

Although the 1994 crime bill authorized funding for numerous prevention programs, since the Republicans gained the majority, none of that money has been appropriated. Therefore, it cannot be argued that prevention has failed. We haven't even begun to try prevention programs. Before we lose an entire generation to the criminal justice system, we have an obligation to make every effort to assist children in making the right choices and to offer them meaningful alternatives to crime.

As with guns, at Chairman MCCOLLUM's juvenile crime meetings around the country, local officials stressed the importance of prevention programs and Mr. MCCOLLUM professed to agree that prevention programs are a necessary part of the effort to stem crime. Yet the bill we consider here today offers little in the way of prevention.

The lock 'em up approach taken by H.R. 3 will do little if anything to stem the rising tide of juvenile crime with which the majority professes to be so concerned. Once again, we are trying to fool the American public into thinking we are doing something about crime when we are actually only politicizing crime. If this bill becomes law and the juvenile crime rate fails to decrease, we will have only ourselves to blame for the further public disillusionment and cynicism about politics as well as for the escalating juvenile crime problem.

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate has expired.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. GILCHREST] having assumed the chair, Mr. KINGSTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3) to combat violent youth crime and increase accountability for juvenile criminal offenses, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3.

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

There was no objection.

#### EXTENDING ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF APRIL 23, 1997 THROUGH JUNE 12, 1997

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the order of the House of April 23, 1997, be extended through Thursday, June 12, 1997.

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

There was no objection.

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#### APPOINTMENT TO ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE RECORDS OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SUNUNU) laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable RICHARD A. GEPHARDT, a democratic leader of the House of Representatives:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
OFFICE OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER  
Washington, DC, May 7, 1997.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,  
Speaker of the House,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to section 2702 of 44 U.S.C., as amended by Public Law 101-509, I hereby appoint the following individual to the Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress: Dr. Joseph Cooper of Baltimore, MD.

Yours very truly,

RICHARD A. GEPHARDT.  
RICHARD GEPHARDT.

#### APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS TO THE ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, and pursuant to the provisions of Section 3(a) of Public Law 86-380, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Members of the House to the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations:

Mr. SHAYS of Connecticut and  
Mr. SNOWBARGER of Kansas.

There was no objection.

#### APPOINTMENT AS MEMBER TO THE CONGRESSIONAL AWARD BOARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, and pursuant to the provisions of Section 4 of the Congressional Award Act (2 U.S.C. 803), the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Member of the House to the Congressional Award Board:

Mrs. CUBIN of Wyoming.

There was no objection.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mrs. KENNELLY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

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

[Mr. HULSHOF addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

#### IN COMMEMORATION OF TAX FREEDOM DAY

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

Mr. SUNUNU. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening in commemoration of Tax Freedom Day, which this year falls on May 9. Tax Freedom Day is that day that Americans work to simply to pay their taxes and obligations to their State, Federal and local governments.

Tax Freedom Day is a symbol of the burden that we put on American families all across this country. Over 35 percent of our country's national product, what we produce every year is absorbed in taxes by our State, Federal and local governments. This is more than the average family pays in food, shelter, and clothing combined. Those essentials that they need for their daily existence, they pay more in taxes every year.

Mr. Speaker, this burden consumes more and more of our economy every year, and it makes it difficult for families to get by. Where they used to be able to exist and enjoy a good quality of life with a single wage earner, today the typical family is more often required to have two wage earners, and that is just not fair. It is the burden that our tax system places on that hard-working family.

Second, taxes represent not just a burden but a price, a price that we pay on everything in our economy. It is a price that we pay on productive work, it is a price that we pay on savings and investment, it is a price that we pay on job creation. And as most people would agree, when we raise the price on anything we get less of it, but if we lower the price on those things we get more. If we lowered the price with lower taxes, we get more productivity, more savings, and more job creation, and similarly with the high tax burden that we face today, as one would expect, we get lower productivity, lower rates of savings and lower rates of job creation.

Third, the high Federal tax burden that we put on our working families keeps control centralized here in Washington. Money, particularly in the form of taxes, is power, and if we put all the money and all the tax revenues here in Washington, control them from here in Washington, it becomes a place of power, as one would expect. But if we can take the money out of Washington and put it back in the pockets of working Americans, we make Washington less important, and we make the family, the individual in a city or town more important.

And I think fundamentally that is the direction we should be headed in. This is, after all, your money that we are talking about. When we speak about government revenues or tax revenues, we are talking about the hard-

earned dollars that we collect here in Washington, that we take from the individual or the working family or the business and then we distribute. We should never forget what the source of that income is.

So when we talk of lowering taxes and when we talk of Tax Freedom Day and the need to move that day back so we work less time to pay our taxes, remember we are talking about reducing the burden on families, reducing the price that we pay for economic growth and reducing the concentration of power here in Washington and giving more freedom and more responsibility back to our city or town.

This past week Congress and the President came to an agreement to try to do something about the tax burden Americans face, and our balanced budget plan balances our Nation's books for the first time in 30 years, provides tax relief that will make a difference for the average working family and begin to lift these burdens. A \$500 per child tax credit that we hope to enact later in this year will put money back in the pockets of a typical working family. We certainly hope to enact the State tax reform and capital gains tax reform that will stop the burden on small and family-owned businesses. What can be more discouraging to someone thinking about starting a business than to know if they are successful, if they achieve their goals, then the capital gains tax rate they will have to pay will be as high as 28 or 30 percent, and even worse, if they want to leave that business in their family, they can pay a death tax as high as 55 percent.

And this is not just a tax burden that effects business owners, or small or family business owner. It effects every employee that works for that business and even the customers that buy the product from a small business. It effects every facet of our economy, in small and family businesses, or where most of the job creation take place.

By putting money back in the pockets of working Americans this budget plan that we have come to an agreement on this past week will give more power and control, more freedom and opportunity to the average American.

Still we cannot lose sight of the long-term goal with regard to trying to move back that Tax Freedom Day, and that long-term goal is fundamental reform of our tax system, dramatic reform of the Tax Code to make it simple and fair. There is nothing more unfair than to have working Americans labor under the belief that someone with more money or, better, a tax accountant, than they can somehow avoid paying their fair share of taxes.

By moving forward in the end of this session and next session with fundamental tax reform, we will continue the fight to put freedom and responsibility back in the hands of the average American.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from Utah [Mr. CANNON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. CANNON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

#### COMMEMORATING TAX FREEDOM DAY

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

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Republican leadership, the President, and the Democratic leadership on coming together to balance the Federal budget and also to commemorate Tax Freedom Day for all taxpaying Americans.

Mr. Speaker, before being elected to represent the 20th district of Illinois, I spent 6 years as the Madison County treasurer. After inheriting an office of 30 employees from the previous treasurer, I reduced the office staff to 20, automated the office, and returned a \$20,000 pay raise to the people of Madison County.

This was not easy for me or my family to do, but I felt the sacrifice was necessary to begin streamlining what I thought was a bureaucratic office, while providing better, more efficient service, and saving the hard-earned money of the taxpayers of Madison County. However, this kind of sacrifice is not uncommon in Madison County or America.

Mr. Speaker, every year millions of taxpaying Americans must tighten their belts to make the car payment, pay off the mortgage on their homes, feed their children, and pay their taxes. However, we should endeavor to change our budget and tax codes so that Americans might better provide for their family, instead of working over 5 months of the year simply to pay taxes to the Government.

Because of the recent balanced budget agreement made by our Nation's leaders, almost every taxpayer will better be able to provide for their family without worrying about an ever increasing debt to be handed to our children.

Mr. Speaker, if we continue to spend at our current rates and if we continue to let our deficit balloon, our children and my children will inherit a debt from which they may never recover. If they are not in bed tonight, my sons are watching. To David, who is 4, and Joshua, who is 2, I say, I am working late tonight to secure your future. I love and miss you and will see you soon.

It is my hope that on Tax Freedom Day, May 9, 1997, we can celebrate the resurgence of a budget philosophy which we have not adopted since 1969, and that is to spend only as much as we take in, as does every American taxpayer. For the future of our country and for the future of our children, we must sacrifice and tighten our belts.

Mr. Speaker, as the Government, as a body, and as representatives of the peo-

ple, we have an obligation to the American people to hold the line on taxes and wasteful Government spending. We have an obligation to work to move Tax Freedom Day to April 9, and then to March 9, and so on.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, the people of the 20th district and I want to again thank the Republican and Democratic leadership and the President for agreeing on a balanced budget plan. We thank them for confronting unnecessary tax burdens, making it easier for working families and the forgotten middle class to provide for their children and for working to ease the burden which rests on the shoulders of the American taxpayer.

The family farmers thank them for working for relief from the death tax. The small business owners, homeowners and entrepreneurs thank them for capital gains tax relief. The seniors thank them for saving Medicare, guaranteeing its solvency into the next century. Millions of children thank them for the \$500 per child tax credit. All Americans, including future generations, thank them for planning to balance the budget by 2002.

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

[Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

#### TRIBUTE TO STEWART B. MCKINNEY

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

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, Stewart McKinney, my predecessor, a member of this House and our friend, died 10 years ago today.

On that day 10 years ago, many of his colleagues came to this Chamber to mark the moment and express their grief, their admiration, their condolences, their remembrances. It was a deeply moving, impromptu tribute to a man whose life for me and the people of Connecticut's Fourth Congressional District continues to define the term "representative."

So I think it is fitting that the House pause once again, 10 years later, to reflect upon the life, the work, and the spirit of Stewart B. McKinney, a Representative.

A generosity of spirit marked all he did. He gave.

A man of virtually boundless affability, he gave his warmth and courtesy to clerks, elevator operators, and Capitol police as readily as to his House colleagues, Cabinet Secretaries and Presidents.

A man of considerable means, he gave the use of his cars and his houses to staff and friends.