us. This was a Republican initiative.

We have cut the budget of Congress by \$67 million. We have eliminated 28 committees and subcommittees, and reduced our own staff by approximately one-third.

We have banned most gifts to Members of Congress. There was a time, as you know, when the Congressmen could do anything, travel anywhere, and collect honorariums. That is not the case anymore.

We have reduced the franking privileges, that is the free mail we get. In my office, and I know in yours, Mr. Speaker, we keep it down, because it is running for reelection on the taxpayers' expense.

We have put term limits on committee chairs and top congressional leaders. We have done that because we think that that will put new blood and new energy into the committee system, instead of some old bull who has been sitting there for 25 years, and maybe he is contributing, maybe he is not. Somebody else comes along who has more energy and perhaps more intellect, he has only been there 6 years. Let him have a shot at it. That is something we think is very important.

We have moved in terms of reducing the amount of Government. We have tried our best to dismantle some of the bureaucracy, not all of it, but some of the duplications and so forth. We have reduced the paperwork in the Federal agencies.

One of the things that I have always been amazed at as I go down in the basement of the Rayburn Building across the hall is there are rolls and rolls of paper, some of them as tall as I am, and it is just paper we will use in our Government Printing Office for all our documents and so forth. I would venture to say, many of them get processed, printed, and thrown away, still unread.

Just kind of skipping around a little bit, we have eliminated over 270 unnecessary Federal programs. The number of bureaucrats was reduced in 29 of the 39 major government offices. Defense spending was reduced as a result of congressional initiatives.

We have to be very careful on defense spending because it costs so much to train somebody to drive a tank or fly an airplane, and that is someone's son or daughter in that expensive equipment, and we want them to have the best equipment that is available. Also, you never know how many fronts there may be a problem on, the Middle East, Bosnia, Korea. We have to be ready in America.

We cut spending last year by \$45 billion. We reformed welfare and changed welfare to a program that is work-based, and we have put the caseworkers back home closer to the decisionmaking process, rather than having a cookie-cutter, one-size-fits-all.

But, you know the thing that worries me the most, Mr. Speaker, is you are working harder and harder and getting nowhere for it. Are you worried that your children are not going to be able to have the lifestyle that you enjoy? Are you worried that your children are not going to be able to enjoy the American dream? Has big government, high taxes, and excess of regulations and

deficit spending, has it stolen or diminished the American dream?

I think that it has. What this Congress has tried to do is work for commonsense reforms. We have tried to balance the budget in a fair way. We have tried to put sanity back into our tax system, with such things as eliminating the marriage tax penalty. We have tried to make government more responsive and operate like a household budget, rather than like some kind of Santa Claus fantasy that we can just tap into some instant money machine somewhere, and the money just keeps flowing and flowing and flowing. We have tried to do this, because balancing the budget is about people.

You know, an individual today owes about \$18,000 on the national debt. That means a couple working to pay their mortgage is having to pay a higher mortgage rate because the interest rates are higher because the budget is not balanced. That means a professional woman pursuing a career, leasing a car, has to pay higher payments, on buying that car, has to pay higher interest rates on that, or the small business person.

It also means that a small baby, like my nephew, Walker Watson, will have to pay over \$200,000 in interest over his lifetime just on the national debt above and beyond State, local, and Federal taxes.

Balancing the budget is not about numbers, it is about people. It is not just about people, it is about a future of children in the American dream. I think we can change the system. I think we can restore sanity to Washington, Mr. Speaker. We have got to do it in a bipartisan way, we have got to do it in a fair way, and we have got to do it outside of Washington. We have got to go home, every weekend, and constantly talk to the American people about this process, because it is something that affects all of us.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. PORTMAN (at the request of Mr. ARMEY), for today, on account of a death in the family.

Mr. RIGGS (at the request of Mr. ARMEY), for today, on account of illness.

Mr. GANSKE (at the request of Mr. ARMEY), for today and September 12, on account of illness.

Mr. HEINEMAN (at the request of Mr. ARMEY), for today and September 12, on account of illness.

Mr. TORKILDSEN (at the request of Mr. ARMEY), for today, on account of official business.

Mr. PASTOR (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today, on account of business in the district.

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

Mr. SCOTT (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today, on account of personal 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. CHAMBLIS to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. LUCAS, for 5 minutes, today,

Mr. SMITH of Michigan, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MICA, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. WISE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. MALONEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HINCHEY, for 5 minutes, today.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

Mr. GIBBONS, and to include therein extraneous material, notwithstanding the fact that it exceeds two pages of the RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$3,061.

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

Mr. HAMILTON.

Mr. TORRICELLI.

Mr. SANDERS.

Mr. LEVIN.

Mr. STOKES.

Mr. STARK.

Mr. DOYLE.

Mr. CLEMENT.

Mrs. MALONEY.

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

Mr. FIELDS of Texas.

Mr. BAKER of California.

Mr. DUNCAN.

Mr. THORNBERRY.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan.

Mr. WALSH.

Mr. STOCKMAN.

Mr. SCHAEFER.

Mr. SOLOMON.

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

Mr. CLINGER.

Mr. HAYES.

Mr. CRAPO.

Mr. GILLMOR.

Mr. EDWARDS.

Mr. DUNCAN.

Mr. KILDEE.

Mr. OBEY.

Mr. MATSUI.

Mr. POSHARD.

Mr. RAMSTAD.

Mr. MOLLOHAN.

Mr. DORNAN.

Ms. DELAURO.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut.

Mrs. LOWEY.

Mr. GIBBONS.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

Mr. BENTSEN.

Mr. OWENS.

Mr. FORBES in three instances.

Mr. PORTMAN.

Mr. MCINTOSH.

#### SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1662. An act to establish areas of wilderness and recreation in the State of Oregon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House oversight, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 2428. An act to encourage the donation of food and grocery products to non-profit organizations for distribution to needy individuals by giving the Model Good Samaritan Food Donation Act the full force and effect of law.

H.R. 4018. An act to make technical corrections in the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1992.

#### ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, September 12, 1996, at 10 a.m.

#### EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized by various committees, U.S. House of Representatives, during the 2d quarter of 1996 in connection with official foreign travel, pursuant to Public Law 95-384, as well as reports by various miscellaneous groups and individuals concerning expenditures in connection with official foreign travel authorized by the Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, are as follows: