

some day and come again. These parting words are in behalf of an outraged, heart-broken, bruised and bleeding, but God-fearing people; faithful, industrious, loyal people, rising people, full of potential force." George White did not go quietly, and neither will I.

The attorney for the State of Georgia representing Democratic leadership in the State of Georgia said at the trial in Augusta, "Our position is that Section 2 does not mandate a second Congressional black district."

I think that just about says it all. The fears that we had in the middle of the special session, at the end of the special session; the confusion that we experienced at the beginning of the special session and all during the special session, was a joke. It was a hoax. Folks were laughing at us.

I had faith, hope, and trust in my Democratic leadership of the State of Georgia, because I am a Democrat too. And when I come up here and I vote, I do not see anything on my card that says "Black vote," or "Black Democrat." I do not see that. I vote yea or nay, just like everybody else.

Other folks see that. And then other folks bring what they see that is ugly to the political process. Now the whole Nation is wrapped up in this issue of race, when maybe really all it is is just a matter of greed. But greedy folks will use the issue of race. Greedy folks will divide people. Greedy folks will say "You all do not deserve to be together," so that they can continue to get and get and get, and take and take and take.

Claude McKay says the following in his poem, "If We Must die:"

If we must die, let it not be like hogs  
Hunted and penned in an inglorious spot,  
While round us bark the mad and hungry  
dogs,  
Making their mock at our accursed lot.  
If we must die, O let us nobly die,  
So that our precious blood may not be shed  
In vain; then even the monsters we defy  
Shall be constrained to honor us though  
dead!  
O kinsmen! we must meet the common foe!  
Though far outnumbered let us show us  
brave,  
And for their thousand blows deal one  
deathblow!  
What though before us lies the open grave?  
Like men we'll face the murderous, cowardly  
pack,  
PRESSED to the wall, dying, but fighting back!

That is about the way I am going to take this whole redistricting fight, pressed to the wall, dying, but fighting back.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF MOTION TO DISPOSE OF SENATE AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 115, FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996

Ms. PRYCE, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-331) on the resolution (H. Res. 261) providing for the consider-

ation of Senate amendments to the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 115) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1996, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF MOTION TO DISPOSE OF SENATE AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 2586, TEMPORARY INCREASE IN THE STATUTORY DEBT LIMIT

Ms. PRYCE, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-332) on the resolution (H. Res. 262) providing for the consideration of Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 2586) to provide for a temporary increase in the public debt limit, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

IMPORTANCE OF BALANCING THE FEDERAL BUDGET

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. AL-LARD). Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from California [Mr. RIGGS] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be joined by my colleagues, particularly my colleague, the gentleman from California [Mrs. SEASTRAND] and other colleagues who will be coming to the floor shortly in what promises to be, I think, a very special and informative 1-hour special order.

We are going to talk about a variety of subjects tonight, Mr. Speaker; but, most of all, we are going to focus on the importance to America, to our constituents of passing a balanced Federal budget.

So much really hangs in the balance or is at stake. I guess I should not say "balance" too often, for fear that the people might be misled a little bit, but so much is at stake here over the next several days or several weeks, depending on how long it actually takes us to ultimately get a balanced budget signed into law. But our constituents and our colleagues listening tonight and perhaps viewing on C-SPAN should realize that House Republicans, as the new majority in Congress for the last 10 months, have been absolutely dedicated to balancing the Federal budget for the first time in a quarter of a century.

We have already passed on this House floor the 7-year Balanced Budget Reconciliation Act of 1995, which balances the Federal budget in 7 years by limiting the growth, the increase in Federal spending, to 3 percent per year.

Now, the Balanced Budget Reconciliation Act also contains some very other important reforms, including genuine welfare reform that requires work for the able-bodied, emphasizes families, and provides people who are

dependent on welfare in the short-term real hope and opportunity for the future.

The Reconciliation Act also includes a significant tax cut for families and for economic growth and job creation in the private sector. This is the dividend, if you will, the economic dividend, for families resulting from getting our fiscal house in order at the Federal level. It is only right, since we all know that the beleaguered middle-class American family has been overburdened by the combination of high taxation and stagnant incomes for many, many years, it is only right that we keep our promises and provide them with much needed tax relief.

Mr. Speaker, before I yield to my California colleague, Mrs. SEASTRAND, I want to point out earlier today the House passed a temporary increase in the Federal Government's borrowing authority. That is known as the debt ceiling. Basically, we sent a bill to the other body, the Senate, that allows the Federal Government to continue borrowing money for the purposes of financing a deficit until on or about December 12.

The passage of that legislation today follows on the heels of the past and of a continuing resolution which allows the Federal Government to keep the doors open and to keep paying its bills, meeting its financial obligations. That is the continuing resolution which passed on this floor yesterday.

When it came time to vote on the temporary increase in the debt ceiling, the short-term extension until December 12, we heard some of our colleagues on the other side of the aisle, some of the so-called moderate Democrats, make statements about wanting to balance the Federal budget in a bipartisan fashion. In fact, they even went so far, as is the prerogative of the minority party in the House of Representatives, to offer a so-called motion to recommit. They claim that that motion to recommit would allow us to achieve a balanced budget working in a bipartisan fashion.

But here is the flaw in their thinking. We would be remiss on this side of the aisle if we did not point out that a couple of weeks ago, we did pass the 7-year Balanced Budget Reconciliation Act, which again was the key vote on whether a Member of Congress on either side of the aisle supports the idea of balancing the Federal budget in 7 years or less, whether that Member is willing to go on record as making the difficult decisions and the tough choices necessary to balance the Federal budget in 7 years.

Now, when we had that legislation on the House floor a couple of weeks ago, only 4 Democrats, only 4, there are 199 Democrats currently serving in the House of Representatives and only 4 had the courage to cross this middle aisle, which you might refer to as the partisan aisle, to support the House