

I also want to address some information that I think is not true by some of the opponents of this legislation, dealing with child support payments. Under the current system, child support and alimony payments rank seventh on the list of priority payments in a bankruptcy proceeding, behind such things as attorney fees; seventh.

This legislation moves those critical family obligations up to the top of the list. Women and children come first under H.R. 833, the bankruptcy protection reform bill that we are going to be considering today. It is time to require personal responsibility. Support H.R. 833.

RIVERSIDE NATIONAL CEMETERY, THE IDEAL LOCATION FOR THE NATIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR MEMORIAL

(Mr. CALVERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to praise the 3,417 men and women who have placed their lives on the line for their country, have taken risks above and beyond the call of duty and, because of their extraordinary bravery and action during crisis, have been awarded the Medal of Honor.

Yesterday I introduced the National Medal of Honor Memorial Act. This bill designates the memorial being built at the Riverside National Cemetery as a national memorial. Since this will be the only publicly accessible memorial honoring all 3,417 recipients of the Medal of Honor at a single location, I think it is only fitting to identify it as a national memorial.

Riverside National Cemetery is the ideal location for this memorial. There are two Medal of Honor recipients buried there; 102 recipients are originally from the State of California. At its capacity, the cemetery will inter approximately 1,400,000 persons, making it the largest national cemetery in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the strong support from my colleagues. Seventy of my colleagues have decided to be original cosponsors of this; 100 percent of the California delegation, and the chairman and the ranking member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. I look forward to its passage.

PAYDAY BORROWER PROTECTION ACT OF 1999

(Mr. RUSH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, today I am here to introduce the Payday Borrower Protection Act of 1999.

Payday loan companies are springing up all over the country. Payday loan companies are cannibalistic. They are akin to loansharking. These companies provide short-term loans with min-

imum credit checks to consumers who are in desperate need of cash.

The interest on these loans are unconscionably high, usually running from 261 percent to 913 percent annually. It is not uncommon for a consumer to have borrowed, say, \$100 and within a year to be forced to repay \$900 to a payday loan company.

My bill regulates and imposes some rational criteria on these loans. My bill caps annual interest fees at 36 percent and prohibits any payday lender from refinancing or rolling over any loans. My bill also sets a minimum national standard for State payday loan laws.

I encourage my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the Payday Borrower Protection Act of 1999.

WITH THE PROSPECT OF MULTI- TRILLION DOLLAR BUDGET SUR- PLUSES, WE SHOULD PASS A TAX CUT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

(Mr. CHABOT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, Congress faces the prospect of multitrillion dollar surpluses, budget surpluses, over the next 15 years. That is good news. As one might expect, the response to this good news has been sharply divided.

Liberals, and President Clinton, have come forward with new Washington spending programs. Republicans, on the other hand, have called for saving Social Security, cutting taxes and paying down the national debt.

It is almost the law of nature that money left in Washington will be spent. Therefore, I think we should pass a tax cut as soon as possible, before the big spenders here in Washington get their hands on it.

Let us hope that Congress and the President get it right. Work together and save Social Security, cut taxes and pay down the national debt. It is very, very important for America's future to do that.

SALUTE TO WIC ON 25TH ANNIVERSARY

(Ms. BROWN of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of one of our Nation's most valuable programs, Women, Infants and Children, more popularly known as WIC.

The WIC program has been serving women and children across America for 25 years. The valuable service provided by WIC includes nutritional counseling, the supply of supplemental nutritional foods to children and an excellent health referral system.

WIC continues to be effective in improving the health of pregnant women, new mothers and infants. Studies show that WIC participants are more likely

to have full term pregnancy, lower medical costs, higher birth weight babies and lower infant mortality rates.

On this anniversary of 25 years, I salute WIC for providing such outstanding service. We must all remember a healthy start is a great start.

ANTIPOVERTY PROGRAMS FOR SENIORS RESULT IN POVERTY FOR FUTURE AMERICAN WORK- ERS

(Mr. SMITH of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I see a lot of students in our gallery today. Mr. Speaker, I would like to report that our Social Security task force meeting yesterday that examined the consequences of doing nothing with Social Security resulted in the headline that antipoverty programs for seniors result in poverty for future American workers. We need to stop spending the Social Security Trust Fund for other government programs.

Our taxes today are higher than they have ever been in most of our history, even through World War II. We have heard a lot of good government spending programs from the speakers this morning that would mean raiding the Social Security Trust Fund or increasing taxes.

I just plead with my colleagues that if there are other good programs, they need to be justified on the basis of increasing taxes to pay for those programs or cutting other government spending to pay for those programs, but stop raiding the Social Security trust fund. We are already facing a \$7½ trillion unfunded liability to maintain Social Security. We can't afford to continue to make the situation worse.

CONSTRUCTIVE OWNERSHIP TRANSACTIONS

(Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to shut down a tax avoidance scheme available only to a few wealthy and sophisticated investors. Under current law, if one invests in a hedge fund they pay tax every year and those profits are taxed at a higher short-term capital gains rate, but if one places that same money in a derivative wrapped around a hedge fund, they pay tax only at the end of the contract and are taxed at a lower long-term capital gains rate.

My bill states that if an investor indirectly owns a financial asset like a hedge fund through a derivative, he cannot get more long-term capital gain than if he owned the investment directly. In addition, there is an interest charge to offset the additional benefit of deferral.

