

them to come together. But if we could find the parties in the former Yugoslavia that could come together and put a peace together, why can we not get an agreement to get this body going?

Why are we talking about shutting down the Government because we cannot do the budget this year, and basically the reason is they say it is because they are arguing over numbers for 7 years from now, which in all honesty none of us can bind people to 7 years from now. We ought to be held accountable for this year. I think we will be held accountable for this year by the voters. I think they are getting very tired of this.

Every time the President looks up, they are shooting at his feet and asking him to tap dance a little more. You put out one thing, he meets it. You put out another thing, he meets it. You put out another thing, he meets it. Finally, you begin to say, This must not be for real. Fifty-plus hours? Criteria after criteria met? And every time you do it, someone says, Oh, well, one more thing before we think this is really real.

Now, I honestly think that if anyone thinks this is new, they are wrong. I have been here for 23 years, and we have had all sorts of disagreements between this body and between the person down at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue. We have had Republican presidents and Democratic Congresses and all sorts of different combinations in between and all sorts of polarizing incidents. But we have never let it get to this level, never.

This is one of the great things we pride ourselves in America on, is pragmatism. At the end of the day we can all say, OK, we didn't get 100 percent of what we wanted, but we moved the debate in a certain direction, and we will come back and fight again tomorrow. But we do not stop everything, and we do not default on the debt, and we do not throw ourselves on the floor and have tantrums.

So I really hope that all of us, on both sides of the aisle, give full attention tonight to this State of the Union, to this President, our only President of this great Nation, who is out here trying to chart a course to get us out of this century and into the next.

Mr. Speaker, I think the citizens deserve much better than what they got in the first half of this Congress. Let us clean up our act tonight and let us start tonight for this second Congress.

REMEMBERING PRIOR STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE STATEMENTS

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

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Colorado for sharing her views here, and I think she does point up something upon which we

can all agree, and that is that fundamental to debate in a free society is the notion of disagreement, and it is the mission of all of us to achieve consensus. But the question comes, at what price?

Mr. Speaker, I bring you greetings from Arizona, the Grand Canyon State. I am here, Mr. Speaker, to use this time to address what is not a credibility gap, but instead a credibility canyon. Indeed, all members of the new majority, as well as members of the minority, welcome the President of the United States to this Chamber tonight, where he will stand at this podium and deliver his State of the Union Message.

To quote one pundit in this town, he said, "Heretofore most State of the Union Addresses by most chief executives have been forgivable." Well, at the danger of incurring the wrath of that pundit, Mr. Speaker, let us remember, let us remember the words of our President in his previous State of the Union Messages.

First dealing with the budget. Quoting now from his 1993 address:

The plan substantially reduces the Federal deficit honestly and credibly by using in the beginning the most conservative estimates of Government revenues, not as the executive branch has done so often in the past using the most optimistic ones.

Again from 1993:

This budget plan, by contrast, will by 1997 cut \$140 billion in that year alone from the deficit, a real spending cut, a real revenue increase, a real deficit reduction, using the independent numbers of the Congressional Budget Office.

Yet throughout last year, throughout 1995, President Clinton submitted to this body budget after budget after budget, but refused to use those objective numbers of the Congressional Budget Office. It was not until this new majority ultimately persuaded him to submit a CBO-scored budget to end the recent shutdown that he lived up to the above statements.

Most astonishingly, Mr. Speaker, from last year, quoting now the President of the United States who stood at this podium. "I certainly want to balance the budget."

Yet the fact remains, Mr. Speaker, as reflected in the record of this institution and through reports of the news media, President Clinton vetoed the first balanced budget submitted by the Congress in a quarter of a century.

Then to the topic of welfare reform. Quoting again from 1993's address:

Later this year, we will offer a plan to end welfare as we know it. I want to offer the people on welfare the education, the training, the child care, the healthcare they need to get back on their feet. But, say after 2 years, they must get back to work.

Then from 1994:

So we must also revolutionize our welfare system. We will say to teenagers, if you have a child out of wedlock, we will no longer give you a check to set up a separate household. We want families to stay together. We will provide the support, the job training, the child care you need, for up to 2 years. But after that anyone who can work, must.

Then from last year:

Nothing has done more to undermine our sense of common responsibility than our failed welfare system. Let this be the year to end welfare as we know it.

Mr. Speaker, despite the fact that the President year after year has come to this House and addressed from this podium his willingness to end welfare as we know it, he did not support the welfare reform bill that had broad bipartisan support. Instead, he vetoed the welfare bill that Congress sent him.

Again from 1993:

This plan will give this country the toughest child support enforcement system it has ever had.

From 1994:

If we value responsibility, we cannot ignore the \$34 billion in child support absent parents ought to be paying to millions of parents who are taking care of their children.

Then from 1995:

If the parent is not paying child support, they should be forced to pay. We should suspend drivers licenses, track them across State lines.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the welfare reform bill that President Clinton vetoed would have required States to create a central case registry to track the status of all child support orders. The bill also gave the States the authority to suspend drivers, professional, occupational and recreational licenses of anyone whose child support payments are in arrears, all the things the President said he wanted to do last year.

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Mr. Speaker, I understand my time is short. The record is replete. Words mean something. Actions speak louder than words. Mr. President, keep your promises, join with the new majority, and let us help govern this Nation.

REPUBLICAN REVOLUTION IS PARALYZING THE NATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentlewoman from North Carolina [Mrs. CLAYTON] is recognized during morning business for 3 minutes.

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, it is said one can tell one who wants to move on by those who argue last year's argument. My last colleague who spoke is regurgitating for us the arguments they will not let go.

Mr. Speaker, the Republicans demanded a 7-year budget. The President has given them a 7-year budget. The Republicans demanded that any budget plan that is adopted be approved by the Congressional Budget Office using their numbers. Again, the President has agreed to that. The Republicans further insisted that there be a large tax cut as a part of their budget plan. Again, the President has offered a smaller tax cut but for working families.

Mr. Speaker, the President has gone a considerable distance to meet the demands of the Republican Party, and