

and me at home trying to get by every day. Let me talk to you about what has happened to the Federal Government.

Receipts at the Federal Government in that same time period, between 1963 and 1993, receipts are up 1,024 percent. Expenditures, we all know we have created a deficit. It is no accident I put the debt up here. Here it is, the red ink, and it scares us. Expenditures at the Federal level, they are not up 400 percent or 460 percent like wages and the Consumer Price Index. Expenditures at the Federal level are up 1,241 percent, a staggering increase, three times the amount of increase in Government spending as the amount of earnings for the average blue collar worker in America.

The figure I like to cite the most is the deficit. Between 1963 and 1993, while your wages and my wages and the average American's wages were going up 400 to 460 percent, the deficit that you and I ran up by spending too much on the floor of this Congress is up a staggering 6,102 percent. 6,000 percent increase in the deficit that we are racking up.'

That burden is immoral. I look here in the audience and there are some people, I would say some young people, watching us here tonight, late in the evening, kind of watching the floor of the House when most of the Members are gone. And those people in that audience tonight and the people back home need to understand that it is simply morally wrong to impose that deficit, an increase of 6,100 percent, and this red ink and debt, on them? To carry their lifetimes? On our children? On my children? I have a 13-year-old and a 9-year-old. I am going to ask them to pay that back because I didn't have the discipline? And on our grandchildren? I am telling you, we cannot do it.

So that brings us to why we are about this task. We are about this task because in part it has failed. Central planning has failed. But it has not failed to burden our children and grandchildren.

By dismantling the four agencies we are working on, Education, Commerce, Energy and HUD, we are simply recognizing it is time to think outside the box, that we can do better. That education, I will tell you, in education in my district in Arizona, the constituents are clear. They sent me with one message: Education is not the business of the Federal Government. They believe that their local school board ought to be responsible for setting the policy and the parents and the teachers can do the job.

Energy, I am on the task force to eliminate the Energy Department. In 1970 there was an energy crunch. There was a security concern. Today, with a \$7.8 trillion debt being the greatest threat to our children and grandchildren, the Energy Department is a demonstrated failure. If we cannot recognize that and go into it conscientiously, seriously, thoughtfully, as we

have done today in Commerce and as we are doing in Energy and see what are these functions, which should be performed at the Federal level and which of these should not, and which should be performed by some other agency and which should be handed back to the States and which do not need to be done by Government at all. That is what this problem is about. And it will, if we dismantle these inefficient agencies, if we have the courage to be bold, it will save billions of dollars on our national debt and begin to eliminate that line.

Let me conclude with just one last point. Each time I go home to my district, I do not run into people who say to me "I need more government." I do not run into people who ask me for more programs. We did a town hall in my district a few weeks ago. A gentleman came up to me and said he was an executive, mid-level executive in a company in Phoenix, and that in the last 8 years his company had downsized 50 percent. It was half the size that it was simply 8 years ago. And he said,

John, we are producing twice the product that we produced that 8 short years ago. Why? Because we have forced efficiencies. Each year I take my budget in from my department to this corporation. Each year I tell them what I think I need to get the job done. Each year they come back to me and give me a number that is too small. I tell them I can't do it. You know what? Each year I have done it. Each year we have become more efficient.

That kind of efficiency is what we need to bring to the Federal Government, and the elimination of these wasteful agencies, like Commerce, like Energy, like HUD, and like Education, which have small functions that perhaps should be borne by the Federal Government, but which ought to be passed on to other agencies, and then get rid of the Washington bureaucracy, the Washington bureaucrats, we do not need them. That is the way the American people expected us to lead their Government.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Thank you for your contribution and leadership not only on the Committee on the Budget, but as a federalist working to make sure the freshman class works with leadership to reduce the size of the Federal Government and make it more responsive.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the efforts to let us illuminate our colleagues on this issues.

#### REVITALIZING THE AMERICAN ECONOMY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, to continue this discussion of why it is important to downsize Government and how we reach our goal of having fewer taxes and greater respon-

sibility in Government and greater individual responsibility for our citizens, I would call on the esteemed chairman of the task force that led the effort to structure the dismantling of the Department of Commerce, Mr. DICK CHRYSLER from Michigan.

Mr. CHRYSLER. Thank you very much, NICK. It is good to be here. You know, this task force that we put together to dismantle the Department of Commerce, we had some very courageous and energetic and innovative freshmen work on that committee as well as some sophomores. Between the freshmen and the sophomores, we are 54 percent of the majority, so we are the majority of the majority. But HELEN CHENOWETH, MARK SANFORD, SUE KELLY, WES COOLEY, JIM TALENT, JOE SCARBOROUGH, MARK NEUMANN, JACK METCALF, SAM BROWBACK, TODD TIAHRT, and even NICK SMITH from Michigan, helped us put this task force together and brought this proposal forward today.

It was only 3 months ago that we announced a goal that had been unthinkable in previous Congresses, and that was the elimination of the Departments of Commerce, Education, Energy, and Housing and Urban Development. The House budget resolution that passed last week calls for the elimination of three of those four Departments, and the Senate budget resolution calls for the elimination of the Department of Commerce.

We said it back in February that it was time to put the Department of Commerce out of business, and we promised to have specific legislation to do just that by the spring. Today we unveiled the vehicle to achieve this goal, the Department of Commerce Dismantling Act. It is promises made and promises kept.

Our Commerce task force spent the last 3 months studying every program in the Department, putting each one under the microscope. We asked three questions of every program: First, is this program necessary and is it worth borrowing the money to pay for it only to have our children pay it back? Second, if it is necessary, does the Federal Government need to be involved or is it something better left to the States, communities, and/or individuals? Third, if the Federal Government does need to be involved, are we currently doing the job in the most effective and efficient manner?

The result of this analysis is what I hold in my hand today, a specific step-by-step plan that will eliminate, privatize, or consolidate every aspect of the Department of Commerce.

The Department of Commerce Dismantling Act creates a temporary Commerce Program Resolution Agency that will oversee a 3-year windup period of the Department of Commerce. By cutting the unnecessary and wasteful programs immediately, we will save our constituents \$7.765 billion over the

next 5 years. By consolidating the beneficial programs to be more streamlined and efficient, we are creating a government that is more accountable and responsible.

This is not just a reckless effort to slash programs for the sake of cutting Government. Our plan is well thought out and clear in its intentions. If we found that a program was duplicative, we consolidated it. If a program was better performed by the private sector, we privatized it. If it was beneficial, we streamlined it. And if we found a program that was unnecessary, we eliminated it.

As we said in February, the November election was a clear call for a smaller, more efficient, and more focused Federal Government. The Department of Commerce Dismantling Act delivers on this mandate by beginning to downsize a government that is too big and spends too much money.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. If the gentleman would yield on that point, I think, DICK, it is so important that we remind the American people the catastrophe that can happen if we do not do some of the things that you are talking about here today, that we are talking about in our efforts to balance the budget.

Let us just remind ourselves that we have got a huge deficit, and we use the words making our children and our grandchildren pay for our overindulgence.

But what does that mean? That means that today, with our overspending, we are taking money out of circulation by borrowing. We are borrowing this year 42 percent of all of the money that is borrowed in the United States.

Now, what happens when we demand that we have that money, not caring what the interest rate is? We drive up interest rates. By demanding that we have 42 percent of the money that is out there to loan, that pressure on interest rates alone is going to be a depressant. It is going to be a downward pressure on economic expansion and jobs.

It is estimated that we can save 1.5 percent reduction in interest rates if we end up balancing the budget. What else do we do? We take the money out of circulation. This year the money that we are overspending could be used for people to go to college, to build homes, maybe, more importantly, to expand their business and their jobs, to have better jobs in this country.

If we are going to encourage those businesses to buy the better tools to put in the hands of great American workers to make us more efficient, then the downward pressure on interest rates by balancing the budget is going to do just that by tremendously lowering costs. If we allow businesses to expense the items that they buy, we could reduce the cost of those items by an estimated 16 percent.

I think it is important to just note that we are not just doing this for the

sake of cutting down government. We are going it because this pressure on the economy of America is going to do what all of the economists suggest, and that is we are going to lose jobs for our kids and our grandkids, in addition to making them pay back the tremendous debt that we have accumulated.

□ 1900

Five trillion dollars we have now accumulated in debt, having no idea how we are going to pay back. This effort to look at the different departments and agencies of government is so important, and I compliment you so very much for the tremendous 80- and 90-hour weeks that you have put in.

Mr. CHRYSLER. Certainly, we do need lower taxes and less government, and we need to let people keep more of what they earn and save. We need to let people make their own decisions about how they spend their money, not government, because people will always make a better decision. And we cannot continue business as usual in our Federal Government. We must make the tough choices, as the gentleman said, in our budget priorities.

Our plan to dismantle the Department of Commerce provides positive and constructive change in bringing government back to the role it should and must play. I know in the words of Robert Frost, one of my favorite poems, the last verse says, and I think this speaks volumes for both the freshman and the sophomore class, we do have promises yet to keep and miles to go before we sleep, and miles to go before we sleep.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. I thank the gentleman very much.

I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FOX].

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. I appreciate the opportunity to take a moment just to thank Congressman CHRYSLER and you for your leadership on this issue. Congressman CHRYSLER has for the last 3 months worked exhaustively to make sure that in a businesslike way because he is someone who came to the Congress, who has been involved himself in starting businesses and employing individuals, fighting the Federal regulations, trying to make a change.

Now he has brought that horse sense, that common sense, business sense to make us save dollars and cents here in the Federal Government. I think we as Members of Congress are the beneficiaries of DICK CHRYSLER's wisdom and his energy and the principles he has brought here to help us reshape our thinking.

We can talk about different agencies, as Congressman SMITH has talked about, in elimination and the duplication or consolidate or privatize. That all sounds good, but every American can make a difference in giving us recommendations on the kinds of activities that we are now involved with, Mr. Speaker, whatever they are. Whatever agencies that are now doing good ac-

tivities for the country, if there are ways we can do them better, let your Congressman know, let Congressman CHRYSLER know, let Congressman SMITH know, let me know. Any agency that can do a better job because of an idea you have, they want to do their job better. If it is better done in the private sector, as Congressman CHRYSLER said, because it is really better left to the private sector because it is not a government function, we also need to know that.

We started with four agencies. We started historically for the first time since 1969 having a balanced budget. We think it is going to lead to a more responsible position, one that is more accountable to the American people.

I appreciate the time the gentleman has given me to reflect on where we are trying to go as a Congress in a bipartisan manner, Republicans and Democrats alike, Senators and Congressmen, alike to work with the President to move forward to make the Government better, to make it more responsive and more accountable. I think this is the beginning. We have finished the contract and we are now into looking closely at those Federal agencies. I think we can make a difference, not only in this Congress but in Congresses to come. I appreciate the time you have yielded to me.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's bipartisan efforts. I was delighted when the President said that he was going to offer a balanced budget that might take 10 years to balance but such a difference between that and the budget that the President gave Congress here just 6, 7 weeks ago.

That budget actually increased deficit spending over the years so that by the year 2002, we would have been borrowing or overspending \$314 billion in that year 2002. That is the year that we call it zero with the budget proposal that came out of the budget.

Mr. CHRYSLER. It is amazing to me that in just 18 months, we will be spending more money on just the interest on the debt than we spend right now on the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the Marines, the CIA, the FBI, and the Pentagon combined. And that is money that is not going for any good programs or any good purposes, not for Medicare, not for Social Security, not to help people that need the help, not for Pell grants, not for education, nothing except interest on a debt.

I tell you, we have got to get this deficit under control. Then we have got to start working on eliminating this debt. I think by holding spending to 1 percent less than our revenues, we can have the debt paid off in this country by the year 2025. I think that is every bit as important as eliminating the deficit.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman again. It is so important to our future economy. Greenspan, who is the head banker for this country, chairman of the Federal

Reserve, said that if we do not balance the budget, because of the increased interest rates, because of the money that we take out of circulation, because of the overspending, because of the tremendous amount of this budget that it takes to service the debt, pay interest on the public debt, let me just mention as a footnote, the interest this year on the public debt is \$339 billion. That represents 25 percent of all revenues coming in from all sources to the U.S. Government. We just cannot continue to dig ourselves deeper in this hole of public debt.

Then if we look at Social Security, the unfunded liability of Social Security, the actuary deficit now amounts to an estimated \$5 trillion. Medicare, the unfunded liability or the actuary deficit amounts to close to \$8 trillion. Depending on future workers to pay the bills for current expenses, whether we are talking about pension benefits or whether we are talking about Social Security or whether we are talking about Medicare or whether we are talking about borrowing from future generations to pay for the overzealous spending of this Congress must stop.

I complement WALLY HERGER for his extraordinary efforts on the Committee on the Budget and as a member, esteemed member of this Congress that is looking for ways to bring about more responsible government.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. CALVERT (at the request of Mr. ARMEY), for today and the balance of the week, on account of official business relating to the Base Realignment and Closure Commission.

Mr. LAHOOD (at the request of Mr. ARMEY), for today, on account of attending his daughter's graduation from high school.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. JACKSON-LEE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. OWENS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HAYWORTH) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. GOSS, for 5 minutes each day, for today and May 24.

Mr. MCINNIS, for 5 minutes each day, for today and May 24.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. JACKSON-LEE) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. POSHARD.

Mr. FORD.

Mr. KLECZKA.

Mr. MORAN.

Mr. FAZIO of California.

Mr. ACKERMAN.

Mr. TORRICELLI.

Mr. OBERSTAR.

Mr. VENTO.

Mr. COYNE.

Mr. REED.

Mr. UNDERWOOD in two instances.

Mrs. SCHROEDER.

Mr. WAXMAN.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HAYWORTH) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. TALENT.

Mr. GILMAN.

Mr. FORBES.

Mr. BAKER of California.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia in three instances.

Mr. SOLOMON.

Mr. BEREUTER.

Mr. PACKARD.

Mr. HOUGHTON in two instances.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut in two instances.

Mrs. ROUKEMA.

Mr. DUNCAN.

Mr. EMERSON.

Mr. DAVIS.

Mr. SHUSTER.

Mr. LARGENT.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

Mr. ROGERS.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. SMITH of Michigan) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. CLAY.

Mr. BONILLA.

Mr. BENTSEN.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until Wednesday, May 24, 1995, at 10 a.m.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

899. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report entitled, "Not-To-Exceed Cost Estimates for C-17 Aircraft"; to the Committee on National Security.

900. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report on assistance to Red Cross for emergency communications services for members of the Armed Forces and their families, pursuant to section 383 of the fiscal year 1995 National Defense Authorization Act; to the Committee on National Security.

901. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a certifi-

cation by the President; regarding use of the Exchange Stabilization Fund and Federal Reserve in relation to the economic crisis in Mexico, pursuant to section 406 of the Mexican Debt Disclosure Act of 1995; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

902. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the interim report on the performance standards and measurement systems developed by States for their vocational education programs, pursuant to Public Law 101-392, section 404 (104 Stat. 809); to the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities.

903. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on the efforts of the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect to assist States in implementing a voluntary reporting system on child abuse and neglect, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5106f-1; to the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities.

904. A letter from the Postmaster General, U.S. Postal Service, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(e); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

905. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting the 24th annual report of the actual operation during water year 1994 for the reservoirs along the Colorado River; projected plan of operation for water year 1995, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1552(b); to the Committee on Resources.

906. A letter from the Attorney General of the United States, Department of Justice, transmitting the 1994 annual report of the Federal Prison Industries, Inc. [FPI], pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 4127; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

907. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting a report entitled, "Military Bases: Analysis of DOD's 1995 Process and Recommendations for Closure and Realignment" (GAO/NSIAD-95-133, Apr. 14, 1995), pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106(a); jointly, to the Committees on National Security and Government Reform and Oversight.

908. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the annual report for the National Security Education Program, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1906; jointly, to the Committees on Intelligence (Permanent Select) and Economic and Educational Opportunities.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 1683. A bill to establish a Federal cause of action for failure of State and local public employee pension plans to meet the terms of such plans, subject to differing burdens of proof depending on whether changes in the plan relating to employer contributions are subject, under the law of the principal State involved, to qualified review boards; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BLILEY (for himself, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. WOLF, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. SISISKY, and Mr. BATEMAN):

H.R. 1684. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the birth of