

### FEEDING THE HUNGRY THROUGH THE PRIVATE SECTOR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANZULLO] is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, the Hunger Connection of Rockford, IL, is a privately financed organization that resources food from wholesalers, retailers, and food processors and then makes it available to over 90 agencies which, in turn, distribute the food to the needy. Not 1 cent of Government money is used for this purpose.

In addition, the Hunger Connection, led by Mary Cunningham, the executive director, also helps the community through a service called Community Share. In the Community Share Program, people do meaningful volunteer work in the community in exchange for 2 hours of work plus \$14 in cash, \$28, to \$32 in groceries.

The Hunger Connection is an example of the type of organization that is leading community service efforts. We are saddled with a massive debt. Therefore, the time has come to recognize private organizations such as the Hunger Connection for innovative, cost efficient solutions to our problems.

Besides that, it has always been the American spirit of charity and good works that has spearheaded the country's efforts in alleviating the plight of the needy. Thus we have an obligation to carry on this work and still strive to keep this Nation from taking on further financial burdens.

We are approaching a national debt of \$5 trillion with annual budget deficits routinely exceeding \$200 billion a year. That means \$200 billion a year is added to the national debt. What is also alarming are the taxes that future generations will pay if Congress continues expensive spending habits.

The President's official budget contains an analysis called generational forecast. This projects the future tax burden on the American people and takes into consideration our national debt and current policies for Federal spending. It predicts that children born after 1992, by the time they enter the work force, will have a combined local, State, and Federal tax rate of between 84 and 94 percent.

That means your child or grandchild will be able to keep only \$600 to \$1,200 for every \$10,000 he or she earns.

That is not the legacy we want to leave our children.

The findings of the Bipartisan Commission on Entitlements and Tax Reform show that, absent policy changes, entitlement spending and interest on the national debt alone will consume all Federal revenues by the year 2012.

Our Nation is not on the verge of bankruptcy. It is in bankruptcy, and it is hemorrhaging profusely. If we fail to act, we have made a choice that greatly threatens the economic future of our children and our Nation.

Given this financial crisis, we must reevaluate our budgetary priorities. If

we are going to be serious about reducing our debt and balancing the budget, then every program not absolutely essential to the function of the Federal Government must be on the table for consideration. That is why original private sector endeavors like the Hunger Connection are so important. The Hunger Connection and Community Share represent the spirit of Americans working together to solve problems. These are people looking to each other instead of Government to solve the problems of this Nation.

### TRADE WITH JAPAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentlewoman from Ohio [Ms. KAPTUR] is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, it is time to pry open Japan's market, particularly in the sector of automotive goods.

Now, what is wrong with this picture? Let me tell you what is wrong. Over the past 10 years, the United States has consistently run a massive trade deficit, getting worse year after year after year, last year the largest in the history of our country with Japan. And we have run that deficit largely in the area of automotive goods, regardless of what the economic conditions have been during those years between our two countries.

That means regardless of what the yen-dollar relationship is, as this blue line charts out over the past 10 years, even as our dollar got cheaper, which means our goods should be cheaper on those shelves, the deficit got worse and worse and worse.

In fact, over half of the trade deficit the United States has amassed with Japan, \$66 million last year was in one sector, automotive and automotive goods. But that is not news. That has been going on year after year after year.

Japan used to use the excuse, Well, in America you do not make any vehicles that are right-hand drive vehicles. Surprise, over the last 15 years our automotive manufacturers now have 60 different models, so you cannot use even that excuse anymore.

If you look back to 1985, when the exchange rate was 239 yen to the dollar, the United States in that year amassed a \$23.7 billion trade deficit with Japan in automotive and automotive parts. Yet in 1994, when our dollar had literally been devalued by 300 percent, devalued by 300 percent, which means that our goods should have been 300 percent cheaper and had some impact on sales in that market, we had an even worse deficit with Japan.

In fact, last year we had a record trade deficit in the area of automotive and automotive goods, rising to over \$37 billion, with each billion dollar of trade deficit equal to 20,000 jobs in this country. We are not talking about a small problem. Today, as we know, goods denominated in dollars are very,

very cheap on the world market. It should help our exports except with Japan. In the first quarter of this year, we have amassed even worse deficits with them than we did last year, which was our worse year ever.

What is wrong with this picture is Japan's market remains closed no matter what. As the price of our goods, both for automobiles as well as automotive parts, in Japan have become increasingly cheaper and less expensive and with the value of our dollar having been decreased by over 300 percent over the last 10 years, we should be running a huge trade surplus with Japan. Instead, we have recorded deficits year after year.

In fact, the United States has been frozen at a 1.5-percent share of Japan's market for over a decade, while Japanese goods in the automotive sector now comprise 25 percent of our market. Let me repeat that, the United States goods are frozen to 1.5 percent of Japan's market through market control in that country, while Japan's goods now consume a 25-percent share of our market.

For the sake of our Nation, in which one of six jobs is directly connected to the automotive industry and for the sake of nearly a million American workers who work in this country in the auto sector, I urge the Clinton administration to hang tough with Japan. The United States maintains a trade balance in automotive goods with every other industrialized nation in the world. I repeat, the United States is a competitive country in the automotive sector. We maintain a trade balance with every other industrialized country in the world but for one, but for Japan.

So why should Japan not behave like the rest of the industrialized world? We wish the Clinton administration great success because if we can be successful for America, we will also be successful for the rest of the world in Japan, because, in fact, less than 4 percent of Japan's market is comprised of automotive goods from any country in the world, Europe, Asia, the United States. All are closed out.

### ELIMINATE THE IN-SCHOOL INTEREST SUBSIDY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. WELDON] is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I would like to address the issue of the Republican proposal to eliminate the in-school interest subsidy. There is going to be a lot of rhetoric and dialog, and I think the air needs to be cleared as to exactly what is going on with this issue. I can get up here and say that I was a student who took advantage of the student loan program and the in-school interest subsidy. Though I worked my way through college in order to help get through medical