

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. YOUNG of Florida). The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 272, noes 153, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 174]

AYES—272

Abercrombie	Dooley	Kasich
Allard	Doolittle	Kelly
Archer	Dornan	Kennedy (RI)
Armedy	Dreier	Kennelly
Bachus	Dunn	Kildee
Baesler	Edwards	Kim
Baker (CA)	Ehrlich	King
Baker (LA)	Emerson	Kingston
Baldacci	Ensign	Knollenberg
Ballenger	Everett	Largent
Barcia	Ewing	Latham
Barr	Fawell	LaTourette
Barrett (NE)	Fazio	Laughlin
Bartlett	Fields (LA)	Lazio
Barton	Flanagan	Lewis (CA)
Bass	Forbes	Lewis (KY)
Bateman	Fowler	Lightfoot
Bentsen	Fox	Linder
Bereuter	Franks (CT)	Livingston
Bevill	Frelinghuysen	Longley
Bilbray	Frisa	Lucas
Bilirakis	Frost	Manzullo
Bishop	Funderburk	Martinez
Bliley	Galleghy	McCollum
Boehlert	Gejdenson	McCrery
Boehner	Gekas	McDade
Bonilla	Gephardt	McHale
Bono	Geren	McHugh
Brewster	Gibbons	McInnis
Browder	Gilchrest	McIntosh
Brown (FL)	Gillmor	McKeon
Brownback	Gilman	McNulty
Bryant (TN)	Gonzalez	Metcalfe
Bunning	Goodlatte	Meyers
Burr	Goodling	Mica
Burton	Gordon	Miller (FL)
Buyer	Goss	Mink
Callahan	Graham	Mollohan
Calvert	Green (TX)	Montgomery
Canady	Greene (UT)	Moorhead
Chambliss	Greenwood	Moran
Chapman	Gutknecht	Murtha
Chenoweth	Hall (OH)	Myers
Christensen	Hall (TX)	Myrick
Chrysler	Hamilton	Nethercutt
Clayton	Hansen	Norwood
Clement	Harman	Nussle
Clinger	Hastert	Ortiz
Clyburn	Hastings (WA)	Orton
Coble	Hayes	Oxley
Coburn	Hayworth	Packard
Coleman	Hefley	Parker
Collins (GA)	Hefner	Pastor
Combest	Heineman	Payne (VA)
Condit	Herger	Peterson (FL)
Cooley	Hilleary	Pickett
Cox	Hobson	Pombo
Cramer	Hoke	Pomeroy
Crane	Hostettler	Porter
Crapo	Houghton	Portman
Cremeans	Hoyer	Pryce
Cubin	Hunter	Quillen
Cunningham	Hutchinson	Quinn
Davis	Hyde	Radanovich
de la Garza	Inglis	Regula
Deal	Istook	Richardson
DeLauro	Jefferson	Roberts
DeLay	Johnson (CT)	Rogers
Diaz-Balart	Johnson, E. B.	Rohrabacher
Dickey	Johnson, Sam	Ros-Lehtinen
Dicks	Jones	Rose

Roth
Salmon
Sanford
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer
Schiff
Scott
Seastrand
Shadegg
Shaw
Shuster
Sisisky
Skeen
Skelton
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Solomon

Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stearns
Stenholm
Stockman
Stump
Tanner
Tate
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Tejeda
Thomas
Thompson
Thornberry
Thurman
Tiahrt
Torkildsen
Torres

Traficant
Visclosky
Vucanovich
Walker
Walsh
Wamp
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff

NOES—153

Ackerman
Andrews
Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Beilenson
Berman
Blute
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Brown (CA)
Brown (OH)
Bryant (TX)
Bunn
Camp
Campbell
Cardin
Castle
Chabot
Clay
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Conyers
Costello
Coyne
Cummings
Danner
DeFazio
Dellums
Deutsch
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Doyle
Duncan
Durbin
Ehlers
Engel
English
Eshoo
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Foglietta
Foley
Ford
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Furse
Ganske
Gunderson

Gutierrez
Hancock
Hastings (FL)
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hoekstra
Horn
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jacobs
Johnson (SD)
Johnston
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (MA)
Klecza
Klink
Klug
Kolbe
LaFalce
LaHood
Lantos
Leach
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lincoln
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Luther
Manton
Markey
Martini
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy
McDermott
McKinney
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Millender
McDonald
Miller (CA)
Minge
Moakley
Morella
Nadler
Neal
Neumann

Ney
Oberstar
Obey
Oliver
Owens
Pallone
Payne (NJ)
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Poshard
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Reed
Riggs
Rivers
Roemer
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Sabo
Sanders
Sawyer
Schroeder
Schumer
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Shays
Skaggs
Slaughter
Stark
Stokes
Studds
Stupak
Thornton
Thorricelli
Towns
Upton
Velázquez
Vento
Volkmer
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Williams
Wise
Woolsey
Yates
Zimmer

NOT VOTING—8

Fields (TX)
Flake
Holden

Maloney
Molinari
Paxon
Talent
Ward

□ 1606

Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. FAZIO of California, and Mrs. THURMAN changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: “A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel

strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.”

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. YOUNG of Florida). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 3230, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of the bill, H.R. 3230, the Clerk be authorized to correct section numbers, punctuation, cross references, and to make such other technical, clerical, and conforming changes as may be necessary to reflect the actions of the House in amending the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Edwin Thomas, one of his secretaries.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 178, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET, FISCAL YEAR 1997

Mr. SOLOMON, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-577) on the resolution (H. Res. 435) providing for further consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 178) establishing the congressional budget for the U.S. Government for fiscal year 1997 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD ENTITLED “SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING INDICATORS—1996”—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without

objection, referred to the Committee on Science.

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by 42 U.S.C. 1863(j)(1), I am pleased to submit to the Congress a report of the National Science Board entitled *Science and Engineering Indicators—1996*. This report represents the twelfth in a series examining key aspects of the status of American science and engineering in a global environment.

The science and technology enterprise is a source of discovery and inspiration and is key to the future of our Nation. The United States must sustain world leadership in science, mathematics, and engineering if we are to meet the challenges of today and tomorrow.

I commend *Science and Engineering Indicators—1996* to the attention of the Congress and those in the scientific and technology communities.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 15, 1996.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET, FISCAL YEAR 1997

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Tuesday, May 14, 1996 and rule XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 178.

□ 1609

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 178) establishing the congressional budget for the U.S. Government for fiscal year 1997 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002, with Mr. CAMP in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of Tuesday, May 14, 1996, the concurrent resolution is considered read the first time.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KASICH] and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. SABO] each will control 90 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KASICH].

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Chairman, for purposes of debate, I yield 11 minutes to my friend and the very distinguished gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. FRANKS].

Mr. SABO. Before my friend from New Jersey starts and lest I forget, I request unanimous consent that the last 30 minutes of debate on the minority side, which is allocated to the Joint Economic Committee, be controlled by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. McDERMOTT], and that he have the authority to yield time to other Members.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Chairman, the measure before us is not simply about thousands of individual numbers. It is not about economic assumptions. It is not about green eyeshades and sharp leaded pencils. Budgets are about people. Budgets are about ideas.

Mr. Chairman, the budget of the Federal Government speaks to who we are as a country. It looks at our hopes and our aspirations, our dreams. It looks at our challenges and our problems. It looks at our opportunities.

But no budget, Mr. Chairman, exists in a vacuum. A budget is developed against the backdrop of the environment that we find today. As family across this country are looking at their own economic circumstances, they are saying very clearly that America can and must do better. While the economy may be showing signs of improvement for some, many families are still struggling. Tens of thousands of workers continue to lose their jobs, many the victims of corporate downsizing.

In fact, between June of 1994 and June of 1995, fully half the major corporations in the United States eliminated jobs, less than a third of the workers who lost their full-time jobs found new jobs that paid as much money. On average, workers who lost their jobs had to settle for jobs that paid 8.2 percent less. And for dislocated workers between the ages of 45 and 55, their incomes declined by fully 14 percent. We have watched high-paying manufacturing jobs continue to disappear at an alarming rate. Between March of 1995 and March of this year, 326,000 manufacturing jobs were lost.

In the past 2 years, there has been a 10.2 percent increase in the number of Americans who hold two or more jobs. Today more people are working two jobs than at any time in our Nation's history.

□ 1615

Yet, despite working longer and harder than ever before, too many families feel as if they are not moving ahead. They are working harder merely to stay in place, and it is no wonder. The American family has seen no increase in their wages over the past 3½ years. Meanwhile, taxes are taking a bigger and bigger bite out of the family's annual income.

It is interesting to note that back in 1950, Federal taxes consumed just 5 percent of the average family's income. Today, 26 percent of a family's income goes just to pay for Federal taxes. Most families across the country, Mr. Chairman, remember that back in 1993, just 3 years ago, President Clinton raised their taxes, bringing the tax burden to its highest level in history. The Clinton tax package increased taxes on gasoline, increased taxes on individual in-

comes, increased taxes on married couples, increased taxes on Social Security benefits, increased taxes on inheritances. As a result, every family, every year, is seeing their tax bill escalate. Last year, the average family with a single wageearner took home \$803 less in their paycheck than they did in 1992.

What does all this mean to our children as we look to the future? If we stay on the current path and we do not stop our deficit spending, a child born today will face a very bleak future. Seventeen years from today, when that child is prepared to graduate from high school, every tax dollar sent to Washington, DC, will be consumed by just five programs: Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, Federal employee retirement benefits, and the interest obligation on the national debt. That means that when that child gets ready to graduate and go to college, there will be no money available in the Federal budget to help with his college education, no money to keep his neighborhood safe from crime, no more Federal aid to build new roads or mass transit systems, and no money available to protect and defend our country. Over his working lifetime, that child will be paying off a huge debt, a debt he inherited from all of us. That child's lifetime obligation as his share of the interest payment on the national debt will be \$18,000.

The fact is that America needs a budget that saves our children's future. Our children deserve a better and brighter future than this scenario. They deserve one filled with hope and opportunity and a chance to live out the American dream. Since the start of the Great Society programs in 1965, we have spent \$5 trillion on a vast assortment of social spending programs. That is more than we spent to win World War II.

What has that enormous investment produced? The number of children living in households dependent on welfare has tripled, from 3.3 million to 9.6 million. There has been an explosion in the number of mothers, many of them children themselves, who are having children out of wedlock, a 326 percent increase over the last 30 years.

We need to make sure that Washington is there to lend a temporary hand in time of need, helping the people to get back on their feet again so they can lead independent, self-sufficient lives.

As we look ahead to the vast changes that await us in the twenty-first century, just around the corner, we must empower individuals to take advantage of new opportunities, and to do that, America needs a budget that empowers people to be self-reliant.

To accomplish that objective, we need a budget that reduces the power and influence of Washington over our everyday lives. In just 30 years, Government spending has exploded. The cost of running the Federal Government has moved from \$134 billion a