

Where the salt winds blow day after day
Where her doors flung wide for our sons and daughters true.
While the flag of freedom proudly waves above
Hail Kahuku, hail our alma mater
Hail to our colors red and white.
We will cherish, love and honor thee. All hail Kahuku, hail.

Mr. Speaker, I include the following for the RECORD:

KAHUKU HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

Football OIA champions: 1947, 1958, 1959, 1969, 1972, 1989, 1993, 1994, & 1995.
Football East/West Conference Champions: 1971, 1972, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1989, 1990, and 1992.
Boys OIA Volleyball Champions: 1995.
Boys Volleyball East Champions: 1992.
Girls Volleyball OIA Champions: 1992 & 1993.
Girls Volleyball East Champions: 1982, 1984, 1985, 1992 & 1993.
Girls Basketball State Champions: 1983.
Girls Basketball OIA Champions: 1980, 1983, 1984, & 1985.
Girls Basketball East Champions: 1980, 1983, 1984, 1985 & 1991.
Boys Basketball East Champions: 1987.
Wrestling State Champions: 1969, 1983, & 1985.
Wrestling State Runner-ups: 1981, 1982, 1988, 1990-1992.
Wrestling OIA Champions: 1983, 1985, 1987, 1988, 1990, 1991, & 1992.
Wrestling OIA Dual Meet OIA Champions: 1993.
Wrestling East Champions: 1979, 1980, 1984, 1985, 1987-1992.
Golf State Champions: 1969, 1972, 1973, 1976.
Golf OIA Champions: 1971, 1978, 1993, & 1994.
Golf East Champions: 1974, 1978, 1988, 1993, & 1994.
Girls Tennis OIA Champions: 1994.
Judo East Champions: 1989, 1990, & 1991.
Boys Swimming Varsity East Champion: 1995, 1997.
Water Polo Public School State Champions: undefeated.

KAHUKU HIGH SCHOOL SCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

Citizen Bee State Champion: 1993.
American Legion State Champion: 1991 & 1993.
We the People State Champions: 1993 & 1994.
History Day State Winners: 1994.
State JV Debate Champions: 1993 & 1994.
SLEP (ESLL) State Speech Champions: 1991-1994.
Spelling Bee State Champions: 1991.

KAHUKU HIGH SCHOOL BAND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Kahuku High School Learning Center "Red Raider" Marching Band and Color Guard was under the direction of Mr. Michael J. Payton. Mr. Payton was a graduate of the University of Hawaii, Manoa. Mr. Payton retired June 1995, having taught at Kahuku High and Intermediate School for the past 27 years. He was the Coordinator and Director of the Kahuku High School's Performing Arts Learning Center Program, focusing on marching band and color guard, and he was the Director of the Annual All-State Marching Band Camp.

Mr. Payton had been the backbone of the marching band program at Kahuku. He established and built a band from an existing band of ten (10) members in 1968 to a superior award winning band of a hundred plus (100+) members.

The Kahuku High School Marching Band, under Mr. Payton's direction for 27 years, has always won superior ratings at local and national competitions. In 1980, the Kahuku

High School Marching Band was rated as one of the top ten (10) marching bands in the nation by the National Band Association. In 1983, the Kahuku High School Marching Band won the Class A Championship at the Florida Citrus Bowl Band Competition. In 1986, the Kahuku Band attended the Sea World Holiday Bowl Band Competition and was the Class A Champions and Overall Sweepstakes Winner in the Parade and Field Show Competition.

In 1991, the Kahuku High School Marching Band won International Fame as they won 1st Place: International Division at the Midosuji Parade in Osaka, Japan.

Both in January, 1981, and in January, 1993, the band was one of the four featured bands at the Pasadena Tournament of Roses Band Fest and marched in the world famous Tournament of Roses Parade.

The Kahuku High School Marching Band has played for many important dignitaries. Among these important people are: Emperor Hirohito, President Bush, Governor Burns, Governor Ariyoshi, and Governor Waihee of Hawaii.

BAND

1976:
Aloha Week Parade Hon, HI—1st Division-Highest Scores.

King Kam Parade Hon, HI—1st Division-Highest Scores.

S. Pacific Bi-Centennial Parade—Hawaii's Bi-Centennial Band.

Int'l. Lions Convention—Brazil's Honor Band; State Band.

Kauai Island Concert—Guest Band.

OIA Marching Band Festival—1st Division-Highest Scores.

1980:
Rated by National Band Assoc.—One of Top 10 Marching Bands in USA.

Selected to the 1981 Pasadena Tournament of Roses Parade—Guest Band.

1983:
Aloha Week Parade—1st Division.
Kam Tournament of Bands—Overall Sweepstakes Award. All Caption Awards. Annual Pahu Award.

Citrus Bowl Band Competition—1st Place Overall Trophy Class A. Outstanding Rifle Corp. Drum Major Award.

Citrus Bowl 1983—Bowl Pre-Game Guest Band. Citrus Bowl Parade Participant.

Disney World (FL)—Guest Band.

Epcot Center—Guest Band.

Knott's Berry Farm—Guest Band.

Magic Mountain—Guest Band.

Disneyland (CA)—Guest Band.

Arlington Nat'l. Cemetery—1st Hawaiian Band to participate in wreath laying ceremony at Tomb of Unknown Soldiers (D.C.)

1986:
San Diego Holiday Bowl—1st Division Rating. 1st Place: Parade Competition. 1st Place: Field Show Competition. 1st Place: Drum Major. 1st Place: Percussion. 1st Place: Color Guard.

1989:
Florida Citrus Bowl Band Competition—1st Place: Percussion. 1st Place: Drum Major. 1st Place: Color Guard. Superior & 1st Division Rating. Class A Field Show Champion.

1990:
USA President Bush-Hawaii Visit—Only High School Band invited to perform for President of USA.

1991:
Midosuji Parade—Osaka, Japan—1st Place Winner Int'l. Division.

1993:
Tournament of Roses Parade—Pasadena, CA—One of four (4) marching bands to participate in Band Fest at Pasadena City College.

1994:
CBS Thanksgiving Day American Parade—Featured Band and Dancers on national television.

Oceanic Cable Television—Featured band during school pride advertisement.

Holiday Bowl Parade—2nd Place.

1996:

Holiday Bowl Field Competition—1st Place—Category 2. Grand Champion Overall.

ABOUT THE BUDGET

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SUNUNU). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. KINGSTON] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to address the House tonight. I want to speak about the budget.

Before I do so, I want to speak about the big bust over there at the Department of Justice. I am referring, of course, to finally, on Thursday, April 24, I am getting this out of the Savannah Morning News, that the Florida couple, who illegally recorded a conversation of Members of Congress and then passed it on to other Members of Congress finally got, finally pleaded guilty to Federal charges, which is, they actually had already said that they were guilty, Mr. Speaker, back in January, but our good old Department of Justice, who has been very busy with all kinds of other things, just now decided to lower the boom and deal with the Martins.

I will read a little bit of that article:

A Florida couple agreed Wednesday to plead guilty to Federal criminal charges of intercepting a cellular phone call between House Speaker Newt Gingrich and other Republican leaders last December.

Identical one-count criminal informations were filed in U.S. District Court in Jacksonville, Florida against John and Alice Martin of Fort White, Florida.

The Martins signed agreements with prosecutors to plead guilty and those were filed in court along with the charges. The Martins admitted in the agreements that they intentionally intercepted the telephone conversation and agreed to cooperate with the Justice Department's continuing investigation of the case.

Justice officials, who requested anonymity* * * *

That is interesting, Mr. Speaker, because I guess when they were interviewed on the phone they were not on the cellular phone or anonymity would be irrelevant, would it not, but they said the investigation is continuing on how a transcript of the conversation ended up in the New York Times and later the Atlanta Journal-Constitution and Roll Call, a Capitol Hill newspaper.

I wonder, Mr. Speaker, how did the Martins get that tape from Florida, from their car, which they were just innocently driving along, how did they get that tape to the Atlanta Constitution and the New York Times? It does make one wonder, does it not?

But good old Justice Department, I guarantee you, they will crack this case probably in 10 years. No, maybe in 5 years, because these people said they will cooperate. So I am very optimistic about our Justice Department and, who knows, maybe they got some consultants from the FBI telling them how not to botch an investigation.

But never mind that, Mr. Speaker. Let me speak tonight on the budget, because that is a very, very big matter and one that affects all of our children, all of our present generations and future generations.

I have, and I wish I could tell you who gave this to me, but it is a document entitled *Seven Reasons to Balance the Budget*. The annual budget is \$1.6 trillion. The Government spends about \$4.4 billion a day, about \$183 million an hour, \$3 million a minute, or \$50,736 every second.

Mr. Speaker, I am afraid that in the time that I have been at the microphone that the Government has already spent probably about \$250,000 just in terms of our \$1.6 trillion annual budget.

Now, if the spending patterns do not change, anyone born after 1993 will have a lifetime tax rate of 84 percent. This is compared with those born in 1940, who will have a lifetime tax average of 31 percent. That means that during the period of time that you are alive, if you were born in 1940, you will pay about 31 percent total taxes. But our children, the babies of today, the kids in nursery schools and kindergartens, right now will pay about 84 percent.

I think that is so important, Mr. Speaker, because as the President talks about let us do something for children, I would say, let us start by not shackling them with an 84 percent tax burden.

Reason No. 3, every dollar of taxes raised since World War II, Congress has spent over \$1.59 of it. So for every dollar paid in taxes since World War II, on an average, we in Washington have spent \$1.59. Reason No. 4, it takes nearly 9 American families to support one Federal bureaucrat in Washington, DC, executive branch staff members cost an average of \$52,000 a year, while an average family pays \$6,100 in taxes. So that is good math and good to think about.

Reason No. 5, in 1994, every American paid an average of \$800 in taxes just to service interest on the national debt.

Now, I think this is real important, Mr. Speaker, because people do not understand that when you pay taxes, some of your tax dollars go just to pay the bondholders, those who hold the notes on the national debt. So let us say \$800 per person, multiply that times 4. The average family of four, average family is, therefore, paying over \$3,000 in interest each year on the national debt. That is \$3,000. That probably would pay for 3 or 4 months of groceries. It would probably pay for 6 months of car payments. It would pay for maybe a half a year at a State college or university. Three thousand dollars would even pay for 3 or 4 months of home mortgage. That is a lot of money. Yet the American taxpayers are paying that in interest on the national debt.

Reason No. 6, a child born today will pay \$187,000 over his or her lifetime just in interest on the national debt.

Reason No. 7, in the year 2000, the national debt is projected to be \$6.8 tril-

lion. That is \$26,000 or \$104,000 for a family of four.

Mr. Speaker, it is past time to get very, very serious on balancing the budget and paying down the debt.

Now, we have some plans. There is a Republican plan that is going on, and we have been negotiating, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KASICH], chairman of the Committee on the Budget, has been negotiating on this for really since January, trying to get somewhere with the President. There is the President's plan.

The President's plan has a few flaws in it. I will hold this up, Mr. Speaker. I think everybody can see it. What is wrong with the Clinton plan to balance the budget?

Well, for one thing, in the year 2002, it does not balance the budget. It has a deficit of \$69 billion. So, A, what is wrong with the President's plan? It does not balance the budget.

B, what else is wrong with it? Ninety-eight percent of the deficit reduction is in the last 2 years.

Mr. Speaker, I am not the first one to say it, many people have said it, but that is the equivalent of saying you are going to go on a diet to lose 30 pounds over 6 months, but you are not going to lose any weight the first 5 months. You are going to take it all off in the 6th month. It just does not work. Washington has never followed through on promises made very far in the future.

Under the Bush tax deal, as you will recall, in the 1990's, which was, I think, actually probably what did the Bush administration in, the plan was to raise taxes now and cut spending later.

Well, Members of Congress were pretty eager to raise taxes, but when it came time to do the spending cuts, where was Congress? They said, well, that agreement was not made by us. It was made by a previous Congress, and we will not follow through on it.

No. 3, letter C, whatever way you want to do it, what is wrong with the Clinton budget? It increases the 1998 deficit by \$24 billion compared to doing nothing. So in other words, Mr. Speaker, if we do not do anything at all in terms of passing a budget, we are better off than we are under the Clinton proposal. So I think the Clinton proposal should not be seriously considered.

Now, that will not mean that the media will not seriously consider it, because anything that comes out of Pennsylvania Avenue they accept as truth and absolute so they will be talking about how good it is and how sensible it is. They will cleverly overlook these three facts that I have gone over here tonight.

But let us put it in perspective. Balancing the budget is a moral imperative, not an accounting exercise. Balancing the budget is about your children; it is about my children.

Mr. Speaker, I think you have small children. I have a 6-year-old; I have an 8-year-old. I would love to leave Washington one day saying they are going

to have a better future with less debt because Members came to Washington during the 105th Congress with the idea of cutting the budget and reducing the size of Washington. We chose children over bureaucrats. We chose home town America over Washington, DC.

Now, the President opposed the balanced budget amendment. Okay. Philosophical difference. He did not want the balanced budget amendment. I can understand. We have the right to disagree here.

But that being the case, as he stood on the floor of the House and said, you do not need a balanced budget amendment to balance the budget, he was correct on that. But he needed one, because he has yet to produce a balanced budget.

One of the other things, though, that this thing points out is, this about families.

Let me give you some more numbers, Mr. Speaker. If we have a balanced budget, interest rates will drop. If interest rates drop as much as 2 percent, that means that on a 5-year family car loan at 9.75 percent interest, \$15,000 car, that average family would save \$900.

In terms of a college education loan, if a college student borrows \$11,000 at 8 percent, it will save \$217 in interest.

□ 2200

In terms of a 30-year home mortgage, if it drops 2 percent, over a 30-year period of time on a \$75,000 house, Americans would save \$37,000 in interest and payments. For a 6-month \$350,000 farm operating loan at 10 percent, it would save about \$17,000.

These are real numbers, Mr. Speaker, and these are things that will help Americans. But I want to throw out one more interesting statistic about the national debt. A 1-day increase in the national debt of \$2.2 billion is enough to buy McDonald's Big Mac extra value meals for every person in the United States and every person in Mexico.

Now, I do not know if we should recommend that to everybody in the country, but the fact is that is a heck of a lot of hamburgers, Mr. Speaker, and yet another way to look at it.

I do not see balancing the budget as partisan politics. It is about good government and it is about our children. It is about dreams and aspirations of future generations of Americans. It is about the fact that year after year the American dream gets eroded by a large runaway bureaucracy that comes up with more rules and more micro-management in order to justify their own existence.

I think the questions are these: Is the Federal Government too big? Does it spend too much? Who can spend money the best, the folks back home or the bureaucrats in Washington? Are we getting our money's worth out of Washington right now? Are we getting our money's worth of tax dollars? If we had a choice, would we purchase this

government? Could we tell a friend about it? Is it fair for the government to take over one-third of our hard-earned income each year?

I do not think it is fair, Mr. Speaker. I think it is time right now to get spending under control and try to bring sanity back to Washington.

There are a lot of other topics that I want to talk about, Mr. Speaker, but I think what I may do is just end tonight on the budget, because I want to focus just on the importance of it.

There is a budget right now, introduced by our colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. MARK NEUMANN, and it takes Social Security out of the formula. Two important things I would say the Neumann budget does. Number one, it takes Social Security out of it.

People do not realize this right now, but Social Security has a \$65 billion surplus. That money is thrown into the pot with the rest of the general spending, the rest of the budget, and it makes the deficit look smaller than it is. The Neumann budget says, no, sir, that \$65 billion is stand-alone, it goes only in the Social Security trust fund, it goes only for Social Security purposes, and it should not be used for deficit reduction and general spending.

That is one thing the Neumann budget does and I think that is very important for our grandparents and other folks on Social Security.

The second thing it does, which is equally important for those of us fathers, is it pays off the national debt by the year 2023. So a child born today, at 25, 26 years old, they will live in America without a national debt. If we can do that, the jobs that will be created are incredible.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, I had a list of some of these benefits that I may submit for the RECORD, Mr. Speaker. But I believe that we can achieve a balanced budget. I believe that we can pay down the national debt. I believe, again, it is a moral imperative. It is not a matter of common sense only but a matter of survival and doing what is right for our children.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues and friends here in Washington to vote for a balanced budget, work for the balanced budget amendment, make some tough decisions in terms of government spending reductions, and let us walk out of here with our heads held high, not worrying about the next election but only concerned about the next generation.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD the article to which I earlier referred.

FLORIDA COUPLE TO PLEAD GUILTY TO TAPING
GOP LEADERS' CELL PHONE CALL

(By Michael J. Sniffen)

WASHINGTON.—A Florida couple agreed Wednesday to plead guilty to federal criminal charges of intercepting a cellular telephone call between House Speaker Newt Gingrich and other Republican leaders last December.

Identical one-count criminal information were filed in U.S. District Court in Jacksonville, Fla., against John and Alice Martin of Fort White, Fla.

The Martins signed agreements with prosecutors to plead guilty and those were filed in court along with the charges. The Martins admitted in the agreements that they intentionally intercepted the telephone conversation and agreed to cooperate with the Justice Department's continuing investigation of the case.

Justice officials, who requested anonymity, said the investigation is continuing here into how a transcript of the conversation ended up in *The New York Times*, and later in *The Atlanta Journal-Constitution* and *Roll Call*, a Capitol Hill newspaper.

The call—between Gingrich, House Majority Leader Dick Armey of Texas, Rep. John Boehner of Ohio, Rep. Bill Paxon of New York and others—took place last Dec. 21 as the House ethics committee was about to announce a settlement of its investigation of complaints against Gingrich. The publication of the text set off an uproar on Capitol Hill.

Rep. Jim McDermott of Washington, the ranking Democrat on the ethics committee, said the call breached Gingrich's agreement with the committee that the Speaker would not orchestrate a response to his ethical wrongdoing.

Republicans said the transcript, to the contrary, showed that Gingrich was following the agreement and they demanded an investigation of the call's interception.

The Martins each face a maximum penalty of a \$5,000 fine with no prison term. The government made no promises on what sentence it might recommend.

Alice Martin, reached at her home in Fort White, Fla., refused to comment Wednesday evening and referred questions to the couple's attorney. "I can't say anything about that," she said.

Boehner said the Martins "should not be patsies in this, set up to take the fall for more politically influential people."

Anyone "who knowingly accepted the tape and passed it along to the press is also guilty," said Boehner, who when the call was intercepted was in Florida taking part in the conversation on a cellular telephone.

The Martins said they gave the tape to McDermott. In the ensuing furor over the tape's contents and its disclosure, which also could be a crime, McDermott removed himself from the ethics panel's investigation of Gingrich. A Republican also stepped aside to keep the panel at an even party balance.

"The Martins were charged with the most serious violation possible based on the applicable federal law and the circumstances surrounding the interception of the telephone call," said Charles R. Wilson, U.S. attorney for the middle district of Florida. "If the Martins are ever convicted of an illegal interception again, they would face a maximum penalty of five years imprisonment, a \$250,000 fine or both."

Because it was a first offense and because the interception was of the radio portion of a cellular call; and because there was no evidence that it was done for commercial or private financial gain or for an illegal purpose such as aiding in blackmail, the offense is classified as an infraction, the Justice Department said.

John and Alice Martin heard the conversation on the Radio Shack scanner in their car while on a Christmas shopping trip. Once they realized the conversation they were picking up was of Gingrich discussing the Republican response to his admitted ethics violations, they recorded it on a hand-held machine. They said it struck them as historic.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. GREEN (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today, on account of personal business.

Mr. UNDERWOOD (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today through May 1, on account of official business.

Mr. YATES (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today, on account of back pain.

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

Mr. HERGER (at the request of Mr. ARMEY), for today and the balance of the week, on account of family matters.

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. POMEROY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. POMEROY, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. DELAURO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. CLAYTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ROEMER, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. GOSS, for 5 minutes each day, today and on April 30 and May 1.

Mr. NORWOOD, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. METCALF, for 5 minutes each day, today and on April 30.

Mr. GUTKNECHT, for 5 minutes, on April 30.

Mr. DUNCAN, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

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

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

Mr. BERRY.

Mr. TORRES.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

Mr. LEVIN.

Mr. LAFALCE.

Mr. ORTIZ.

Mr. BONIOR.

Mr. SCHUMER.

Mr. KANJORSKI.

Mr. PASCRELL.

Mr. LIPINSKI.

Mr. DOYLE.

Mr. HINCHEY.

Mr. YATES.

Mr. FROST.

Mr. HOYER.

Mr. BROWN of California.

Mr. MENENDEZ.