

I thank the subcommittee for its support of this tremendously cost-effective private-public partnership.

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

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Ms. DELAURO].

The question was taken; and the chairman announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. This will be a 17-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 344, noes 73, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 285]

AYES—344

Abercrombie	Davis (FL)	Hostettler
Ackerman	DeFazio	Hoyer
Allen	DeGette	Hulshof
Andrews	Delahunt	Hunter
Archer	DeLauro	Hutchinson
Armey	DeLay	Hyde
Bachus	Dellums	Inglis
Baker	Deutsch	Istook
Baldacci	Diaz-Balart	Jackson (IL)
Ballenger	Dickey	Jackson-Lee
Barcia	Dicks	(TX)
Barr	Dingell	Jefferson
Barrett (NE)	Dixon	Jenkins
Barrett (WI)	Doggett	John
Bartlett	Dooley	Johnson (WI)
Barton	Doolittle	Johnson, E.B.
Bass	Doyle	Johnson, Sam
Bateman	Duncan	Jones
Becerra	Dunn	Kanjorski
Bentsen	Edwards	Kaptur
Bereuter	Ehrlich	Kasich
Berry	Engel	Kelly
Bishop	Ensign	Kennedy (MA)
Blagojevich	Eshoo	Kennedy (RI)
Bliley	Evans	Kennelly
Blumenauer	Ewing	Kildee
Blunt	Farr	Kilpatrick
Boehlert	Fazio	Kim
Boehner	Filner	Kind (WI)
Bonilla	Flake	King (NY)
Bonior	Foglietta	Klecza
Bono	Foley	Klink
Borski	Ford	Klug
Boswell	Fox	Knollenberg
Boucher	Frank (MA)	Kolbe
Boyd	Franks (NJ)	Kucinich
Brady	Frost	LaFalce
Brown (CA)	Gallegly	LaHood
Brown (FL)	Gejdenson	Lampson
Brown (OH)	Gekas	Lantos
Bryant	Gephardt	Largent
Bunning	Gibbons	Latham
Burr	Gilchrest	Lazio
Burton	Gillmor	Leach
Buyer	Gilman	Levin
Calvert	Gonzalez	Lewis (GA)
Camp	Goodlatte	Lewis (KY)
Canady	Goodling	Linder
Cannon	Graham	Lipinski
Capps	Granger	Livingston
Carson	Greenwood	LoBiondo
Chabot	Gutierrez	Lofgren
Chambliss	Hall (OH)	Lowey
Christensen	Hansen	Lucas
Clay	Harman	Luther
Clayton	Hastert	Maloney (CT)
Clement	Hastings (FL)	Maloney (NY)
Clyburn	Hastings (WA)	Manzullo
Coble	Hayworth	Markey
Collins	Hefley	Mascara
Combust	Hefner	Matsui
Condit	Herger	McCarthy (MO)
Conyers	Hill	McCollum
Cooksey	Hilliard	McDade
Costello	Hinchey	McDermott
Cox	Hinojosa	McGovern
Coyne	Hoekstra	McHale
Cubin	Holden	McInnis
Cummings	Hoolley	McIntosh
Danner	Horn	McKeon

McKinney	Pomeroy	Snowbarger
McNulty	Porter	Snyder
Meehan	Portman	Spence
Meek	Poshard	Spratt
Menendez	Price (NC)	Stabenow
Metcalf	Pryce (OH)	Stark
Mica	Quinn	Stenholm
Millender-	Rangel	Strickland
McDonald	Redmond	Stupak
Miller (CA)	Reyes	Sununu
Miller (FL)	Rodriguez	Talent
Minge	Roemer	Tanner
Mink	Rogan	Tauscher
Moakley	Rogers	Taylor (NC)
Molinari	Rohrabacher	Thompson
Mollohan	Ros-Lehtinen	Thornberry
Moran (KS)	Rothman	Thune
Morella	Roukema	Thurman
Murtha	Roybal-Allard	Tiahrt
Myrick	Rush	Tierney
Nadler	Ryun	Torres
Neal	Sabo	Towns
Nethercutt	Salmon	Turner
Neumann	Sanchez	Upton
Ney	Sanders	Velazquez
Northup	Sandlin	Vento
Norwood	Schaefer, Dan	Visclosky
Nussle	Schumer	Wamp
Oberstar	Sensenbrenner	Waters
Obey	Serrano	Watt (NC)
Oliver	Sessions	Watts (OK)
Ortiz	Shadegg	Waxman
Owens	Shaw	Weldon (FL)
Packard	Shays	Weldon (PA)
Pallone	Sherman	Wexler
Pappas	Shimkus	Weygand
Parker	Shuster	White
Pascrell	Sisisky	Wicker
Pastor	Skaggs	Wise
Paul	Skelton	Wolf
Paxon	Slaughter	Woolsey
Pelosi	Smith (NJ)	Wynn
Peterson (MN)	Smith (OR)	Yates
Pickering	Smith (TX)	Young (FL)
Pitts	Smith, Adam	
Pombo	Smith, Linda	

NOES—73

Aderholt	Fowler	Regula
Baessler	Frelinghuysen	Riggs
Bilbray	Ganske	Riley
Bilirakis	Goode	Rivers
Callahan	Gordon	Royce
Campbell	Goss	Sanford
Cardin	Green	Sawyer
Castle	Hall (TX)	Saxton
Chenoweth	Hamilton	Scarborough
Coburn	Hilleary	Schaffer, Bob
Cook	Hobson	Scott
Cramer	Houghton	Skeen
Crane	Johnson (CT)	Smith (MI)
Crapo	Kingston	Solomon
Cunningham	Lewis (CA)	Stearns
Davis (IL)	McCarthy (NY)	Stump
Davis (VA)	McCrery	Taylor (MS)
Deal	McIntyre	Thomas
Dreier	Pease	Traficant
Ehlers	Peterson (PA)	Walsh
Emerson	Petri	Watkins
English	Pickett	Weller
Etheridge	Radanovich	Whitfield
Everett	Rahall	
Fawell	Ramstad	

NOT VOTING—17

Berman	Manton	Schiff
Fattah	Martinez	Souder
Forbes	McHugh	Stokes
Furse	Moran (VA)	Tauzin
Gutknecht	Oxley	Young (AK)
LaTourette	Payne	

□ 1522

Mr. GOSS changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

So the motion was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ROGAN) having assumed the chair, Mr. RIGGS, Chairman pro tempore 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. 2160) making appro-

priations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and related agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, JULY 21, 1997

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at noon of Monday next.

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

There was no objection.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1997

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Monday, July 21, 1997, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, July 22, 1997, for morning hour debates.

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

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

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

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROGAN). 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 New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

BALANCE THE BUDGET WITH TAX RELIEF, CONTINUED ECONOMIC GROWTH

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, with all the discussion about balancing the budget and providing tax relief, people are concerned. Well, why is it necessary and is it even consistent to give tax relief while we are trying to balance the budget? After all, people are

paying taxes, more revenues are coming in, and it is easier to balance the budget that way.

But there is a part of that argument that I think is overlooked if we look at just first glance. What I am speaking of is, if we give people tax relief, we are going to have economic growth, we are going to have more jobs, more people working, more people paying tax revenues, and this growth will decrease the deficit faster than just mere cutbacks in spending. We need to have both, but spurring economic growth is the key part of deficit reduction.

Let us look at the picture of taxes. In the 1950's, the average middle-class Federal tax burden was about 6 percent. In the 1970's, it was 16 percent. In 1994, it was 23 percent. But by 1995, the total tax burden was up to 39 percent, 24 percent of that being in Federal income tax alone. That is up from 5 percent in the 1950's.

□ 1530

Members can see what a huge portion of family income taxes take. Mr. Speaker, I believe that the higher the tax rate of middle-class Americans, the less time they have together as families, because when we had a 39-percent tax burden, what that is saying is that the second income of the family just goes to pay taxes. Mom and dad are both working. The second income goes to pay the taxes, 39 percent. Do your own math in your own house.

The tax relief that we are trying to get passed and we are working on a bipartisan basis with the President on it, gives tax relief to people who earn between \$20,000 and \$75,000. Seventy-six percent of the tax relief package goes to middle-income families making between \$20,000 and \$75,000. Of that, 90 percent of it goes toward education, the HOPE scholarship to make it more affordable through a deduction program and a tax credit program to send kids to college. Then \$150 billion of it goes to the \$500-per-child tax credit. There is a big disagreement at this point with the President on it. We are trying to work out our differences. The President wants to give that \$500 tax credit to people who do not pay Federal income taxes, whereas the Republican plan says now you only give tax relief to those who pay income taxes.

It is a very important thing; because if you take a woman, say a single mother named Susan, she has a 14-year-old and a 16-year-old, under the Republican plan, Susan would get a \$1,000 tax relief check from the government, \$1,000 less in taxes. Under the Clinton plan, she would get zero, because the President's proposal is to say that once the child turns 12, no tax relief.

But what is worse is if you had a man out there who had three or four kids and he was not paying Federal income taxes, he could get \$2,000 or \$2,500 worth of tax relief even though he is not paying the taxes. He still, if he is eligible, is going to get all kinds of

welfare-type benefits, like Medicaid and public housing and welfare cash benefits from the DFACS or temporary assistance to needy families. He will get food stamps, WIC, and so forth. But the check comes from Susan and her 14-year-old and her 16-year-old. That is not fair to single working women around America.

If you want to know more about this tax program, I would recommend that you look it up on the International Web. Get beyond the Republican versus Democrat debate. The Democrats have a web page, too. I do not know what their web page number is, but this is the Republican web page. If you will look it up, it is <http://hillsources.house.gov> and you can figure out what the tax relief would be for you.

Again, why is it important to give middle-class Americans tax relief? Because if you have more money in your pocket because we as a Federal Government have confiscated less of it, what Susan will do with her \$1,000 is she will buy more shoes, go out to eat more, maybe buy more clothes, do whatever, she will have more consumable income. When she does that, because 58 million Americans will be able to do that, businesses will expand, jobs will be created, less people will be on welfare, more people will be paying taxes and just like Kennedy and Reagan proved, tax cuts actually increase the revenue because of the economic growth.

SUPPORT THE SPACE PROGRAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROGAN). 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 this afternoon to speak about our space program and the recent successes that it has had. They really, truly have been spectacular. They have drawn the attention of the whole world. As all of us know, there are some risks associated with going up into space. It is not a business for those who are risk averse but the payoffs are tremendous and we have seen that with all the tremendous breakthroughs in science and technology that came from our Apollo program and Mercury and Gemini programs. Those were really the pioneers, those were the men and women who first got involved, led the race to the Moon and we learned a great deal, a tremendous amount.

Then we were able to follow on from all that with the current reusable launch vehicle that we have, the space shuttle program, a program that has shown and demonstrated its tremendous durability and its tremendous versatility with the ability to go up into space and retrieve satellites and fix those satellites and then redeploy them back out into space.

Of course, right now we are currently involved with the shuttle-Mir program.

We all know there are some serious concerns about the Mir and its ability to survive, but we have learned a great deal from men in space, from the cooperative effort there.

But really what I did want to talk quite a bit about and acknowledge the tremendous work of NASA and particularly the people at JPL and everybody that was involved in this program, the tremendous success of the Mars Pathfinder program. Indeed, I think it has captured the imagination of men and women, young and old all around the globe. I just wanted to share with my colleagues today some of these tremendous photographs that have been made available to me by NASA officials.

This is a photograph taken by the rover after it went off the ramp there. You can see here these tracks in the Martian soil. You can look back and see the Pathfinder vehicle right there on the surface of Mars where it landed. Then this is a shot taken by the Pathfinder of the Sojourner vehicle. It is really a tremendous photograph, tremendous detail. You can see the tremendous detail in the soil and in the rocks.

There is our little rover, Sojourner. An amazing vehicle. It survived very nicely the landing on Mars and it has been roving around using solar power. These are the solar panels on the top of the Sojourner and it collects solar energy and it is able to travel around on the surface of Mars, analyzing rocks. It is really going to provide our scientists a tremendous amount of information about Mars, Mars history, and it is already revealing that Mars may have at one time had a climate much more similar to Earth's than what it is right now.

I would also like to share, Mr. Speaker, with my colleagues here an artist's rendering of our international space station, something that we definitely need to get up in space soon to replace the Mir with all its associated problems. But this is going to be a great, tremendous opportunity for people from Europe and Japan, and hopefully if the Russians can get it together, they will be able to stay involved in it, and where people from all over the world will be working together doing tremendous scientific research.

Where do we go from there is the question. We all want to see the space station up there and flying in space, but what is next? We need to go on from there. We do not want to just stop at that point. Here I have for you some artist's renderings of some very exciting concepts. This would be for a lunar base and the possibility of having something like this in the future truly does exist. For example, one of the potential uses of going back to the Moon is to actually collect solar energy on the surface of the Moon and beam it, using microwaves, to the Earth. This would be an inexhaustible source of solar energy that could be used well into the future. It would eliminate fossil fuel usages and nuclear power