

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PREVIOUS QUESTION FIGHT TUESDAY ON LINE-ITEM VETO AMENDMENT

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting these extensions of remarks to alert my colleagues that tomorrow, Tuesday, July 28, I will be joining with Representative DREIER in urging defeat of the previous question on the rule for the supplemental appropriations bill (H.R. 5620) in order to amend the rule to make in order a line-item veto rescission authority amendment.

The text of my amendment can be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Thursday, July 23, at page H 6584. I am appending to these remarks a summary of the amendment.

In essence, my amendment is identical to H.R. 78 introduced by Representative JIMMY DUNCAN of Tennessee back on January 3, 1991, which has been languishing in the Committees on Rules and Government Operations ever since. The only difference from H.R. 78 is that my amendment would only apply to fiscal 1993 appropriations bills rather than being permanent authority.

Under the terms of the amendment, the President could rescind budget authority in any fiscal 1993 appropriations bill within 20 days after its enactment and submit a message to Congress notifying it of the rescission. Congress would then have a 20-day review period in which to pass a resolution of disapproval. If the disapproval resolution becomes law, the funds would be spent. If not, the budget authority would be canceled.

Mr. Speaker, the line-item veto alone will not bring our budget into balance, but it can be a very useful tool in moving us in that direction. According to a GAO report earlier this year, the deficit could have been reduced by up to \$70 billion between fiscal years 1984 and 1989 if the President had had the line-item veto.

Our current rescission provisions under title X of the Budget Act are woefully inadequate as we already saw earlier this year since Congress can ignore or drastically alter any proposed rescission. The current law requires approval of a rescission by both Houses before the spending can be blocked. My amendment reverses that process by permitting a rescission to stand unless both Houses of Congress disapprove the rescission and that disapproval resolution becomes law.

This is the only meaningful way we can assure that Congress has a clear up-or-down vote on the President's rescission proposals.

I urge my colleagues to join us in voting down the previous question on the supplemental rule so that we can give the President this authority on a limited, 1-year trial basis.

Let's at least give the concept a chance to work.

At this point in the RECORD, Mr. Speaker, I include a summary of my amendment, a copy of a "Dear Colleague" letter sent to all Members today, an excerpted summary from the GAO report, and a list of the 170 House Members who have sponsored or cosponsored line-item veto bills or constitutional amendments.

SUMMARY OF SOLOMON LINE-ITEM VETO RESCISSION AUTHORITY AMENDMENT TO SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL

The amendment is based on H.R. 78 introduced by Rep. Jimmy Duncan (R-TN) on Jan. 3, 1991 (referred to the Committees on Rules and Government Operations; 123 current cosponsors), except that it would only apply to fiscal 1993 appropriations bills;

Under the terms of the amendment, the President could send Congress a special message within 20-days of session after the enactment of a fiscal 1993 appropriations bill, rescinding all or part of any discretionary budget authority contained in that bill;

The budget authority would be considered canceled unless both Houses, by majority vote, pass a joint resolution disapproving the rescission, in whole, with 20-days after the message is received, and the joint resolution becomes law;

After congressional passage of a joint resolution of disapproval, the President would have the constitutional ten days in which to sign or veto it, and, if it is vetoed, Congress would have an additional five-days of session in which to vote to override the veto (a two-thirds vote of both Houses being required under the Constitution);

A joint resolution of disapproval would be subject to ten-hours of debate in the Senate and in accordance with the rules of the House, and would not be subject to amendment in either House;

If Congress adjourns its final session sine die before the expiration of the 20-day review period, the rescission would not take effect, but the message shall be deemed to have been resubmitted on the first day of the new Congress.

COMMITTEE ON RULES,

Washington, DC, July 27, 1992.

VOTE "NO" ON PREVIOUS QUESTION FOR SUPPLEMENTAL RULE TO ALLOW FOR VOTE ON LINE-ITEM VETO AMENDMENT

DEAR COLLEAGUE: On Tuesday, July 28th, when the House takes up the rule on the supplemental appropriations bill (H.R. 5620), we urge you to vote down the previous question so that we can amend the rule to make in order a line-item veto rescission authority amendment for fiscal 1993 appropriations bills.

You may already be one of 170 House Members who have sponsored or cosponsored line-item veto bills or constitutional amendments. This may be your last opportunity in this Congress to go on record in the House in support of such authority.

The line item veto is supported by both President Bush and candidate Clinton and has broad bipartisan support in the House.

Moreover, some 43 governors presently have some form of line-item veto authority.

According to a January, 1992 GAO report, "Line Item Veto: Estimating Potential Savings"; "If the President had had line item veto authority from fiscal years 1984 through 1989 and used that authority to reduce or eliminate each item to which an objection was raised in SAPs, we estimate that the savings would have ranged from \$7 billion to \$17 billion per year, for a cumulative 6-year total of about \$70 billion."

Under the Solomon amendment, the President could submit a rescission message for any fiscal 1993 appropriations bill within 20-days of its enactment. Congress would then have 20-days of session in which to disapprove it by enactment of a joint resolution. The President would then have 10-days in which to sign or veto the disapproval resolution, and, if vetoed, Congress would have an additional five-days in which to override the veto.

For the full text of the amendment, see the Congressional Record of July 23, 1992, at page H 6584. If you have any questions, please contact Don Wolfensberger at the Rules Committee office (x5-9191).

Sincerely yours,

GERALD B. SOLOMON;
Ranking Republican.DAVIS DREIER,
Member of Congress.

GAO REPORTS AND TESTIMONY: JANUARY 1992 BUDGET AND SPENDING

Budget Issues—Line Item Veto: Estimating Potential Savings

If presidential line item veto/line item rescission authority had been applied to all items to which the President objected during fiscal years 1984 through 1989, spending could have been cut by about \$70 billion. This would have reduced federal deficits and borrowing by 6.7 percent, from \$1,059 billion to \$989 billion. These estimates, however, are fraught with uncertainties, and other administration documents suggest that they may overstate savings. GAO found that more than 70 percent of the line item veto savings in fiscal years 1984 through 1989 would have occurred in five areas that account for 20 percent of discretionary spending: (1) transportation; (2) commerce and housing credit; (3) education, training, employment, and social services; (4) income security; and (5) natural resources and the environment. Conversely, only two percent of the possible savings would have come in four areas that account for 70 percent of discretionary spending: (1) science, space, and technology; (2) national defense; (3) international affairs; and (4) veterans benefits and services.

HOUSE SPONSORS OF LINE-ITEM VETO BILLS AND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

("L" denotes legislative line item veto bills which give the President enhanced rescission authority; "C" denotes line-item veto constitutional amendments)

Allard (R-CO): C.
Allen (R-VA): L.
Archer (R-TX): L,C.
Armey (R-TX): L,C.

* This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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

Bacchus (D-FL): L.
 Baker (R-LA): L.C.
 Ballenger (R-NC): L.C.
 Barrett (R-NE): L.
 Barton (R-TX): L.C.
 Bateman (R-VA): L.C.
 Bennett (D-FL): L.C.
 Bereuter (R-NE): L.C.
 Bilbray (D-NV): L.C.
 Bilirakis (R-FL): C.
 Blaz (R-GU): L.
 Bliley (R-VA): L.C.
 Boehner (R-OH): L.C.
 Bruce (D-IL): L.
 Bunning (R-KY): L.C.
 Burton (R-IN): L.C.
 Bustamante (D-TX): L.C.
 Camp (R-MD): L.C.
 Campbell (R-CA): L.C.
 Cardin (D-MD): L.C.
 Carper (D-DE): L.
 Chandler (R-WA): L.C.
 Clinger (R-PA): C.
 Coble (R-NC): L.C.
 Combest (R-TX): C.
 Condit (D-CA): L.C.
 Cooper (D-TN): L.
 Costello (D-IL): L.
 Coughlin (R-PA): L.C.
 Cox (R-CA): L.C.
 Crane (R-IL): C.
 Cunningham (R-CA): L.C.
 Dannemeyer (R-CA): L.C.
 DeFazio (D-OR): L.
 DeLay (R-TX): L.C.
 Derrick (D-SC): L.
 Doolittle (R-CA): L.C.
 Dorgan (D-ND): L.
 Dornan (R-CA): L.
 Dreier (R-CA): L.C.
 Duncan (R-TN): L.
 Emerson (R-MO): L.C.
 English (D-OK): L.
 Ewing (R-IL): L.C.
 Fawell (R-IL): L.C.
 Fields (R-TX): L.C.
 Fish (R-NY): L.C.
 Franks (R-CT): L.C.
 Gallegly (R-CA): L.C.
 Gallo (R-NJ): L.C.
 Gekas (R-PA): L.
 Gibbons (D-FL): C.
 Gilchrest (R-MD): L.
 Gillmor (R-OH): L.C.
 Goodling (R-PA): C.
 Gordon (D-TN): C.
 Goss (R-FL): L.C.
 Hall (D-TX): L.C.
 Hamilton (D-IN): L.
 Hancock (R-MO): L.C.
 Hansen (R-UT): L.C.
 Hastert (R-IL): L.C.
 Hefley (R-CO): L.C.
 Herger (R-CA): L.C.
 Hobson (R-OH): L.C.
 Holloway (R-LA): L.C.
 Houghton (R-NY): C.
 Huckaby (D-LA): L.
 Hunter (R-CA): L.C.
 Hutto (D-FL): L.
 Hyde (R-IL): L.C.
 Inhofe (R-OK): L.C.
 Ireland (R-FL): C.
 James (R-FL): L.
 Johnson (R-CT): L.C.
 Johnson (R-TX): L.C.
 Johnson (D-SD): L.
 Kasich (R-OH): C.
 Kleczka (D-WI): L.
 Klug (R-WI): L.C.
 Kolbe (R-AZ): L.C.
 Kyl (R-AZ): L.C.
 Lagomarsino (R-CA): L.C.
 Lancaster (D-NC): L.

Lent (R-NY): L.
 Lewis (R-FL): L.C.
 Lightfoot (R-IA): L.
 Livingston (R-LA): L.C.
 Lloyd (D-TN): L.
 Long (D-IN): L.
 Lowery (R-CA): L.C.
 Luken (D-OH): L.
 McCandless (R-CA): L.
 McCollum (R-FL): C.
 McCrery (R-LA): L.C.
 McEwen (R-OH): L.C.
 McGrath (R-NY): C.
 McMillan (R-NC): L.
 Machtley (R-RI): C.
 Martin (R-NY): C.
 Meyers (R-KS): L.C.
 Miller (R-OH): L.
 Miller (R-WA): L.C.
 Moorhead (R-CA): L.C.
 Nichols (R-KS): L.
 Nussle (R-IA): L.
 Oxley (R-OH): C.
 Packard (R-CA): L.C.
 Pallone (D-NJ): L.
 Parker (D-MS): L.
 Patterson (D-SC): L.
 Paxon (R-NY): L.C.
 Payne (D-VA): L.
 Pease (D-OH): L.
 Penny (D-MN): L.C.
 Petri (R-WI): L.C.
 Poshard (D-IL): L.
 Price (D-NC): L.
 Quillen (R-TN): L.C.
 Ramstad (R-MN): L.C.
 Ravenel (R-SC): L.C.
 Ray (D-GA): L.
 Rhodes (R-AZ): L.
 Riggs (R-CA): L.C.
 Ritter (R-PA): L.C.
 Roberts (R-KS): L.C.
 Rogers (R-KY): L.
 Rohrabacher (R-CA): L.C.
 Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL): L.
 Roth (R-WI): C.
 Santorum (R-PA): L.C.
 Saxton (R-NJ): C.
 Schiff (R-NM): L.C.
 Sensenbrenner (R-WI): L.C.
 Sharp (D-IN): L.
 Shaw (R-FL): C.
 Shays (R-CT): L.C.
 Skeen (R-NM): C.
 Slattery (D-KS): C.
 Smith (R-NJ): L.
 Smith (R-TX): L.C.
 Smith (R-OR): L.
 Solomon (R-NY): L.C.
 Spence (R-SC): L.C.
 Spratt (D-SC): L.
 Stearns (R-FL): L.C.
 Stenholm (D-TX): L.
 Stump (R-AZ): L.C.
 Sundquist (R-TN): L.C.
 Swett (D-NH): L.
 Tallon (D-SC): L.
 Taylor (R-NC): L.
 Thomas (R-WY): L.C.
 Upton (R-MI): L.C.
 Vander Jagt (R-MI): L.C.
 Vucanovich (R-NV): L.C.
 Walker (R-PA): L.
 Walsh (R-NY): L.
 Weber (R-MN): L.
 Weldon (R-PA): R.
 Wilson (D-TX): L.C.
 Wolf (R-VA): C.
 Wylie (R-OH): L.C.
 Young (R-FL): C.
 Zeliff (R-NH): L.C.
 Zimmer (R-NJ): L.C.
 Totals: 170 Members have sponsored at least one bill or constitutional amendment; 128 Republicans and 42 Democrats.

TRIBUTE TO DR. CLAIRE A.
 QUINLAN

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 1992

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Claire A. Quinlan, an outstanding citizen who is retiring from the California Department of Education after 17 years of dedicated service to the Sacramento community.

Dr. Quinlan should be commended for her many accomplishments since joining the department of education in 1975 as an education research and evaluation consultant. She was an original designer and coarchitect of the California Basic Educational Data System, providing the State of California with an annual collection on all public school demographic data. Dr. Quinlan also designed and conducted statewide evaluations of categorical programs, including the consolidated evaluation report of categorical programs. Her tireless dedication led to the appointment as administrator of the special studies and evaluation reports unit in 1989. Since 1991, Dr. Quinlan has served as assistant division director and has also been responsible for the California School Recognition Program and the local evaluation assistant unit.

Dr. Quinlan received her Ph.D. in research, statistics and measurement and her master's in educational psychology and guidance from the University of Northern Colorado. Her master's in business administration was obtained from the California State University at Sacramento and she received her bachelors degree in modern languages, English and education from the University of Rhode Island.

As an advocate for improving the quality and efficiency of public education, Dr. Quinlan's dedication as a leader in education, is life long. In 1951, she began her career as a public high school teacher where she taught in Vermont, Rhode Island, and Colorado for 9 years. From 1962-69, she actively served as assistant professor of psychology and assistant dean of psychological services at the University of Colorado, where she was responsible for the campus testing program and the primary research advisor for student personnel doctoral faculty. When she relocated to Jamestown College in North Dakota in 1969 Dr. Quinlan's appointments included vice-president for student affairs, dean of the social science division, and chairwoman of the psychology department.

Mr. Speaker, I highly commend Dr. Claire A. Quinlan on her accomplishments and contributions to the public education system, and I ask that my fellow colleagues join me in congratulating her as a devoted public servant. I extend my best wishes to her in all of her future endeavors.

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION DEBATE POLITICAL STRATEGY FOR ELECTION YEAR S&L BAILOUT FUNDING

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 1992

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, we now have in writing from President Bush's handpicked Chief Executive Officer [CEO] of the Resolution Trust Corporation [RTC], Albert Casey, a document recognizing that funding for the RTC would result in the embarrassing situation that would increase the deficit before the election. RCT CEO Casey, a man who serves at the pleasure of the President, has cynically set the spin that the administration should engage in at the week's meeting of the Thrift Depositor Oversight Protection Board.

Mr. Casey is suggesting that Congress should be ignored and that he be allowed to borrow money to cover estimated losses in order to shift thrifts from conservatorship to receivership. Appropriately, Secretary Brady rebuffed Mr. Casey's suggestion, ostensibly to keep faith with a promise he made in the fall of 1989. I would suggest that Secretary Brady has made a half-hearted effort to obtain loss funds, or Secretary Brady would have surely moved this issue to a priority on the President's agenda.

Mr. Speaker, we now have a smoking gun. The Bush administration is more interested in the political blame game than the goal of appropriating funds for the RTC. The only concern during this election year is that additional loss funds would increase the 1992 deficit. The Bush administration isn't working with the Congress to address the serious questions of the RTC operation and the soaring costs. Instead there is public proclamations by RTC CEO Casey and Office of Thrift Supervision [OTS] Director, Timothy Ryan, that the S&L-bank crisis is over and finished. The tune they are happily singing is a forbearance program for troubled S&L-banks. These lyrics sing the blues about Congress—because Congress didn't provide the Bush administration an additional \$42 billion in loss funds. The fact of the matter is that it was Mr. Casey and Mr. Ryan who would not provide credible answers to the questions Congress asked to order to change the tune and the lyrics of the song.

I ask that Mr. Casey's letter and memo and Mr. Brady's reply be placed in the RECORD.

RESOLUTION TRUST CORPORATION,
Washington, DC, July 7, 1992.

HON. NICHOLAS F. HARDY,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: There is enclosed a memorandum regarding a possible solution to effect resolutions despite our lack of "less" funds.

We strongly urge that you call a special meeting of the Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board for the purpose of discussing and authorizing the suggested action. The preferable dates for this meeting are July 27 and 28 as we shall be appearing with you before the Banking Committees of the House and Senate on July 29 and August 5. Also, the afternoon of August 3 is the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Oversight

Board. I propose to meet individually with the members of the Board to acquaint them with the need for this action.

As a separate initiative, we are considering using part of our \$2.5 billion that we have held for emergencies to receive Home Federal in late September.

Sincerely,

ALBERT V. CASEY,
President and CEO.

Enclosure.

RTC has been considering alternative funding strategies given the situation in Congress. Every alternative we have been able to construct has resulted in the inescapable fact that the RTC would obligate the United States. For example:

If we use notes, no matter how we do so, the notes will be obligations of the U.S. Government.

If we draw funds from the Federal Financing Bank in excess of our ability to repay, we will obligate the U.S. Government.

If we buy assets from our receiverships (pay with notes) to advance funds for future transactions we will not be able to repay the Federal Financing Bank and again would create an obligation for the U.S. Government.

Given the foregoing we would recommend the following strategy for dealing with the Congressional impasse. The Oversight Board in concert with the Department of Treasury will notify the Congress to the effect:

That the preferred and correct process for funding the RTC is the U.S. Congress.

That the prospects of congressional funding before early next year (late February) is not likely and becomes less so as time passes.

As joint custodians of the public welfare, the Executive and the Congress need to move the S&L Cleanup forward; it is costing the taxpayer \$2.5 million a day. Since the Congress is at an impasse the Executive finds that it must move the process forward not withstanding the fact that we believe the Congress should provide funding.

Accordingly we are instructing the Federal Financing Bank to provide less funds to the RTC so that it may continue the timely resolutions of failed thrifts and a prompt undertaking of the obligations of the U.S. Government to insured depositors.

In taking the foregoing action, it is critical that we are able to take the "high ground" with respect to the use of FFB funds for losses. The key to our position is that it is clearly the responsibility of Congress and we have on 1 separate occasion stood by that belief, but the situation today is unconscionable and we are therefore going forward fully aware that Congress may seek to prevent our initiative. We are clearly taking risks:

Deficit increases (before election)

If we can do this now, why have we on three occasions not done so?

The deficit increase speaks for itself. The second risk will be addressed by the Bill, that is why we must take the "high ground" again, at the outset admit that we are of the belief that Congress should provide the needed funds but the administration cannot sit by and allow the S&L cleanup to founder. (We will of course have to demonstrate that what we are going is legal and not a violation of the Constitution i.e. Congress must appropriate.)

It should be clearly understood that this initiative will only produce about \$12 billion in loss funds as we will run up against the debt cap. More funds could become available as we sell assets. But, \$10 billion is the realistic number.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, July 10, 1992.

HON. ALBERT V. CASEY,
President and CEO, Resolution Trust Corporation,
Washington, DC.

DEAR AL: Thank you for your July 7 letter in which you urge the Oversight Board to authorize the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC) to borrow loss funds from the Federal Financing Bank (FFB). This proposal would allow the RTC to use FFB borrowing to exceed the amount specifically appropriated by Congress to pay for permanent losses incurred in resolving failed thrifts. As the two enclosed letters show, the Oversight Board has consistently stated, and Congress has repeatedly confirmed, that borrowing from the FFB should not be used to expand the amount available for losses.

I appreciate your efforts to consider every possible alternative that will allow the thrift cleanup to continue. However, I continue to believe that the best way to do this is to continue to urge Congress to provide adequate funds to the RTC so that the cost to the taxpayers can be held to a minimum.

I would be happy to discuss this matter further with you, either upon my return or at the Oversight Board meeting on August 5.

Sincerely,

NICHOLAS F. BRADY.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. MARGARET
WONG LIM

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 1992

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Mrs. Margaret Wong Lim, an outstanding citizen who has dedicated over 40 years of her life to public service. On August 14, 1992, the Sacramento Chinese Community Center will be honoring Mrs. Lim for her many achievements.

Margaret Wong Lim, known to many as "Peggy," is a fourth generation native of Sacramento. She attended Sacramento's public schools of Washington Elementary, Sutter Junior High, and Sacramento Senior High prior to graduating from Sacramento City College. She continued her higher education at Stanford University and the University of California at Berkeley.

Mrs. Lim is a career life underwriter with the Franklin Life Insurance Co. since 1947. October of 1992 will mark her 45th anniversary and during her affiliation she has been awarded with membership recognizing outstanding achievement, such as the Key Club, Diplomat Club, \$100 Million Club, and is life member of the Franklin Million Dollar Conference. For the past 27 years her participation with the National Life Underwriters Association earned her the National Quality Award and the National Sales Achievement Award each year.

Throughout her life, Mrs. Lim has also demonstrated her tireless dedication to the Asian community. She is an active member of the Chinese Community Church, serving in the past as a deacon of the Consistory and has currently been appointed member of the Greater Consistory. During 1981 through 1986, Mrs. Lim was the secretary, treasurer, and board member for the Asian job resource project. But her proudest moment came 5

years ago with the opening of Sacramento's unique 99-bed Asian Community Nursing Home. Long hours were dedicated serving and actively working on the finance committee to raise funds for the construction of their skilled nursing home.

Mr. Speaker, Margaret Wong Lim has served as an exemplary community leader and I commend her for her many contributions to the Sacramento area. It is with great pleasure that I rise to recognize Mrs. Lim, her achievements and dedication are truly worthy of praise and I invite my colleagues to join me in commending her.

PASS THE MILITARY FREEDOM
ACT OF 1992

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday July 27, 1992

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, Col. Margarethe Cammermeyer joined the Army as a nurse in 1961. She spent 14 months in Vietnam during the height of the war there, administering aid to wounded and dying soldiers. For her valiant efforts, she received the Bronze Star. In the 1970's, she joined the Army Reserve, later transferring to the National Guard. Over the next two decades, she rose to the rank of chief nurse in the Washington State Army National Guard and was in line to become chief nurse for the U.S. National Guard. Along the way, she was named "Veterans Administration Nurse of the Year" in 1985, earned her doctorate in nursing at the University of Washington, and received the highest awards for clinical expertise and professionalism from the Surgeon General.

On June 11, the Army expelled Colonel Cammermeyer. Why? Because she acknowledged that she is a lesbian. She refused to lie. Thus, due solely to her sexual orientation, Colonel Cammermeyer's exemplary military career has been destroyed.

Colonel Cammermeyer is not alone. The Pentagon's policy of banning gays and lesbians in the U.S. military continues to ruin the professional lives of hundreds of dedicated public servants each year.

The military has abandoned its most often cited historical reason for excluding homosexuals from serving. Its claims that gays and lesbians are a security risk, susceptible to blackmail, have been soundly debunked by at least three studies conducted by the Defense Department itself.

In fact, Defense Secretary Dick Cheney has even spoken of gay soldiers "who have served notably, served well." Furthermore, Secretary Cheney finds no problems whatsoever with gay civilians serving in the Defense Department, many of whom work at the highest and most sensitive levels. The Secretary himself labeled the blackmail argument "an old chestnut."

Oddly enough, the Pentagon's policy seems only to apply in times of peace. In the months leading up to the war in the Persian Gulf, the Defense Department suspended most investigations of suspected homosexuals because they were needed overseas. Hundreds of ad-

mitted gay and lesbian soldiers and reservists were shipped overseas to serve during the conflict. They served with honor and distinction.

The Pentagon's only remaining rationale for excluding gay soldiers is its claim that their presence in the Armed Forces makes it difficult "to maintain good discipline, good order, and morale."

No one suggested such absolute idiocy when gay and lesbian soldiers were dying on the field of battle. Actually, according to Department of Defense studies and records released in 1989, gays and lesbians in the military have the highest performance records on the average of any single subgroup, consistently in the top 5 percent.

If the "good discipline, good order, and morale" contention sounds familiar, it should. It is the same argument that was used to exclude blacks from the armed services for so many years. In fact, conservatives during the 1940's argued that integrating the Armed Forces would destroy our Armed Forces because whites would not serve alongside blacks. This contention turned out to be a red herring; indeed, after President Truman issued his Executive order in 1948 calling for the integration of the Armed Forces, the military took the lead in American society in welcoming minorities and in promoting equal opportunity for people of all races.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for the military to do the same with gay and lesbian soldiers. It is, in fact, long past time for the Government to reverse this policy.

Polls indicate that the public agrees: A 1991 poll showed that 80 percent of Americans believe that homosexuals should be admitted to the military. In addition, major editorial boards of leading newspapers support overturning the ban—the New York Times, the Washington Post, USA Today, the Philadelphia Inquirer, and many other publications have urged the Pentagon to overturn its policy of discrimination.

In addition to the enormous human cost that the policy entails, there is a staggering financial expense as well. In fact, if the public knew the financial costs of enforcing the Pentagon's discriminatory and absurd policy, the percentage of people who support overturning the ban on gays and lesbians in the Armed Forces would certainly be higher.

A recently released Government Accounting Office [GAO] study shows how costly and wasteful this policy has been. Examining Defense Department data from 1980 to 1990, the report found that the various service branches discharge an average of 1,500 persons each year simply for being gay. Over the period studied, 16,919 service members were discharged due to their sexuality.

The Defense Department did not provide the GAO with a breakdown of the money it spends to investigate and remove lesbians and gay men from the military. However, GAO calculated the cost to the Government of recruiting and training replacements for the lesbians and gay men discharged in 1990 at \$27 million. Because 1990 was the year with the fewest discharges of any year studied, costs for other years were presumably much higher.

In 1990, the Pentagon spent \$28,226 to recruit and train each enlisted person and

\$120,772 per officer. Between 1980 and 1990 a total of 16,692 enlisted men and women and 227 officers either resigned or were discharged because of their homosexuality. In 1990 dollars, that works out to \$498 million of wasted taxpayers' money. Keep in mind that this total represents only the cost to replace dismissed service members; it does not include the money that the military spends on investigating, prosecuting, and ultimately discharging gay service members. In today's fiscal climate, this is an unconscionable waste of the taxpayer's money to sustain an unconscionable policy.

In addition to documenting the financial costs that the Defense Department's policy involves, the GAO also states:

Many experts believe that the military's policy is unsupported, unfair, and counterproductive; has no validity according to current scientific research and opinions; and appears to be based on the same type of prejudicial suppositions that were used to discriminate against blacks and women before these policies were changed.

The GAO report also found that other NATO countries which do not bar gays from the military have suffered no ill effects. Finally, the GAO reported that, within the United States, the eight municipal police and fire departments with openly gay and lesbian personnel have experienced only "a positive impact on management personnel relations."

The President of the United States, with a stroke of the pen, could overturn this mean-spirited and hateful policy today. I implore him to do so, now. Failing that, the Congress must enact legislation immediately to end this discriminatory policy. Legislation, known as the Military Freedom Act of 1992, has been introduced in both Houses of Congress which would do just that. The Military Freedom Act is very simple; it prohibits discrimination by the Armed Forces on the basis of sexual orientation and reaffirms existing Armed Forces rules and policies regarding sexual misconduct. The bill, thus, distinguishes between orientation and conduct, thereby attacking the stereotype of gay and lesbian individuals as incapable of serving their country professionally.

Anyone—homosexual or heterosexual—guilty of sexual misconduct harms morale, discipline, and esprit de corps. However, the mere confession of one's sexual orientation has nothing to do with one's professional behavior and capacity to serve.

Thousands of gay men and lesbians have served our country with the same dedication and professionalism as heterosexual soldiers. It is time to discontinue this intolerance and injustice to a part of our population that has served our country so courageously. It is time to end the Pentagon's policy of sanctioned discrimination as Japan and France have done.

The Federal Government, sustained by the tax dollars of all citizens, must set an example for the whole country by outlawing, not encouraging, discrimination against gay and lesbian citizens. Officially sanctioned discrimination only encourages hate and prejudice and even violence toward gay and lesbian Americans.

In dismissing Colonel Cammermeyer, the United States lost a model public servant who had dedicated her life to her country. We can-

not afford to lose any more outstanding talent to discriminatory and myopic Government policy, nor can we as a nation accept such prejudice and bigotry. The Congress must act now to pass the Military Freedom Act of 1992.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES RINKER

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 1992

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, July 18, 1992, Nevada and America as a whole lost a living piece of history in the death of Charles Rinker, a veteran of two world wars. Engulfed with the American spirit, Charles Rinker volunteered for military service on his 16th birthday by lying to the recruiter claiming that he was 18 years old. He was immediately trained and shipped to France with the first American contingent of the "Doughboys."

During his time in Europe, he served with the 55th Company, 5th Regiment, and the 2d Regular Army at the Indian Head Invasion and at the age of 91, he was the last surviving member of his unit. By his 18th birthday, his Marine brigade had already served in five major battles, which were credited with turning the tide of the war.

In mid 1918, the 55th Company helped France stop the German advance at the town of Chateau Thierry. His unit along with others proceeded to drive German forces out of the Belleau Wood, a forest near the Marne. German forces then crossed into the Marne, where they were counterattacked by the 55th near the town of Soissons on July 18, 1918.

By mid September 1918, Allied troops had retaken the ground the Germans had gained since the spring. His company advanced and easily took the town of St. Mihiel. Mr. Rinker then participated in the last offensive of the war. The battle was known for the heavy fighting that took place between the Argonne Forest and the Meuse River.

A list of honors show the courage and valor which he exemplified during his service to the United States of America. He received a Silver Star, the French Croix de Guerre, Victory Medal with five battle stars, and the Green and Red French Croix de Guerre.

Mr. Rinker's service to his country did not end with the conclusion of World War I. He proceeded at the age of 43 to participate in World War II as an Army engineer in the South Pacific. He was a life member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion and the Second Division Inc. He also held membership in the ranks of the Veterans of World War I and the Marine Corps League.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot emphasize the loss that Nevada feels with the passage of this American hero. He served his country without hesitation when she called. He brought honor and distinction to his family, the State of Nevada, the city of Henderson, and most of all to the United States of America. The bravery, honor, and tenacity of Charles "Fred" Rinker will be sorely missed.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO JUNE WEINRAUCH

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 1992

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to June Weinrauch of Arlington Heights, IL. Mrs. Weinrauch will celebrate her 75th birthday on August 2, 1992.

June Weinrauch was born in 1917 to Kitty Kiley and Harry Ellis of Chicago, IL. She grew up on the west side of Chicago attending Our Lady of Sorrows Parish. She was employed by the Zenith Co.'s Public Relations Department for over 15 years preceding her retirement in 1983.

Since 1983, Mrs. Weinrauch has enjoyed spending time with her family—4 children, 17 grandchildren, and 12 great grandchildren. Her children, Kathy, Kim, Jack and Nick, join their children and grandchildren in celebrating this important milestone in June Weinrauch's life.

Mrs. Speaker, I come to the floor today to recognize Mrs. June Weinrauch and her wonderful family. I hope that August 2 is a wonderful day for Mrs. Weinrauch and the first of many birthday celebrations to come. I know my colleagues join me and her family in wishing Mrs. Weinrauch a happy birthday and many happy returns.

IS MILOSEVIC GUILTY OF WAR CRIMES?

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 1992

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the ongoing carnage in Bosnia has shocked the world. President Slobodan Milosevic's policy of ethnic cleansing is essentially destroying Bosnia. Already, 8,000 innocent human beings have been killed, over 1 million have been displaced and billions of dollars in infrastructure damage has been done. The exodus of refugees from that battered republic is overwhelming neighboring Croatia and spilling over into adjoining countries. Milosevic and his immoral regime have destroyed a beautiful and peaceful region in an effort to build a greater Serbia.

While the Serbian strongman tries to distance himself from the ongoing tragedy—the worst in Europe since the Second World War—he still essentially orchestrates the actions of former Federal Army units in Bosnia. He also has influence over the Serbian irregulars who continue to shell the Sarajevo airport in an effort to disrupt the United Nation's badly needed relief flights. Federal Army units from Serbia and Montenegro have been called in to Bosnia to participate in the siege of Goradze, a Muslim town where 70,000 people are stranded and dying without food, water, electricity, or medical assistance.

It might be time for the world community to stand up to this Serbian madman and charge him and his henchmen for crimes against humanity, their aggression in Croatia, and their atrocities against the Muslim community in Bosnia. If we do not have the will to militarily

right this wrong, we must at least bring international condemnation down on the head of Milosevic, Europe's new Hitler.

I would like to bring the following Financial Times article on Britain's views regarding this issue to the attention of my colleagues.

[From the Financial Times, July 17, 1992]

UK WARNS SERBIA OF ACTION ON "WAR CRIMES"

(By Ralph Atkins)

Britain signalled yesterday that it may press for international action to investigate allegations of war crimes committed by Serbs against Moslems in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Baroness Chalker, the UK overseas development minister, said abuse against Moslems was "obviously a war crime under the terms of the Geneva Conventions, and we give due warning that is so".

She added: "The Serbs are following a systematic policy of 'ethnic cleansing' and that has to be dealt with by the international community."

Downing Street officials said there was sufficient prima facie evidence of torture and indiscriminate killing of civilians to justify an investigation, possibly under United Nations' auspices.

However, the Foreign Office said last night that it was unclear whether external countries could have jurisdiction over atrocities committed in another country's internal conflict.

Baroness Chalker was speaking after a meeting in London between Mr John Major, the UK prime minister, and Mrs Sadako Ogata, UN high commissioner for refugees, to discuss Britain's contribution to humanitarian aid for Yugoslavia.

Mrs. Ogata told the prime minister that she regarded the refugee problem in Yugoslavia as the worst in Europe since the Second World War.

Britain has sent medical staff to Yugoslavia at a cost of £25m.

Mr. Major promised he would use Britain's presidency of the European Community to persuade other member states to attend a conference on refugees and other humanitarian issues, called by Mrs Ogata in Geneva on July 29.

The conference is also likely to be used to press for international action to stop breaches of the Geneva Conventions.

Mr Major is also to write to other heads of government to highlight the scale of abuse in Yugoslavia.

Baroness Chalker said reports from Mrs Ogata and from UK officials in the region told of "the purposeful pinpointing" of Moslems in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

"Their houses are shot up at night to threaten them to leave the following morning, and, when these Moslems have left, the houses are then set on fire from the inside," said Baroness Chalker.

"I don't believe people know how bad it is."

Last night Mr. Major was due to meet Lord Carrington, chairman of the EC-sponsored peace talks.

TRIBUTE TO MR. GEORGE H. DEAN

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 1992

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Mr. George H. Dean for his outstanding

public service to the community of Sacramento, CA.

Mr. Dean is presently the president of the Sacramento Urban League and for the past 13 years his involvement has been an instrumental success. He concurrently has been involved as one of Sacramento's media personalities as the producer and host for "Urban Times," a 30-minute talk show which airs on KOVR-13. Since December 1985, his involvement has expanded as a producer and host for KRXQ-93, a weekly radio talk show broadcasted throughout the community.

Mr. Dean holds a master's degree in industrial and labor relations from Cornell University, and a bachelors degree in sociology from Arizona State University. Before coming to Sacramento, Mr. Dean actively served as the president of the Urban League in Omaha, NE and made substantial commitments to the Los Angeles and Phoenix Urban Leagues.

As a community leader in Sacramento, Mr. Dean has extended his involvement in a variety of groups and causes including the Private Industry Council, Sacramento Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, Sutter Hospital Commission on Program Planning and the Sacramento Symphony.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to recognize Mr. George H. Dean. His achievements and dedication are truly worthy of praise and I invite my colleagues to join me in commending Mr. Dean.

CONFLICT OF CULTURES: EUROPEAN VERSUS INDIAN

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday July 27, 1992

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, through Public Law 102-188 (S.J. Res. 127, H.J. Res. 342), Congress and the President designated 1992 as the "Year of the American Indian." This law pays tribute to the people who first inhabited the land now known as the continental United States. Although only symbolic, this gesture is important because it shows there is sympathy in the eyes of a majority of both Houses of the Congress for those Indian issues which we, as a Congress, have been struggling with for over 200 years. In support of the Year of the American Indian, and as part of my ongoing series this year, I am providing for the consideration of my colleagues a recollection of an anonymous Micmac Indian, as published in a book entitled "Native American Testimony". The article recounts an exhibition of Indian culture currently not in favor. The editorial comment which precedes the article is provided also.

SILMOODAWA GIVES A COMPLETE PERFORMANCE

Following the example set by Christopher Columbus, the Spanish conquistador Hernando Cortez continued the ritual of sending Indians to Europe in order to parade them before royalty. At the court of Charles V, Aztecs posed for artists and juggled for gawking lords and ladies. Later, in the eighteenth century, Indian chiefs went abroad to discuss disputed territorial boundaries and present petitions. And in 1827, a party of

Osage Indians undertook a three-year sight-seeing tour of France. Such trips were encouraged not only for the entertainment Indians provided, but because officials wished to impress Native Americans with the splendors of Europe and the power of their governments. In 1870 an anonymous Micmac Indian—from Canada's Maritime Provinces—told the Reverend Silas T. Rand the following story about one "Real Live Indian" who turned the tables on his aristocratic audience.

Shortly after the country was discovered by the French, an Indian named Silmooodawa was taken to Planchean [France] as a curiosity. Among other curious adventures, he was prevailed upon to exhibit the Indian mode of killing and curing game. A fat ox or deer was brought out of a beautiful park and handed over to the Indian; he was provided with all the necessary implements, and placed within an enclosure of ropes, through which no person was allowed to pass, but around which multitudes were gathered to witness the butchering operations of the savage.

He shot the animal with a bow, bled him, skinned and dressed him, sliced up the meat, and spread it out on flakes to dry; he then cooked a portion and ate it, and in order to exhibit the whole process, and to take a mischievous revenge upon them for making an exhibition of him, he went into a corner of the yard and eased himself before them all.—ANONYMOUS, *Micmac*.

LEGISLATION TO ASSIST THE ST. PAUL PORT AUTHORITY

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 1992

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, on July 22, I introduced legislation to assist the St. Paul Port Authority. This is a unique and urgent matter which is essential to the viability of the economy of St. Paul.

The St. Paul Port Authority's Common Revenue Bond Fund Program consists of approximately 168 separate bond issues totaling over \$332 million in outstanding bonds. These bonds have been issued over a period for 18 years, and have provided financing to industrial, residential, and commercial projects in the city of St. Paul and its immediately surrounding areas. The program has been the main industrial engine of the city of St. Paul, and has been responsible for creating and preserving over 38,000 industrial jobs.

Due to a number of factors, including a general deterioration in the economic conditions, the reserves supporting these bonds, are likely to be depleted in the year 2000. Unless this program is restructured, bonds maturing after that date would then be paid solely from project cash flow which without this change may not be sufficient to pay the principal and interest in the out-years.

H.R. 5659 will eliminate technical restrictions that currently impede the St. Paul Port Authority's plan to restructure the Common Revenue Bond Program to avoid this potential default. The bill is intended to apply solely to the St. Paul Port Authority because no other municipal bond issuer is in a similar situation.

H.R. 5659

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. TREATMENT OF CERTAIN PORT AUTHORITY BONDS.

(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of bonds described in subsection (b)—

(1) the simultaneous reduction of interest rates on such bonds shall not affect the tax-exempt status of the interest on such bonds, and

(2) such bonds shall not be treated as arbitrage bonds under section 148 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by reason of the failure to reduce interest rates on loans made with the proceeds of such bonds before the date of such simultaneous reduction.

(b) BONDS DESCRIBED.—The bonds described in this subsection are bonds issued—

(1) by or behalf of a port authority created on August 17, 1932,

(2) pursuant to a resolution adopted on February 14, 1974, that established a common bond security fund program, and

(3) after September 3, 1980, and before May 30, 1991.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PETE PETERSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 1992

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, due to my wife's illness, I was unable to make rollcall votes 290 to 319.

On July 22, had I been here, I would have voted "aye" for rollcall No. 290, ordering the previous question; "aye" for rollcall No. 291, the rule for Interior appropriations; "aye" for rollcall No. 292, House Resolution 518; "aye" for rollcall No. 293, House Resolution 519; "aye" for rollcall No. 294, House Resolution 520; "aye" for rollcall No. 295, the Bennett amendment to Interior appropriations bill; "aye" for rollcall No. 296, the Dorgan amendment; "present" for rollcall No. 297, quorum call; "nay" for rollcall No. 298, the Crane amendment; "nay" for rollcall No. 299, the Brewster amendment; and "aye" for rollcall No. 300, the Stenholm amendment.

On July 23, had I been here, I would have voted "aye" for rollcall No. 301, the Duncan amendment to the Interior appropriations bill; "nay" for rollcall No. 302, the Dicks amendment; "aye" for rollcall No. 303, the Walker amendment; "aye" for rollcall No. 304, the Steams amendment; "aye" for rollcall No. 305, the Burton amendment; "aye" for rollcall No. 306, final passage of H.R. 5503; "aye" for rollcall No. 307, House Resolution 526; "nay" for rollcall No. 308, the Oxley amendment to the cable bill; "aye" for rollcall No. 309, the Dingell amendments; "nay" on rollcall No. 310, the Manton amendment; "aye" for rollcall No. 311, the Tauzin amendment; "nay" for rollcall No. 312, the Lent amendment; and "aye" for rollcall No. 313, final passage of H.R. 4850.

On July 24, had I been here, I would have voted "nay" for rollcall No. 314, the McCollum amendment to the voting rights language assistance bill; "aye" for rollcall No. 315, the Condit amendment; "nay" for rollcall No. 316, the McCollum amendment; "nay" for rollcall No. 317, the Rohrabacher amendment; "nay" for rollcall No. 318, the motion to recommit with instructions; and "aye" for rollcall No. 319, final passage of H.R. 4312.

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 1992

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge that this week, beginning July 26, 1992, has been designated "Lyme Disease Awareness Week" by an act of Congress and the President.

It is vitally important that the facts about this painful and often life-threatening disease are brought to the forefront. This disease does not discriminate. It can strike anyone and is caused by the bite of a tick no larger than a speck.

In only the 3 years from 1988 through 1991, the number of reported cases nearly tripled from 362 to almost 1,000 per year in my State of Connecticut alone. If left unreported and untreated in humans, this serious illness can cause debilitating ailments including loss of vision, paralysis, and death.

Fortunately, last month, medical researchers from Harvard and Yale Universities announced the discovery of a promising vaccine to control this devastating disease. The vaccine, which to date has been proven successful on mice, has a remarkable side effect. Not only does it help protect the mice from Lyme disease, but when an infected tick attempts to contaminate a vaccinated mouse, the harmful bacteria in the tick is neutralized. If these unexpected findings in laboratory mice transfer to humans, it could lead to the complete elimination of Lyme disease.

Last fall, the Connecticut Department of Health Services was the recipient of a grant from the Centers for Disease Control to conduct a 2-year study to define and monitor the extent of Lyme disease in Connecticut. Connecticut is uniquely qualified to conduct this research because current results can be compared to similar data collected in 1977, after the disease was discovered in Lyme, CT. The grant will also be used to conduct tick studies and to develop and evaluate a Lyme disease education program for ninth grade students.

It is critical to keep the public informed about this disabling illness, and I am pleased that "Lyme Disease Awareness Week" will facilitate that process.

A STRATEGY TO CONTROL GOVERNMENT SPENDING

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 1992

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, this year, the Office of Management and Budget [OMB], estimates that the Federal Government will consume more than one-quarter of our Nation's wealth. In other words, the Federal Government is a bigger burden today than it was during the heyday of President Johnson's Great Society.

Many people may find this confusing. Reports coming out of Washington talk of the need to spend more funds on social programs.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

We are told that the Government has to keep up with the ever increasing needs of the people. However, many others believe that we need to rein in the astronomical growth of Federal spending. After all, the Federal Government spends more than twice as much today as it did when Ronald Reagan came to town in 1981.

TABLE I.—AMOUNT OF GOVERNMENT SPENDING: 1981-92
(In billions of dollars)

	Spending	Percent of GDP
1981	678.2	22.9
1982	745.8	23.9
1983	808.4	24.4
1984	851.8	23.0
1985	946.4	23.8
1986	990.3	23.5
1987	1,003.9	22.5
1988	1,064.1	22.1
1989	1,144.2	22.1
1990	1,251.8	22.9
1991	1,323.0	23.5
1992	1,475.4	25.2

Source.—Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1993: Supplement, February 1992.

The President, the Congress, and the American people need to realize that we must get a handle on Federal spending before it is too late. Every day we fail to control wasteful spending, future generations go deeper in debt.

DIAGNOSING THE DISEASE

There may be many reasons why spending is out of control, however, we should first recognize the cause of the disease. During the mid-1980's, the Gramm-Rudman budget enforcement rules forced the Federal Government to restrict spending. The goal of Gramm-Rudman was to balance the budget by controlling the growth of spending, allowing naturally increasing tax revenues to catch up.

Critics of Gramm-Rudman said it was a failure. However, the data present a different picture. Government spending was reduced from more than 24 percent of gross-domestic-product [GDP] down to 22 percent of GDP and the budget deficit dropped dramatically from more than 5 percent down to 3 percent of GDP. Today, with Gramm-Rudman effectively repealed as part of the 1990 budget deal, our deficit is approaching 7 percent of GDP.

The disease that is eating away at America's future is the Federal Government's apparent lack of discipline when it comes to spending other people's money. The Federal Government is like a young child in a toy store; we want everything in the store, but we don't take into consideration how much it costs. To further illustrate this, just look at the Congressional Budget Office's [CBO] projected accumulated budget deficit between 1993 and 2002. CBO estimates that the aggregate budget deficit will be \$2.86 trillion, which will add an additional \$285.6 billion a year to the national debt. CBO also forecasts that the budget deficit for the year 2002 will be \$414 billion.

TABLE II.—The deficit outlook through 2002
(Billions of dollars)

1992	290
1993	258
1994	227
1995	210
1996	222
1997	254
1998	272

1999	298
2000	332
2001	369
2002	414

Source.—The Economic and Budget Outlook: Fiscal Years 1993-1997, Congressional Budget Office, January 1992.

PINPOINTING THE PROBLEM

Since our already declining defense budget may be cut by an additional \$80 billion over the next 5 years, why are we spending at record levels? The answer may be found in the dramatic growth in domestic spending over the last 4 years. While defense spending has been declining, domestic spending has grown by an average of more than \$45 billion per year, nearly three times the rate of growth during the Carter administration. Most dramatically, domestic spending is growing twice as fast as inflation.

Since spending is decreasing in most non-domestic categories—defense, international expenditures, and deposit insurance—the only way the budget can be balanced is by controlling domestic spending.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

There are many ways to decrease the budget deficit. Theoretically, we can increase tax revenues to the federal government. By doing this, we can balance the budget since the revenues will increase to meet outlays. However, increased tax rates have an adverse effect on the economy—eventually leading to less revenue. The 1990 budget agreement, for instance, has lost \$3 in revenue for every dollar it was supposed to raise.

In addition to the adverse economic effect, history has shown that since 1947, for every \$1 of increased taxes we have increased spending by \$1.59.

Another solution is a total freeze on spending. A freeze would cap spending at the previous year's level. Even though this tactic would balance the budget the fastest, it is politically unrealistic.

A "POLITICALLY CORRECT" SOLUTION

There is one solution that will not harm the economy and can be sold politically. A sensible way to balance the budget is one which controls the growth of government by limiting the skyrocketing growth in domestic spending and eliminating waste in Government.

This balanced budget solution will limit the growth of domestic spending to the growth of inflation—3.1 percent in 1991. The rationale behind limiting the growth of domestic spending is simple. Non-domestic spending, which includes defense, international expenditures, and deposit insurance, is already scheduled to decrease over the next several years. Therefore, with limited and controlled growth in domestic spending at the rate of inflation, along with the already declining nondomestic spending, it is very possible that we can balance the budget in the next 6 to 7 years.

TABLE III.—SPENDING AND DEFICITS, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGETS ESTIMATES VERSUS HOLDING DOMESTIC SPENDING TO THE RATE OF INFLATION

	OMB's spending	Deficit	Controlled spending	Deficit
1992	1,475.9	394.9	1,475.9	394.9
1993	1,523.8	354.8	1,502.3	333.3
1994	1,492.5	227.5	1,449.6	184.6
1995	1,558.4	211.7	1,497.3	150.6
1996	1,633.3	201.8	1,549.8	118.3

TABLE III.—SPENDING AND DEFICITS, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGETS ESTIMATES VERSUS HOLDING DOMESTIC SPENDING TO THE RATE OF INFLATION—Continued

	OMB's spending	Deficit	Controlled spending	Deficit
1997	1,708.8	205.1	1,581.0	77.4

Source: Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1993: Supplement, February 1992; and staff calculations.

By additionally targeting a reduction in wasteful government spending, which the General Accounting Office [GAO] puts at more than \$180 billion, we can balance the budget much faster or we can use the waste dividend to increase funding for certain programs that politicians may want to increase faster than needed to keep pace with inflation.

CAN IT BE DONE?

There is no excuse for a \$414 billion deficit in the year 2002. When one looks at CBO's budget deficit projections for the next 10 years and sees that there isn't even an attempt to balance the budget, it speaks volumes of what is wrong with Washington. Our job in Congress is to get a grip on what we are doing. If a welder in New Jersey or a teacher in New Mexico can live on a set salary—buy a house, raise children, put them through school, and even have enough to retire on, why is it so hard for us in Government to make the same tough choices?

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, July 28, 1992, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 29

8:00 a.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings on the nominations of Alvin A. Schall, of Maryland, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Federal Circuit, Linda H. McLaughlin, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California, Carol E. Jackson, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Missouri, and Joseph A. DiClerico, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the District of New Hampshire.

SR-332

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

9:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to mark up S. 2899, to revise the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the programs of the National Institutes of Health, and proposed legislation to authorize funds for programs of the Rehabilitation Act, and to consider pending nominations.

SD-430

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the uses of telecommunication technologies in education.

SR-253

Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To resume hearings to examine efforts to combat fraud and abuse in the insurance industry.

SD-342

Special on Aging
To hold hearings to examine the problems associated with grandparents who are forced to care for their grandchildren due to their own children's inability or neglect.

SD-628

10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings to examine the condition of credit unions across the United States.

SD-538

Finance
To resume hearings to examine the state of U.S. trade policy, focusing on proposed legislation to open foreign markets to U.S. exporters and to modernize the operations of the U.S. Customs Service.

SD-215

Judiciary
Juvenile Justice Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1002, to make it a Federal criminal offense to leave or remain outside a State for the purpose of avoiding payment of arrearages in child support

SD-226

10:30 a.m.
Small Business
To hold hearings on H.R. 5191, to encourage private concerns to provide equity capital to small business concerns.

SR-428A

1:30 p.m.
Judiciary
Courts and Administrative Practice Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up S. 287, for the relief of Clayton Timothy Boyle and Clayton Louis Boyle, son and father, S. 1103, for the relief of the estate of Dr. Beatrice Braude, S. 1181, for the relief of Christy Carl Hallien, of Arlington, Texas, S. 1652, for the relief of land grantors in Henderson, Union, and Webster Counties, Kentucky, and their heirs, S. 1859, for the relief of Patricia A. McNamara, S. 1947 and H.R. 238, for the relief of Craig A. Klein, S. Res. 170,

to refer S. 1652 to the Chief Judge of the U.S. Claims Court for a report thereon, H.R. 454, for the relief of Bruce C. Veit, and H.R. 478, for the relief of Norman R. Ricks.

SD-562

2:00 p.m.
Finance
Medicare and Long-Term Care Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine how Medicare payment policies affect physicians' choice of medical specialties.

SD-215

Judiciary
To hold hearings to review the U.S. response to Japanese competition policy.

SD-226

Select on Intelligence
To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.

SH-119

3:00 p.m.
Conferees
On H.R. 3033, to amend the Job Training Partnership Act to strengthen the program of employment and training assistance under the Act.

SD-430

5:00 p.m.
Finance
Business meeting, to mark up H.R. 11, to revise the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for the establishment of tax enterprise zones for economically and physically distressed areas.

SD-215

JULY 30

9:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold hearings to examine cosmetic standards and pesticide use on fruits and vegetables.

SR-332

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Consumer Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine issues relating to telemarketing fraud.

SR-253

Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To continue hearings to examine efforts to combat fraud and abuse in the insurance industry.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Finance
To hold hearings to review the Administration's current policy of extending Most-Favored-Nation status to China.

SD-215

Foreign Relations
Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine money laundering activities of CAPCOM and the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI).

SH-216

2:00 p.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on commercial military sales to Pakistan. SD-419

Judiciary
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-226

2:30 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Surface Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on rail highway grade crossing safety, and on S. 2644, to require the Secretary of Transportation to require passenger and freight trains to install and use certain lights for safety purposes. SR-253

Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 2481, authorizing funds for Indian health programs. SR-485

4:30 p.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold closed hearings to review military options in Yugoslavia. S-116, Capitol

JULY 31

10:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
African Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the U.S. response to the drought in southern Africa. SD-628

10:30 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Environmental Protection Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to conserve exotic, wild birds, including S. 1218, to provide financial assistance for projects for research, conservation, management, or protection of exotic birds, and S. 1219, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue regulations requiring the marking of exotic birds and to prohibit a person from importing exotic birds without a license. SD-406

AUGUST 4

9:00 a.m.
Select on POW/MIA Affairs
To resume hearings to examine unanswered questions and United States efforts with regard to U.S. prisoners of war and soldiers missing in action, focusing on live sightings. SH-216

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To resume hearings to examine the structure and activities of Asian organized crime groups in the United States, focusing on the international aspects of organized crime and its connections to the United States. SD-342

Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 2617, to provide for the maintenance of dams located on Indian lands in New Mexico by the Bureau of Indian Affairs or through contracts with Indian tribes. SR-485

2:30 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2577, to provide for the exchange of certain Federal lands within the State of Utah, between the State of Utah and the Secretary of the Interior. SD-366

AUGUST 5

9:00 a.m.
Select on POW/MIA Affairs
To continue hearings to examine unanswered questions and United States efforts with regard to U.S. prisoners of war and soldiers missing in action, focusing on live sightings. SH-216

10:00 a.m.
Finance
To resume hearings to examine the state of U.S. trade policy, focusing on proposed legislation to open foreign markets to U.S. exporters and to modernize the operations of the U.S. Customs Service. SD-215

Governmental Affairs
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-342

Veterans' Affairs
Business meeting, to resume markup of S. 2575, to revise certain pay authorities that apply to nurses and other health care professionals, and other pending calendar business. SR-418

2:00 p.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nominations of Kent N. Brown, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Georgia, Richard Monroe Miles, of South Carolina, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Azerbaijan, Mary C. Pendleton, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Moldova, David Heywood Swartz, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Byelarus, Henry Lee Clarke, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Uzbekistan, William H. Courtney, of West Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Kazakhstan, Stanley T. Escudero, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Tajikistan, Joseph S. Hulings III, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Turkmenistan, and Edward Hurwitz, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Kyrgyzstan. SD-419

AUGUST 6

9:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Surface Transportation Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on high-speed ground transportation. SR-253

9:30 a.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to revise the Tohono 'Oodham Water Rights Settlement Act of 1982. SR-485

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2890, to provide for the establishment of the Civil Rights in Education: Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site in the State of Kansas, H.R. 2109, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the feasibility of including Revere Beach, located in the city of Revere, Massachusetts, in the National Park System, S. 2244, to require the construction of a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia or its environs to honor members of the Armed Forces who served in World War II and to commemorate U.S. participation in that conflict, H.R. 3665, to establish the Little River Canyon National Preserve in Alabama, S.J. Res. 161, to authorize the Go For Broke National Veterans Association to establish a memorial to Japanese-American War Veterans in D.C. or its environs, and S. 2549, to establish the Hudson River Artists National Historical Park in New York. SD-366

AUGUST 7

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine the health risks posed to police officers who use radar guns. SD-342

AUGUST 11

2:00 p.m.
Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for activities of the Independent Counsel Law of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978. SD-342

AUGUST 12

9:30 a.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on Indian trust fund management. SR-485

POSTPONEMENTS

JULY 30

10:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
International Economic Policy, Trade, Oceans and Environment Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine how the Middle East is cooperating with environmental concerns. SD-419

JULY 31

10:00 a.m.
Finance
Private Retirement Plans and Oversight of the Internal Revenue Service Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the financial strength of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBG), which insures retirement benefits for American workers. SD-215