

Mr. Speaker, as a result of a bipartisan House resolution passed last evening, we will, in fact, continue the audit by the firm of Price Waterhouse to make sure that we have our fiscal house in order for this Chamber and continue the kinds of savings we have already realized this year, with \$155 million already in savings in the running of the House by reducing one-third of the committee staffs, eliminating 3 committees, 25 subcommittees, and now we are going to have the sale of one of our buildings.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, we have had the closing of the House folding room. We are working on privatizing, downsizing, consolidating, and reducing the number of Federal agencies we have, and I believe the House is moving forward by just reducing our own staffs as a way of example, saying we can do that with the Federal Government generally and having more service to the people, but less bureaucracy to support them.

We also have the legislation from the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MICA] to sunset Federal regulations, and my bill which would sunset Federal agencies that are being duplicated by State government or by the private sector.

Mr. Speaker, so as far as I am concerned, and I think many other Members, we are on our way to great reform, not only for the Federal Government spending less money and being more accountable, but making sure we reform the House, which is the people's House.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### NO END IN SIGHT IN HAITI

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

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, another week has gone by and by all accounts there are still more questions, more uncertainties regarding the situation in Haiti. I am happy to report, however, that Ambassador Dobbins of the State Department Haiti working group has removed one uncertainty. In hearings last week he took the time to clarify the amount of money the United States taxpayers paid for the intervention in Haiti. As you know, we have been using a rough figure frequently cited in the press—something in the neighborhood of \$2 billion. In fact, Ambassador Dobbins told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that for just the period between the occupation of Haiti in September 1994 and the March 1995 takeover by the United Nations mission in Haiti, the Clinton administration only spent \$1.2 billion. That is a load off of my mind. Of course, my constituents will still be interested to know what progress has been achieved toward a more democratic and stable Haiti for the sum of \$1.2 billion of their tax dollars.

How, for example, is the elections process going? This week, the long-awaited OAS assessment of the June 25 Haitian elections was finally released. The conclusion? According to OAS Secretary-General Cesar Geviria: "It is difficult for us to say that this was free and fair. Everybody knows there were a lot of flaws." Given the abuse that credible observer organizations like the International Republican Institute took when they offered the same conclusion, I am surprised at the resounding lack of interest in Mr. Geviria's statement in both the Clinton administration and the media. Secretary General Geviria also went on to say he hopes Haitian officials will "find a way to get these results accepted" and "solve some of these problems in the three elections we have ahead." We hope so too, but there are signs that the process may already be seriously damaged. The first of those upcoming elections, originally slated for this weekend, are supposed to be a makeup day for areas where gross irregularities, administrative snafus, or ballot-burning meant Haitians could not exercise their right to vote. As of Tuesday these elections have been indefinitely postponed.

Added to this is the fact that 23 of the 27 parties participating in the June election continue to reject the process, and therefore the results. They have vowed to boycott both the makeup elections and the runoffs set for some time in August. There is also a growing list of disturbing events to consider. The shooting of a mayoral candidate during the elections and a deputy candidate 2 days later were disturbing enough. This week Deputy Mayor Elect Johnny Charles was attacked by knife-

wielding thugs. If the security environment deteriorates, it will simply add another disincentive for Haitians who might otherwise participate in the political process as either voters or candidates.

Time is passing and each day brings us closer to the February date envisioned for the withdrawal of U.S. troops and the end of the U.N. mission. But the lack of progress on elections and growing questions regarding security point to a possible continuation of the mission well into the new year. Mr. Speaker, each day that passes means more bills added to the \$1.2 billion tab that the American taxpayers have already paid in Haiti. My constituents and I would like to know: Is the end in sight?

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#### REFORM IN CONGRESS

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

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate being able to speak to the body about what has taken place here recently, and that is the House audit that occurred yesterday and was released to the public yesterday. The reason I want to bring this up is this last weekend and for a number of months and throughout the campaign that I went through in eastern Kansas, a number of people talked to me about the things that they saw that they wanted to see changed.

They wanted to see reduction in the Federal Government, and they wanted to see us return to basic values. But one of the big things that they saw that they really wanted to see happen was the reform of the Congress. They had lost faith in this institution to represent them and not be just self-serving to itself.

Well, yesterday, a second big step occurred on that, where we had an audit released to the House of Representatives for the first time ever. I say second big step. The first big step was taken on January 4 of this year when this body agreed virtually unanimously to conduct its first ever audit. Why it took so many years, I do not know. But we finally agreed on January 4. That was a historic step, to audit this body, that has had so many scandals to it, the post office scandal, the bank scandal, the restaurant scandal.

The second big step was the audit that came out yesterday. It was quite revealing. The auditors themselves say that they cannot issue an opinion as to the fiscal conditions of the House of Representatives because the records are so bad. They just cannot even issue an opinion about what is the condition of the financial records here in this audit.

They identified millions of dollars that are not accounted for in the body. They make over 200 recommendations of changes that need to take place, like privatizing the gift shop, privatizing