

only one that does get a higher education—you get a high school education, you have got to live with it. You try to make a living today with it, you cannot do it. The gentleman from New York would agree with that.

Mr. SOLOMON. I would agree, yes, because some of those are good programs and we would not want to hurt those programs, we would want to continue those programs. And that was all we wanted to do in Reaganomics, that was to take all those categorical aid programs where we here in Washington, big brother government in Washington, was micromanaging education and saying to the local school districts back home, "If do you this, we will give you the money."

We did away with those. We folded all those categorical grant programs into a block grant, gave it to the State of Missouri, and said, "State of Missouri, you will give 80 percent of that money to your local school districts, and you, local school districts, will set the curriculum because you know what is best for the people in the Missouri school districts," just like I know best about the schools in upstate New York school districts.

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That is Reaganomics. That is what we are going to do now. We do not want to bounce those programs, turn it into a block grant, give it to the States, or that the State of Missouri—and your Governor, who I debated on "Good Morning America" the other day, agrees with that. He can do it better he says, and I agree with him.

Mr. VOLKMER. At this time I still say that I guess the proof will be in the pudding when we see the budget as proposed by the majority in the future. I understand, and perhaps the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON] can correct me; is it going to be two budgets, one budget to make room for the money so you can do the tax bill, and then another budget to do the 5-year budget? Or are you going to try and do it all at one time?

Mr. SOLOMON. I say to the gentleman, "The main thing is to develop a budget that will balance the budget over 7 years. Now, whatever that takes. Then, if there are going to be tax cuts in addition, then there ought to be additional spending cuts beyond that. It takes \$800 billion to balance the budget over that 7-year period."

Some of us on the balanced-budget task force that I am the chairman of introduced a budget last year, you know, back in March, that did just that. It balanced the budget. We did not get very many votes for it at the time, but we are going to have the same budget available, and we hope that the majority will accept that budget, and then, if there are going to be tax cuts, make additional spending cuts to go along with it to pay for the tax cuts. That is being fiscally responsible.

Mr. VOLKMER. There will not be any tax cuts without spending cuts; is that correct?

Mr. SOLOMON. Over my dead body will that happen, absolutely.

Mr. VOLKMER. I mean over your dead body there will be spending cuts?

Mr. SOLOMON. There will be no tax cuts without any spending cuts to go with them.

Mr. VOLKMER. I say to the gentleman, "Thank you. We agree on something else."

#### THE COURAGEOUS RESPONSE TO THE FLOODS IN CALIFORNIA

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

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the residents of Sonoma and Marin Counties in California for their courageous response to the floods which ravaged our communities and much of California last week. Law enforcement, county workers, emergency and rescue crews, and the National Guard worked double duty. Businesses, like the Bank of America and Safeway, donated space, clothing, and food, and finally volunteers and neighbors came together in a breathtaking effort to protect homes, streets, stores, and farms, and, most importantly, to save lives.

Mr. Speaker, nobody better exemplifies the spirit of the people of any district than John Alpin, a Red Cross volunteer and manager of the Sebastopol emergency shelter. John spent his first morning away from work after several 24-hour workdays setting up another shelter in Santa Rosa.

Mr. Speaker, the floodwaters may have risen quickly in my district in northern California, but they could not outpace the rapid and generous response of the brave people of Sonoma and Marin Counties.

#### WHAT WE HAVE ACCOMPLISHED AND WHAT WE WILL ACCOMPLISH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 1995, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. DAVIS] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I think what the American people have seen over the last 2 weeks is a Congress that has made some promises and has kept those promises. In the first day this institution instituted many reforms that have been talked about for a number of years but have never been acted on. I always said, "Actions speak louder than words." I think the American people are starting to see some actions, and I am going to talk a little bit today and with some of my colleagues about the unfunded-mandates legislation before this House, but I think it is important that we go back and look

back over the last couple of weeks and see what we already have accomplished together.

The reforms of this institution, the first day, included forcing Congress to live under the same laws that everybody else lives under. This is something that has been talked about in the previous Congress but the Shays Act has now been passed by both bodies and sent to the President for signature, and for the first time Congress and its employees are going to live under the same laws: OSHA, the Americans With Disabilities Act, and a number of other laws that we had specifically exempted ourselves from in the past. So, we have accomplished this. We have cut the committee staffs, as we promised, by one-third. We have opened up committee meetings to the general public. No longer are meetings going to be held in private, behind closed doors, where appropriations are going to be zeroed out, where tax bills are going to be marked up, without the full view of the American public and the press. Now there are going to be opened up to the people. Proxy voting is now abolished, so from now on Members are going to have to be there listening to the debate and the arguments before they cast their vote in committee, a recommendation that have been made in the past that has never been brought to fruition until we did this changing our rules in the first day of the Congress.

Over the coming weeks many issues that the American people want considered, but for so long have been blocked from even coming to the floor in many cases, are going to be considered and open to debate in this body:

A balanced budget amendment hopefully will be coming before this body next week with many different amendments and options, open for Members to debate and vote on before we vote on it here and send it to the other body; line-item veto, something that the administration endorses, and many of us in Congress want to work with the administration to being this needed change about, and for once the executive will have the opportunity to look at items of pork and appropriation bills and line those out, and I think this will be a needed check on spending and some of the excessive spending that has actually originated in this body in the past. We will see a real crime bill come before this body, something the American people badly want. Legal reforms are going to be coming before this body in the next couple of months, and congressional term limits, something that we have never brought to the floor of the House before for a recorded vote, will be coming here in several different versions of that.

But today and next week this body, in conjunction with actions in the other body, are considering H.R. 5, the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act. This bill is simply a modest effort to cost out the effects of decisions that we make here in Congress, in Washington,