

The people out in the districts and the Governors are not heartless people. They want their kids to get nutritious meals as well. I think this is a good plan. I think it is a first step. I think once we get more of these facts out here—as I say, if I did not know that we were spending 30 percent more than the President requested, if I did not know that as a Member of Congress until tonight, I will guarantee you that an awful lot of American people did not know that but they are going to know it sooner or later.

Thomas Jefferson perhaps said it best. "Give the American people the truth and the Republic will be saved." All we really have to do is get the facts out about this program. I think the American people will see the wisdom of it. I think it is a good plan. We ought to pass it.

I hope colleagues will join us in this because if the American people get the facts about this, they will buy into this idea.

Mr. GOODLING. Let me quickly say that I again do not argue with somebody's philosophy. If they have a philosophical difference, that is fine. If they believe one size fits all, that is fine. I do not happen to have that philosophy. If they believe that the Federal Government has all the answers to all the problems, I do not have any problem with their philosophy. I do not agree with it, but I do not have any problem with it. That is their philosophy.

If they believe that we have helped those on welfare in the last 35 years, go on dreaming. I do not happen to believe that. The only thing I request is, please read the legislation and then discuss the legislation.

Mr. President, we are not cutting and gutting school lunch and child nutrition programs. We are cutting bureaucracy. We want to grow healthy children. We are not trying to grow healthy or unhealthy bureaucracies. And so I hope that everyone from the Commander in Chief on down will read what is in H.R. 999 so that they actually can participate in a debate intelligently and talk about the facts. And again, as you pointed out over and over again, we are doing better to grow healthy children than the President has recommended.

I appreciate all of your participation this evening and I hope that the public has been listening and I hope that they will now better understand what the existing program is and what we are doing in the future to try to change to make sure that more children have an opportunity and more pregnant women have an opportunity to participate in nutritious meals programs.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1158, EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE AND RESCISSIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1995

Mr. DREIER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-78) on the resolution (H. Res. 115) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1158) making emergency supplemental appropriations for additional disaster assistance and making rescissions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

#### PEACE, JUSTICE, AND OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. OWENS] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, no discussion is more important than the one that is now under way here in Washington concerning the budget and all matters related to fiscal appropriations policies. The discussion that we have just heard is a very vital one. It relates to one small facet of the total budget and one small portion of the Contract With America.

The question of school lunches and whether they have been cut or not has been thoroughly discussed and we will have some more discussion on it. It is very important because in the process of trying to save money on school lunches, there has been some trickery. We are moving under the cover of a block grant and we are talking about giving additional money to take care of inflation. We are not discussing the fact that an entitlement is being taken away, an entitlement.

Every hungry child who has a certain income level is entitled now to a free lunch, which means that no matter how large that number increases and how great it becomes, the free lunch will always be there for the hungry child. In the block grant process, there is a finite number of children who can be fed. The Federal Government has only provided a finite amount of money. There is no supplementary budget at the Federal level that you can fall back on. You cannot go to the treasury of the Federal Government. They have washed their hands of the process once they give the block grant. So it is up to the States. It is up to the local government to pick up at that point and that is a part of the discussion. We can talk more and more about that but it is only a small part of the total picture.

Let us not talk so much about what has been cut so far, although that is important, the fact that school lunches are on the block and they are being squeezed in devious ways to save money. The fact that the summer youth employment programs, one of

the most basic, practical, and concrete programs ever devised by the Federal Government where teenagers are employed during the summer, that also is on the chopping block.

In the rescission process, they have put zero in the budget for the remainder of this year, reached into the current budget, money that has already been authorized, programs that have already been authorized, money that has already been appropriated is now being taken out of the current budget for the year which ends on September 30, 1995. That is called a rescission process. It is a cruel process of having people who anticipate that they are going to get certain kinds of programs and funding suddenly wake up and discover that it has been snatched away in this budget year, before we get to the process of the next budget year, 1996 budget year, which begins October 1, 1995.

So we are cutting programs which have relatively small amounts of money attached to them when you look at the total budget and benefit large numbers of people, programs that have been demonstrated to be workable, programs which go straight to the heart of the matter and serve the poorest people in the country. We are cutting them, and one of the questions is, why are we cutting these programs and not cutting other programs? And I will get to that later.

I think it is important to understand that the budget-making process is a vital part of a bigger process whereby we are defining our vision for America as we see it, as we go forward the year 2000 and beyond.

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What happens this year will determine what is going to be happening in the next 10 to 20 years. This is a pivotal year. It is a pivotal year because the majority in the Congress that has just taken over has made it a pivotal year, and we should not back away from the challenge of making a lot of very basic decisions which will set the course of America for the next 10 to 20 years. We will not back away from it. Let us just understand that everything that is being done; those things that have dollars attached to them, and many of them that do not have dollars attached to them, are a part of a process to prepare America for a future that is going to be a future basically to serve a small elite group of people or a future America that belongs to everybody. I say it is a conflict, a battle, between the oppressive elite minority and the caring majority. I think there is definitely a cleavage here, unlike any we have seen before.

There is a group, which I call the oppressive elite minority, who have a great deal of education, a great deal of understanding about how to use power. They have a great knowledge of how to use information. They know how to control and make very good use of