

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

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, we Americans are rightfully proud that our country is known as the land of opportunity. Unfortunately, Native Americans have not always enjoyed the upward mobility we are so proud of, but obstacles faced by Native Americans can and are being overcome.

Prior to 1970, for example, the Choctaw Indians had no industrial development, suffered from high unemployment, and were dependent on assistance from Washington, D.C. for their survival. But since then, under the leadership of Chief Martin, a persistent and entrepreneurial attitude has enabled the Choctaws to break away from Federal dependency.

The incredible progress enjoyed by the Choctaws is living proof that self-empowerment, private enterprise, and entrepreneurship are the keys to opening the doors of opportunity for all Americans, especially Native Americans. The governmental and business leadership of Chief Martin has made the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, since his election as chief, a shining example of what self-determination is all about.

I am proud to join my colleagues in honoring the Choctaw tribe and Chief Martin's leadership.

#### TRIBAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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

Mr. REDMOND. Mr. Speaker, as a Member from a State representing large Native American populations, I have taken a special interest in helping Native Americans and tribal businesses foster entrepreneurship and rigorous reservation economies.

Too often our Nation's Indian policies stifle tribal economic development in favor of big government solutions that continue to retard the developments of viable reservation-based economies. More devastating is that the rules and regulations that come with Federal control discourage private enterprises from investing and establishing businesses on reservations. The absence of a private sector to create wealth and employment for Native American people remains one of the biggest problems tribal leaders must confront.

I have risen today to join my colleagues to pay tribute to Chief Phillip Martin, whose belief in free enterprise and self-reliance inspired the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians to overcome its dependence on the Federal Government by creating a productive role for itself in the national economy.

Chief Martin recognized long ago that the key to becoming a self-governing tribe was in building a tribal government and educating and training their people.

#### BALANCING THE BUDGET

(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, this Congress has accomplished something that was once considered impossible. When the other party controlled this House, some of their Members talked a good game about balancing the budget, but when I was elected just 4 years ago, the deficit stood at over \$200 billion and, according to the Congressional Budget Office, was going to get worse, not better.

We said that we would balance the budget within 7 years by slowing the growth in entitlement spending, putting a flexible freeze on defense spending and making targeted cuts in domestic discretionary and other areas. We eliminated over 300 wasteful and unnecessary Washington programs and streamlined countless others.

Mr. Speaker, on October 1st, we will celebrate the first balanced budget in almost 30 years, 4 years ahead of schedule, and we will have a large surplus. We did it while keeping our promise to provide tax relief for working families.

Mr. Speaker, what a difference a Republican Congress has made.

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#### CENSURE FOR THE PRESIDENT IS INAPPROPRIATE

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

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, there has been recent talk in the press and around the country since the release of the Starr report that censure of the President would be appropriate punishment. Under our Constitution, Congress has absolutely no power to censure a sitting President. Censure is an exercise for each body of Congress to discipline their own Members, not a sitting President. The only historical case of censuring a President was when Congress censured Andrew Jackson regarding the policy of the National Bank. It is clear that Congress acted outside its constitutional powers then because the censure was for policy differences, not because laws were broken.

If Members of Congress believe that the President has violated the law, Congress should move forward with courage and start the impeachment process rather than create a false solution by censuring the President. Either laws were broken or they were not broken. If they were broken, then we should step up to our constitutional responsibility and do what is necessary to complete it. The rule of law is the rule of law. That is what my argument would be, to follow the law rather than the censure and start the impeachment process if laws are broken.

#### URGING PRESIDENT TO COME CLEAN

(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, it is with some pain and some chagrin as a friend of this administration, as a Democrat that I rise to say and really to echo the comments of some of my colleagues in both the House and the Senate, namely, my leader in the House and my leader in the Senate. For the President by his own admission has lied. He has lied about a situation that many in America have said perhaps justified—

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EWING). The gentleman will suspend. The gentleman should avoid such references in regard to the President.

Mr. FORD. Well, I say this to my friend and my leader and my party. I would urge the President to come clean at this point. For he has admitted that he has lied. He has disappointed us in his party and disappointed many in this Nation. For it is difficult for those of us in this party and those of us in this House to continue to give the President the benefit of the doubt. Mr. President, please come clean.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman should refrain from references such as lying and directly addressing the President in debate on the House floor.

#### NO GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I note that there are stories that continue to appear in the press to the effect that we are facing a possible government shutdown. The fact is that, in my view, there is virtually no chance whatsoever that we will experience a government shutdown. The President has already made clear that if the Congress cannot get its work done before the fiscal year expires on October 1 that he will immediately sign any neutral short-term continuing resolution in order to keep the government open while the Congress does catch up to the schedule that it is supposed to be on. I would assume that the majority leadership of this House would make certain that such a short-term continuing resolution is in fact ready, because it is obvious that this House is way behind the curve in getting all of our appropriation bills done in the necessary time period before the beginning of the next fiscal year.

So I think rather than hearing more of this rhetoric about a possible government shutdown, I think that people