

the American taxpayer. Debt is debt is debt. The Clinton Administration only wants to speak in terms of the publicly held debt going down.

Mr. Speaker, President Clinton and his administration are misleading the American people when they say the public debt is going down. They are telling half a truth. The President and his administration are correct in saying the public debt will go down over the next few years, but what they are not telling you is that the debt held by the Social Security and other trust funds is going up, and that it is going up at a faster rate than the public debt is going down, which means the total debt goes up by, yes, \$1.3 trillion over the next five years under President Clinton's budget. No matter if debt is held by the public or in the various trust funds, it is still debt, and must still be paid back at some future point.

The Clinton Administration is telling future generations no favors in this budget. It is dishonest and disingenuous for the Clinton-Gore administration to tout huge surpluses on the one hand, when on the other their budget places even more debt on the shoulders of our children and grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, this Congress and this President have not achieved true fiscal discipline and responsibility until our total national debt begins to go down.

Furthermore, as if forcing \$1.3 trillion in more debt on future generations was not enough, the President's budget called for a net tax increase of \$45.8 billion and requests \$150 billion in new spending over the next five years.

Mr. Speaker, it is the duty of this Congress to stop this assault on our future generations and all taxpayers. I urge my colleagues to reject the President's budget.

#### PRESERVING SOCIAL SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to spend my time this afternoon talking about Social Security, one of America's great all-American programs. It is in a class by itself, except for Medicare, of course. But, like so many programs, its beneficiaries vary according to race, sex or class, even given the universality of this extremely popular program.

When people say that they think it will not be there for them, they also say that they do not want it changed much because they want it to be there for them.

There are proposals floating around for private accounts where people would invest in equities in the stock market themselves. In considering these proposals, I ask only that this body consider that women are hugely, disproportionately affected by whatever we decide to do to Social Security. Twice as many women who live past 65

are poor as men, and so, in its wisdom, the Congress has structured the Social Security program to reflect this basic reality.

Proposals for private accounts thus far do not take into account two characteristics that are unique to women: One, that they have less earnings over their lifetime, much of it due to discrimination, some of it due to family responsibilities; and, second, that they simply live longer. Personal savings accounts would, therefore, adversely affect them, because they have had less time in the workforce and because they have had lower earnings when they have been there.

So what does Social Security do? Recognizing this feature, instead of giving a benefit that looks the same for everybody, we have created a progressive Social Security benefit structure. The higher benefits go to the lower earnings, and I do not think there is anybody in America who would want that any different.

Let us look at two groups of women so as to make my point, housewives and widows.

Let us take a woman who has spent her life taking care of her family and has not gone near the workforce. She will get 50 percent of her spouse's benefit. She has never had and could never have a personal account in the stock market, no matter what we do for her.

Let us take an older woman whose husband dies. She gets 100 percent of her husband's benefit. Now, the majority has typically shown particular concern for these women, women who have taken care of their families and have not gone in the workforce at all, and older women whose husbands have died and do not have any income. These are the women that must be in our mind's eye if we toy with the Social Security System.

The great majority, 63 percent of women over age 62 have their own income, as to opposed wives and widows who get pensions. Thirty-seven percent have had no earnings history at all, no personal savings account of their own, and cannot control what a husband shall have done with the personal savings account that he may have. They are in our hands, and we have taken that responsibility through the Social Security system.

I ask this body to measure any proposal that comes before it, not by looking at the American population as if they were some big glob, but to look at who is likely to be most affected by whatever we do. Overwhelmingly, those most affected are going to be women. It is women who have the most to lose. It is women who are most vulnerable.

I ask the majority who call to the floor any discussion of changes in Social Security, especially discussion of personal savings account, to call to the floor the women whose lifelong work has been for their families and the women who have only their husband's pensions. Those women are in our hands and are dependent upon our

doing the right thing with Social Security, bearing in mind that any personal savings account is not in their lexicon, has not been in their lives, and they need us to remember that salient fact.

#### FEDERAL FUNDING FOR BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. NETHERCUTT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak to the issue of federal funding for biomedical research. Over the past four years, this Congress has led the effort to double the budget for biomedical research at the National Institutes of Health and other federal agencies which do scientific research to help cure diseases.

This effort has already begun to show results in areas such as Parkinson's disease, cancer, Alzheimer's's disease, and many others. It is a worthwhile undertaking for our federal tax dollars.

Now, while the President wants to take credit for this research effort, unfortunately his budget would severely impede the progress we have made and would jeopardize future advances.

The NIH budget has begun to grow exponentially, because it is the right thing to do for people who are sick with chronic diseases. For the next fiscal year, however, the President has requested an increase of \$320 million, or 2.1 percent, for the National Institutes of Health.

Now, by comparison, last year this Congress increased NIH by \$1.99 billion, or 15 percent, and that is still inadequate funding when you look at all of the opportunities for research grants that come before the NIH and those which are able to be accepted. There just is not enough money to do all of the good research that needs to be done.

The President was recently reported to have remarked to a member of the other body, a Democrat, the President said, "Don't worry about our budget. The Republicans will increase NIH funding." Well, certainly we will. So much for honesty in the President's budget.

A 2.1 percent growth rate is two-tenths of a percentage point less than the projected rate of inflation. That is a growth rate less than inflation, which is in the President's budget, for attempting to cure our Nation's diseases and improve the lives of millions of Americans who suffer from disease.

What the President does under this budget game is put in a low number for NIH and put a high number for other spending, new federal spending programs that he puts in to satisfy special interests, and then criticizes those of us who say "no" to such excess spending, for budget-busting spending, and then politically the President seems to want to take credit. In reality, the President's budget says to people who

seek a cure for cancer, I do not care about you.

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For the 16 million diabetics in this country, he says, "I do not care about you." For those with Parkinson's, multiple sclerosis, Alzheimer's, lots of other diseases, he says, "Sorry, I do not care about you."

We can be sure that if this budget were proposed by the majority Congress, the administration would call it a cut in funding, and probably the media would say the same thing, that we do not care about the lives of people who are sick.

Well, in fact, we do. Both Democrats and Republicans in this Congress care deeply for NIH funding and deeply for those who are sick with chronic, debilitating diseases which affect all of us as Americans, regardless of our races or religions or genders. It is a fact of life that the government can help do something about.

So I think there should be outrage today over the President's budget game for biomedical research. Both Democrats and Republicans should rise up and say no. And I urge my colleagues to call on the President, Mr. Speaker, on this game he is playing with biomedical research, and anyone who cares about curing chronic disease in this country should do the same.

#### BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES BONUS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, it has been nearly three years since we passed the Nation's welfare reform law, and most news reports paint a very glowing picture. The welfare rolls are at a 30-year low; more people than ever are working; billions of surplus welfare dollars stack up in government coffers, unspent and unused. The great social experiment, the 1996 welfare reform law, is a great success, right? Right?

But, Mr. Speaker, what about the 14.5 million children still living in poverty, or the 71 percent of welfare recipients who end up in dead-end jobs that pay below the poverty line? What about the many States that get people off welfare by simply turning away people asking for help, or the States that meet their goals by shifting welfare recipients into low-paying jobs with no benefits and no career or salary ladders.

We do not hear much about these families, Mr. Speaker, because we are still thinking about welfare reform in the wrong way. We had it wrong when we set out to end welfare as we know it. Our goal should have been then and should be now to end poverty as we know it.

Mr. Speaker, I know it is not fashionable or popular to talk about making changes in the welfare law these days. But, Mr. Speaker, I would say that

today is exactly the right time to be rethinking our Nation's welfare policies. With the economy booming and a surplus growing in Federal welfare accounts, States do not have to content themselves to simply get people off of welfare. States should and could be taking advantage of the opportunity they now have to invest in helping low-income families become truly self-sufficient.

Yesterday, I introduced a new bill: The Building Opportunities Bonus Act, or BOB. It will be easy to remember. BOB provides \$1 billion over five years to reward the ten States that do the best job in three key areas, key areas to getting welfare recipients in self-sufficiency. First, child care. Second, job training. And third, assistance for victims of domestic violence.

Services like these will ensure that poor children are not left behind; that welfare recipients can access good jobs, jobs actually that can weather a dip in the economy; and that battered women can get and keep jobs while keeping themselves and their families safe.

Thirty years ago, Mr. Speaker, I was a single mother on welfare. Because I was employed, I was forced to shuffle my kids, ages one, three and five, among 13 different child care providers in a single 12-month period. I was working at the time, using my welfare check to pay for child care and health care for my family, but it was not until I had a consistent, reliable child care situation that I was able to truly grow in my job, and immediately I was able to support my family without the welfare safety net.

Every family on welfare needs quality and accessible child care. Welfare moms also need educational and training opportunities. Americans have long realized that education is the door to success. But our new welfare law has too often told welfare recipients that the only door open to them is the employees' entrance to McDonald's. Without job skills, welfare recipients are shifted into dead-end jobs, entry level jobs that pay below the poverty line. These jobs cannot support a family, and they are the first to go when the economy falters.

Many poor women struggle not just with their economic situation, but also face the harsh reality of domestic violence. Studies show that between 15 and 30 percent of welfare recipients suffer from domestic violence and from abuse. We need to address this issue head-on and make sure women suffering from domestic violence can improve first their home situation, and then their economic situation. And we do not want to trap them in jobs that are dead-end.

The sad truth is that we are nowhere close to providing enough of these services: child care, job training, and help from domestic violence. We need to give States an incentive. That is the only way welfare reform is really going to work for all Americans, so that welfare-to-work equates into true self-sufficiency.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri (Mrs. EMERSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. EMERSON 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 Tennessee (Mr. FORD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. FORD addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### A FAIR AND SIMPLE PLAN TO CUT TAXES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KNOLLENBERG) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, the American people are overtaxed, and it is time for Congress and the President to let them keep more of their hard-earned money.

This year, Federal taxes will represent 22 percent of the Gross Domestic Product. This means that the Federal tax burden is at an all-time high. With the Federal Government projected to run a budget surplus of \$2.6 trillion over the next 10 years, there is no excuse for taxing the American people at a higher rate than was necessary to win World War II.

On the opening day of the 106th Congress, I introduced a bill that cuts Federal income taxes by 10 percent across the board. This proposal is the simplest and the fairest way to provide the American people with the tax relief that they deserve.

Instead of picking winners and losers among overtaxed Americans, this proposal increases the take-home pay of everyone who pays Federal income taxes.

We should not require taxpayers to engage in a government-preferred activity or force them to jump through multiple hoops in order to keep more of their own money. A broad-based tax cut avoids adding further complexity to the Tax Code and gives all American workers the relief that they need.

In recent years, efforts to provide the American people with significant tax relief has been derailed by the contention that cutting taxes would hurt Social Security. This has always been a shaky argument, but it does not even have a leg to stand on today. Here is some arithmetic or numbers to keep in mind.

A 10 percent across-the-board tax cut would cost the Federal Government \$743 billion over a 10-year period. This means that more than \$1.8 trillion of the \$2.6 trillion budget surplus that the Federal Government will run over the same time span would be available to strengthen Social Security.

When looking at these numbers, it becomes clear that cutting taxes and