

hard-working Americans could take home more of their money, and the President vetoed that bill, also.

So who is the friend of the working person in America, the forgotten American, the one who is lost in the shuffle of big taxes, the one who is lost in the cloud of big Government? Certainly the friend of the working person is not the ones who insist on taxing more and more. The friend of the working people insists that Government is too big, it is too intrusive, it is too invasive, it takes too much money, it is robbing the American family of the ability to support themselves.

Mr. Speaker, we have reached a point in American history where the debt is so big because of a runaway liberal big Government mentality, with a \$5 trillion debt that, according to a chapter in the budget called Generational Forecasts, if we do not put a rein on Government, by the time children born after 1993 go into the work force, they will pay between 84 and 94 percent of their income in taxes. That is no future for Americans. That is no future for our children.

This Government is too big. It has to shrink. This Government has to lower the taxes on the working people. This Government has to allow working people to keep more of their money. The message is this: The forgotten American, the one who works hard, the one who asks for nothing but freedom, the one who wants to raise his children in a society where he can afford to send them to college, the forgotten American covered by a sea of redtape and taxes, deserves a break. He deserves freedom in government, he deserves freedom from government, he deserves these Republican proposals to allow him to keep more of his hard-earned dollars.

VISIT OF ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER NETANYAHU AND TRIBUTE TO ALONZO SUDLER, JR.

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

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I first want to compliment the comments of the prior speaker, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANZULLO]. I think they are well taken in regards to the working man and woman and how much we need to do to make sure that our pro-people and pro-economy philosophies that the gentleman just outlined certainly need to be adopted in this Congress, and I compliment the Congressman for his hard work in moving that agenda forward for America's workers.

Today was a historic day in the Congress, Mr. Speaker. We had a visit from the new prime minister of Israel. Unlike prior visits which have been certainly important to the country, I had a more personal involvement today because Binyamin Netanyahu, the new prime minister, and I share the same

alma mater. We went to the same high school.

While he was born in Israel and is now Israel's prime minister, he was taught at a Montgomery County school, Cheltenham High School, in my district. I think people should know that his focus of seriousness of purpose, of vision for the future is one of peace and progress, and someone who certainly has good values and good morals and principles for the community and having the world's interest at heart as well as this country. Binyamin Netanyahu is certainly a credit to Israel and to the relationship with our country.

It was interesting to note in his speech today, which I think was very important, that he says that we can have peace in the Middle East and in our lifetime but we need 3 pillars of that peace.

The first, security, and end to terrorism; two, reciprocity, to make sure that we in fact have on both sides, whether it be Israel or whether the Arab neighbors, that there be peaceful resolutions and to have agreements actually held up to and actually abided by; and, third, having a strengthening of the democracy and of human rights in that region of the world.

I was also happy to hear from the prime minister that he is working on trying to make sure that they have a free market economy in Israel and one that would reduce taxes, that would lead to deregulation and of Israel's economic self-reliance. That is certainly taking a page out of the majority House leadership, I think, from this year, and that is certainly an example we can live up to.

I also want to take a moment of the time of my colleagues tonight to talk about an American hero, someone in my district who recently died, Alonzo Sudler, Jr. This gentleman was the chief pharmacist of our largest hospital in the district, Abington Memorial Hospital. He was married for 45 years to Winifred and loving father of Julia and Steven and the grandfather of twins Alexandra and Zachary. He was a great father and a great husband but beyond that a great community leader. He was involved with the Red Cross, involved with all community activities, and a humble man who cared deeply about his neighborhood, about his family, and about progress in Montgomery County and in Pennsylvania. He gave all this free time back to the community and his family. There is nothing he would not do for others.

For me, he was an American hero, who died prematurely at the age of 71. There are many more years I would liked to have had time to spend with him. He was like a father figure to me in teaching me lessons about life. He was almost a pastor in many respects because of the lessons he taught to younger people about how they should lead their lives.

To Alonzo Sudler and his family and to those who will hear about him, I

hope that we all can live our lives in his image and in his memory. I ask God's blessings on his family and we remember them tonight.

REVISITING THE 104TH CONGRESS

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

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, in 1994 Republicans were elected to the House in great numbers, 73 new Republican freshmen. They came to Washington with lots of reforms in their mind. But since then they have been called extremist, mean-spirited, callous, fanatical and so forth and that has become their label. Yet when we see what their agenda really was, this thing called the Contract With America, what was it designed to do? It was designed to reduce the size of government, to cut wasteful spending, to lower taxes, to balance the budget, to reform welfare, and to increase personal freedom.

The folks I talk to back home in the grocery store checkout line, they do not consider these things extremist ideas. They think that they are commonsense ideas and reforms that we need to do.

Let us look at this in a little more detail. Do you think it is extreme to try to balance the budget the way you and I have to in our household at the end of each month? Do you think it is a good idea to do something about the \$20 billion that we spend each month just in interest on the national debt? Do you think we should pass this legacy on to our children? Or do you think we should do something about it? And do you think, Mr. Speaker, that it is extreme to try to balance this budget in a 7-year period of time, so that you do not pull the rug out from under anybody? Do you think that lowering the rate of spending is extreme, so that one day the revenues that come in, tax dollars, and our spending will be equal? I do not believe that is extreme, Mr. Speaker.

What did the Democrats do when they controlled this House? They say what we are trying to do is extreme. They increased domestic spending \$300 billion. Years and years of overspending, on tilting the scale toward big bureaucracy, has left us with 163 different Federal job training programs, 26 different Federal food and nutrition programs, and 180 education programs. A lot of duplications in that, Mr. Speaker. I think we can do something about it.

Let us talk about taxes. Under the Democrat rule, we had a tax increase of \$245 billion, a gas tax increase of 4.3 cents a gallon, a tax on Social Security, and a tax on small businesses and partners. What do the Republicans want to do, these so-called freshman extremists? They want to cut taxes. One of them is a \$500 per child tax credit. Do you think that your friends and neighbors and your people that you see

in car pool lines deserve a \$500 per child tax credit? Do you think that they could use that to buy a few more pairs of tennis shoes, T-shirts and backpacks for their children? Do you think the workers of America deserve that? Do you think that they have paid enough and maybe something like that would help them?

Let us talk about some of these other taxes that we are accused of giving a tax cut for the wealthy. Do you think that our senior citizens should get the tax relief on their Social Security when the President increased taxes on Social Security in 1993? Do you think it would be fair to take that tax off of our seniors? Do you think that it would be fair to let seniors work longer without being penalized on their Social Security? I do not think that is extremist.

What about the capital gains tax? If we pass a capital gains tax, will Ted Turner benefit from it? He will. I do not have a problem with that, Mr. Speaker, because who else will is all the widows in my area, which is a growth area, who have bought their house 30 years ago, it is now paid for, but the house that they bought for \$50,000 in the 1960s is now worth \$300,000 and they could benefit from a capital gains tax cut.

Welfare. Let us talk about welfare. We have been accused of extremism in welfare and all kinds of quotes that almost are hard to recognize. The President, as you know, promised to end welfare. He did not offer a welfare reform bill. When we tried to offer one, we were accused, here is one, of Representative LEVIN, "You use a meat ax against the handicapped children and their parents."

President Clinton said in February 1995, "What they want to do is declare war on the children in America."

Here is another quote from a Member of the House of Representatives on the House floor said, "These people," they are talking about these Republican freshmen, "are practicing genocide with a smile. They are worse than Hitler."

Here is another one. These are all from House Members. "There is a similarity between NEWT and Hitler. Hitler started out getting rid of the poor and those he said were a drag on society and NEWT is starting out the same way."

These words have been said on the floor of the House by Democrats.

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Now I ask, does that sound a little extreme in terms of rhetoric? Is that based on reality? What is the Republican welfare bill?

SUPPORT THE CHILD TAX CREDIT FOR FAMILIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CAMPBELL). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. GUTKNECHT] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. WELDON].

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time. You are truly a gentleman for doing that.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on an issue that I think is of critical importance to the people in my district, and that is the people who I believe truly are the forgotten people, and those are the people that work day in, day out to try to struggle to make ends meet.

It is really a privilege to be in this body, it is really a privilege to try my best to represent the people of my district. But one of the things that bothers me and that honestly I am sick and tired of is that there are thousands of people in my district who I honestly feel are ignored, their concerns, their interests are overlooked by the politicians in this city. They are the people who dad works, dad works two jobs to try to make ends meet, mom is working as a cashier at the supermarket to try to make ends meet, and honestly at the end of the month, at the end of the day, they frequently do not have enough money to try to pay for the things that they need.

They are trying to set aside money for college, and they cannot do it. They do not know how they can pay for braces for the kids. The car needs new tires, and they do not have enough money after they pay the rent. They do not have enough money after they buy the food to be able to put new tires on the car. So what do they do? They drive around with a car that needs new tires.

And one of the biggest problems for these working families is the burden of the taxes that forces them to have to put mom out to work when she does not want to or forces dad to have to work that second job and, as a consequence, he cannot spend the time with the kids that he really needs to.

We Republicans, we were trying to do something about that this year. We put forward a \$500 per child family tax credit. Those families today in America, typically the working family today in America, they are sending 25 percent of their income to Washington, DC, and 40 years ago when I know when my mom and dad were raising us, when I was a kid growing up, they were sending 4 percent or 2 percent of their income to Washington, DC.

It is the burden of government, of the bureaucracy, of the programs after program after program, the wasted money that is shackling and hurting our working families in this country. So we put forward a \$500 per child tax credit, a tax credit that I thought was really going to help some of those working families, working families like the Tanner family in my district, who Bill Tanner works as an electrician. His wife, Anne, just recently had their fifth child, and our \$500 per child tax credit would have meant \$2,500 more for Bill and Anne Tanner to put toward the

new tires on the car, to put towards money for college for the kids, to help them make ends meet.

The President of the United States, he opposed us on that \$500 per child tax credit after he ran in 1992 promising a middle-class tax cut, and we put forward a reasonable proposal, and the Democrats in this body opposed us on that \$500 per child tax credit.

I think it is wrong for politicians to come up here to Washington and say that they are working hard and they are fighting for those working families, those families that are having trouble making ends meet, and what happens, what is the end result: that they oppose the proposals that we are trying to put forward to honestly try to help them.

They even opposed us on the balanced budget. The economists tell us if we could balance the budget, interest rates in this country could drop 2 percentage points. What that means for those working families is a car loan that is 2 percentage points less, a mortgage that could be 2 percentage points less. That can translate for those working families into more money in their pocket, and that is money again that they could turn around and use for their families.

This government has gotten too expensive. It has gotten to be too costly. Oliver Wendell Holmes said that taxes are the price we pay for civilized society. I believe that the price is too high and that working families in this country need a break. The President and the Democrats in this body need to change their position on this issue. They need to support the family child tax credit. They need to support our balanced budget effort.

ISSUES OF THE DAY AMONG AMERICANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONES] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted tonight to ask the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. GUTKNECHT] and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. KINGSTON] to join me in probably about 30 or 35 minutes of a dialog regarding issues facing the American people today. With that, I have asked my friend, the gentleman from Minnesota, if he would be the floor manager of this discussion. With that, I will ask him to initiate the discussion.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, we have just returned from some time back in our districts, and I do not know about the rest of my colleagues, but we have had a chance to hear what some people have had to say on the issues of the day. I had, I think, eight different town meetings, I was involved in about nine parades, did one special meeting with seniors in my district, and so I think I got pretty good feedback, and