A, 27th Armored Infantry Battalion. Cleaned out machine gun nest on bridge.

First Lieutenant Hugh B. Mott of Nashville, Tennessee, platoon leader in Company B, 9th Armored Engineer Battalion. Led engineers who ripped out demolition wires and cleared the bridge of explosives.

Sergeant Eugene Dorland of Manhattan, Kansas, Company B, 9th Armored Engineer Battalion. One of engineers who helped clear the bridge of explosives.

Sergeant John A. Reynolds of Lincolnton, North Carolina, Company B, 9th Armored Engineer Battalion. One of engineers who helped clear the bridge of explosives.

Captain George P. Soumas of Perry, Iowa, company commander of Company A, 14th Tank Battalion, the first tank company to cross the bridge.

First Lieutenant C. Windsor Miller of Silver Spring, Md., platoon leader in Company A, 14th Tank Battalion, the first tank platoon to cross the bridge.

Sergeant William J. Goodson of Pendleton, Indiana, Company A, 14th Tank Battalion. Tank commander of the first tank which crossed Remagen Bridge.

1st Lieutenant John Grimball of Columbia, South Carolina, platoon leader in Company A, 14th Tank Battalion. Head of first tank platoon to reach the bridge.

Sergeant Michael Chinchar of Saddle River Township, New Jersey, platoon leader of 1st platoon, Company A, 27th Armored Infantry Battalion. One of first group of infantrymen across the bridge.

Sergeant Joseph S. Petrencsik of Cleveland, Ohio, assistant squad leader in 3d platoon, Company A, 27th Armored Infantry Battalion. One of first group of infantrymen across the bridge.

Sergeant Anthony Samele of Bronx, New York, squad leader in 1st platoon, Company A, 27th Armored Infantry Battalion. Third man across the bridge.

The following is a sample of the citation for the Distinguished Service Cross:

NOT WITH MY VOTE

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

Mr. OLVER. Madam Speaker, in just a couple of weeks we are going to start debate on one of the cornerstones of the Republican Contract on America. That cornerstone, the tax cut of $200 billion over 5 years.

Never mind that the deficit is already $200 billion per year, put aside that the tax cuts add to the deficit, never mind that these tax cuts make balancing the budget harder, and never mind that not a responsible economist agrees that cutting taxes is the right way to start on reducing the deficit and balancing the budget.

But putting those things aside, let us examine the proposal. First of all, on this chart we can see who gets the tax benefits from the tax reductions being proposed. If you would look at the first 2 columns down on the left-hand side, less than 20 percent of the tax reduction is given to some 71 million American families that are almost two-thirds of all the American families.

In the upper side there you find 50 percent of the tax reductions to less than 10 percent of the families, whose income is now over $100,000 per year.

Well, if that graph is a little difficult to grasp quickly, look at the second one. Under this graph, in the same categories of income what this shows is that the Republican tax cut will provide $5,000 to the average family, who presently make more than $200,000 per year. That would be $12 billion of tax cuts each year.

Down at the other end of the scale there are 49 million families that, together, get $57 on average per family per year. That is about $1 per week per family.

Now, the Republicans claim that they are not going to make the deficit larger. So, we will be debating the $17 billion rescission bill next week. Under NEWT GINGRICH'S Contract on America, spending cuts which hurt children and elders and make it harder for youth and teenagers to get the education and skills and training so that they can get jobs, those spending cuts will be used to give tax breaks to the wealthiest of Americans.

In NEWT GINGRICH's America, Republicans are going to cut infant mortality prevention, prenatal, children's foster care, safe and drug-free schools for children and education for disadvantaged children and domestic violence prevention and shelters for homeless families. But they will do it without my vote.

In NEWT GINGRICH's America, these Republicans will cut vocational and technological education and Americorps, the National community service corps, school drop-out prevention, and college scholarships, summer jobs for teenagers who are at risk of dropping out of school, and school-to-work job training. But, again, they will do that without my vote.

In NEWT GINGRICH's America, the Republican extremists will cut rental assistance to low-income families and public housing maintenance and safety and home heating assistance for 6 million families, every one of whom, every one of whom falls in that category of people with incomes under $30,000 a year. But, again, they will do it without my vote.

In NEWT GINGRICH's America, at least $12 billion in tax cuts are going to be transferred, $12 billion of wealth, will be transferred from people down in this area who now have under $30,000 of income per year, and it will be transferred into tax cuts for the wealthiest 2 percent of Americans, giving them $5,000 a year, on average, in tax cuts.

At least $12 billion in services, in the services that I have mentioned, will be cut from these 48 million families down there at the lower end of the scale, who have under $30,000 of income per year. That is over $250, on average, per family that is going to be cut.

Madam Speaker, if people who are watching have not already guessed it, and probably many of them have, every Member of Congress, every Senator, every Member of the House falls in the upper categories on this graph, and not one Member of Congress will lose a penny of the $12 billion taken away from those 48 million families whose income is below $30,000 per year.

□ 1930

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

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

FORT MCCLELLAN AND ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT

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

Mr. BROWDER. Madam Speaker, a few nights ago I spoke on this floor, and I said that the Secretary of Defense's recommendation to close Fort McClellan, AL, was a mistake with significant and dangerous consequences. To be specific tonight, Madam Speaker, I would like to talk about the mistake of this recommendation that breaks faith with hundreds of thousands of civilians in Alabama who live around a dangerous chemical stockpile which is slated to be destroyed by the United States as part of an agreement with Russia.

Let me tell my colleagues something about this stockpile. This chemical stockpile stored in this same community with Fort McClellan, has poisons such as sarin and VX. A small drop of sarin on a man's skin can be fatal. VX is several times more lethal than sarin, and a small drop of the liquid evenly distributed can kill many people. Among the weapons stored at the Anniston Army Depot, each M–23 land mine contains 10½ pounds of VX. Each 155 millimeter artillery projectile can hold either 6 pounds of VX or 6½ pounds of sarin. Each of the 78,000 M55 115-millimeter rockets; that is 78,000 of those, contains either 10 pounds of VX or 10.7 pounds of sarin. That is a pretty dangerous mixture.

That is why one newspaper had this headline, Madam Speaker, that said, ''Army, An Army Study Leaking Nerve Rockets, Could Explode on Their Own.'' That is why another newspaper headline said, ''Living with Chemical Weapons. Best Hope If There's an Accident: Run for Your Life.''

The Army knew this in 1990 when it filed a permit request with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management called Resource Conservation and Recovery Act hazardous waste permit application for the Department of the Army, Anniston Army Depot chemical stockpile disposal system. This is in 1990. This is all of the contingency plans they have if there is an accident in this place.

Fort McClellan chemical response plan says,