

Before Mr. Clinton marches into Bosnia for the United Nations, he should remember what Secretary of State John Quincy Adams said:

We are the friends of liberty everywhere, the guardians only of our own.

Mr. Speaker, I hope they read those words down at the White House before they tell another American family that its husband, father, son, or brother died in the service of the United Nations.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE
CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 5, 1995.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
The Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on Wednesday, May 31, 1995 at 3:30 p.m.: that the Senate agreed to the conference report on H.R. 1158.

With warm regards,
ROBIN H. CARLE,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHIEF
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER OF
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE
OFFICER, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 25, 1995.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
The Capitol,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House that my office has been served with two subpoenas issued by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

After consultation with the General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoenas is consistent with the privileges and precedents of the House.

Sincerely,
SCOTT M. FAULKNER,
Chief Administrative Officer.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO
BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE U.S.
COAST GUARD ACADEMY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment as members of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Coast Guard Academy the following Members of the House:

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut and Mr. GEJDENSON of Connecticut.

There was no objection.

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 the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and 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.]

JUST THE BEGINNING OF THE
BUDGET PROCESS

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

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, we have just returned from recess, but prior to that we completed a part of a very long process. Most people do not realize it was merely the beginning. The budget and the appropriations process begins with the passage of the budget. The House of Representatives and the Senate have passed the budget, and they will soon reach agreement on that budget.

Most people do not realize the President has no veto power over the budget. That budget does forward without the President having a chance to veto it. He must react to the individual appropriations bills now that will be generated under the guidance of that budget.

In other words, the budget sets the overall ceiling for each one of the areas, and the Committee on Appropriations now can go forward to make expenditures, increasing some programs, decreasing some, eliminating some, putting in new programs. That is all up to the Committee on Appropriations.

However, Mr. Speaker, I think it is safe to say that we can expect, with this well-coordinated majority in power presently, that most of the recommendations made by the Committee on the Budget will probably be included in the appropriations process. The Committee on Appropriations will follow through on most of the recommendations. Therefore, we have a good idea of what the pattern is going to be in terms of the kind of expenditures that are going to be made by this Congress, or the kind of appropriations that are going to be proposed by this Congress.

Each one of the appropriations bills, however, can be vetoed by the President. The public should realize that, that the appropriations bills have to go to the President. Once the Senate and the House have acted and both have agreed in a conference on a bill, it goes to the President, and the President can

veto it. The public should understand that, that the budget process has just begun.

The Committee on the Budget sets the ceiling. The Committee on Appropriations follows through. The President can veto what each Committee on Appropriations sends to him. If the President vetoes an appropriations bill, it will then come back to the House and Senate, and the possibility of an override, Mr. Speaker, I would say is very slim.

I think there are enough people in the House to support the President, to prevent the overriding of a veto of the President. At this moment I am pretty sure there are. Of course, we lose some every day, but even with a few more casualties and a few more Benedict Arnolds deserting the Democratic Party and going over to the Republican Party, we still will have enough to prevent the override of a veto of an outrageous appropriations bill.

Most of these appropriation bills will be outrageous, because we know they will follow the pattern of the budget. We will have outrageous bills which propose to eliminate the Department of Education. No other industrialized nation in the civilized world thinks it can function without a department of education. At a time like this, when we are at a great disadvantage competitively if we do not have the most skilled population, the best educated population we can get, we are proposing to eliminate the Department of Education.

There are numerous other outrageous items in the budget proposals that will be followed through in the appropriations bills, and the President will have to veto them.

Once the House and Senate fail to override a veto, then what happens? I think we are on a course where, by the time we reach September 30, end of this budget year—September 30 ends this budget year—it becomes necessary to have continuing resolutions. If the Government is to continue functioning, we have to have passed continuing resolutions in order to keep the Government going forward at the same rate of expenditure that it had before. That is the critical point.

If there is deadlock or gridlock, deadlock, however we want to put it, between the President and the Republican-controlled Congress, then where do we go from there? Will the Government have to shut down, as it did for a couple of days under President Bush, because the Republican-controlled House refuses to pass a continuing resolution, or the Republican-controlled House and Senate together refuse to pass a continuing resolution? We will have a gridlock. We will have a set of negotiations which will go forward between the President and the Republican-controlled Congress.

I say all this because I think it is very important for the American people to understand that the budget process has just begun. It has begun, and