running, it is important that we start being reasonable. We not only reduce spending and stop deficit overspending, but we start paying back some of that huge, huge debt that we already owe.

Mr. CHRYSLER. If the gentleman will continue to yield, Mr. Speaker, we have put forth a bipartisan budget. Every budget that we have submitted in this Congress has had bipartisan support, where the President, who has now submitted five budgets, has yet to receive the first Democrat and/or Republican and/or independent vote for any of the budgets that he has supported.

So, certainly, we have a good, strong bipartisan effort, and I think that is what we are going to see come to the floor in the next few weeks, and the President has yet to get his first vote for anything.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. There are two numbers that I think the American people and all of us should remember about the President's budget. One number is $300 billion, one number is $200 billion. He spends $300 billion more than Republicans. He increases or has higher taxes, $200 billion more, than the Republican proposal.

CUTTING BUDGET DEFICITS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Colorado [Mrs. SCHROEDER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. HEFNER].

Mr. HEFNER. Mr. Speaker, I want to set the record straight here, talking about all the budgets the President has submitted. If you want to be honest about this thing, in all honesty, the budget you people offered there was not the President's budget. You made a big to-do about it. You took some numbers out of some statements that were made. It was not a budget that was offered by the President of the United States. That is totally wrong.

Mr. Speaker, when you wanted to rewrite history, you offered a budget. The budget passed. The President vetoed it. You went into deliberations with the President of the United States. You said, ''We will not talk anymore until the President offers a balanced budget scored by CBO.'' That was the big argument in this House and in the Senate and across this country, scored by CBO.

The President came up with a budget that was scored by CBO. It was not to your liking, so you said, ''No, that is not good enough. You have to move closer to where we want to go. And if you do not, if you do not accept our deal, there will be no deal and we will shut the Government down.''

Let us not rewrite history here in these 5-minute speeches. The President in good faith offered a 7-year budget scored by CBO. The President stood in this well on his State of the Union Address and said, ''We have got enough cuts to balance the budget in 7 years.'' Why do you not agree to take these cuts and balance the budget, and then we will talk about these philosophical arguments later?

You mention Medicare, you mention Social Security, you mention Medicaid. When you start talking about these programs, gentlemen, I hate to say it, but you do not have any credibility. You opposed all of these programs since their inception. You opposed Social Security, you opposed Medicare, and one of the candidates for President of the United States, our dear Senator from the other body said, ''Thirty-five years ago I stood and said it would not work. I fought Medicare.'' Your Speaker of this House said, ''It is going to die on the vine. Medicare, we hope it dies on the vine.'' Your majority leader said, ''Social Security should never have been established.'' So your record ain't good on these programs.

If you want to talk about philosophy and these things, we can talk about that, but there is a proposal that the President of the United States has offered that balances the budget in 7 years, and it is scored by CBO.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL].

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding to me.

My good friend from Michigan is a wonderful Member, and I am very fond of him. But his memory is short; it tends to be a little on the convenient side. The gentleman has forgotten where this big debt came from.

When Jimmy Carter left office and Ronald Reagan came in, the national debt of the United States was $700 billion. With Reagan's first budget, the so-called Gramm-Latta budget, Democrats over here warned that the practical consequences of that was going to be that it was going to enormously increase the debt because it immensely increased military expenditures, cut expenses in other programs slightly, and gave a massive tax cut to the well-to-do.

Mr. Speaker, as a result of that, the national debt by the time that Mr. Reagan left office went from $700 billion to $4.5 trillion. It multiplied somewhere between 5 and 7 times.

My Republican colleagues, in talking about debt, deficits, and fiscal irresponsibility, forget the fact that it was their budget. They also forget the fact that the Democrats during that period of time who controlled the House cut, cut the Reagan budgets by $49 billion, and they reapportioned the money so we spent less on defense and we spent more on environment, on health, on senior citizens, on education, and on things that are really important to the long life of this country.

I want to tell my good friend something else. He is complaining about the entitlement programs. The Republicans on this side of the aisle came up with a great idea, that cost-of-living should be included in Social Security. Up until that time, the Congress always raised Social Security payments and adjusted the income and the outgo so that the two figures would be roughly in balance, and so that the fund would remain safe and secure and solvent. There was a congressionally managed program, which we managed very carefully.

My Republican colleagues did not like voting on that, and they figured that the best way they could get out of casting that vote was to then tie it to the cost-of-living, so that is how Social Security began to get out of balance, because my Republican colleagues came up with a splendid idea that Social Security should become essentially a pay-as-you-go, rather than a trust fund program. That is why we have that program to address today. That is why the budget is in such a mess.

AMENDING TITLE XI, D.C. CODE

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

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I am going to speak today on a bill that we have introduced, H.R. 1855. This is a bill that amends the District of Columbia Code, title XI of the D.C. Code, but basically what it does is it allows Dr. Elizabeth Morgan and her daughter Ellen to return to the United States.

This bill is the product of my own deepest feelings and knowledge, and as a society, we are far more sensitive to the pain that children can feel than we were when I was coming of age. Legislative bodies across the land at every level have recognized the importance of listening more carefully to what children say, and the laws that we now pass arise from an enormous and growing body of evidence that in many cases of domestic stress and conflict, it is too easy to lose sight of who is being harmed.

Commonsense actions to slice through the Gordian knot of pride and anger can often prevent permanent emotional damage and allow wounds to heal as quickly and completely as possible. That is what H.R. 1855 attempts to do. That is all H.R. 1855 intends to do.

Domestic conflict and stress can take many forms. Its victims are too often unintended and innocent. As a local jurist has said in connection with the very situation that gives rise to this bill, when elephants fight, the grass suffers, so I believe that I would not be true to the great lessons I have learned in life were I to just take the easy way out when confronted with a difficult situation involving a child's life.

Yes, it would be easy for me to ignore Ellen Morgan, a soon-to-be 13-year-old American child who is afraid to come back to our country, our country, unless this bill is passed. It might be easy for us to ignore Ellen Morgan, to wash our hands of her unusual and tragic situation, but I believe that would be