to three-quarters of them are em-
ployed. Our plan for financial assist-
cance to the poor and those who do not allow millions of Americans who work at minimum or low rate or small employers who are the largest employers, and most of those people who do not have health insurance are not covered but they do work, we are providing in this tax relief pack-
age a responsible package. It is reck-
less in my opinion not to provide those working men and women with at least a minimal chance of getting some health coverage.

So somehow we have a difficulty be-
tween determining what is reckless and what is responsible. I think what the Republicans, the majority and myself, have done is a responsible action. I think we have a history of a President and a party who has dealt in reckless-
ness. I think the examples are clear and the financial statements speak for themselves.

TAKE A CLOSE LOOK AT TAX CUT PROPOSALS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of Jan-
uary 19, 1999, the gentleman from Mas-
sachusetts (Mr. OLVER) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 min-
utes.

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, it is sort of irony that I should be following the gentleman who just spoke because I am going to be speaking about the same thing. That was not specifically planned, but I am glad that it comes out that way.

Mr. Speaker, we are told this week that the main business of the Congress is proposals which have now passed both the House and the Senate to pro-
vide for an $800 billion tax cut. Any time the Congress is thinking about tax cuts, it behooves everyone in America to hang on to their wallet, to sit up and take notice, to pay very close attention to who is being given tax breaks and why. But also how that differs from who the proponents are saying is going to get the tax breaks.

This week is no exception at all. The Republican leadership says that their tax cut is for the middle-class. For the middle-class in America, working Americans. For the middle-class. Well, that is clearly not true if we look at what has passed the House and the Sen-
ate. The House passed its bill 2 weeks ago. And starting at the wealthiest end of Americans, at Bill Gates, at the wealthiest end and come down to an annual income of $300,000 a year, that 1 percent, just over a million Americans who have incomes between $300,000 a year and Bill Gates, that richest 1 per-
cent is on average going to get $54,000 of tax breaks. It turns out to be 45 per-
cent of the total of all the tax reduc-
tion being proposed goes to the 1 per-
cent of the wealthiest Americans.

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If we take 6 million Americans, 5 per-
cent starting at the top of the scale down to $200,000 a year, or $125,000 a year. I think it might be instructive to re-
member that every single Member of the Congress, every Member of the House and every Member of the Senate has income greater than $125,000 a year, that 5 percent will average $15,000 a year in tax cuts and gets 61 percent of the total reduction.

Mr. Speaker, if we start at the other end and come all the way up, all the way up from the lowest income Ameri-
can to people making under $125,000 a year, all 95 percent of them, all 120 mil-
ton taxpayers, they will receive less than the 1 percent whose income is over $300,000 per year. It turns out that those people, who include the broad middle class making from $25,000 a year to $65,000 a year under the House-
passed bill, would get less than half as much in total tax reduction as the 1 percent richest portion of the popu-
lation.

Let me put that in slightly different terms. If we were to take 100 people that we know, one person whose income is over $300,000 a year and the rest whose income comes down from that point, and we have $300 to give out in tax reduction, 100 people and $300 in tax reduction, that one wealthiest per-
son, that single one is going to get $45. Forty-five of the dollars that it is pos-
sible to give out under the circum-
cumstances. Ninety-five people, the 95 starting from the lowest income up to incomes that covers the broad middle-
class, they are going to get a total of $39 divided among them.

If we look at it in terms of families, a family making $50,000 a year would get less than $1 a day in tax reduction. A family making $50,000 a year, two people working, second jobs whatever it happens to be but under $50,000 a year, at $50,000 a year they would get less than $2 a day in income. Yet the person who is making $1 million a year, that person would get $70,000 in that year, $200 a day in tax breaks.

The Senate-passed plan is a little bit different. The wealthiest 5 percent in the Senate plan gets almost the same amount as the 95 percent, the 120 mil-
ton people whose income is less than $125,000 a year. And, again, I would urge my colleagues to remember that the portion of the population that is getting most of the tax break includes every Member of the House and the Senate of the United States. I have to ask, does anyone think that that is a fair way to distribute tax reduction in this country?

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, an-
ounced that the Senate had passed without amendment concurrent resolu-
tions of the House of the following tit-
tles:

H. Con. Res. 107. Concurrent resolution ex-
pressing the sense of Congress rejecting the conclusions of a recent article published in the Psychological Bulletin, a journal of the American Psychological Association, that suggests that sexual relationships between adults and children might be positive for children.

H. Con. Res. 168. Concurrent resolution waiving the requirement in section 132 of the