

Can they go to Kansas? In Kansas you have families who are farm families, and they have been averaging \$30,000 to \$40,000 in government checks over the last decade. According to an article in the New York Times, they get \$30,000 to \$40,000 for doing nothing, except what they do raises the price of food, and we pay more for food in New York because we are keeping the price of farm products high by subsidizing them with taxpayers' money.

There is something barbaric about paying people not to grow food and driving up the price so the poorest people have to pay more money. The farm price program was created by the New Deal, by Franklin Roosevelt, when farmers were poor, to save poor farmers, when large numbers of people lived on the land. But now we have less than 2 percent of the population of the United States living on farms, and we are spending billions of dollars to take care of those pretty well-to-do farmers and the agribusinesses.

I want to read one more editorial from the New York Times about the farm program. This is a program which we all accept nobody wants to cut. Recently the President made a trip to Iowa, and he pledged that he would defend Federal farm subsidies to the end.

The New York Times editorial says that farmers, quoting the New York Times, farmers are the Nation's richest welfare recipients.

Farmers are the Nation's richest welfare recipients. Full-time farmers typically earn four times as much as nonfarm families.

The Federal Government pays farmers and huge agribusinesses not to grow crops or send food abroad. Mr. Clinton says that is a nifty way to boost exports, but taxpayers who foot the bill might take exception.

The Federal program stifles food production, which jacks up prices and hurts both consumers and the economy. The farm program costs taxpayers about \$10 billion a year and adds an equal amount to food bills, driving up the price of milk, fruit, sugar and many other necessities by about 10 percent.

That quote was from the New York Times editorial, which is entitled "Mr. Clinton Bows to Farmers."

Many of those farmers live in Kansas, the State of Kansas. Can we send New York City's poor to Kansas to share in the welfare checks that the farmers get? Our welfare checks average no more than \$600 for a family of three a month, so surely the welfare recipients in New York would greatly benefit if they could get welfare checks at the level of the checks that are being received by the farmers in Kansas.

Mr. Giuliano should know that there is nowhere else for the poor to go. They will not take them in Kansas; in Texas; in Groton, CT; in Marietta, GA. They have a right to stay in New York City. The inhabitants have a right, the citizens have rights.

If a government cannot take care of the needs of their citizens, they cannot provide decent services, they cannot provide educational opportunities, then that government should resign. The public officials who cannot do that

should resign. Do not exhort the people to leave. That is barbaric. That is not ethnic cleansing, it is economic cleansing, since you want all the poor to go.

First we had the tax on the illegal immigrants. Then we had a tax on the legal immigrants. Now we want all poor people to go. That is barbaric. We must resist that kind of barbarism.

In closing, what I am saying is that the budget process is taking place at every level in the country. In New York State, the budget was supposed to be completed and submitted on April 1. Now it is more than a month later and it is not completed because there is a struggle under way in New York State between the elite oppressive minority—you have the same elite oppressive minority with the philosophy that the poor are expendable, that you can throw overboard certain people. You have the high-technology barbarians in control in New York State, and in New York City, in city hall you have the same philosophy in the mayor.

Yes, there are budget cuts that have to be made. Yes, there is a need to balance the budget, and Democrats should not get off the hook. We should come forward with proposals about how the budget should be balanced. We should not hesitate to talk about revenue.

In New York City, the State has always robbed the city blind in terms of revenue, doing very little for the city. They have taken far too much from the city. In New York City, you have a Port of New York City, a Port Authority of New York-New Jersey which owns all the most valuable land where the airport is and the ships dock. Revenue that ought to be going to the city is going to the Port Authority. That ought to be corrected.

In New York City, you have two- and three-family homeowners who pay taxes which are far lower, about one-fourth the taxes that are being paid by the people who live in the suburbs surrounding New York. You have a number of ways that revenue could be increased.

Yes, we do need to decrease expenditures. Yes, we do need to adjust programs. There is not a program that has ever been invented that could not be trimmed, could not be adjusted, could not be refined. All that should take place in an atmosphere of an evolutionary process, and not a revolutionary process which says that "We are going to destroy, we are going to slash and burn, we are going to have a blitzkrieg attack on all the social programs that were invented, that were developed over the last 60 years."

We do not need to go into the budget process next week with so much dread, so much fear, so much foreboding. We do not have to look forward to a process that is going to tear down and wreck the best that America has ever built.

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It could be very different. We could go forward with a philosophy of FDR

ringing in our ears. There is nothing radical or new. The "FDR's Economic Bill of Rights," I ran across it in a magazine the other day, and I will just close with this. Franklin Delano Roosevelt said many years ago:

In our day these economic truths have become accepted as self-evident. We have accepted, so to speak, a second Bill of Rights under which a new basis of security and prosperity can be established for all regardless of station, or race or creed.

Among these are:

The right to a useful and remunerative job in the industries, or shops or farms or mines of the nation;

The right to earn enough to provide adequate food and clothing and recreation;

The right of farmers to raise and sell their products at a return which will give them and their families a decent living;

The right of every businessman, large and small, to trade in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair competition and domination by monopolies at home or abroad;

The right of every family to a decent home;

The right of adequate medical care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health;

The right of adequate protection from the economic fears of old age, and sickness, and accident and unemployment;

And finally, the right to a good education.

All of these ideas were espoused by Franklin Roosevelt many years ago. You have heard the Speaker of this House quote Roosevelt and speak of him admirably as a person who created new order in our society. Why does he want to tear down an order that was created by Franklin Roosevelt as we go forward in the budget process and appropriations process? This Nation is great because carefully, painstakingly we built a system that demonstrated we care about everybody in America. Let us not let the oppressive elite minority destroy what has been put there by and for a caring majority.

#### APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF UNITED STATES DELEGATION OF MEXICO-UNITED STATES INTER-PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. REGULA). Without objection, and pursuant to the provisions of 22 U.S.C. 276h, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Members of the House as members of the United States delegation of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group for the first session of the 104th Congress: Mr. BALLENGER of North Carolina, vice chairman; Mr. GILMAN of New York; Mr. DREIER of California; Mr. SALMON of Arizona; Mr. HAYWORTH of Arizona; Mr. BROWNBACK of Kansas; Mr. DE LA GARZA of Texas; Mr. GEJDENSON of Connecticut; Mr. COLEMAN of Texas; Mr. MILLER of California; and Mr. RANGEL of New York.

There was no objection.