

Congress continues the hard work to produce a sound, realistic, and responsible budget that ends the nightmare of Federal deficit spending by the year 2002.

The American people have demanded an honest balanced budget from their Government. Let's take a look at who is offering them one:

Predictably, President Clinton has once again sent the American people a budget that uses political tricks and sleight-of-hand economics to get to balance. According to the independent Congressional Budget Office [CBO] the only way that the President's budget will reach balance by 2002 is if he applies a contingency proposal in the last 2 years. In 2001 and 2002, long after this President will be out of office, the Clinton budget relies on \$67 billion in unspecified cuts and a \$16 billion tax increase in order to reach balance. Thus, the Clinton Budget fails to be honest with the American people.

Our Republican budget, on the other hand, slowly and steadily reduces the Federal deficit every year for the next 6 years. It is really a budget for our children and for the future of all Americans. Under our plan, the Federal Government will actually have a surplus of over \$3 billion dollars in the year 2002 and we get to balance by actually spending more on the programs that are important to all Americans. No more putting off the tough decisions, and no more sending the bill to our kids to pay.

The Republican budget saves Medicare from bankruptcy, increasing spending on seniors' health care from this year's \$5200 per beneficiary to over \$7000 per beneficiary by 2002. We increase access to important student loan programs that help young Americans provide for their education. To help students get these loans, the Republican plan increases student loan volume from \$26 billion in 1996 to a total of \$37 billion in 2002.

Our budget also places a priority on keeping the promise that we have made with the veterans that have defended our country over the years by rejecting the \$5.1 billion in additional cuts that were recommended in the President's budget.

Our budget continues our effort to eliminate wasteful and redundant Federal programs and reform runaway Federal spending on a broken welfare system so that we can target precious resources toward working for and with American families. The budget calls for the elimination of the Department of Energy and Commerce, as well as over 130 other Federal agencies or programs.

This Republican budget puts cash into the checkbooks of American households. It allows families to keep more of their hard earned money through tax relief. The budget includes a \$500 per child tax credit for families earning less than \$100,000 a year.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support House Concurrent Resolution 178, a sound, solid, and sincere budget that takes power, money, and control away from Washington bureaucrats and special interests and returns it to the American people, where it belongs.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID PACKARD

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 16, 1996

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to David Packard, an extraordinary American leader in industry, philanthropy, business management, public and community service, who passed away March 26, 1996. He will be remembered as a legendary figure in our national life who never lost sight of the need to value people and improve the world in which he lived.

David Packard began his partnership with Bill Hewlett in 1939, founding the Hewlett-Packard Co., with \$538 in a garage in Palo Alto, CA. From those humble beginnings, he guided his company in earning a reputation for product excellence and building a work force of over 100,000 people worldwide. In the process, David Packard helped launch what eventually became known as Silicon Valley.

He developed a management system known as the "HP Way" which reflected his belief in corporate responsibility for workers, customers, and the community at large. Hewlett-Packard was among the first companies in the Nation to develop catastrophic medical insurance, profit-sharing for all employees, flex time for workers, and benefits such as stock-purchase options.

In 1964, David Packard began contributing his wealth to the community on a large scale through the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, named for him and his beloved wife. Over the years, the foundation has given generously to the Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute; a nationwide program of science and engineering research fellowships; scholarships in science and mathematics at historically black colleges; the Stanford Theatre, and school music programs throughout Santa Clara, San Mateo, Santa Cruz, and Monterey Counties. In addition to the foundation, David Packard also personally donated substantial sums of his personal wealth to start the Monterey Bay Aquarium and the Lucile Salter Packard Children's Hospital.

David Packard gave distinguished service to his country as Deputy Secretary of Defense during the Nixon administration. He participated in civic affairs as a member of the White House Science Council, the President's Blue Ribbon Commission on Defense Management, and the Palo Alto School Board.

Mr. Speaker, David Packard was an extraordinary leader, an exemplary entrepreneur, a manager par excellence, a philanthropist, and a highly respected national and community leader. He inspired his workers, won the devotion of his friends, and earned the gratitude of his Nation. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring David Packard and his life of extraordinary achievements.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH ESSAY CONTEST WINNERS

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 16, 1996

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the academic efforts of three students

from Orchard Park Central Middle School in the 30th Congressional District of New York State.

For 2 years now, I have sponsored a Black History Month Essay Contest open to seventh and eighth grade students in our western New York community. This year, students from several area schools submitted essays for the contest to be judged by Mr. Donald Ogilve, superintendent of Hamburg Central Schools; Ms. Maureen Bigha, director of reading and Federal projects for Lackawanna Central Schools; and Mr. Jim Borow, chairperson of the English department at Cheektowaga Central Schools.

As a former teacher, I am very proud of all of the young people who participated in this contest. After careful consideration, however, our panel selected three winners, all from Orchard Park Central.

The 1996 Black History Month Essay Contest winner was Mr. Jacob Teplesky whose informative essay focused upon legendary track and field athlete Ms. Wilma Rudolph.

Second and third place winners were Miss Alanna Rufat and Miss Amy Nunn, respectively. The subject of each of their essays was the heroic efforts of Ms. Harriet Tubman on behalf of slaves in the 19th century.

Mr. Speaker, today I join with the families of these fine young students, the faculty and staff of Orchard Park Middle School, and indeed, the entire western New York community to recognize the insightful and informative essay submissions of Mr. Jacob Teplesky, Miss Alanna Rufat, and Miss Amy Nunn.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 16, 1996

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, May 14th, I was unavoidably detained and missed Rollcall Vote 168—An amendment to provide authorities to the President to achieve increases in burdensharing by U.S. allies. Had I been present, I would have voted "AYE."

Last year, as I had done in previous years, I opposed an effort to increase burdensharing by our allies, primarily due to concerns that the proposal put forth would have required the withdrawal of U.S. troops abroad. As my voting history demonstrates, I have supported amendments urging the President to enter into burdensharing negotiations, but I have opposed proposals that mandate a reduction in troop levels.

The Shays-Frank-Upton amendment to the Fiscal Year 1997 National Defense Authorization Act has been drafted in a way that provides more flexibility and latitude to the president in seeking increases in defense burdensharing by U.S. allies. For example, the president may impose taxes or fees similar to those imposed on our forces in foreign countries, and may reduce U.S. contributions to the NATO budget or other bilateral accounts. In addition, the amendment gives the president and the Secretary of Defense more than a year to negotiate increased contributions from our allies who benefit from U.S. troops stationed abroad. Given these modifications to past burdensharing amendments, I support the Shay-Frank-Upton amendment.