in the nation's education programs and in the school lunch program. (Republican lawmakers argue that they would increase school lunch funding but slow its growth.)

The survey also found that many Americans are wondering if the GOP is moving too fast on other fronts to cut federal spending and programs. According to the survey, 51 percent said Republicans in Congress were trying to do too much in too short a time, while 18 percent said they were trying to do too little and 30 percent said they were doing ''about the right amount.''

In other ways, too, the survey results suggest people are questioning whether Republicans' zeal to cut federal spending and programs will end up hurting average Americans.

By 52 percent to 38 percent, those interviewed chose Clinton over Congress when asked who will do better in ''helping the middle class.'' Barely two months ago, Republicans held a 49 percent to 41 percent advantage on this measure. And 55 percent said that Clinton understands the problems of ''people like you,'' while an equally large majority said the Republicans in Congress do not.

Republicans retained their advantage over Clinton on such traditionally GOP issues as managing the economy. But even here, the president appears to be closing the gap. According to the poll, 47 percent of those interviewed trusted Republicans in Congress more to deal with the economy, down from 56 percent six weeks ago. At the same time, the proportion trusting Clinton more on economic matters increased from 34 percent to 43 percent.

The survey also suggests that congressional Democrats were successful in their efforts during the recent balanced budget amendment debate to raise doubts about the willingness of Republicans to spare Social Security entitlements from budget cuts.

By 53 percent to 34 percent, Clinton was trusted more than Republicans in Congress to protect Social Security. In early January, Republicans held a 7-point advantage over the president.

Overall, Clinton held the advantage over congressional Republicans when asked who would do the better job in helping the poor, protecting the environment and ''protecting America's children,'' issues on which Democrats traditionally do well.

Republicans in Congress were trusted more than Clinton in reforming welfare, handling crime, cutting taxes and reducing the budget deficit, the survey found.

With the 1996 presidential election 20 months away, Senate Majority Leader Robert J. Dole (Kan.) emerged as the early frontrunner for the GOP nomination, volunteered as the choice of 32 percent of those self-described Republicans interviewed. Every other Republican was supported by less than 10 percent of those interviewed.

Clinton was the volunteered choice of 55 percent of those Democrats interviewed, with every other Democrat finishing in single digits.

When matched in a hypothetical presidential election, Clinton and Dole finished in a tie, with each receiving 46 percent of the projected vote.

CLINTON AND THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESS

[Washington Post-ABC News Poll—March 19]

Do you approve or disapprove of the way Bill Clinton is handling his job as president since taking office in January 1993?

Approve 52 percent; disapprove, 45 percent; no opinion, 3 percent.

Which of these two statements would you say represents the greatest danger for the country:

| | Jan. 4 (percent) | March 19 (percent) |
|---|---|---|
| Republicans will go too far in helping the rich and cutting needed government services that benefit average Americans as well as the poor. | 45 | 59 |
| Democrats in Congress will go too far in keeping costly government services that are wasteful and out-of-date | 43 | 34 |

For each specific issue I name, please tell me who you trust to do a better job handling that issue.

Areas where President Clinton received more trust:

| | Clinton (percent) | Republicans in Congress (percent) |
|---|---|---|
| Helping the poor | 61 | 27 |
| Protecting the environment | 54 | 36 |
| Protecting Social Security | 53 | 34 |
| Helping the middle class | 52 | 38 |
| Protecting America's children | 49 | 40 |
| Areas where Republicans in Congress received more trust: | | |
| Cutting taxes | 36 | 52 |
| Reforming the welfare system | 38 | 51 |
| Reducing the federal budget deficit | 36 | 50 |
| Handling the crime problem | 41 | 48 |
| Handling the nation's economy | 43 | 47 |
| Handling the main problems the nation faces | 39 | 46 |
| Areas where Clinton and Republicans are equally trusted: | | |
| Upholding family values | 44 | 45 |

NOTE: Figures may not add to 100% because ''no opinion'' is not included. The most recent figures are from a Washington Post-ABC News national telephone poll of a random sample of 1,524 adults March 16–19. Other data are from Washington Post-ABC News polls of approximately the same sample size. Margin of sampling error for all polls is plus or minus 3 percentage points overall. Sampling error is, however, only one of many potential sources of error in this or any public opinion poll. Interviewing was conducted by Chilton Research of Radnor, Pa.

## SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

## HONORING WILLIAM J. SHADE, A TRUE AMERICAN HERO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. HOLDEN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to honor a member of a World War II, B–17 bomber crew for an act of heroism that, until now, has gone unrecognized. His name is William J. Shade, of Fleetwood, PA, and he was a technical sergeant in World War II. He has been awarded there Oak Leaf Clusters and one Air Medical.

William Shade was a radio operator and gunner with the 545th Bomber Squadron, based in England during the war. He entered the service in November of 1942. He received his preliminary training in California, and was later trained as a radio operator in South Dakota, and took gunnery training at Tyndall Field, FL. He was promoted to sergeant before going overseas in 1943, and while overseas was promoted to staff sergeant and later technical sergeant.

The accounts of William Shade's heroic act are taken from crew members who were saved by his bravery. These men would not have survived the mission were it not for Mr. Shade's actions.

On March 3, 1994, the 545th Bomb Squadron of the 384th Bomb Group based at Grafton-Underwood in England was dispatched on a mission over Berlin.

The crew had been briefed to expect less than perfect weather over the target. However, the briefing officer believed that the crew could fly above the weather somewhere between 20 or 25 thousand feet. As the mission progressed it became apparent that the bomber was not going to find weather good enough to maintain formation and bomb their target.

Approximately, two thirds of the way to Berlin, the mission was recalled and the B–17 was told to return to England.

Shortly after the bomber had completed its turn to proceed to their base in England, Sergeant ''Chick'' Metz, the ball turret gunner, requested permission to leave his battle station for a short time.

At this time, the plane was still flying at 25,000 feet. A few seconds later the oxygen control officer, Lieutenant Betalotti checked to see if Sergeant Metz had returned to his battle station, but he did not answer.

After a few more seconds he was again called and still did not answer. One of the waist gunners, Sergeant Alfter, went to check on him.

Sergeant Alfter reported that Sergeant Metz was apparently unconscious and would need some help. About the same time Sergeant Alfter lost consciousness because of lack of oxygen. A third person, gunner, Sergeant Gatzman, proceeded to the access door of the ball turret to give Sergeant Metz and Sergeant Alfter aid, but he too passed out.

Then Sergeant William Shade, looked through the door of the radio room, saw and recognized the seriousness of the situation for the three unconscious gunners, and began to take immediate action.

With no regard for his own personal safety, Sergeant Shade disconnected his own oxygen, and made it to the location of a walk-around oxygen bottle, which was very small and had only a few minutes of oxygen left. He was able to connect the ball turret gunners normal oxygen supply and then was able to connect Sergeant Alfter's and Sergeant Gatzman's supply. All three gunners regained consciousness within a few moments and suffered no permanent mental effects. If it had not been for the Sergeant William Shade's quick action under pressure, the three crew member's would not have survived.

When the B–17 returned to the base, one of the crew members mentioned to the debriefing officer that Sergeant William Shade should receive a medal for his actions. The debriefing officer, said the least that could be done was to give him a promotion. The officer promoted William Shade to staff sergeant then and there.

Following this extraordinary mission, William Shade and the crew flew 12 more times until their 25th mission when their B–17 was shot down over France on April 13, 1944. Mr. Shade was then arrested and sent to Frankfurt, Germany. He was finally transported by cattle-car to Stalag 17B in Austria were he was a prisoner of war from April 13, 1944 to May 2, 1945.

Mr. Speaker, Americans have always answered the call of duty to defend our freedom. The history of our Nation is full of actions of individual heroism.

William Shade may not have received the medal he deserved, but three men have him to thank for saving their lives and it is never too late to recognize the bravery of those who have defended our freedom.

It is with great pride that I honor William Shade and ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing this true American hero.

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The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MCCOLLUM] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. MCCOLLUM addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GUTIERREZ] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. GUTIERREZ addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. HORN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. HORN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PETE GEREN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. POMEROY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. POMEROY addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

## AN ALTERNATIVE TO WELFARE REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 1995, the gentleman from New York [Mr. OWENS] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, today we have completed the first segment of the debate on the welfare reform legislation. This legislation is a key part of the Contract With America, or the Contract Against America. But I would like to place it in the context of the evolving budget development process. More important than the Contract With America or the Contract Against America, whatever you want to call it, is the budget process that is now under way which really establishes the priorities for both parties. It really indicates the vision of America and where America should be going for both parties and for others within the parties.

I would like to speak this evening as the chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus alternative budget task force. We are preparing an alternative budget to show a vision of America which will encompass all Americans, a vision of America which will speak for the caring majority in America, not just the people in need, but the people who have the good sense to understand that they have to respond to the need of the most unfortunate among us. The caring majority budget sponsored by the Congressional Black Caucus would be an alternative to the budget that will be produced by the majority of the House of Representatives. That majority of the House of Representatives really represents the ideas and the interests of an elite minority. The elite oppressive minority has determined they want to prepare a revolutionary budget, a budget with far-reaching consequences, and they have begun that process already.

Stage 1 in that process occurred last week when we passed the rescissions for 1995. It is an ugly word, rescission. Rescission means that for a year that is already in progress, a year that has begun already, a budget that has already begun, a budget that is a result of long deliberations, a budget that is the result of bills and laws passed in the authorizing committees, a budget that is a result of the actions of the last year's Appropriation Committee, Appropriation Committee of the 103d Congress, we went through a long process and a lot of man-hours went into the hearings and the preparation. Finally we voted on the floor the appropriations which went into the budget that began October 1, 1994. That budget was the product of long deliberations in the House and then, of course, the Senate had an equally deliberative process. Then we had to come together, the Senate and the House, long negotiations, a lot of man-hours of very talented people that went into the preparation of that budget. But now the new Committee on Appropriations recklessly come along and they reach into that budget that is in process now and they pull out more than $17 billion in rescissions.

The pattern of the rescissions shows clearly where the budget process will be going when it begins for the next year's budget. The rescissions affect the budget that is in effect right now, the 1995 budget that started October 1 of 1994 and continues until September 30 of 1995. The new budget that will take effect October 1, 1995, this year, that budget process has just begun.

The way in which the rescissions budget was handled gives a key to what will happen in the budget development that will take place over the next 2 months for this budget year.

The snapshot of where the current majority in this House of Representatives wants to go, the preview of coming attractions that is indicated by the controlling party, the Republicans who now control the House, the people who represent the interests of the elite oppressive minority, their preview is not just startling, it is a devastating statement about where they intend to go. It is a dangerous course that they have laid out.

One cannot say that the oppressive elite minority that is in control, the people who are moving forward in the interest of a very small group of Americans, one cannot say that they are guilty of some kind of secret conspiracy. The conspiracy is not secret at all. It is right there in the open. You can see clearly where they are going. If you can see clearly, then the reaction for those of us who would be the victims has to be a more profound and a more energetic reaction in my opinion. I don't think we should sit still and throw figures and numbers around in a theoretical way.

What the rescissions budget did that was passed last week with the Republican votes—they have the majority and they voted the rescissions budget that they had the numbers to put in place. What that statement that it made with $7 billion in cuts in HUD, housing programs, most of it aimed at low-income housing, most of it aimed clearly at low-income housing, $7 billion, the largest hunk that came out of the existing budget was housing, housing for poor people. That is a clear message that was sent.

Did we have to, even if you wanted to reach a goal of $17 billion, you wanted to cut the budget by $17 billion, did you have to in such an overwhelming way take so much from one particular department or one particular function like housing? Did they have to do that?

And then there are cuts in education which amount to almost $2 billion, almost $2 billion from education, and most of the education programs that are cut are directed at the inner city poor, programs to help poor children.

Then you have cuts like the zeroing out, complete wiping out of the summer youth employment program. Zero. An indication that not only are we going to take the money out of this year's budget, but zero for next year.

Clearly the shotgun is aimed at the places where poor people live. Clearly