

# REPUBLICAN TAX PLAN TO BENEFIT WALL STREET

(Mr. LEWIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post reported that the deficit will be \$45 billion this year, and maybe balance next year. How did it happen? In the 1993 Democratic budget agreement the Democrats were right and Republicans were wrong. The Democrats' 1993 budget set us on the road to a balanced budget without one Republican vote.

Thanks to Democrats, we can give the American people a tax cut and a balanced budget. The only question is, who will benefit. Republicans want to help Wall Street and the richest among us. Democrats want to help Main Street and working families.

Even U.S. News & World Report says Republicans want to help their wealthy friends. Let me quote: "The reality is closer to the Democrats' view. The best independent estimates of the bill are that about half the benefits of the Republicans' tax relief plan would go to the richest 10 percent."

Mr. Speaker, we must reject the Republican irresponsible tax break for Wall Street. Join Democrats and cut taxes for working Americans.

## THE TAX PLAN AND RESPONSIBILITY

(Mr. THUNE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THUNE. Mr. Speaker, all this week we have heard a lot about the phony baloney Treasury analysis that manipulates and skews the numbers on this tax bill. All this week we have been hearing about how we need to give bigger government checks to people who do not pay income taxes because we need to wipe out all Social Security and Medicare taxes.

The people in South Dakota know one thing; that is, you cannot have something for nothing. There is no free lunch. If we want retirement and health care benefits, then we pay for them in Social Security and Medicare taxes. If Members want a culture that is free from responsibility, then the Democrat proposal makes sense. They tell people who pay no income taxes, we will give you a Government check. If you want a culture that takes responsibility for their own actions, then you want our plan. It is a plan that is pro-working American, it is pro-family, it is pro-middle class, it is pro-jobs, pro-investment. It is a plan that improves the quality of life for all Americans.

## DEMOCRATS REPRESENT WORKING PEOPLE AND WORKING FAMILIES IN AMERICA

(Mr. STRICKLAND asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STRICKLAND. Mr. Speaker, sometimes I feel sorry for the American people who have to sit and watch and listen to the rhetoric that comes from this Chamber. I believe the American people are troubled and sometimes ask themselves, who can we believe? Who can we believe, when people stand and give such contradictory conclusions?

The fact is, in 1993 this country was facing nearly \$300 billion in annual deficits. This year, the deficit is likely to be less than \$50 billion. That is because a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress did what needed to be done. That is why we can talk about a balanced budget today. That is why we can talk about giving the American people a tax cut.

We now know that there will be a tax cut. The argument that we have in this Chamber is what part of the American family community will benefit. My district has a median income of \$22,000. My responsibility is to represent the working people and the working families in this country.

## THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT MIGHT BE A GOOD PLACE FOR THE PRESIDENT TO CUT SOME SPENDING

(Mr. GUTKNECHT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to quote from a famous news anchor: "Finally, a few words about Federal taxes and what some of the great minds in the U.S. Treasury are thinking about.

"The Treasury likes to calculate American people's income on the ability to pay taxes, based not on how much money we have but on how much we might have, or could have had. For example, a family that owns a house and lives in it, the Treasury figures that if the family did not own the house and rented it from somebody else, the rent would be \$500 a month, so it would add that amount—\$6,000 a year—to the family's so-called imputed income. Imputed income is income you might have had but don't. They don't tax you on that amount. The IRS does not play this silly game. Instead, the Treasury calculates how much they could take away from us if they decided to.

"If that were the system, consider the possibility. How about being taxed on Ed McMahon's \$10 million magazine lottery? You didn't win it, you say. But you could have.

"The Treasury must have something better to do. If not, there is a good place for Clinton to cut some spending." David Brinkley, ABC news, February 28, 1993.

## THE REPUBLICAN PROPOSAL CON- TAINS A GOOD MIDDLE-CLASS TAX CUT

(Mr. WELDON of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, we need to talk about exactly who is paying for the cost of Government in Washington, DC, and what effect that will have after we pass our tax cut. We have heard a lot of talk about this being so-called tax cuts for the rich.

Mr. Speaker, this chart I have next to me is based on data from the Joint Economic Committee, and the data that they obtained from the Treasury Department. They break the American public into five categories. The lowest 20 percent of earners are now paying, in the yellow, 1 percent of the cost of big Government. After the tax package is passed they will continue to pay 1 percent of the cost of Government in Washington, DC.

The next 20 percent are currently paying 4 percent, and they will be paying, after this tax cut package, 4 percent.

I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to the upper 20 percent. They are now, today, in America, picking up 63 percent of the cost of Government in Washington. Guess what? After the Republican tax cut, they will continue to pay 63 percent of the cost of Government in Washington.

I appeal to my colleagues, this is a good middle class tax cut.

## DEMOCRATS MUST COME TO- GETHER TO DO THE RIGHT THING: PROVIDE TAX RELIEF FOR ALL WORKING AMERICANS

(Mr. FORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, there seems to be an unsettling frustration and even a palpable consternation on the other side of the House. My Republican colleagues do not seem to be able to accept the fact that we Democrats support tax relief, and tax relief for all working Americans. I think it is a historic moment here in this House when people on both sides of the aisle can come to that consensus.

The problem or the issue or the dilemma, Mr. Speaker, is that Democrats seek to provide tax relief to all working Americans. I would agree that wealthy Americans deserve a tax cut. But do they deserve the bulk of the tax cut and the tax relief? The American people resoundingly reject that, I say to my Republican colleagues.

We are living in a time where 80 percent of all jobs in the next century will require some form of computer literacy. Seventy-five percent of all jobs will require some form of postsecondary education. I would appeal to my

Republican colleagues that at this historic moment, as a new Member of Congress, let us forge a new beginning as we move into this next century. Let us find common ground for all working Americans.

One would think that they would have learned from the disaster aid relief bill that they were wrong. One would think they would learn from the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight with the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] that they were wrong.

Do the right thing for the American people, provide tax relief for working Americans. Let Democrats come together and work on behalf of American families.

#### THE REPUBLICAN TAX PLAN PROVIDES NO BREAKS FOR THE RICH, JUST EQUAL TREATMENT

(Mr. SAXTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, this is really a pretty simple debate we are in. Let me just refer to this chart once again. I want particularly the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. FORD] who just spoke to understand this.

Mr. Speaker, this is a chart which shows who pays taxes in America and what the Republican plan will do to various categories of people who pay taxes. It is important to point out that in the top 40 percent of the taxpayers in America, those people pay 84 percent of all the money we have here to spend, I would say to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. FORD], the top 40 percent of the taxpayers in America pay 84 percent of all the money that comes to Washington to spend.

So when the Republican tax plan gets ready to change things, do we change things for that group? This chart shows we definitely do not. As a matter of fact, the top 20 percent today under the Clinton tax hike plan pay 63 percent of all the money that is paid to Washington, and under the Republican plan we do not change that at all. They still pay 63 percent.

The next 20 percent today under the Clinton tax hike plan pay 21 percent, and under the plan that we propose, they continue to pay 21 percent; no breaks for the rich, just equal treatment.

#### WHO WILL BENEFIT FROM THE PROPOSED TAX CUTS?

(Ms. DELAURO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, the issue is who benefits from the tax cut. Quite frankly, the Republicans' data distorts the effects of their bill. They only analyze the first 5 years of what is a 10-year plan.

That said, Democrats in fact have designed a tax proposal to give every

working man and woman a shot at the American dream, and the right to quality education has always been an essential part of that dream.

Republicans decide to skimp on education tax breaks to pay for their tax breaks for the wealthy. The Republican plan provides only half of the \$1,500 tuition credit for the first 2 years of college, does virtually nothing for college juniors and seniors, and actually raises taxes on some graduate students.

The Democratic proposal has offered an alternative that includes the full \$500 HOPE credit for the first 2 years of college, plus a 20-percent tuition credit for subsequent years.

The American people are watching this budget debate and wondering, who is on my side? Sixty-one percent of them have concluded that the Republicans are out of touch with the people in this country. It is differences like the education issue that makes it clear. Republicans are on the side of the wealthiest Americans, Democrats are fighting for the middle class.

□ 1045

#### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILLMOR). Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, the pending business is the question of the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal of the last day's proceedings.

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

Mr. ROGAN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 364, nays 49, answered "present" 1, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 256]  
YEAS—364

Ackerman  
Aderholt  
Allen  
Andrews  
Archer  
Bachus  
Baesler  
Baker  
Baldacci  
Ballenger  
Barcia  
Barr  
Barrett (NE)  
Barrett (WI)  
Bartlett  
Barton  
Bass  
Bateman  
Bentsen  
Bereuter  
Berman  
Berry  
Bilbray  
Bilirakis  
Bishop  
Blagojevich

Bliley  
Blumenauer  
Blunt  
Boehlert  
Boehner  
Bonilla  
Bono  
Boswell  
Boucher  
Boyd  
Brady  
Brown (FL)  
Brown (OH)  
Bryant  
Bunning  
Burr  
Burton  
Buyer  
Callahan  
Calvert  
Camp  
Campbell  
Canady  
Cannon  
Capps  
Cardin

Carson  
Castle  
Chabot  
Chambliss  
Chenoweth  
Christensen  
Clayton  
Clement  
Clyburn  
Coble  
Coburn  
Collins  
Combest  
Condit  
Conyers  
Cook  
Cooksey  
Cox  
Coyne  
Cramer  
Crapo  
Cubin  
Cummings  
Danner  
Davis (FL)  
Davis (IL)

Davis (VA)  
Deal  
DeGette  
Delahunt  
DeLauro  
DeLay  
Dellums  
Deutsch  
Dickey  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Dooley  
Doolittle  
Doyle  
Dreier  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Ehlers  
Ehrlich  
Emerson  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Etheridge  
Evans  
Everett  
Ewing  
Farr  
Flake  
Foley  
Forbes  
Ford  
Fowler  
Frank (MA)  
Franks (NJ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Frost  
Furse  
Gallegly  
Ganske  
Gejdenson  
Gekas  
Gillmor  
Gilman  
Gonzalez  
Goode  
Goodlatte  
Goodling  
Gordon  
Goss  
Graham  
Granger  
Green  
Greenwood  
Hall (OH)  
Hall (TX)  
Hamilton  
Hansen  
Harman  
Hastert  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayworth  
Hefner  
Herger  
Hill  
Hinojosa  
Hobson  
Hoekstra  
Holden  
Hookey  
Horn  
Hostettler  
Houghton  
Hoyer  
Hulshof  
Hunter  
Hyde  
Inglis  
Istook  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson-Lee  
(TX)  
Jenkins  
John  
Johnson (CT)  
Johnson (WI)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Kasich  
Kelly  
Kennedy (MA)  
Kennedy (RI)  
Kennelly

Kildee  
Kilpatrick  
Kim  
Kind (WI)  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Klecicka  
Klink  
Klug  
Knollenberg  
Kolbe  
LaHood  
Lampson  
Lantos  
Largent  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Lazio  
Leach  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (KY)  
Linder  
Lipinski  
Livingston  
Lofgren  
Lowey  
Lucas  
Luther  
Maloney (CT)  
Maloney (NY)  
Manzullo  
Martinez  
Mascara  
Matsui  
McCarthy (MO)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCollum  
McCrery  
McDade  
McGovern  
McHale  
McHugh  
McInnis  
McIntosh  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McKinney  
McNulty  
Meehan  
Meek  
Menendez  
Metcalfe  
Mica  
Millender  
McDonald  
Miller (CA)  
Miller (FL)  
Minge  
Mink  
Moakley  
Molinari  
Mollohan  
Morella  
Murtha  
Myrick  
Nadler  
Neal  
Nethercutt  
Neumann  
Ney  
Northup  
Norwood  
Nussle  
Ortiz  
Owens  
Oxley  
Packard  
Pappas  
Parker  
Pastor  
Paul  
Paxon  
Payne  
Pease  
Pelosi  
Peterson (PA)  
Petri  
Pickering  
Pitts  
Pomeroy  
Porter  
Portman  
Price (NC)  
Pryce (OH)  
Quinn

Radanovich  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Redmond  
Regula  
Reyes  
Riley  
Rivers  
Rodriguez  
Roemer  
Rogan  
Rogers  
Rohrabacher  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Rothman  
Roukema  
Roybal-Allard  
Royce  
Ryun  
Salmon  
Sanchez  
Sandlin  
Sanford  
Sawyer  
Saxton  
Scarborough  
Schaefer, Dan  
Schumer  
Scott  
Sensenbrenner  
Serrano  
Sessions  
Shadegg  
Shaw  
Shays  
Sherman  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Sisisky  
Skaggs  
Skeen  
Skelton  
Smith (MI)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (OR)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith, Adam  
Smith, Linda  
Snowbarger  
Snyder  
Solomon  
Spence  
Spratt  
Stabenow  
Stark  
Stearns  
Stenholm  
Stokes  
Strickland  
Stump  
Sununu  
Talent  
Tanner  
Tauscher  
Tauzin  
Taylor (NC)  
Thomas  
Thornberry  
Thune  
Thurman  
Tierney  
Torres  
Towns  
Traficant  
Turner  
Upton  
Velazquez  
Vento  
Walsh  
Watkins  
Watt (NC)  
Watts (OK)  
Waxman  
Weldon (FL)  
Weldon (PA)  
Wexler  
Weygand  
White  
Whitfield  
Wicker  
Wise  
Wolf  
Woolsey  
Wynn  
Yates  
Young (FL)