

But I would say here it is a new day, a new Congress. The GOP is in control, at least for another year and 7 months. Come home. Vote with Mother Teresa. Recognize abortion for the intrinsic evil and the unspeakable crime that it is. And you are going to feel good because careerism has made cowards out of at least a third of Catholics in this House and out of the majority of Catholics in the other body.

The figures are there. We are at an all-time high: 128 in the House, 21 in the Senate; 74 Democrats, 54 Republicans in this Chamber.

I repeat for the fifth time, come home before we have that vote in the next 2 months. And, with that, Mr. Speaker, I submit the list of all those proud enough to call themselves Roman Catholics in their biography for the official record.

The list referred to follows:

[From the Southern Cross, Feb. 9, 1995]

TOTAL CATHOLICS IN CONGRESS SETS RECORD;
MORE GOP CATHOLICS, TOO

(By Patricia Zapor)

WASHINGTON.—At a record 149, there are seven more Catholics in the 104th Congress than two years ago, and a greater percentage of them are Republican than in previous sessions.

According to *Congressional Quarterly*, Catholics constitute the largest single denomination, as they have for decades, although Protestants dominate as a group with 344.

The Senate has 21 Catholics, the House 128—a shift since 1992 from the 23 Catholic senators and 119 Catholic members of the House when the 103rd Congress began.

Of this session's Catholics, nine senators and 54 members of the House are in the GOP, the most Catholic Republicans ever in Congress.

The next-largest single denomination is Baptist, with 67. There are 62 Methodists, 56 Presbyterians, 49 Episcopalians, 20 Lutherans and 14 Mormons, according to biographical questionnaires compiled by *Congressional Quarterly*. Another three senators and three representatives belong to Eastern Christian churches, including Greek and Eastern Orthodox.

The remainder of members listing Christian churches were in an assortment of denominations including Christian Scientist, Seventh-day Adventists, Unitarian and Church of Christ.

Thirty-four members are Jewish and seven were listed as "unspecified or other."

By state and party affiliation, the Catholic members of the 104th Congress are:

SENATE

Alaska: Frank H. Murkowski (R).
Connecticut: Christopher J. Dodd (D).
Delaware: Joseph R. Biden Jr. (D).
Florida: Connie Mack (R).
Illinois: Carol Moseley-Braun (D).
Iowa: Tom Harkin (D).
Louisiana: John B. Breaux (D).
Maryland: Barbara A. Mikulski (D).
Massachusetts: Edward M. Kennedy (D) and John Kerry (D).
New Hampshire: Robert C. Smith (R).
New Mexico: Pete V. Domenici (R).
New York: Alfonse M. D'Amato (R), Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D).
Ohio: Mike DeWine (R).
Oklahoma: Don Nickles (R).
Pennsylvania: Rick Santorum (R).
South Dakota: Tom Daschle (D), and Larry Pressler (R).

Vermont: Patrick J. Leahy (D).

Washington: Patty Murray (D).

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Alabama: Sonny Callahan (R).

Arizona: Ed Pastor (D).

California: Bill Baker (R); Xavier Becerra (D); Brian P. Bilbray (R); Sonny Bono (R); Christopher Cox (R); Robert K. Dornan (R); Anna G. Eshoo (D); Matthew G. Martinez (D); George Miller (D); Nancy Pelosi (D); Richard W. Pombo (R); George P. Radanovich (R); Lucille Roybal-Allard (D); Ed Royce (R); Andrea Seastrand (R).

Colorado: Scott McInnis (R); Dan Schaefer (R).

Connecticut: Rosa DeLauro (D); Barbara B. Kennelly (D).

Delaware: Michael N. Castle (R).

Florida: Lincoln Diaz-Balart (R); Mark Foley (R); Pete Peterson (D); Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R); E. Clay Shaw Jr. (R).

Georgia: Cynthia A. McKinney (D).

Guam: Robert Anacleto Underwood (D).

Illinois: Jerry F. Costello (D); Richard J. Durbin (D); Lane Evans (D); Michael Patrick Flanagan (R); Luis V. Gutierrez (D); Henry J. Hyde (R); Ray LaHood (R); William O. Lipinski (D).

Indiana: Andrew Jacobs Jr. (D); Tim Roemer (D); Peter J. Visclosky (D).

Iowa: Greg Ganske (R); Jim Ross Lightfoot (R).

Kentucky: Jim Bunning (R).

Louisiana: W.J. "Billy" Tauzin (D).

Maine: John Baldacci (D); James B. Longley Jr., (R).

Maryland: Constance A. Morella (R).

Massachusetts: Peter I. Blute (R); Joseph P. Kennedy II (D); Edward J. Markey (D); Martin T. Meehan (D); Joe Moakley (D); Richard E. Neal (D); Martin T. Meehan (D); Joe Moakley (D); Richard E. Neal (D); Peter G. Torkildsen (R).

Michigan: James A. Barcia (D); David E. Bonior (D); Dave Camp (R); John D. Dingell (D); Dale E. Kildee (D); Joe Knollenberg (R); Bart Stupak (D).

Minnesota: Gil Gutnecht (R); William P. Luther (D); James L. Oberstar (D); Bruce F. Vento (D).

Mississippi: Gene Taylor (D).

Missouri: William L. Clay (D); Pat Danner (D); Karen McCarthy (D); Harold L. Volkmer (D).

Montana: Pat Williams (D).

Nevada: Barbara F. Vucanovich (D).

New Jersey: Frank A. LoBiondo (R); Bill Martini (R); Robert Menendez (D); Frank Pallone Jr. (D); Christopher H. Smith (R).

New Mexico: Bill Richardson (D); Joe Skeen (R).

New York: Sherwood Boehlert (R); Michael P. Forbes (R); Maurice D. Hinchey (D); Peter T. King (R); John J. LaFalce (D); Rick A. Lazio (R); Thomas J. Manton (D); John M. McHugh (R); Michael R. McNulty (D); Susan Molinari (R); Bill Paxon (R); Jack Quinn (R); Charles B. Rangel (D); Jose E. Serrano (D); Nydia M. Velazquez (D); James T. Walsh (R).

North Carolina: Walter B. Jones Jr. (R).

Ohio: John A. Boehner (R); Steve Chabot (R); Marcy Kaptur (D); Bob Ney (R); James A. Traficant Jr. (D).

Oregon: Peter A. DeFazio (D).

Pennsylvania: Robert A. Borski (D); William J. Coyne (D); Mike Doyle (D); Phil English (R); Thomas M. Foglietta (D); Tim Holden (D); Paul E. Kanjorski (D); Frank Mascara (D); Joseph M. McDade (R); Paul Muhale (D); John P. Murtha (D).

Puerto Rico: Carlos Romero-Barcelo (D).

Rhode Island: Patrick J. Kennedy (D); Jack Reed (D).

Texas: Bill Archer (R); E. "Kika" de la Garza (D); Henry B. Gonzalez (D); Frank Tejeda (D).

Virginia: Thomas J. Bliley Jr. (R); James P. Moran Jr. (D).

Washington: Richard "Doc" Hastings (R).

Wisconsin: Thomas M. Barrett, (D); Gerald D. Kleczka (D); Scott L. Klug (R); David R. Obey (D); Toby Roth (R).

RELIGION ON THE HILL

Affiliations for members of the 104th Congress: 344 Protestant, 149 Catholic, 34 Jewish, 6 Orthodox, and 7 Other.

Source: Congressional Quarterly.

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

[Mr. DEFAZIO 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 New York [Mr. FORBES] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. FORBES 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 Michigan [Mr. STUPAK] is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

PRIVATE FUNDING FOR NEA

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

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Speaker, Last night multimillionaire Hollywood actors, actresses, and producers—one after another—got up to accept their Oscar during the Academy Awards and ranted on national television about the need to preserve Federal taxpayer funding for the National Endowment for the Arts.

For most people these petty little tirades about the NEA were probably just annoying. But I got angry. Think about those spoiled rich elitists preaching to hard-working, middle-class Americans that America's families should make more sacrifices to fund a Federal Arts bureaucracy in Washington.

Nearly all the people in that room were multimillionaire entertainers. God bless them for being successful. I don't begrudge them their success. But if they really believe the work of the NEA is so important, they should start up a foundation and put their own money where their mouth is.

Steven Spielberg and Quincy Jones could personally fund the Endowment at its present funding levels with a portion of their annual incomes. Half of the proceeds from the movie *Forrest Gump* could fund the Endowment. I didn't hear any such offers from any celebrities. It is an outrage to have

these people tell viewers across America who are making \$5 and \$6 an hour or \$20,000 and \$30,000 a year that they should be making more sacrifices as taxpayers so we can have money for the NEA.

I have nothing against the arts. I have personally contributed to the arts in my community. We need symphonies, community theatres, and local museums. Unlike the Hollywood hypocrites I have put my money where my mouth is.

But I am definitely opposed to further taxpayer funding of the arts. There are other priorities in the Federal budget that are just more important, especially when the arts can and should be supported privately by those with the means to do so.

The other problem with a government-funded arts program are the bizarre things that get funded when you trust bureaucrats with taxpayer dollars. I am not talking about the morally obscene grants, like the pornographic Mapplethorpe photos and the Annie Sprinkle nude show—although those are definitely outrageous examples of abuse. I am talking about more mundane examples of waste and abuse.

Let me give you an example of a typical NEA grant. My hometown newspaper, the Springfield News-Leader, did a story on March 20 on a constituent of mine who recently received a \$20,000 NEA grant to aid him in his work as a poet. A lot of people contacted my office and talked to me personally about this article.

I will call this individual Mr. Grantee which is not his name.

Mr. Grantee of Willard, MO is a creative writing professor at Southwest Missouri State University making \$42,000 a year—a salary funded by the taxpayers. His wife works on the government payroll as a nurse for the public school system. He says his \$20,000 NEA grant will supplement his income so he won't have to teach summer school, allowing him to concentrate on his poetry.

Mr. Grantee says: "I will have less stress. I have a clearer creative mind." A \$20,000 government grant would relieve a lot of stress for a lot of people, including those who don't already draw a government-paid family income of \$60,000 or more a year.

Mr. Grantee, a very honest fellow, says he has already incorporated the money into his family budget. He says he used some of the funds to buy a dishwasher and an airline ticket to a conference. He also says he plans to buy a personal computer. I can think of a lot of Americans who wouldn't mind the government buying them appliances or paying for their personal travel.

We are promised by Mr. Grantee in the article that he will produce at least one book of poetry and that he will even begin work on a second before the grant money runs out—books he intends to commercially publish, no

doubt, and for which he will receive royalties.

I have nothing against Mr. Grantee personally, and I regret the need to use him as an example. But this sort of routine grant is exactly what is wrong with the NEA. When there are so many competing budget priorities, when hard-working taxpayers are already so burdened, I just cannot justify taking money from families—many of them making less than Mr. Grantee—to buy college professors dishwashers and supplement their Government salaries to relieve them from the stress of paying bills.

Frankly, it is an outrage. While the flaky, politically correct Hollywood crowd on the West Coast may look down on my unsophisticated concern for the average taxpayer, the time has come to defund the National Endowment for the Arts and get the Government out of the art business once and for all.

Worthy art—whether it is Mr. Grantee's poetry or the local symphony—can survive with private support. Those who are spending so much energy and effort now to reserve taxpayer funding can and should turn their energy and effort toward private fundraising. That includes our self-righteous friends in Hollywood.

If the public will not support certain artistic endeavors through their voluntary contributions, I hardly see why I, as their elected representative, should force them to spend their tax dollars on them.

TERM LIMITS

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

Mr. BRYANT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight in strong support of term limits.

There is a pervasive consensus among the American public to see Congress enact them.

The people of Tennessee who I represent are ready to see Congress move beyond power and politics and start functioning as a true representative body of the public.

Term limits will allow that to happen more than anything else.

Already, some 42 percent of the Members of Congress are currently serving under term limits.

And many cities and communities, including New York and Los Angeles—both renowned for politics and political entrenchment—have imposed term limits on their Government officials.

The first doctrine by which this country was governed—the Articles of Confederation—contained term limits.

I believe had our Founding Fathers foreseen some 200 years into the future how the purpose of public service has been interpreted, they would have placed term limits in the constitution.

Mr. Chairman, opponents of term limits will argue that elections such as

this past November exemplify exactly why we don't need term limits.

But the fact of the matter is that over 90 percent of all incumbents were re-elected this past November.

The issue before us tonight is paramount to keeping our word with the American people.

Literally every poll shows they want to see term limits enacted.

As public servants, I believe the words of former South Dakota Senator George McGovern are a grim reminder to us all why Congress needs term limits.

When the Senator left the U.S. Senate after 18 years to open his own business, he had this to say:

"I wish I had known a little more about the problems of the private sector . . . I have to pay taxes, meet a payroll—I wish I had a better sense of what it took to do that when I was in Washington."

I urge my colleagues to support the will of the people and enact term limits.

□ 2000

As I mentioned earlier, tomorrow this House will vote as far as I know for the first time on the floor on a bill that involves term limits. And I know there has been a lot of talk about term limits across the country. Many of us campaigned on that as freshmen. We subscribed to the Contract With America. And I believe most of my freshmen colleagues support this very strongly.

I think, though, there is a real opportunity for us tomorrow to bring to the floor those votes that represent Americans and vote for term limits. I think many believe that term limits will not pass. I think it will pass. I can assure the American public that tomorrow probably 80 percent or more of the Republicans will vote for term limits. The Republican Party can deliver on its votes for term limits.

And if we can get just half of the other side, 50 percent of the Democrats to vote for term limits tomorrow with us, we can see to it that a constitutional amendment is passed and that the American public, which overwhelmingly supports term limits, will have that constitutional amendment passed out of this House of Representatives.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to work with us in a bipartisan fashion. Again, we can deliver the 80 percent of the Republicans if they can deliver the 50 percent, the one-half of the Democrats needed. And I believe so strongly in this that if we do not pass this term limits amendment, that many of the people who go up for reelection next year, in 1996, cannot possibly defend their vote against term limits to their constituents, and if this vote tomorrow does anything beyond hopefully passage, it will make everyone in this House vote up or down, yes or no for term limits for the first time ever, not bottled up in committee, but on the House floor for the first time