

And he said, "Of course you know it's different now because so much of the investment came through mutual funds."

And I asked him a very pointed question. I said, "Are mutual funds insured deposits where we have the kind of promise that we have made to our own depositors?"

He could not answer "yes" obviously. They are uninsured speculative investments.

So, what responsibility do we have to take the people's money to bail them out?

Mr. OWENS. Capitalism is creative destruction, and all capitalists are proud of that. You destroy what is inefficient in order to lift up what is efficient and keep the economy moving forward in a most efficient and effective way. So, capitalism involves taking great risks, it involves destruction. The people took great risk in Mexico and now are going to be destroyed, should not have us step in with socialism, force the American taxpayers to participate in a socialistic act to bail them out.

We had socialism in the savings-and-loan bailout. That was enough socialism. We do not need to prop up private enterprise which has been inefficient, negligent, made the wrong judgments and moved off on the wrong assumptions, been greedy, because they were pursuing high maximum returns using Mexican cheap labor in order to get richer and richer, and they temporarily have failed. We should make them sweat it out. Maybe the Mexican economy will right itself in the next 10 or 20 years. Let them wait. Let us not apply an injection of \$40 billion more into Mexico at a time when we are saying we do not have the money to invest in jobs here, when we are saying we must cut back the cost of Government drastically.

We have a balanced budget amendment being proposed, but this budget that is coming up right now, Mr. KASICH has promised us there will be gigantic budget cuts. Why are we going to be cutting education, cutting even agricultural subsidies? Some of those make sense. Why are we going to be cutting things that help the American people directly in order to provide more funds to bail out Mexico? It is a form of foreign aid at its worst. It is foreign aid that funnels its way back into the banks of this country.

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We do not want to provide socialism for banks. Let the banks stand on their own two feet. Let us not have any more corporate welfare. The New York Times yesterday had an article on corporate welfare and said when are we going to stop the corporate welfare?

Everybody loves to beat up on the mother out there who has a few kids, who has for various reasons to receive help from the Government. That seems to be the target. We are a nation of bullies. Everybody is excited about it.

Get the welfare reformers. They are threatening our economy.

Yet it is a very tiny percentage of the total budget, far less than the corporate welfare, corporate welfare which involves the agribusiness, one of the biggest players in corporate welfare. We are still paying the agribusiness billions of dollars not to grow grain, crop insurance, farm price subsidies, farm home loan mortgages; all kinds of things are being pitched out to the agribusiness.

When I say agribusiness instead of farmers, they are not people. Less than 2 percent of the population of America are now farmers. Those are not human beings we are talking about giving billions of dollars to. The billions of dollars that go into agribusiness go to businesses, agricultural target price programs which means lower price subsidy supports for basic commodities, which is \$11.2 billion. We are spending \$11.2 billion for that aspect of welfare to the agribusiness, agriculture subsidies to wealthy farmers.

Every person that gets welfare is means tested. That means they check and double check and recheck to see if you really are poor, how much income you have, whether you have a car, whether you own anything, et cetera. It is means tested.

We have programs that go to farmers and the agriculture practice businesses and nobody means-tests them. Whether you are rich or poor, and they are all rich mostly because they are big businesses now, they are not the farmers of the kind Franklin Roosevelt was trying to help, the New Deal farmers. These are big businesses; less than 2 percent of the population now around to get jobs in these big businesses. Millions of dollars go to wealthy farmers. If you eliminated just the subsidy payments for individuals with taxable incomes of more than \$120,000, and to business, firms, corporations, with incomes of more than \$5 million, if you eliminated just that, you would save \$1 billion. Just cut them out.

On and on it goes. We have grazing fees out there. The ranchers who have their cattle and livestock on public lands pay a very tiny percentage of what they pay to private enterprise. These are the same people who want to get Government off their back. They make speeches about welfare recipients, mothers on welfare, and the need for them to have 2 years. Let us institute a 2-year policy; everybody gets help for 2 years.

Rural electric subsidies, 2 years; Tennessee Valley beneficiaries, off after 2 years; clean technology, off after 2 years. CIA, let's close the CIA in 2 years. If not close it up, let us have common sense and understand that the CIA, with a \$28 billion-plus budget, does not need to exist anymore. If you add up all of the kinds of savings that you could accumulate from taking away the corporate welfare, making some cuts in the military budget, making some cuts in enormously wasteful

enterprises like the CIA, refusing to bail out Mexico.

I am in favor of foreign aid. It makes sense, but program it so it is going to help people. The worst kind of foreign aid is to pump \$40 billion into Mexico in order to funnel it back to the banks of this country. It is about to happen; it is on the horizon.

As I close, I would like to warn every American, the possibility of creating a jobs program which could create 1 million jobs per year is very real. The money is there. We could save it out of programs that are wasteful, and we could forgo and refuse to expend it in Mexico. Money is there for the investment in jobs. We should not cast a blind eye to the No. 1 concern of the great majority of Americans. They are worried about their jobs, their income; they are worried about the stability of their family life. They are worried about what is going to happen to their children.

The Progressive caucus has put forth legislation to deal with those concerns. You will hear more from us as the year goes on. We understand that jobs are No. 1, jobs are our highest priority today, and jobs will be our highest priority for the rest of the 104th Congress.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. YATES (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today, on account of family illness.

Ms. SLAUGHTER (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today, on account of family illness.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MFUME) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. FALCOMA, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. SCHROEDER, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. KLECZKA, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. VOLKMER, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GOSS) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. HORN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GOSS, for 5 minutes, on January 19.

Mr. DELAY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. KINGSTON, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GOSS) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. SOLOMON.
Mr. PACKARD.
Mr. FIELDS of Texas.
Mr. EHRlich.
Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania.
Mr. CRANE.
Mr. HORN.
Mr. CHAMBLISS.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MFUME) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. EDWARDS in two instances.
Mr. MOAKLEY.
Mr. TORRES.
Mr. MARKEY.
Mr. ACKERMAN.
Mr. LEVIN in two instances.
Mr. GONZALEZ.
Mr. VENTO.
Mrs. MEEK of Florida.
Mr. COLEMAN.
Mr. BERMAN.
Ms. ESHOO.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HORN) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. GEKAS.
Mr. MENENDEZ in two instances.
Mr. MCINNIS.
Mr. JOHNSON of Texas.
Ms. WOOLSEY.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. OWENS) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. GALLEGLY.
Mr. CRANE.
Mr. MENENDEZ in two instances.
Mr. BILBRAY.
Mr. PASTOR in two instances.
Mr. GEKAS.
Mr. SCHUMER in two instances.
Messrs. GALLEGLY, BERMAN, BEILEN-
SON, and WAXMAN.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 2. An act to make certain laws applicable to the legislative branch of the Federal Government.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE 104TH CONGRESS

(Mr. LIVINGSTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to and in accordance with clause 2(a) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I submit for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a copy of the rules of the Committee on Appropriations for the 104th Congress as approved by the committee on January 10, 1995.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS—COMMITTEE RULES, APPROVED JANUARY 10, 1995

Resolved. That the rules and practices of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, in the One Hundred Third Congress, except as otherwise provided here-

inafter, shall be and are hereby adopted as the rules and practices of the Committee on Appropriations in the One Hundred Fourth Congress.

The foregoing resolution adopts the following rules:

SEC. 1: POWER TO SIT AND ACT

For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties under Rules X and XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee or any of its subcommittees is authorized:

(a) To sit and act at such times and places within the United States whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, and to hold such hearings; and

(b) To require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, reports, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents as it deems necessary. The Chairman, or any Member designated by the Chairman, may administer oaths to any witness.

(c) A subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Committee or its subcommittees under subsection 1(b) in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the Members of the Committee voting, a majority being present. The power to authorize and issue subpoenas under subsection 1(b) may be delegated to the Chairman pursuant to such rules and under such limitations as the Committee may prescribe. Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chairman or by any Member designated by the Committee.

(d) Compliance with any subpoena issued by the Committee or its subcommittees may be enforced only as authorized or directed by the House.

SEC. 2: SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) The Majority Caucus of the Committee shall establish the number of subcommittees and shall determine the jurisdiction of each subcommittee.

(b) Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the Committee all matters referred to it.

(c) All legislation and other matters referred to the Committee shall be referred to the subcommittee of appropriate jurisdiction within two weeks unless, by majority vote of the Majority Members of the full Committee, consideration is to be by the full Committee.

(d) The Majority Caucus of the Committee shall determine an appropriate ratio of Majority to Minority Members for each subcommittee. The Chairman is authorized to negotiate that ratio with the Minority; Provide, however, That party representation in each subcommittee, including ex-officio members, shall be no less favorable to the Majority than the ratio for the full Committee.

(e) The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the full Committee are authorized to sit as a member of all subcommittees and to participate, including voting, in all its work.

SEC. 3: STAFFING

(a) Committee Staff—The Chairman is authorized to appoint the staff of the Committee, and make adjustments in the job title and compensation thereof subject to the maximum rates and conditions established in Clause 6(c) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. In addition, he is authorized, in his discretion, to arrange for their specialized training. The Chairman is also authorized to employ additional personnel as necessary.

(b) Assistants to Members—Each of the top twenty-one senior majority and minority Members of the full Committee may select

and designate one staff member who shall serve at the pleasure of that Member. Such staff members shall be compensated at a rate, determined by the Member, not to exceed 75 per centum of the maximum established in Clause 6(c) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; Provided, That Members designating staff members under this subsection must specifically certify by letter to the Chairman that the employees are needed and will be utilized for Committee work.

SEC. 4: COMMITTEE MEETINGS

(a) Regular Meeting Day—The regular meeting day of the Committee shall be the first Wednesday of each month while the House is in session, unless the Committee has met within the past 30 days or the Chairman considers a specific meeting unnecessary in the light of the requirements of the Committee business schedule.

(b) Additional and Special Meetings:

(1) The Chairman may call and convene, as he considers necessary, additional meetings of the Committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the Committee or for the conduct of other Committee business. The Committee shall meet for such purpose pursuant to that call of the Chairman.

(2) If at least three Committee Members desire that a special meeting of the Committee be called by the Chairman, those Member may file in the Committee Offices a written request to the Chairman for the special meeting. Such request shall specify the measure or matter to be considered. Upon the filing of the request, the Committee Clerk shall notify the Chairman.

(3) If within three calendar days after the filing of the request, the Chairman does not call the requested special meeting to be held within seven calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the Committee Members may file in the Committee Offices their written notice that a special meeting will be held, specifying the date and hour of such meeting, and the measure or matter to be considered. The Committee shall meet on that date and hour.

(4) Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the Committee Clerk shall notify all Committee Members that such special meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour and the measure or matter to be considered. Only the measure or matter specified in that notice may be considered at the special meeting.

(c) Vice Chairman To Preside in Absence of Chairman—A member of the majority party on the Committee or subcommittee thereof designated by the Chairman of the full Committee shall be vice chairman of the Committee or subcommittee, as the case may be, and shall preside at any meeting during the temporary absence of the chairman. If the chairman and vice chairman of the Committee or subcommittee are not present at any meeting of the Committee or subcommittee, the ranking member of the majority party who is present shall preside at that meeting.

(d) Business Meetings:

(1) Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, of the Committee and its subcommittees shall be open to the public except when the Committee or its subcommittees, in open session and with a majority present, determines by roll call vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed.

(2) No person other than Committee Members and such congressional staff and departmental representatives as they may authorize shall be present at any business or markup session which has been closed.