Capitol Hill for the founding of the beautiful city of Jerusalem, when David bought a small hilltop from a man named Ornan, O-R-N-A-N.

When I was in Israel on one of my 15 trips there, I obviously memorized that name as I heard it because I put D, for David, in front of Ornan and got DORNAN. That as a way of remembering it. When he bought Mount Zion and Mount Moriah and started that tiny little city, David then still not much older than the shepherd boy who had killed Goliath, the Philistine, little did he know how many times he would offend God or how many times he would please God, or write the most beautiful of all poetry, the Psalms, or that he would father the great Solomon, the next Israeli king after himself.

I pointed out to Mr. Rabin that he had used a line in his remarks in the Rotunda speaking about the chill of the handmade armored cars among the pines.

Mr. Speaker, I knew what he was referencing. In little workshops in Tel Aviv they had built handmade armored cars. They took small, old trucks, some of them pre-World War II trucks, in the 1948 war, put sheets of metal around them. Welded them. They looked for all the world like something out of Jules Verne in the middle of the 1800's.

Then they would take these trucks southeast up from Tel Aviv up to the top of the beautiful mountainous area where Jerusalem is. There are pine trees all along that route. I have been in Israel when it has snowed. It gets extremely cold, biting cold in those hills on the way up to Jerusalem, and that is what Mr. Rabin meant.

Mr. Speaker, I said, ''Were you a brigade commander then?'' And he said, ''Yes, the 10th Brigade. Those were my armored cars.'' I hope they never take them away to widen the road, which was attempted this last year. The rusted armored cars where people where machine gunned and killed in those cars. They are still at several points along that beautiful, winding road up to Jerusalem.

We talked about his age. He was 26 years of age. I said, ''How did you get to be a brigade commander at such a young age?'' And he said, ''Well,'' in that distinctive style of his, ''you must remember the ages of your own revolutionary heroes in your War of Independence.'' And I said, That is right. Hamilton, 23; Lafayette, whose picture is here, the only other person's portrait on the floor other than the father of our country, they were both 23. That is right.

And at 45 years of age he was the overall field military commander for all the Israeli defense forces. I still wear my Israeli defense force belt buckle that they gave me when I flew a Kafir in my freshman year, January 8, 1978, with one of their triple aces, Ovi, last name still to be kept secret for obvious reasons. I talked about how at 45 years of age he commanded it all.

This wonderful moment I will treasure forever. I did not have to be at the ceremony to have tears running down my face, because out of my five children, four are freckle-faced red heads. I have my first freckle-faced red head in a ninth grandchild, Liam, who is staying with me this week. And when his beautiful granddaughter got up, Noa, N-O-A, and said to all the leaders from around the world these simple words: ''Please excuse me for not wanting to talk about the peace. I want to talk about my grandfather.''

Mr. Speaker, I have a tenth grandchild, son or daughter, due in January, and I would like to put all of her words in, Mr. Speaker, that follow from that, because it is the most beautiful eulogy I believe I have ever heard from a child or grandchild about one of their elders in my entire life.

At some point I will read all of her words into the RECORD. I want them to ring forever in this Chamber. Thank you Mr. Speaker, and I thank my colleague.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the following for the RECORD.

GOODBYE TO A GRANDFATHER: WE ARE SO COLD AND SO SAD

The granddaughter of Yitzhak Rabin, Noa Ben-Artzi Philosof, 17, spoke at his funeral. Her remarks were translated and transcribed by The New York Times.

Please excuse me for not wanting to talk about the peace. I want to talk about my grandfather.

You always awake from a nightmare, but since yesterday I was continually awakening to a nightmare. It is not possible to get used to the nightmare of life without you. The television never ceases to broadcast pictures of you, and you are so alive that I can almost touch you—but only almost, and I won't be able to anymore.

Grandfather, you were the pillar of fire in front of the camp and now we are left in the camp alone, in the dark; and we are so cold and so sad.

I know that people talk in terms of a national tragedy, and of comforting an entire nation, but we feel the huge void that remains in your absence when grandmother doesn't stop crying.

Few people really knew you. Now they will talk about you for quite some time, but I feel that they really don't know just how great the pain is, how great the tragedy is; something has been destroyed.

Grandfather, you were and still are our hero. I wanted you to know that every time I did anything, I saw you in front of me.

Your appreciation and your love accompanies us every step down the road, and our lives were always shaped after your values. You, who never abandoned anything, are now abandoned. And here you are, my ever-present hero, cold, alone, and I cannot do anything to save you. You are missed so much.

Others greater than I have already eulogized you, but none of them ever had the pleasure I had to feel the caresses of your warm, soft hands, to merit your warm embrace that was reserved only for us, to see your half-smile that always told me so much, that same smile which is no longer, frozen in the grave with you.

I have no feelings of revenge because my pain and feelings of loss are so large, too large. The ground has been swept out from below us, and we are groping now, trying to wander about in this empty void, without any success so far.

I am not able to finish this; left with no alternative. I say goodbye to you, hero, and ask you to rest in peace, and think about us, and miss us, as down here we love you so very much. I imagine angels are accompanying you now and I ask them to take care of you, because you deserve their protection.

STAY THE COURSE

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

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, before I introduce those that are joining me tonight, I am pleased to share with those that might be viewing that tomorrow will be one year since the new Republican Majority was elected. Tonight, I am pleased to have at least five or six of my colleagues, freshmen colleagues from throughout the United States of America. The gentleman from Arizona [Mr. SALMON], the gentleman from California [Mr. RADANOVICH], the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HAYWORTH] the second gentleman from Arizona, and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. STOCKMAN]. Possibly, before we finish the 1 hour, the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. Speaker, we all are freshmen that were elected last year to help change America. To build a better America, if you will.

☐ 1945

With that, Mr. Speaker, I am going to yield my time so that the gentleman from Arizona can kind of be the floor leader to keep this dialog for 1 hour going and that we can help to inform the American people that might be watching.

With that, I yield to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HAYWORTH].

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend from North Carolina, and I am pleased to join with him and our friend from California and my neighbor from Arizona as well as my good friend from Texas this evening.

History demands that we recall the historic moment that occurred 364 days ago, the first Tuesday following the first Monday of November 1994. An election that literally shook the foundations of this institution, when for the first time in four decades the old order that talked about more and more government spending and more and more debt on our children and more and more authority resting in a massive centralized bureaucracy with little accountability to the people, that philosophy was rejected.

Now as America prepares to confront a new century with leadership truly passed to a new generation, those of us here and assembled on this floor tonight and, Mr. Speaker, I daresay, those who join us via the technology of television, deserve a status report on what has transpired. Forty weeks of governing in the wake of 40 years of liberal rule, and the people need a status report. Though it is not my intent

to go in alphabetical order, Mr. Speaker, I do see my good friend from my neighboring district in Arizona, Mr. SALMON. Mr. Speaker, what is he hearing at home?

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Speaker, we just had a townhall this weekend. I think it was our 30th since I was elected to serve in the 104th Congress.

The folks back home are a lot smarter than I think the media gives them credit for. The answer that they gave to me resoundingly was stay the course, stick to your guns. You have started a revolution, but it is just the tip of the iceberg. We expect you to see through to the many promises that you made in the campaign.

No. 1, that you would balance the Federal budget and quit financing failed social programs of yesterday on the backs of our children and our grandchildren. It is immoral, stop it. Get the job done. That is what we sent you there for.

The other thing that I heard, I hear all this rhetoric from folks back here about folks back home not wanting to have tax cuts. As I talked to folks back home, especially those that feel the pinch, those that are trying to raise children in today's society and those that feel that maybe they just know a little bit better than the Federal bureaucrats here what might be best for their family and how their dollars might be spent, I heard again very clearly from them. We are sick and tired of money going back to Washington and going down a rathole. It costs $1.50 to produce 50 cents worth of services at the Federal level, and it has got to stop. We think we are a little bit better qualified to address our family's priorities than some nameless, faceless bureaucrat in Washington, DC.

That is what I heard resoundingly, stick to your guns, stay the course and do what we sent you there to do. If you are going to be like Congresses of old and buckle and put a Band-Aid on problems like Medicare and not really save the program for future generations but put a Band-Aid on so you can get through the next election, if those are the things that you intend to do, you are no different than the Congresses we sent there in the past and we do not want you back.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I see that one of our friends from Florida has joined us who was also a part of that historic night but even more importantly is part of this new history-making majority in the House of Representatives. As we yield to our friend from Florida, I would imagine that, even though the gentleman from Arizona and I reside in neighboring districts and hear much the same message, I have to believe that the gentleman from Florida hears similar things from his constituents.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, it is absolutely amazing. As I campaigned last year, I was an unknown. I had never been involved in any political process. Most of my friends here were never involved in the political process until last year. We campaigned. It was an underfunded campaign, but we believed that we had the ideas that would make a difference in my campaign.

I talked in very general concepts. I talked about the tenth amendment, which I hear all of us talking about, where the tenth amendment says all the powers not specifically given to the Federal Government are reserved to the States and the citizens. I quoted Thomas Jefferson, who said the government that governs least governs best. Perhaps my favorite quote and the centerpiece of my campaign was the James Madison quote which really encapsulated what my campaign was all about.

Madison, who was one of Framers of the Constitution, said all powers not specifically—I am sorry—said, we have staked the entire future of the American civilization not upon the power of government but upon the capacity of the individual to govern himself, control himself and sustain himself according to the Ten Commandments of God. I thought I was this visionary, that nobody else was talking about the tenth amendment because I did not hear anybody in Congress talking about the tenth amendment. I did not hear anything coming out of Congress or the White House about the tenth amendment or talking about Madison or Jefferson. I thought that these were archaic ideas that our Founding Fathers talked about but that somehow this liberal Congress had forgotten all about.

I come up to Washington, DC and I find out that everybody else, you and the gentleman from Washington [Mr. METCALF], on the other side of the continent were saying the same exact thing. There was just this undercurrent that swept us into Washington, and people do not understand why we are so committed to do what we promised to do. It is because our people put faith in us when nobody else, when the political pros and the pundits and the New York Times, which personally came to my district and said there is no way you are going to elect radicals like SCARBOROUGH.

I am sure all of my colleagues here have the same stories. Nobody else believed in us, believed in the ideas of Madison and Jefferson. But my constituents did, and I will be darned if I am going to spend my time in Washington compromising with a liberal Democratic Party that never represented my district well and never represented the views and ideals of the Founding Fathers that laid the great foundation of this country. That is my responsibility, to carry through on that promise.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman said something very interesting, paraphrasing friends from the fourth estate who sometimes seem to step across that bound of reporting into advocacy for those who always propose bigger government programs and a highly centralized state.

It was interesting to hear that description of your candidacy as radical. Of course, the amazing thing is that only to those who exist inside the beltway were our candidacies or is this new majority in any sense radical. Quite the contrary, to the people in the heartland of America, from California to Florida, through Texas and in Arizona and in the great State of North Carolina, throughout this country, it is not radical; it is rational and reasonable.

And therein we find the difference. Despite what the media axis between New York and Washington would report and promote and quite often distort, the American people in their infinite wisdom cut through all of that and understood what was at stake. I think we have a prime example here on the floor tonight in our good friend from Texas, the pundits called, as you will remember, the giant killer, who was able to win election to the Congress of the United States after many tries and some talk from the pundits that he ought to maybe not think about public life.

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Speaker, we just had a town hall meeting. We had several town hall meetings. I thought after reading the papers, I stated believing, Mr. Speaker, some of those issues and wrongly so. Some of those issues are, we are doing the wrong thing, we are going in the wrong direction. But, Mr. Speaker, let me say something. I went to those town hall meetings. The chairman, the former chairman of the Democrat Party, the country judge there stood up and he said, sir, I have been a Democrat all my life and I stand behind what you are doing; not because it is Republican, not because it is Democrat, because it is the right thing to do.

I was amazed as people came forward that knew and understood what we were doing and the knowledge that they had. They said to me, please continue what you are doing, do not stop. Quite frankly, I was astounded. I came away from that wondering whether the people that act as our fourth estate really comprehend that the rebellion that took place was at the grassroots level.

Mr. Speaker, we had $1.2 million spent against us, $1.2 million. That is a lot of money. He was going to be the dean of the U.S. House, the dean of the House. Everything was going great. He had been here 42 years, 42 years. You would think that everything, the world was wrapped around his finger; but the people spoke, and the people felt their power for the first time in 42 years and stood up and said, we want change.

When change came, they were standing next to me and saying, keep it up, that is what we voted for. But our friends from the fourth estate say, no, no, no, no. We are losing our grip, we are losing what we fought for, what we got for 40 years. Socialism is slipping away, and we hear those cries back in our district, no, it is not what we want,

socialism. We want you to stay the course.

I know one thing, we are not going to punt. We are not going to punt. We are going to do exactly what this says. Our good friend, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. LARGENT], freshman, signed it. I said, do not drop the ball. Pass the budget.

I cannot think, Mr. Speaker, of a greater gift for Christmas than to give our children and our grandchildren a balanced budget. I know that, as you know, we are going to stay the course. We are going to give the best Christmas present of all, a balanced budget.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments. I think he absolutely sets forth the dynamic at work here. The question is, Are we willing to love generations yet unborn enough and those youngsters who are now in our homes—and I think of my children, one of them in college but two not even in grade school yet—do we love them enough to leave them a country where they will not continue to pay our debts?

I think the gentleman from Texas offers an embodiment of part of the change that took place last year on that fateful Tuesday in November, a change that continues around the country tonight. Indeed, as I heard the words of my friends from Texas, I thought of my good friend from North Carolina who went on a personal journey, both intellectually, philosophically, and finally politically. For the gentleman from North Carolina had his dad serving in this House, a conservative man who yet sat on the other side of this aisle. I yield to our friend who reserved this special time to talk about what has gone on not only in his own life politically but what has gone on in his district in North Carolina.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Arizona. I appreciate him making reference to my father who did serve for 26 years in the U.S. Congress representing the First District of North Carolina. It is very humbling to hear comments from both Democrats and Republicans, the elevator operators as well as those on the police force, how much they thought of him as a fair man and a good man. I really appreciate you mentioning his name.

I will tell you that my father and I both discussed my change of party affiliation. I used to be a Democrat, served 10 years in the North Carolina General Assembly. Quite frankly, as you mentioned, my father was a conservative. He said to me, he said, WALTER, I do not think that you nor myself, he was speaking, belong in the Democratic Party because they have become so liberal. They are out of touch with the people.

I think my friend from Arizona as well as my friends from Texas and yourself have mentioned that this country needs leadership. When a child is born in this country today—and I know I have said it 100 times, and each one of you, but it is so important. A child born in this country today, 1995, the time they take their first breath they owe $187,000 in taxes, $187,000 in taxes.

If they live to be 75 years of age and we do not balance the budget, then they will pay $187,000 in taxes just to pay the interest on the debt.

Our children deserve the American dream, not the American debt. That is why this new Congress, my fellow freshmen, you and the gentlemen from Texas, Arizona, and California and the gentleman from Florida that just had to leave, we know what the American people want. We are here to make those decisions.

Yes, I will tell my colleagues, they are tough decisions. But I will also share with my colleagues and those watching that, when I go home every weekend but four in 11 months, and I drive home and drive back, I see the people. The people say to me, WALTER, do not stray, stay committed, balance this budget, because where the liberals forget, they try to scare the senior citizens about Medicare.

□ 1000

Yet we are promising an increase in Medicare. We are promising choices for our senior citizens. We are giving them the choices that they deserve to have. We are giving them the security that they deserve to have. Yet, the other side keeps trying to scare the senior citizens.

I would tell the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HAYWORTH], it is not working in my district. The people in my district have enough confidence in me and my fellow colleagues that they trust us to do what is right to preserve, protect, and strengthen Medicare.

The other point I would like to make before closing is that when you have a country where the average working family in this country today will spend more on paying taxes than that same average working family will spend on clothing, housing, or food, how can they ever realize the American dream? They cannot. That is why they turned to the Republican party last November, almost 365 days ago, because they said, ''We want a change. We want to believe that this is the greatest country in the world. We think that you, under the new Republican conservative leadership, you will give us the hope that the liberals have taken away from us through taxes and regulations.''

Yes, I am pleased to be with you tonight. I am proud to be part of the new majority that cares about America.

Mr. HAYWORTH. If the gentleman will continue to yield, I thought of another familial relationship, a parental bond. You described the service of your father in this House, and how both of you made that philosophical journey. As we turned to our friend, the gentleman from California, a couple of distinctions, Mr. Speaker, that are worth being noted in the RECORD.

First of all, we heard our good friend, the gentleman from Florida, speak of Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Jefferson was indeed a man of many talents, including that of being a vintner, a winemaker. It is our privilege to have someone from the real world, from the wine country of California, a vintner, here serving with us in this freshman class; but also he draws a distinction, and it is akin, it comes back to the Sixth District of Arizona, for his mother was born an inspiration by the Inspiration Mine, in the Sixth District of North Carolina, so in a sense, I know that my colleague, the gentleman from Arizona, or the Sixth District of Arizona and I would like to claim him as at least an honorary Arizonan, the vintner of the House of Representatives with a very, very sober reflection on what has transpired in these last 40 weeks.

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. RADANOVICH].

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I want to say that I am proud to be associated with all three of you gentlemen here today, to talk about what has happend in the last year since our eve of election about a year ago today.

I, too, spent the weekend going home and traveling in the district and making many stops. I stopped in Lemon Cove, the Sequoia Middle School, to address the 7th, 8th, and 9th graders. In particular, a lot of the message that I state, and of course, being on the Committee on the Budget we deal with budget issues, and I talk budget issues there, and I go home and I explain what we are really doing as far as reform and expanding the Medicare system and offering choices, and limiting government, decentralizing government, privatizing government, localizing government through the budget process.

They all realize, too, that we are coming to the point now where there are threats of a budget train wreck, and there is the issue about raising the debt ceiling, and a standoff between the Congress and the administration, the executive branch. By and large, people are concerned in general.

The bottom line is, Mr. Speaker, and I think it can be articulated, in one of my Monday morning meetings I met with the Parcel Post Service in Fresno, which is a distribution center; I met with about 100 truck drivers and the management of this company, who presented a $25,000 check to the West Fresno Christian Academy for them to be able to fix their restroom floors. I was honored to be in the middle of this presentation. I was able to speak and give them an idea of what we were doing.

I explained to them with regard to the upcoming brinksmanship that we are in now with the budget, in that we had not too long ago, last week, four experts from Wall Street sit down and talk to our Republican conference and deliver a very strong message, and the message was that even if we have to go through short-term economic disheveling in order to get a balanced budget,

that it is worth it for the future economic health of this country to go through something short term, if we have to. It is imperative to get a legitimate balanced budget passed this year. That was the message that the Wall Street Journal experts, I think, conveyed to all of us.

I took that message home and explained to my group of employees there at United Parcel Service, and the message got applause when I said this is what Wall Street was willing to come up and say: ''If there is brinksmanship here, let all the stops go, but just make sure you get a balanced budget.'' Their message to me was ''Do not come home without a balanced budget.'' They are serious. They want government out of their face. This budget begins that process. It does that.

The response that I get from people in my district is just leave me alone, let me run my own life, do not try to be my mommy, do not try to be my daddy, do not try to be my pastor, and do not try to be my employer. That is really the message that I come back with.

Basically, Mr. Speaker, they sent me back here saying if I drop the ball, do not come back to Fresno. They are that serious about it. My commitment is that, that we pass a legitimate balanced budget, one that is scored by the Congressional Budget Office, which is the legitimate scoring agency in the House here; not by the Office of Management and Budget, like the administration wants their budget scored.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman from California, I think I was in that same meeting, but I would appreciate if the gentleman would reaffirm what I thought I heard from those four economists, one statement they made: Since the Republican majority had been the majority, that the interest rates had dropped by 2 points, and if we should pass a balanced budget, because many of the markets feel that maybe it is more talk than action, but that if we did balance the budget, that it was accepted and we balanced the budget, that the rates could almost within a certain number of months drop to 5 percent. Does the gentleman remember that?

Mr. RADANOVICH. What I can relate is that we met with—on a number of occasions Alan Greenspan with the Federal Reserve met with the Committee on the Budget, and in that, he expressed supreme confidence in two things: No. 1, that business, health, and the economy and the country was directly related to our good intentions, and we had better prove it all out in passing a balanced budget, but the effect of that would have a minimum of a 2-percent decrease in interest rates. So that is something that comes from the chairman of the Federal Reserve, and backed, actually, by scoring in the budget that we have right before us today.

I want to make one brief comment. That is that people in America have to be really concerned about what their representatives say and what kind of numbers they quote. The best example I can give is the Congressional Budget Office is the legitimate scoring agency for budgets in town, and everybody, including the OMB, recognizes that the CBO is the more legitimate scorer. If you take the President's 10-year budget that balances to the CBO and have it scored, it still has annual deficits of $60 billion.

Mr. HAYWORTH. A very key point, and if the gentleman will yield, I think it is important before, Mr. Speaker, we end up in a type of alphabet soup when we talk about the Congressional Budget Office or OMB, the Office of Management and Budget, that we make this clear distinction. Indeed, it happened prior to us joining this institution, prior to the historic shift: The President of the United States stood at the podium here behind us at the outset of the 103d Congress and he said, with great oratorical flourish, that his administration would always use the figures provided by the Congressional Budget Office, because year in and year out, they were the most reliable numbers.

Yet, the same dichotomy and indeed the same reversal that we have seen on so many issues came with our friend at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue, when somewhere along the line, camped out in the Rose Garden, was that mythical figure, Rosie Scenario. Rosie Scenario set up shop with the President's budgeteers in the Office of Management and Budget, and quite frankly, Mr. Speaker, Rosie Scenario and those at OMB cooked the numbers for a 10-year plan that my friend, the gentleman from California [Mr. RADANOVICH], is absolutely correct in stating gives us no type of balanced budget, throws the numbers out the window that this same President said were the most reliable numbers. And, clearly, this dichotomy is behavior and rhetoric and instant revision of history calls into question just how serious the gentleman at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue is in joining with our new majority in the legislative branch to truly govern.

My friend, the gentleman from Arizona, I know we have talked about it on several occasions, this flip-flop, and I think it is incumbent upon the incumbent President to join with us and govern.

Mr. SALMON. If the gentleman will yield, Mr. Speaker, I have talked to some of my Democrat friends on the other side. I think they know full well that there is going to be a lot of rhetoric, there is going to a be a lot of theatrics from the White House, and ultimately he is going to have to do the right thing because the American people are demanding it. This is a President that constantly has his wet finger in the air, testing which way the wind is blowing. He knows that the winds of change, they run hard and they are pushing us toward balancing the budget.

I would say to the gentleman from Arizona, this is not rocket science. Most folks understand that if they keep spending and spending and spending with their charge cards and their revolving debt and all those things that get us into trouble, that before too long there is a time that you have to pay the piper. When you have to pay the piper, you either decide that you are going to cut back on your spending in your family budget or you are going to find a new source of revenues.

At the Federal level that new source of revenues is the cash cow. It is the taxpayer. That is where Congress has gone in past years, taxed basically out of oblivion. Last Friday I went and spoke to two senior classes, government classes, at Tempe High School. I looked into their eyes and I asked them if they understood the implications of a budget that would not be balanced; if they understood full well that right now we have a $5 trillion debt—and your eyes kind of glaze over when you hear $1 trillion, because nobody has ever held, smelled, or touched $1 trillion—and when we explain to them that the first 33 cents out of every tax dollar that they send to Washington goes just to pay the interest on the debt, and under the current budget scenario, with $200 billion deficits, in 5 years we reach another trillion. Then before too long it is $10 trillion. Do you know what happens when we reach $10 trillion. Everything, everything that we have right now in the form of revenues is consumed just to pay the interest on the debt. Everything. We have nothing left for programs unless we go back and raise taxes.

I further went on to explain to them, those kids, most of them 17- and 18-year-old kids, when they reach my age, if we continue with the trends of yesteryear under the failed old tactics of the Democratic-controlled Congress, then they would be facing an 85- to 90-percent tax bracket. That means that $9 out of every $10 that you earn goes to Washington, DC. That is immoral. We cannot continue to do that.

No family would do that. No family would put themselves so far into debt that they would leave to their children, instead of an inheritance, all the Master Card bills and Visa card bills to pay. Nobody would do that. It is laughable. Why then would we conglomerately as a country do that to our children? It is the same exact principle.

Let me talk just for a minute about the tax cuts, too, because we hear so much from the other side that we are providing tax cuts for the rich. In my town hall meeting I asked this question: How many of you have children? Almost everybody raised their hand, I would say about 80 percent of the people in the town hall raised their hand. Then I asked, them ''Out of those of you who have children, how many of you paid at least $500 last year to the

IRS?'' I ask those of you listening on C-Span to consider the same equation: How many have children, how many have paid at least $500?

According to the liberals here in Congress, you are the rich. You are part of the problem. I think most of us understand that if you fall into those parameters, you are not a wealthy person. That is mainstream America. That is mom and pop America, who are trying so desperately to raise their children and trying to take care of their family's needs, but they are not able to because they are sucked up here in Washington. It is time we change, and it is time we realize that those people are not the wealthy, they are not the ones to be despised so we can rob the middle class to pay for failed social programs.

It is time to make a difference. We came here to make a difference, and is it so unique? Is this so historic that we finally have a body that has the integrity to keep its word? That is what this is all about.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Arizona, and I think we see why I have such ample evidence of the pride I take in having such a responsible neighbor, because it is a pleasure to serve alongside him in this House, and geographically, to have our districts alongside one another.

My friend, the gentleman from Arizona, makes a very good point when it comes to personal finance and the family gathered around the kitchen table, trying to decide budget priorities. It is irresponsible to the 10th degree to imagine a family transferring its debt from Master Card to Visa in a type of credit card kiting scheme. And yet, and yet, Mr. Speaker, in common parlance here, as a Member of Congress, many of us have come to call the card that I hold here now, our voting card, in an attempt to laugh to keep from crying, we call this voting card that each of us has, the world's most expensive credit card.

There is an element of humor in the truth. Again, I think we cite it to laugh to keep from crying, so absurd has this equation gotten over the years, so overreaching has this Government come into the pockets of Mr. and Mrs. America. The reason we call our voting card the world's most expensive credit card is because when my colleagues and I received ours, each came with a debt of almost $5 trillion.

□ 2015

The gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONES. If the gentleman from Arizona would yield for just a moment, because the comments that the gentleman has made, as well as the other gentleman from Arizona [Mr. SALMON], I wanted to share this with my colleagues, because as we talk about the debt, roughly $4.9 trillion, $5 trillion, and we talk about the debts of this Nation, I want to share this with my colleagues, that the bipartisan Concord Coalition reports that debt and deficit spending have lowered the income of American families by an average of $15,000 a year.

Very quickly, let me repeat that. The bipartisan Concord Coalition reports that debt and deficit spending by this Congress have lowered the income of American families by an average of $15,000 a year. You are absolutely right. That is why the new majority is here and I am proud to be a part with you gentlemen tonight.

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would yield, trying to grasp $1 trillion, think about it, I am trying to grasp $1 trillion. I asked an economics individual one time, I said, how much is $1 trillion? He said $1 trillion was $1 bills laid on top of each other like this going from the Earth to the Moon and back again. That is $1 trillion. Think about that.

What kind of a legacy are we leaving? We are talking $5 trillion, five trips to the Moon and back, and yet we are so addicted to spending that we cannot stop.

Mr. Speaker, as I was running, somebody said, we had a great hurricane in 1900, in fact, the largest disaster in the United States to this day. Wiped out the whole town of Galveston, killing thousands of people. They built a seawall and on the other part of the seawall, the gentleman said, Steve, he said, we need a seawall. Can you get us Federal dollars? We know that your opponent will get us Federal dollars to build a seawall. I said, I cannot do that. I said, if you want a seawall, you maybe should vote for my opponent. Because see, if I promise you that, I am not spending your money, I am not spending your child's money or even your grandchild's money. I am spending your great-grandchild's money to buy your vote, and I, for one, cannot look in the mirror and say I bought your vote with your great-grandchild's money. That would be morally wrong. So I suggest if you want a future for your great-grandchildren, vote for me. But if you want a lousy bridge or road, vote for my opponent. I suggest to you, future is better, because we owe it to our great-grandchildren to do better and we will do better—$5 trillion.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would yield, he makes a point so profound, and I think it demonstrates why the people of his congressional district had the great and good sense to end a long term for his predecessor and to make a change for the better in Texas, and indeed, as we see what goes on, the question remains, not the worthiness of some projects, because some projects are exceedingly worthy when viewed in a vacuum, when viewed without the reality of the budgetary constraints in which we live. And for those at home, Mr. Speaker, who may be watching saying, yes, but, yes, but, what about the role of government as charity, I would simply suggest this: Nowhere in the document of the Constitution, in the preamble especially, do you see the word charity. Indeed, it is not the province of the Federal Government to be the charity of first recourse. This Government exists, it derives its powers, from the people to serve the people, and indeed, my friend from California who serves on the Committee on the Budget has been dealing with the heavy lifting and the harsh realities of the numbers we confront. In one sense, in Washington or Orwellian Newspeak, it is an incredible, monumental task and exceedingly difficult. And yet, in real-world numbers, it is a challenge that must be met.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from California [Mr. RADANOVICH], what struck him most about the entire budgetary exercise on the committee and seeing this through to fruition with the reconciliation package?

Mr. RADANOVICH. If the gentleman from Arizona will yield, the point that you bring up and also the point that the gentleman from Texas brings up are very good examples of I think some of the changes that we want to see coming down in the next few years.

One thing, the biggest lesson I think that I learned being exposed to the national budget for the first time in January and the learning process that I went through is that this is a journey of 1,000 miles that begins with one step, and this budget truly is one step.

Now, you had mentioned one thing in particular, and that is the role of charity in government and how it got there, and how the one thing that we are going to have to learn when we are budgeting is if there is a need, it should not always be presented to government. I think that if you will look a little more closely in a few other books, the role of Good Samaritian was found in the Bible, not in the Constitution, and yet this is a responsibility that government is for some reason deemed necessary to pick up over the last few years, When something is not inherently someone's responsibility, that person is not going to do a very good job with that responsibility, as evidenced by what government has done with charity, via welfare, during these last 30, 40 years.

Mr. STOCKMAN. If the gentleman will yield quickly, I just wanted to point something out. Do you know that if you had one dollar and you wanted to help somebody, and as you may know in this body I was homeless, and you wanted to give it to some organization and you wanted it to be the most effective dollar you could use, you could give that dollar to the Federal Government or you could give it to Red Cross or some private charity, or your church or your synagogue, do you know that the Federal Government takes 80 cents to 90 cents to give to a bureaucrat and only gives 20 cents to the poor? It is the exact opposite in private enterprise. Is that compassion, is that true compassion to give $1 to the Federal Government seeing 89 cents of it wasting and only 10 cents or 20 cents ending up with the poor?

Mr. JONES. If the gentleman will yield, the point that I want to make too is that not only are we starting to eliminate the deficit, but what we want to do is to begin to reduce this $5 trillion debt that we are talking about, and then after we are done with that, then we can start reducing further Federal income taxes and really shift control of the State and local levels, so that if Texas wants a sea wall, they can go to their State and local authorities and fund that and have dollars that go a lot farther to solve the problem, and we can contribute to our churches' and charities' nonprofit organizations to take care of the poor and needy and for once be effective doing it.

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I would just like to comment also, we hear so many times from people as we look at, not cutting programs, because I do not think we are really cutting anything. In fact, I know we are not cutting anything. The Federal budget is still rising dramatically, as we all know. When we hear of cuts to Medicare, again, I think Mr. GINGRICH probably put it best when he said it is really a problem with remedial math. The people really do not understand that when you go from $4,500 to $6,400 that that is an increase, that is not a cut. But we hear from folks, whether it is the arts or the humanities or you name it, all of these wonderful, wonderful things that the Federal Government has done, but is is a good program and it is good for society. I think back to when I was in college and I was a junior in college and I was married and we had our first child, and I remember a really high-pressure encyclopedia salesman came to our house. He made a good case and he made me feel guilty, he said how I really needed to think about my child's future and this was such a worthy program, like we hear so much in Washington, that this was something that was good. I ended up making the decision not to buy those encyclopedias. No. 1, they were very expensive, but No. 2, at that time I was working full-time, I was a full-time student, my wife was working full-time, and we were having a hard time making ends meet. We were having a hard time putting food on the table. We had priorities. Yes, it was a worthy program, but do I put food on the table for my daughter, for my family, or do I buy this worthy program? I think that is the kind of choices that we are faced with now.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would yield, I enjoyed your comments, and you made the statement that we are really not cutting programs. I want to share this with you. The total government spending over the next 7 years under the Republican plan would continue to grow an average of 3 percent per year. Social Security spending is slated to rise about 5 percent per year, and Medicare growth will average 6.4 percent. So when the liberals keep saying we are cutting, we do not care about the poor, they are so wrong, we do care about the poor and we care about every American's future.

Mr. STOCKMAN. My wife would like that kind of cuts in her own private life.

Mr. JONES. That is a personal problem.

Mr. HAYWORTH. If the gentleman will yield, I think that is vitally important, and indeed we should address some of our comments, Mr. Speaker, to those who may be looking in who say to us, gee, you have not really gone far enough. And what I can say, Mr. Speaker, to those who have that idea, I would say, perhaps you are right. But it is exceedingly difficult in the span of 40 weeks to change a culture that has grown up over 40 years, not impossible, because we have taken the first steps to do so. But in this climate, within this beltway, with the Orwellian Newspeak that ignores the realities which mathematics bears out that the so-called cuts in fact are reductions in future expenditures, that have no place on any legitimate number line, but only on the squiggle that seems to meander around this district, from Federal office to Federal office, we need to have straight talk with the American public. The fact is, we are taking some steps that while they may be called momentous, history will record, perhaps as modest, but as my friend from California said, the journey of 1,000 miles begins with a single step. My journeys yesterday took me to the town of Eloy, AZ, and to the town of Casa Grande, and in Eloy I had an assembly with the entire student body of Santa Cruz High School and the question came up, Congressman, how would you rate yourself on education spending? And indeed, some of the folks who may be looking in, Mr. Speaker, are looking to the Department of Education and saying, well, there is an area, there is a project left undone. And it surprised me when I explained to the student body and to one of the questioners, I felt it was important, again, echoing the comments of the gentleman from California, I believe it is important to take the billions of dollars spent on a bureaucracy directed by a friend of mine, former Governor Riley of South Carolina, a fine and decent gentleman, but a centralized bureaucracy spending billions of dollars, I would far rather return that money to the States and counties and localities and to the school boards and ultimately to the front lines, to help children learn than to continue to perpetuate a vast bureaucracy. Indeed, as we look at the so-called Information Age, at the technological advances that we have now, what do they echo, what resounds from them in this new computer age? It is what we find in the Constitution, it is what we find in the writings of Madison, which is the power of the individual, and so that is our mission, to help empower the citizenry, to understand the value and the power of one, and to rejoice in the fact that yes, we unify on key questions and yes, even as we have differences of philosophy within this Chamber, sometimes I think exaggerated too greatly in the theater of politics, yet we have this mission to allow people to live up to their fullest potential, not due to the dictates of government, but to the dignity of their respective person. That is what this revolution encompasses, not what is radical, what is exceedingly reasonable, and much remains to be done.

I yield to my friend from California.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, the only thing that I would add to the comments of the gentleman from Arizona is that the hope is, too, that looking out even a little farther, is that some day that dollar, that education dollar that we send down to Casa Grande will never have to leave Casa Grande to come to Washington in the first place. So that as you well know, and I think we articulated, that dollar on its round trip to Washington and back to Arizona loses a lot on the way, and if we get to the point where we eliminate the deficit and we pay off the debt and start shifting these taxing responsibilities down to the State and local level, if Casa Grande wants its education dollars to go to the State and local government, raise your taxes and fund your own programs there.

□ 2030

Mr. JONES. If the gentleman will yield, this has been a great hour and I really have enjoyed and appreciate everybody that has joined us. I know we are getting down to the last 2 or 3 minutes, but to share with those that are watching tonight, that all the good that can come from the balanced budget, always remember that if we balance the budget, that we can create 6.1 million new jobs in the next 10 years.

We are not just talking about, as I mentioned earlier, a child born this year, we are talking about the good that can come to this country in the way of new jobs and new opportunities for our people. I thank each and every one. I know we are not quite through, but thank you for joining me and I have enjoyed being with you.

Mr. SALMON. If the gentleman will yield, I would just like to follow up on that. I think maybe that is one thing that we do not talk about enough. The gentleman mentioned that there would be 6.1 million more new jobs.

How does that occur? That occurs when you lower people's taxes. What do they do? They invest it in their businesses. And their businesses grow. When their businesses grow, there are more jobs for people. When the interest rates drop by 2 percent, once we balance the budget, they can expand their businesses, they can grow their businesses and jobs grow. And what happens when jobs grow?

Have you seen the bumper sticker that says ''The Best Kind of Welfare Is

a Job''? Truer words were never spoken, in many ways, because it helps that person preserve dignity and self-respect and feel like they are a contributing member of society.

How many of our other social programs would turn around when people felt that they had that kind of dignity and empowerment to take charge of their own lives? What is going to happen to our society is we have less reliance on social programs, on failed social programs, I might add, because there will be jobs and we will be an opportunity society as we once were.

America was great because our grandparents and our grandparents' parents that came to this land because it was the land of opportunity where you could become anything you wanted be. I think we have lost that vision but we are regaining it in this 104th Congress. That is the ball we have got to keep our eye on. That once that budget is balanced, we will be having an opportunity society again for everybody.

Mr. HAYWORTH. As I heard my colleague from Arizona, I think of our colleague from Texas who perhaps more than anyone in this institution has lived the American dream, who knows what it is like to pull up from the bootstraps. I would ask the gentleman from Texas, coming through the experiences he has, knowing the ultimate fabric and value and truth of our society, what does he see as the mission for the future?

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply touched by how after a year we still see the grassroots and I want to thank everybody who went out today. I have to tell you, I went out today and voted this morning at a little church near our home.

I did start out at night, looking up, in Fort Worth at the clock, it also had the temperature, it never dropped below 80 degrees in 1980, and I was sleeping on the concrete slab and had a lot of introspect and thought, a lot of different things.

I had to say, how did I get here and were do I want to go? But I realized one thing, that I could have easily taken food stamps. I could have easily gotten in welfare and got into the system. But that is not the road I chose. The reason I did not choose that road is because that is a dead-end road.

What Republicans are doing is opening up the road. We are not giving them the fish. We are teaching them to fish. We do not count how many people are on welfare. We count how many got off welfare and are productive members of society. That is what this revolution is about. I think tonight as the vote count is coming in, the revolution will continue.

I ask, Mr. Speaker, that this freshman class commit to, no matter what the media up here says, that we commit to the revolution of lower taxes and lower and less government.

Mr. HAYWORTH. I thank the gentleman from Texas. I would simply conclude by thanking our good friend from North Carolina, having the foresight to schedule this special hour on an auspicious night where we rejoice in the fact that we changed things through ballots and not bullets, where we rejoice, in the freedom of our society, in the basic dignity of the American people which we hope again to empower through a revolution that is not radical but is reasonable, rational, and we will see through.

POLITICAL GAMESMANSHIP IN BASE CLOSINGS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. CHAMBLISS] for 60 minutes.

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, tonight I am going to be joined by two of my distinguished colleagues on the Committee on National Security, my good friend, the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN], as well as my good friend, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WATTS]. We want to discuss an issue that is of great importance to our constituents.

It is also an issue that ultimately, Mr. Speaker, we view to be an issue of importance to every American, because it concerns the ability of our U.S. Air Force to protect this great Nation.

The issue is privatization in place, and it refers to a plan that has been hatched by the current administration in the White House, that makes military effectiveness and efficiency take a back seat to political gamesmanship. We will use the next hour to discuss the President's plan and offer our thoughts about the future of our military maintenance system.

Privatization in place is an issue that has come out of the White House recently because of the closing of two military bases, one in San Antonio, TX, Kelly Air Force Base, and one in California, McClellan Air Force Base. These two Air Force bases are two of the five air logistics centers that are currently operated by the U.S. Air Force.

What is the problem with the depot system? Why are we here tonight talking about the issue of privatization in place?

We are talking about that issue because of the fact that the Air Force has determined, and the Department of Defense has agreed, that we have excess capacity within the U.S. Air Force depot system from a maintenance standpoint. We have too much capacity out there to do the work that we have to do. Therefore, certain bases need to be considered from a downsizing standpoint or possibly from a closure standpoint.

The U.S. Congress has a mechanism in place called the BRAC process to deal with this specific issue. The BRAC process is not a very well thought of issue within this body. The reason is because it has a very drastic effect on areas where it is determined that bases are no longer needed and must be closed.

But the BRAC process is a nonpolitical process that was established by this body and by the U.S. Senate several years ago, and is a process that is designed to take politics out of making decisions on whether or not military bases should remain open or whether or not military bases should be closed.

As everyone knows, since the end of the cold war we have been downsizing the size of the force structure of our various militaries. We have downsized the Air Force, we have cut back on the number of people that we have in that blue uniform. We have downsized the Army, the number that we have in that green uniform; and the Navy, the Coast Guard and so forth and so on.

As we continue to downsize our military, it is necessary that we look at other areas that serve that force structure. For example, with respect to the Air Force, we now have less airplanes than we had flying 10 years ago. We have less pilots to fly those airplanes. Therefore, we have less maintenance work to be done on those airplanes. That is why we have the excess capacity that has led to this issue of privatization in place.

The BRAC process, as I say, was not a very popular item within this House, but the BRAC Commission was established several years ago to review all of the military bases all across this country from the standpoint of can we afford to operate without those military bases due to the fact that we have begun to downsize the force structure.

We do not have as many people in uniform. We need to look to see whether or not we can make savings in the amount of money that the Government spends, no only from the standpoint of paying the salary of those personnel but from the standpoint of maintaining the airplanes, of maintaining the trucks, for maintaining tanks, for maintaining ships, whatever it may be with respect to each particular branch of the service. That is why BRAC was established.

During the past 6 years, we have had three BRAC Commissions to take action with respect to military bases all across this country. Those BRAC Commissions have taken into consideration the fact that we have downsized our force structure, and they have made decisions regarding certain military bases, be they depots or be they nondepots.

Those FRAC Commissions have made decisions that are not popular decisions within this body, to close military bases, but those decisions needed to be made.

They were good judgment decisions that have been made to make certain base closures.

In this particular instance, the BRAC Commission came to consider certain bases to determine whether or not they should be closed during the 1994 year and 1995 year. They considered the Air Force depots, of which there are five,