

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Friday, November 19, 1999

The House met at noon.

The Reverend Dr. Ronald F. Christian, Chaplain, Lutheran Social Services, Fairfax, VA, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we speak our words of gratitude from hearts that sense Your goodness.

You open Your hand and You satisfy the desire of every living thing, and so we raise our thankful song, for again the fall harvest has provided us with granaries that are overflowing.

The good Earth has produced bountiful fruits and seeds, and we are all blessed because of it.

So this day we are a chorus of Your grateful recipients, and we sing as so many have sung through the years.

Now thank we all our God with heart and hands and voices.

Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PEASE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. PEASE led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 235. Concurrent resolution providing for a conditional sine die adjournment of the first session of the One Hundred Sixth Congress.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H.J. Res. 82. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2000, and for other purposes.

### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

### THOUGHTS ON THE FIRST SESSION OF THE 106TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, as the first session of the 106th Congress concludes, I think it is proper to give this legislative body my thoughts on what the House has accomplished this year and what is left to accomplish next year. Together we have enjoyed many victories and some disappointments.

When I became Speaker last January, the House needed some serious work. The distrust and bitterness and rampant partisanship of both parties threatened to undermine the public support of this House. We had Members who would not even talk to each other, let alone work with one another.

Given that situation, last January in this very spot I said solutions to problems cannot be found in a pool of bitterness. Solutions can be found in an environment in which we trust one another, and we trust one another's word, and where we generate heat and passion, but where we recognize that each Member is equally important to our overall mission of improving the life of America's people.

We have made progress in putting that bitterness behind us, because we decided to go to work. Members of the minority cosponsored six out of the ten top bills introduced by the majority.

Our greatest achievements this year had bipartisan support: The budget bill that we just passed, the Social Security lockbox bill, the appropriations bills, the missile defense bill, the Education Flexibility bill and the Financial Services Modernization Act. Both parties must continue to promote their views and their philosophies, but we must never sacrifice the common good of the American people on the altar of partisan competition.

We have proved that when we work together, we get our work done. This year, we passed the budget on time for only the second time since 1974. By completing our budget on time, we were able to complete all 13 appropriations bills without dipping into the So-

cial Security Trust Fund, doing that for the first time since 1967. For the second consecutive year we passed a balanced budget. That is the first time that has happened since 1960.

The appropriations process was hard work and took longer than I wanted to take, but, thanks to the dogged determination of the gentleman from Florida (Chairman YOUNG) and the ranking member, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), and the rest of the Committee on Appropriations, we completed the work of the House; and, by doing so, we made great progress in preparing America for the next century.

We had four goals at the beginning of this Congress: Protect retirement security for the next century, improve national security by bolstering our armed services, reform our education system so that all of our children can go to a good school in a safe environment, and promote economic security and fairness by paying down debt while giving tax relief to American families.

We have made progress in all four areas. Our budget stopped the raid on Social Security for the first time in 30 years. Why do we care so much about protecting Social Security and the surplus? Let me give you three reasons.

First, it helps to strengthen the Social Security system far into the next century. That means baby-boomers can have the peace of mind that Social Security will be there for them.

Second, when we protect the Social Security surplus, we also pay down the Nation's debt. Think about how good you feel when you pay off your home mortgage or your car loan. When we take responsibilities for our Nation's debt, we ease the crippling burden of our debt on our children and our grandchildren. Our budget discipline has allowed our government to make the largest debt reduction payment in the history of this Nation.

Third, when we protect the Social Security surplus, we stop the government's spending spree. We have torn up the government credit card and said that now it is time for a new era of fiscal responsibility.

Retirement security also includes vital programs like Medicare, and I am pleased that we were able to take steps to restore vital funding for Medicare. The health care bureaucrats misinterpreted the Balanced Budget Act guidelines and began slashing Medicare reimbursements to nursing homes, hospitals, and other health care agencies.

We believe that Medicare must be more efficient, yet still responsive to

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

the needs of our citizens. We passed reform that fulfilled those needs and restored funding to the nursing homes and hospitals.

Millions of seniors rely on Medicare every day. Our government must continue to improve and strengthen this lifeline for our seniors. We still have a year left in this Congress, and I hope that the President will work with us to find long-term solutions to the problems that affect the Medicare program.

As important as retirement security is to older Americans, education is vital to the future of all Americans. As a former public schoolteacher, improving education is one of my top priorities.

America's teachers and parents and grandparents have told us that they want the government to help improve the Nation's schools. We have responded by putting education improvement at the top of our agenda, and I am proud to say that we passed more education funding with less strings attached, which ensures that more dollars will go directly to the classroom.

Earlier this year the President signed our legislation that would give more control over education to parents and teachers and local administrators. Although Washington provides only 6 percent of the resources for our Nation's schools, it mandates over 60 percent of the red tape that our schools have to deal with. The Federal Government should be providing a helping hand not a heavier load for our Nation's schools.

We also passed legislation to improve teacher quality, improve student results, and give parents and teachers more flexibility to teach our children. Every child should have the opportunity to go to a school in a safe environment, and we are committed to seeing that those opportunities exist.

Likewise, all Americans must be safe from international threats, and so our Republican majority will continue our commitment to improving the national security.

I am proud to say that we have successfully increased commitment to our men and women in uniform. We have given them a well-deserved pay increase. We have increased defense spending in other areas so that our troops have the resources to get the job done. And why have we made this commitment to our nation's defense? It is a dangerous world out there, and for too many years the administration has been slashing funding for our military, while at the same time asking our troops to serve in more and more dangerous places around the world.

We currently have soldiers and sailors stationed in the Middle East, in Bosnia, in Kosovo, in East Timor and Korea, to name just a few places. Our servicemen and servicewomen spend months away from their families and are poorly compensated for doing so, and, as a result, many of them are

leaving the military. In these good economic times, it is crucial that we increase our military budget to deter hostile or maverick countries and to improve the quality of life for military personnel and their families.

We also passed and the President signed a national missile defense bill that will make our homes and neighborhoods safer. Many hostile nations are developing missile technology that will soon put the United States in harm's way. Fortunately, our missile defense bill makes it a national priority for the United States to develop a missile defense system capable of protecting us from the threat of enemy missiles.

As Americans, our liberty is our most valuable asset, and we must protect ourselves from those who would threaten it. National defense is among the most important roles of our Federal Government. This is why this Congress will continue to support our military and give our troops the funding they need to defend America and her interests.

Finally, we remain committed to providing tax relief to the American people. This is why we sent a fair and responsible tax relief package to the President's desk.

Currently we have a Tax Code that punishes couples for getting married through the marriage tax penalty. We have a Tax Code that punishes people for trying to save for retirement through the capital gains tax. We have a Tax Code that punishes widows through the death tax.

The time has come to get some fairness to the Tax Code. Couples should be able to get married without the fear of higher taxes, the government should be encouraging people to save for retirement, not punishing them, and our tax relief package was responsible because it took money out of Washington and put it back into the pockets of the people who earned it, the American people. It would be irresponsible to leave the whole \$3 trillion surplus here in Washington so that only politicians can spend it.

Our tax relief package kept faith with the balanced budget and it secured \$2.2 trillion for retirement security and for debt relief. As a matter of fact, our budget spends down \$350 billion of national debt this year. Although the President vetoed this common sense proposal, I hope he will work with us next year to provide tax relief to the American people.

We have come a long way since the House first asked me to be the Speaker, but we still have much left to accomplish next year, and we will consider a conservative agenda that makes America a more compassionate place to live.

Earlier this month the President and I went to the South Side of Chicago to promote a plan that we hope will revitalize

America's most impoverished urban and rural communities. It accomplishes this goal through tax incentives, environmental cleanup, and other private sector and public sector partnerships. Coupled with common sense education reform and better crime and drug control strategy, we can make these communities a safer place to grow up and to raise a family.

This is compassionate conservatism.

We will push for tax relief for the American family. It is compassionate to put more dollars into the family budget.

We will consider health care legislation that will make HMOs more accountable and health care insurance more accessible.

We will take up a trade bill for Africa and the Caribbean basin. We believe helping these countries help themselves is done more effectively with trade, not necessarily foreign aid.

We will continue to find ways to improve retirement security for our Nation's seniors by addressing the long-term problems that face our Social Security system, our Medicare system, and our pension system. And we will continue to do the work of the House.

As we continue our agenda in the second session of the 106th Congress, we will fight for certain principles. We will fight to keep the Social Security surplus dedicated only to retirement security, we will also continue to fight for the principles of a smaller and smarter government, and we will continue to fight against government waste, unnecessary government power and undue government influence.

Government does have an important role to play in the lives of the American people. It does have a responsibility to secure the freedom and promote the general welfare of its citizens.

But we must remember this: the Government works for the people; the people should not be forced to work for the Government.

I want to thank my colleagues for the great trust that they have placed in me over the course of this session. It is a great honor and privilege to serve as Speaker of the House. I look forward to an even more productive second session.

---

#### RECESS

The Speaker. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for 5 minutes.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess for 5 minutes.

---

□ 1225

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order at 12 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m.