

Fowler	Lewis (KY)	Rogan
Fox	Linder	Rogers
Franks (NJ)	Lipinski	Rohrabacher
Frelinghuysen	Livingston	Ros-Lehtinen
Furse	LoBiondo	Rothman
Galleghy	Lofgren	Roukema
Ganske	Lucas	Roybal-Allard
Gekas	Luther	Rush
Gephardt	Maloney (CT)	Ryun
Gibbons	Maloney (NY)	Sabo
Gilchrest	Manton	Salmon
Gillmor	Manzullo	Sanchez
Gonzalez	Martinez	Sanders
Goode	Mascara	Sandlin
Goodlatte	Matsui	Sanford
Goodling	McCarthy (MO)	Sawyer
Gordon	McCarthy (NY)	Saxton
Goss	McCollum	Scarborough
Graham	McCrery	Schaefer, Dan
Granger	McDade	Schaffer, Bob
Green	McDermott	Schumer
Greenwood	McGovern	Scott
Gutierrez	McHale	Serrano
Gutknecht	McHugh	Sessions
Hall (OH)	McInnis	Shaw
Hall (TX)	McIntosh	Shays
Hamilton	McIntyre	Sherman
Hansen	McKeon	Shimkus
Harman	McKinney	Shuster
Hastert	McNulty	Skaggs
Hastings (FL)	Meehan	Skeen
Hastings (WA)	Meek	Skelton
Hayworth	Menendez	Slaughter
Hefley	Metcalf	Smith (MI)
Hefner	Mica	Smith (OR)
Herger	Millender-Hill	Smith (TX)
Hill	McDonald	Smith, Adam
Hilleary	Miller (CA)	Smith, Linda
Hilliard	Miller (FL)	Snowbarger
Hinchey	Mink	Snyder
Hinojosa	Moakley	Souder
Hobson	Molinar	Spence
Hoekstra	Mollohan	Spratt
Holden	Moran (KS)	Stabenow
Hooley	Moran (VA)	Stearns
Horn	Morella	Stenholm
Hostettler	Myrick	Stokes
Houghton	Nadler	Strickland
Hoyer	Neal	Stump
Hulshof	Nethercutt	Stupak
Hunter	Neumann	Sununu
Hutchinson	Ney	Talent
Hyde	Northup	Tanner
Inglis	Norwood	Tauscher
Istook	Nussle	Tauzin
Jackson (IL)	Obey	Taylor (MS)
Jackson-Lee	Olver	Thomas
(TX)	Ortiz	Thompson
Jefferson	Owens	Thornberry
Jenkins	Oxley	Thune
John	Packard	Thurman
Johnson (CT)	Pallone	Tiahrt
Johnson (WI)	Pappas	Tierney
Johnson, E. B.	Parker	Torres
Johnson, Sam	Pascrell	Towns
Jones	Pastor	Trafficant
Kaptur	Paxon	Turner
Kasich	Payne	Velazquez
Kelly	Pease	Vento
Kennedy (MA)	Pelosi	Visclosky
Kennedy (RI)	Peterson (MN)	Walsh
Kennelly	Peterson (PA)	Wamp
Kildee	Petri	Waters
Kilpatrick	Pickering	Watkins
Kim	Pickett	Watt (NC)
Kind (WI)	Pitts	Watts (OK)
King (NY)	Pombo	Waxman
Kingston	Pomeroy	Weldon (FL)
Klecza	Porter	Weldon (PA)
Klink	Portman	Weller
Klug	Poshard	Wexler
Knollenberg	Price (NC)	Weygand
Kolbe	Pryce (OH)	White
Kucinich	Quinn	Whitfield
LaFalce	Radanovich	Wicker
LaHood	Rangel	Wise
Lampson	Redmond	Wolf
Latham	Regula	Woolsey
Lazio	Reyes	Wynn
Leach	Riley	Young (AK)
Levin	Rivers	Young (FL)
Lewis (CA)	Rodriguez	
Lewis (GA)	Roemer	

NAYS—14

Barrett (WI)	Frank (MA)	Oberstar
Campbell	Markey	Paul
Conyers	Minge	

Rahall	Royce	Stark
Ramstad	Sensenbrenner	Upton

NOT VOTING—25

Baesler	Gejdenson	Schiff
Becerra	Gilman	Shadegg
Brown (OH)	Kanjorski	Sisisky
Dellums	Lantos	Smith (NJ)
Edwards	Largent	Solomon
Ewing	LaTourette	Taylor (NC)
Fattah	Lowe	Yates
Fazio	Murtha	
Frost	Riggs	

□ 1918

Mr. NADLER changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMUNICATION FROM HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT, DEMOCRATIC LEADER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CHAMBLISS) laid before the House the following communication from Hon. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT, Democratic leader:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
OFFICE OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER,
Washington, DC, June 26, 1997.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to section 711 of Public Law 104-293, I hereby appoint the following individual to the Commission to Assess the Organization of the Federal Government to Combat the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction:

Mr. Tony Beilenson, Maryland

Yours very truly,

RICHARD A. GEPHARDT.

COMMUNICATION FROM HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT, DEMOCRATIC LEADER

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Hon. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT, Democratic leader:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
OFFICE OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER,
Washington, DC, June 26, 1997.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to section 806(c)(1) of Public Law 104-132, I hereby appoint the following individual to the Commission on the Advancement of Federal Law Enforcement:

Mr. Gilbert Gallegos, Albuquerque, NM

Yours very truly,

RICHARD A. GEPHARDT.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOKSEY). 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 Mississippi [Mr. PICKERING] is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

THE AMERICAN FAMILY FARM

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

Mr. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, at this time of the year when we talk about corn being so high by the Fourth of July, I wish to talk briefly about the American family farm. The American family farm represents the heart and backbone of America. It reflects our values, our ideals, our heritage. Growing up in the heartland of this Nation in Nebraska, together with my brother Roger who is here today, I worked in farms and was surrounded by farms. The work ethic and the values I hold today stem from this upbringing. The community I now represent on the central coast of California actively participates in everything from cattle ranching to broccoli growing, to strawberry growing to wine cultivation.

This past week we celebrated our Nation's birthday. I participated in the Santa Barbara County Fair in Santa Maria, CA. The farmers there are worried about whether or not they will be able to pass their farms or ranches on to their children. Today's estate tax makes that very difficult, especially for these hardworking people in our district.

I strongly support efforts to protect the American family farm and provide estate tax relief for our Nation's hardworking farmers. Farmers and ranchers work long, hard hours over a lifetime to build their businesses. However, far too often the burden of costly estate taxes forces them to sell their land. This is especially prevalent in our district with soaring property values and continued suburban development. Not only do farmers and ranchers lose when their land is sold but we all lose. We lose open space, we lose a critical sense of community.

The American Farmland Trust just published a report entitled Farming on the Edge. This report lists farmlands on the central coast of California as one of the 20 most threatened agricultural regions in the Nation. The report warns that the U.S. population is expected to jump 50 percent by the mid-21st century and high quality farmlands will shrink 13 percent. During the same period the Nation could become a net food importer instead of a net food exporter.

Mr. Speaker, we just cannot allow this to happen. This is why I am supporting legislation to provide needed estate tax relief to our Nation's family farmers and ranchers. Fortunately this message is being heard throughout the country. Both tax bills on the House floor last month addressed estate tax relief. The President agrees and has made estate tax relief for family farmers and businesses one of his top priorities. I have cosponsored a bipartisan

bill introduced by the House Committee on Appropriations chairman, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON], my friend, to increase the tax exemption from the current level of \$600,000 to \$1.2 million. I ask my colleagues to join me in this effort.

Mr. Speaker, it is also important that we encourage young people to become farmers and to be trained and educated to exert leadership in agribusiness. We need to make sure that agricultural education is strong and that groups like Future Farmers of America, the 4-H, Agriculture Future of America are supported and strengthened. I am intensely proud that Cal Poly State University in my district is noted as one of the best institutions in agricultural education in the Nation.

This month as Congress grapples with monumental budget and tax bills, we must not forget about our Nation's family farmers and the pressures they face. We must make our Nation's family farms and ranches a priority and protect this vital ingredient of our American heritage. Family farming is an irreplaceable enterprise that we cannot afford to take for granted.

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

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

CAPITAL GAINS

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

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to talk about the issue of indexing capital gains for inflation. I was very disappointed to recently hear that the President of the United States, Bill Clinton, opposed this, and he felt that this would be some sort of a time bomb that would explode the deficit.

I am very disappointed to hear him take this position because I believe very strongly that indexing capital gains for inflation is an issue of fairness. It is fairness to working people. It is fairness to the American taxpayer. And the best way to get this point across, Mr. Speaker, is to give an example.

Let us just suppose that 10 years ago you saved up \$1,000 and you decided to invest in something. Let us say you were investing for maybe your daughter's college education, she was 8 at the time, now she is 18. And now today your thousand dollar investment was increased to \$2,000. Well, you have got a \$1,000 capital gain on that investment. And according to the kinds of tax policy that Bill Clinton would like, you would pay a capital gains tax on that \$1,000. What we Republicans who support tax fairness say is that if infla-

tion was such that that thousand dollars that you had 10 years ago is now only worth \$500, then your real capital gains on that investment is \$500.

□ 1930

It is not \$1,000. And we should pay, Mr. Speaker, our 28 percent, or now, with our new capital gains reduction, it would be a 20-percent tax on the \$500, and that is what we call indexing capital gains for inflation.

Now, the President says this is a time bomb that is going to explode the deficit. I feel compelled to talk a little bit tonight about why we are in the fix that we are in right here in Washington where we have these huge deficits, and it is spending.

It is not a problem with revenue. The American people have been sending more and more and more money to Washington, DC, and for years the deficits got bigger and bigger. It was not until the Republicans took control of this body that the deficits really started coming down.

Mr. Speaker, the problem is spending. As a matter of fact, when Ronald Reagan cut taxes in 1980, revenues into the Federal Treasury went up more than \$400 billion. But the reason the deficit exploded is because this body, the Congress of the United States, the House of Representatives, doubled spending over the next 8 years, and that is where those huge deficits came from. If the Congress had held the line on spending, we would not be in the fix we are in today and we would not have a \$5 trillion national debt, \$18,000 for every man, woman, and child.

So when the President gets up and talks about this being a time bomb that is going to explode the deficit, what he is really saying to us is that he does not want to control himself, he does not want to control Washington when it comes to spending, and he wants to tax inflation. Our dollar is worth less, our investment is worth less because of inflation, but the President wants us to pay taxes on that.

I say, Mr. Speaker, that what we in the Republican Party stand for is tax fairness. And, Mr. Speaker, indexing capital gains is just an issue of fairness. If we have made that investment but inflation has eaten away at the value of that investment, we should not have to pay income tax to Washington, DC, for inflation.

Mr. Speaker, our tax bill is the right tax bill. It is a tax cut for the middle class, and it does provide badly needed capital gains reduction so that we can stimulate the economy and create good, high paying jobs well into the future. But what is very, very important, Mr. Speaker, is that we treat the wage earners all across America with fairness.

This indexing of capital gains, in my opinion, is a fundamental issue of tax fairness. It will not explode the deficit if this body controls themselves on spending, if they hold the line on spending. If the Congress of the United

States can live within its means, we will keep the budget balanced well into future years.

The problem is not a deficiency of revenue for Washington, DC; the problem is, Mr. Speaker, too much spending.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOKSEY). The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings is in violation of the rules of the House.

NATIONAL YOUTH SPORTS PROGRAM

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

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to report to my colleagues in the House about a terrific program that I had the pleasure to visit during our 4th of July recess last week. The program is the National Youth Sports Program, which is one of the Department of Health and Human Services', the Department of Agriculture's and the NCAA's best kept secrets, yet it is consistently one of the most successful, cost-effective, and influential programs helping youth in this country today.

National Youth Sports helps at-risk, economically disadvantaged children and teenagers build the skills and the confidence they need to tackle the tough challenges and also gives them something positive to look forward to over their summertime break.

Each summer 170 colleges and universities help shape the future of our youth through this program. We have all heard of summer sports camps where parents spend a lot of money to send their children to catch the eyes of local coaches. Well, National Youth Sports is completely different.

While the program, which is provided at no cost to the participants, offers sports instruction and activities, the name is perhaps a misnomer. Program staff members also teach life skills, such as alcohol and other drug prevention, gang resistance, good nutrition, personal health, science and math, and job responsibilities.

National Youth Sports also provides other direct services to the participants, such as USDA provided and approved meals, accident and medical insurance for each participant, and a medical exam before activities start.

What makes the program so successful and cost effective is the outstanding partnership that exists between the Federal Government, local civil organizations and civic organizations, private businesses, individual colleges and universities of the NCAA, and local law enforcement agencies. Because the program is designed to serve youth from