The house met at 2:30 p.m. and was called to order by the speaker.

The roll of the house was called and a quorum was announced present (Record 16).

Present — Mr. Speaker; Agnich; Armbrister; Arnold; Barrientos; Barton, B.; Barton, E.; Berlanga; Blanton; Bomer; Buchanan; Burnett; Bush; Cain; Carriker; Cary; Cavazos; Ceverha; Clark; Clemmons; Colbert; Collazo; Connelly; Coody; Craddock; Criss; Crockett; Danburg; Davis; Delay; Delco; Denton; Eckels; Edwards; Ekenburg; Emmett; English; Evans, C.; Evans, L.; Finnell; Fox; Gamez; Gandy; Garcia, T.; Gavin; Geistweidt; Gibson, B.; Gibson, J.; Gilley; Glossbrenner; Granoff; Green; Grisham; Hackney; Haley; Hall, L.; Hall, T.; Hammond; Hanna; Harrison, B.; Harrison, D.; Hellin; Hernandez; Hightower; Hilbert; Hill, A.; Hill, G.; Hinojosa; Hollowell; Horn; Hudson, D.; Hudson, S.; Jackson; Jones; Keller; Kemp; Khoury; Kubiak; Kuempel; Laney; Lee, D.; Lee, E. F.; Leonard; Luna; McKenna; McWilliams; Madia; Mankins; Martinez, R.; Martinez, W.; Messer; Millsap; Moreno, A.; Oliveira; Oliver; Parker; Patrick; Patronella; Patterson; Pennington; Peveto; Pierce; Polk; Polumbo; Presnall; Price; Ragsdale; Rangel; Robinson; Robnett; Rudd; Salinas; Saunders; Schlueter; Schoolcraft; Shea; Short; Simpson; Smith, A.; Smith, C.; Smith, T.; Staniswalis; Stiles; Sutton; Tejeda; Thompson, G.; Thompson, S.; Toomey; Tow; Turner; Uher; Vowell; Waldrop; Wallace; Watson; Whaley; Willis; Wilson; Wolens; Word; Wright.

Absent, Excused — Garcia, M.; Hill, P.; Hury; Moreno, P.; Russell; Valles; Wieting.

Absent — Hall, B.; Shaw.

The invocation was offered by Father Fred Bomar, chaplain.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE GRANTED

The following members were granted leaves of absence for today because of important business:

P. Hill on motion of Shea.
M. Garcia on motion of W. Martinez.
P. Moreno on motion of Rangel.
Hury on motion of Parker.
Wieting on motion of Hinojosa.
(Shaw and W. Hall now present)

The following member was granted leave of absence for today because of illness in the family:
Russell on motion of Short.
HR 24 - ADOPTED

Representative Stiles moved that all necessary rules be suspended to take up and consider at this time, HR 24.

The motion prevailed without objection.

The speaker laid before the house the following resolution:

By Stiles:

HR 24, Congratulating Edward (Ed) W. Collins.

The resolution was adopted without objection.

HCR 21 - ADOPTED

Representative Patrick moved that all necessary rules be suspended to take up and consider at this time, HCR 21.

The motion prevailed without objection.

The speaker laid before the house the following resolution:

By Patrick:

HCR 21

WHEREAS, January 27, 1983, is the 10th anniversary of the Paris Peace Accords; and
WHEREAS, Nearly 2,500 American servicemen still remain unaccounted for in Southeast Asia, including 166 citizens of Texas; and
WHEREAS, The Texas Legislature wishes to join the “American Spirit” effort to secure the release of these courageous Americans; now, therefore, be it
RESOLVED by the House of Representatives of the State of Texas, the Senate concurring, That the 68th Legislature appropriately recognize this anniversary by hereby authorizing the flying of the MIA flag over the Capitol on January 27, 1983.

The resolution was adopted without objection.

HR 26 - ADOPTED

Representative A. Smith moved that all necessary rules be suspended to take up and consider at this time, HR 26.

The motion prevailed without objection.

The speaker laid before the house the following resolution:

By A. Smith:

HR 26, Congratulating James M. Windham, Jr.

The resolution was adopted without objection.

HR 3 - ADOPTED

Representative G. Thompson moved that all necessary rules be suspended to take up and consider at this time, HR 3.

The motion prevailed without objection.

The speaker laid before the house the following resolution:

By G. Thompson:
HR 3

WHEREAS, The exercise of religious freedom is one of the basic rights enjoyed by all Texans; and

WHEREAS, The clergymen of all faiths in the state have been a continual source of inspiration to the members of their respective congregations, and have contributed significantly to the betterment of their communities and of Texas; and

WHEREAS, During times of both peace and war, these outstanding citizens have traditionally made great sacrifices in serving God and their country; and

WHEREAS, Recognizing their important role, Civitan International sponsors the observance of International Clergy Week to honor those who have dedicated their lives to the ministering of their religious faiths; and

WHEREAS, On February 3, 1983, the Abilene Civitan Club will invite the clergymen of the area to participate in a special meeting held to pay tribute to them; and

WHEREAS, It is appropriate that the Texas House of Representatives join the Abilene Civitan Club in honoring the clergy of the state; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives of the 68th Texas Legislature hereby designate the week of January 30 to February 5, 1983, as International Clergy Week in Texas.

The resolution was adopted without objection.

RESOLUTION SIGNED BY THE SPEAKER

The speaker signed in the presence of the house, after giving due notice thereof, the following enrolled resolution:

HCR 5

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The speaker announced the appointment of the following committee pursuant to SCR 12 to escort Senator John Glenn to the speaker’s rostrum: Representatives Green, chairman; Waldrop, Polk, Rudd, Sutton, Price, Barrientos, B. Barton, Colbert, D. Harrison, Gavin, and D. Hudson.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

Austin, Texas, January 26, 1983

The Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives
House Chamber

The Honorable
Mr. Speaker:

I am directed by the Senate to inform the House that the Senate has passed the following:

HCR 19 by Gerald Hill, inviting Lloyd Bentsen to address a joint session.
SCR 21 by Brooks, in memory of Leopold Meyer.
SCR 22 by Brooks, recognizing February 2, 1983, as Disability Rally Day in Texas.
SB 6 by Parker, et al., relating to child passenger safety seat system.
SB 98 by Traeger, relating to the composition, powers, and duties of the Texas Board of Health. . . .
SB 213 by Farabee, Vale, relating to the requirements for a Certificate of Medical Examination for Mental Illness. . . .

Respectfully,
Betty King
Secretary of the Senate

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR

The speaker laid before the house and had read the following message from the governor:

Austin, Texas
January 26, 1983

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SIXTY-EIGHTH LEGISLATURE, REGULAR SESSION:

Pursuant to Article III, Section 5, of the Texas Constitution, I, Mark White, Governor of the State of Texas, submit the following emergency matters for immediate consideration by the 68th Legislature, now convened:

SB 183, by Santiesteban, relating to certain permits and leases for public school, university, and asylum land.

Respectfully submitted,
Mark White
Governor

RESOLUTIONS SIGNED BY THE SPEAKER

The speaker signed in the presence of the house, after giving due notice thereof, the following enrolled resolutions:

SCR 9, SCR 12, SCR 5, SCR 13

(address by the honorable john glenn)

(Address by the Honorable John Glenn)

(The House of Representatives and the Senate in Joint Session)

In accordance with the provisions of SCR 12, providing for a joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives at 3 p.m. today, for the purpose of hearing an address by the Honorable John Glenn, Senator from Ohio, Lieutenant Governor William P. Hobby, and the Honorable Senators were announced at the door of the House and were admitted.

The Senators occupied seats arranged for them.

Lieutenant Governor William P. Hobby was escorted to a seat on the Speaker’s rostrum.

At 2:58 p.m., Senator John Glenn and party escorted by Senators Blake, Edwards, Farabee, Jones, and Lyon, committee on the part of the Senate; and Representatives Green, chairman; Waldrop, Polk, Rudd, Sutton, Price, Barmientos, B. Barton, Colbert, D. Harrison, Gavin, and D. Hudson, committee on the part of the House, were announced at the door of the House and, being admitted, were escorted to the Speaker’s rostrum.

Lieutenant Governor Hobby called the Senate to order.

A quorum of the Senate was announced present.

The Honorable Gibson D. Lewis, Speaker of the House called the House to order.
Speaker Lewis directed all members present to register.
A quorum of the House was announced present.
Speaker Lewis stated that the two Houses were in joint session pursuant to SCR 12 for the purpose of hearing an address by the Honorable John Glenn, Senator from Ohio.
Lieutenant Governor Hobby addressed the joint session briefly and presented Senator John Glenn to the joint session.

Senator Glenn addressed the joint session, speaking as follows:

It really is an honor to be here in the House Chamber today. Over the years, many prominent people have passed through these hallowed halls—people like Sam Johnson, John Nance Garner, and the legendary Sam Rayburn. I know Texans are mighty proud of those names—and you have every right to be. Their politics were always the politics of courage and vision—and in my opinion, we'd be in far better shape today if this country had a few more patriots just like them.

So today—just one week after you inaugurated a new governor—it's a privilege to be here in the State of Texas—and to share a few thoughts with you about the state of our country.

Last night—in his State of the Union Address—the president assured us once again that things are getting better and better. And although he mentioned a few new proposals, I think his real message was delivered not last night, but last week—when the administration threw a birthday party for itself. On that day—the second anniversary of his inauguration—the president said—and I quote—"I cannot think of any place where we would have changed courses."

Well, with all due respect, I disagree with the president. To understand why, all we need do is briefly review where his course has led us over the past two years.

Two years ago, the administration promised that just as soon as Congress passed the president's economic program, a new wave of confidence would wash over the country—and a quick recovery would immediately follow.

Today, 12 million Americans are jobless—4 million more than when the president assumed office. Two weeks ago in Milwaukee, 20,000 able-bodied men and women lined up to apply for 200 job openings. Last week in Pennsylvania, 3,000 people waited in the cold to apply for 35 openings. Here in the Lone Star State, you know exactly what I'm talking about. Because with half a million of your people out of work, you've learned the hard way that even Texas isn't recession-proof any longer.

Two years ago, President Reagan called budget deficits of 41 billion dollars intolerable. Today, the administration describes deficits of 200 billion dollars as intractable.

Two years ago, the president promised to reduce government spending. Today, government spending as a percentage of our gross national product is at an all-time high—and federal spending is increasing faster under this administration than under the last one.

Two years ago, the president promised to turn American business loose. Today, high interest rates have turned them every which way but loose—and more companies went bankrupt in 1982 than in any year since the Great Depression.

Two years ago, the president promised to protect the income of America's family farmers. Today, the value of their crops is at a 50-year low—and farm foreclosures are approaching an all-time high. About the only thing going up for those still in business is what they owe to their bankers. The Farmers Home Administration reports that here in Texas, a staggering 47 percent of the agency's loans are now delinquent. As Winston Churchill once said in another context, "Never have so many owed so much to so few."
But the state of the economy is really no laughing matter. In fact, it's a full-blown tragedy. Especially because it didn't—and doesn't—have to be this way.

In 1981, when the president presented his program to the nation, he asked that it be considered in the light of a simple question: "Are you for me or against me?"

The answer to that question was equally simple. We only have one president—and one nation. When our president succeeds, we all succeed—and our country moves ahead as well.

But when the president personalized the issue—and presented his program as an all or nothing proposition—he caused another simple question to go unasked. And that question was, "Will this program work?" Will it increase investment, reduce interest rates, and create jobs?

Well, the country didn't ask—and the program didn't work.

That's why I've been urging a change of course for nearly two years now. I've asked for a smaller tax cut to reduce the budget deficits—and for compassionate budget cuts to reduce the people's suffering. I've called for an aggressive trade policy that helps our exports grow—and for a reasonable monetary policy that allows our economy to grow. Above all, I've argued for more investment in human capital—so that our people are prepared for the challenges of tomorrow. Because of this much I am sure: we cannot hope to move our country ahead by leaving some of our people behind.

But you know, there is something tragically ironic about all of this. What's ironic is that many of the administration's short-term solutions have begun to undermine the long-term goals that all of us share. I'm talking about goals like giving our state governments more responsibility, restoring our international competitiveness, and rebuilding a strong national defense.

Last year, the president unveiled his New Federalism proposals. This year, his recession has left them dead in the water. With the federal budget 200 billion dollars in deficit—and with state governments from Ohio to Texas swimming in seas of their own red ink—the New Federalism is looking more and more like the old shell game. It asks states to pick up programs Washington wants to drop—and to pay for them with money that no one has.

As for America's long-term competitiveness, I have a question I would like to ask you.

What kind of future do you want to leave your children? What kind of jobs do you want them to have? For those of you—like me—who are fortunate enough to have grandchildren, what kind of world do you want them to live in? I think I know your answer.

But giving our children and grandchildren the kind of future they deserve requires that we lay the foundation today. And what is that foundation? What is it that pushed this country ahead of all other countries—and did it in a blink of history's eye?

In my judgment, there were three basic ingredients: education, research, and the free enterprise system.

When our ancestors moved westward across this land, the first thing they built was a public schoolhouse. Colleges and universities came next—institutions of higher learning that were open not just to children from up on Nob Hill—but to children from down by the tracks as well.

And then—with an educated citizenry and a trained work force—we did something else. More than any other nation in the history of the world, we invested our time, our energy—and, yes, our money—in research and development. Whether we were planting crops, weaving fabrics, or making steel, Americans have always been a curious, inventive, and resourceful people—constantly searching for new ways of doing things better, faster, and more efficiently. The government's role
in this effort was crucial—for only the government could fund much of the basic research that was essential to success.

And then the free enterprise system came into play, seizing these new ideas and putting them to work. The result was new industries, new products—and most important of all—new jobs. Here in Texas, you know how well this process works. It gave you thriving aerospace companies in Houston—and a booming electronics industry in a number of cities around the state.

Education. Research. Free enterprise. What's happening to them today? This fall—for the first time in a quarter century—we're finding that children from poorer families aren't going on to college because they can't afford it. What was once the land of opportunity is fast becoming the land of the closed door and the wasted mind.

What about research? Over the past two years, the Reagan Administration has slashed America's R & D budget by more than a third, while Japan, Germany, and other countries increase their investments and take American jobs.

My friends, I tell you we must stop this insanity. The American people are a sound investment. And given the proper education, tools, and incentives, I say we can still outwork, outinvent, outproduce, and outcompete anyone on the face of this planet.

But none of that will matter if we lose the ability to defend ourselves. And that's why I strongly reject the notion that we should balance the budget by making wholesale cuts in defense spending.

Now don't get me wrong. I'm not suggesting that we need to spend every last nickel the administration has asked for. What I am suggesting is that economic security and military security go hand in hand—and you can't ensure one by sacrificing the other.

As recently as 1980, you may recall, there was a national consensus on the need for increased defense spending. Unfortunately, President Reagan—the man who benefitted most from that consensus—has now all but destroyed it.

One way in which he's undermined it is with his administration's loose talk about nuclear "warning shots" in Europe and "winnable" nuclear wars. That kind of rhetoric has truly frightened millions of people—and understandably so.

But beyond that, the second reason the defense consensus is coming unglued is the administration's economic performance. When today's sky-rocketing budget deficits are combined with a proposed military build-up that seems to lack any restraint or sense of priorities, many are tempted to take a meat ax to the military.

Now, I can't tell you how this debate will be resolved in Congress. But I can tell you what I believe we should do. And in my opinion, we must begin by recognizing that the first duty of government is to keep our people alive, independent, and free.

Once we've accepted that reality, the next step is to define the specific objectives we want our military to support. And in my view, that requires the construction of a coherent and comprehensive foreign policy. But under this administration, military decisions seem to be made in a vacuum—and that's neither good policy nor good politics. The Pentagon doesn't deserve a blank check anymore than the Department of Health and Human Services does—and it's time the administration learned that our military purchases must fit our objectives.

Two good examples of where that's not being done are the MX missile and the Rapid Deployment Force.

Even though the MX missile is scheduled to cost over 34 billion dollars, we still don't have a basing mode that makes any sense. In fact, when I first learned about "dense pack," I wasn't sure if it referred to a basing mode or to the people who dreamed it up.
As for the RDF, it's got just three problems. It's not rapid, it's not deployable, and it's not a real force. To my knowledge, it's the first time in military history anybody planned to put the supply lines out ahead of the troops—and then expected the supplies to be there when the troops arrive. Equally ludicrous, the RDF proposes to stop the Soviets in an area of the world where they have a tremendous logistical advantage. In my view, we'd be a lot better off if the Soviets knew that any attack on the Middle East would be met by an American response in other parts of the world where we have the advantage.

The MX and the RDF are two examples of where we can trim defense spending without jeopardizing our national security. But our problems are broader than that—and our solutions must go beyond a simple-minded effort to cut back on specific weapons systems. What we need is a military policy that is founded on four guiding principles.

First, we must ensure that our existing forces are operable, ready, and sustainable.

Second, we must have a coherent foreign policy so we know what new military equipment we actually need.

Third, we must start looking at our defense budget and force posture in a completely different light. Today, we judge our strength in terms of weapons system versus weapons system—as if a certain number of Soviet bombers requires us to have an equal number of bombers. But bombers don't fight bombers anymore than one football team's offense plays against another team's offense. Offenses play against defenses and defenses against offenses—and that's as true for the U.S. Army as it is for the Texas Longhorns. Only if we recognize that fundamental fact can we hope to gain an accurate—and rational—picture of our military needs.

Fourth and finally, we must do everything within our power to promote the cause of arms control. And when I say arms, I mean all arms, conventional as well as nuclear. In an age when the next war could well be the last war, we have no choice but to work for peace. So our task is clear—we must seek not just to end war once it has started—but to end war once and for all.

Let me close my remarks with one final thought. This afternoon, I've sought to address a few of the challenges facing our nation. The issues I've raised aren't Democratic issues and they aren't Republican issues. In fact, they aren't partisan issues at all. They're challenges that run to the very core of our society—and how we respond to them will largely determine the future of our nation.

Twenty years ago this November, a young American president prepared a speech for delivery here in Austin. And although that speech was never given, I believe the words are as relevant today as they were in 1963.

"... let us not be petty when our cause is so great. Let us not quarrel amongst ourselves when our Nation's future is at stake. Let us stand together with renewed confidence in our cause—united in our heritage of the past and our hopes for the future—and determined that this land we love shall lead all mankind into new frontiers of peace and abundance."

Ladies and gentlemen, I believe we must rekindle that spirit in America today. So as John Kennedy urged us then, let us go about our task now, asking His blessing and His help, but knowing that here on earth, God's work must truly be our own. Thank you very much.

Speaker Lewis presented a gavel to Senator John Glenn.
SENATE ADJOURNS

At 3:31 p.m., Lieutenant Governor Hobby stated that the business of the joint session had been accomplished and that the senate would, in accordance with a previous motion, stand adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow.

HOUSE AT EASE

Speaker Lewis announced that the house would stand at ease pending the departure of the guests.

Speaker Lewis called the house to order at 3:41 p.m.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

Austin, Texas, January 26, 1983

The Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives
House Chamber

The Honorable
Mr. Speaker:

I am directed by the Senate to inform the House that the Senate has passed the following:

SB 183 by Santiesteban, relating to certain permits and leases for public school, university and asylum land.

Respectfully,
Betty King
Secretary of the Senate

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED

The following member was granted leave of absence for today because of important business:

Valles on motion of Ragsdale.

REMARKS ORDERED PRINTED

Representative G. Thompson moved that the remarks by Senator Glenn be printed in the journal.

The motion prevailed without objection.

COMMITTEE MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS

The following committee meetings were announced:

Agriculture and Livestock, Subcommittee on Budget and Oversight, on adjournment today, Room G-B, Reagan Building.

Business and Commerce, 9 a.m. tomorrow, Room 100E, Reagan Building.

Criminal Jurisprudence, on adjournment today, Old Supreme Court room.

Natural Resources, Subcommittee on Budget and Oversight, on adjournment today, Room 100-B, Reagan Building.

State Affairs, Subcommittee on Budget and Oversight, on adjournment today, speaker's committee room.
County Affairs, on adjournment today, Room 346.

**ADJOURNMENT**

The Harris County Delegation moved that the house adjourn until 10 a.m. tomorrow in memory of George R. Brown.

The motion prevailed without objection.

The house accordingly, at 3:44 p.m., adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow.