

functional amounts without including the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund.

Conference agreement

The conference agreement includes all of the required displays of levels and amounts, including those of Social Security outlays and revenues. The agreement also includes the amounts of the increase in the public debt subject to limit. With respect to the informational displays, the conference agreement contains the display of the gross interest on the public debt consistent with the levels of net interest in function 900. The conference agreement recedes to the House concerning the informational display of levels and amounts without the Hospital Insurance trust fund amounts and the House recedes to the Senate on the display of secondary loan guarantee commitments.

JOHN R. KASICH,
DAVE HOBSON,
BOB WALKER,
JIM KOLBE,
CHRISTOPHER SHAYS,
WALLY HERGER,
WAYNE ALLARD,
BOB FRANKS,
STEVE LARGENT
SUE MYRICK,
MIKE PARKER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

PETE DOMENICI,
CHUCK GRASSLEY,
DON NICKLES,
TRENT LOTT,
HANK BROWN,
SLADE GORTON,
JUDD GREGG,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio [Ms. KAPTUR] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

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

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

THE BIGGEST RIPOFF IN
AMERICAN HISTORY

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

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I had a telephone call from an old friend who was concerned about American trade policy, and he was opposed to NAFTA, the free-trade agreement that we passed with Mexico, and

that we will soon will be considering including Chile in the NAFTA agreement, and he was also concerned about GATT, the world trade agreement that we reached and we voted on late last year.

His question to me was: "How can the United States possibly compete with Third World countries? How can we compete when our labor force is paid \$10 an hour, and their labor force is paid 15 cents, 25 cents, 75 cents an hour? Doesn't trade with overseas countries, especially those in the developing world, mean that the American people will lose in the long run and that our own working people will have a lower standard of living?"

Well, my answer to my friend was an answer that really has been the answer that the American people have given to this very same question for many, many years. This is not a new fear that the American people have, because the American people have had a higher standard of living and a better way of life throughout our history as compared to the working men and women of other countries.

Mr. Speaker, how did we do it? How did we out-compete? How did the American worker out-compete those workers in Third World countries that were willing to work for such lower wages? The answer is we have done that because our working people and our businessmen have had the technology that is necessary to out-compete the competition, even when the labor costs are much lower.

Mr. Speaker, after World War II, we experienced a major jump in our standard of living in the United States of America. Were the wages around the world, were they any higher after the end of World War II than they are today, as compared to the price of the American worker? No. Yet at the same time we experienced a major increase in our standard of living, and America was out-competing everyone throughout the planet.

In fact in the 1950's and 1960's, Mr. Speaker, America was looked to throughout the entire planet as a source of goods and materials to be purchased by people for consumer items all over the world. Yet their own people were working for much lower wages. That is because after World War II, as in the time period before World War II, Americans had a technological lead on the world. It is technology and knowledge that have given us the competitive edge throughout our Nation's history. It was not the fact that our people were necessarily willing to work harder, because many people around the world work harder. Many, many people throughout the world work as hard, if not harder, than Americans, yet the American worker, coupled with technology, that work ethic that our people have coupled with technology, have made America the prosperous country that it is today and the prosperous country that it was in years

past. We have had the technological edge.

This did not just happen, and it did not just happen after World War II. I say to my colleagues, "If you look back in our history, the United States was the country that developed the reaper which magnified the amount of crops that could be harvested. We were the ones that took the steam engine, which was originally developed by the ancient Greeks, and turned it into an engine for progress and prosperity, an engine for the creation of new wealth. We were the ones who developed the telegraph and the telephone."

The list goes on, and on, and on. In fact, technological development was seen by our Founding Fathers as the means for which the United States would become that shining city on the hill that all of our Founding Fathers wanted her to be. No other country in the world put patent protections of technological innovation into its constitution. There is no other country. Yet, if we look in our Constitution, our Founding Fathers insisted that there be a Patent Office. It is written into the Constitution.

Why is that? I say to my colleagues, "If you look back at the men who created this great democracy of ours, you will see that they had two things that they believed in. There was—well, they had many things they believed in, but the two important things they believed in in terms of government was they believed in freedom of the individual, which included peoples' religious freedom, and their rights to speak, and their rights to gather together, their rights to petition their government and to control their own destiny; they believed in that freedom, and they also believed in technology."

Mr. Speaker, with technology and freedom, America would become an example for all the world to see, that the common man can live in decency, and can control his or her own destiny, and that our country could be an example to the world, and that instead of vast military might, that our country would have the allegiance of free people all over the world or those people all over the world who long to be free.

Yes, Thomas Jefferson himself was a technologist. Those of you who visit Monticello might be impressed to see the many inventions that he himself developed to help life around that 19th century agricultural compound be more easy for the people of this compound. But Benjamin Franklin, also one of the great Founding Fathers of our country, is renowned even today for his exploration of ideas and his development of technology.

These men made sure that American investors and American inventors would have the incentive to develop the technology that would be necessary to make America the example of progress and freedom that they foresaw. One of the things that they put into the Constitution, as I say, was the Patent Office, and Americans have,