

United States, because he vetoed the balanced budget that the leader from the other body and the Speaker of this House were instrumental in passing and sent to his desk. He vetoed it. He stands between the people and the balanced budget, and I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

THE PEOPLE'S WORK

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection without objection.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I would just simply like to point out that this is more evidence that this House is about the work of the American people. It is this House that has passed appropriations bills that this President has vetoed. He has put Americans out of work. It is his decision; the mantle of leadership rests uneasily on his shoulders.

We are here in the Congress of the United States to lend a helping hand to inject a dose of honesty and reality into these proceedings, and that is why even now, as our friends in the Committee on Rules labor, they are doing so for the highest of purposes: to restore the ideal of limited and effective Government and to achieve the balanced budget which we all have said we want to achieve, for our children deserve no less.

Mr. KINGSTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYWORTH. I would be happy to yield to my friend from Georgia.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, what is curious about this whole process is that we are not cutting spending, unfortunately. We are not freezing spending, unfortunately. We, over a 7-year period of time, are increasing spending 3 trillion new dollars, and the President wants to increase it 4 trillion new dollars.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Would the gentleman from Georgia please repeat those numbers?

Mr. KINGSTON. We, over a 7-year period of time, we being the Republican Party, are suggesting increasing spend-

ing 3 trillion new dollars over the next 7 years. The President wants to increase spending \$4 trillion over the next 7 years.

Mr. HAYWORTH. The \$4 trillion in additional spending is what this President would like to do, and that is the reason he is against a balanced budget?

Mr. KINGSTON. The gentleman talked earlier about the 73 new freshmen, and I assume not 1 of you ran on a platform of increasing spending 3 trillion new dollars. The point being is I really and truly believe the American people want a balanced budget. I believe the time has come for it, and I also believe, to paraphrase Dwight W. Eisenhower, that once the American people make up their mind to do something, there is not much you can do to stop it.

So I believe, thank the Lord, that this is beyond the President, this is beyond Congress, this is beyond the Senate. This is something the American people want, and therefore, I think we are going to get a balanced budget.

Mr. HUNTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYWORTH. I am happy to yield to our friend from California.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman just hit the nail on the head, because you mentioned the time. A number of our friends on the other side of the aisle call a balanced budget a noble goal, but it is never the right time to have it. It is always the right time to increase another program by 50 percent, because if you increase it by less than 40 percent, they will call it a cut, but it is never quite the right time to have a balanced budget.

I think you are exactly right. The American people think that this is the right time. If we leave this Hill without having a balanced budget over this next 5, 10, 15 days, we will have failed the American people.

Mr. KINGSTON. On that subject, I want to mention that I know Mr. Hayworth knows this story, because I have told it before, about the guy that goes to the farmer and wants to borrow his friend's ax and he goes next door and he says, "I want to borrow your ax today; I have to chop some wood." The guy says to the farmer, "I do not want to lend you my ax," and the farmer says, "why not?" He says, "I am making soup today." He says, "making soup? What does that have to do with me borrowing your ax?" He says,

"nothing, but if I do not want to do something, any excuse is a good one."

What we are seeing on issue after issue is: yes, I want to balance the budget, but not here, not now, not this one, not that program.

I yield back to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. HAYWORTH. I think the gentleman, and I thank the Speaker.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 0010

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CHRYSLER) at 12 o'clock and 10 minutes a.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4, THE PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND WORK OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 1995

Mr. GOSS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-431) on the resolution (H. Res. 319) waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 4) to restore the American family, reduce illegitimacy, control welfare spending, and reduce welfare dependence, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING SPEAKER TO DECLARE RECESSES SUBJECT TO THE CALL OF THE CHAIR FROM DECEMBER 23, 1995 THROUGH DECEMBER 27, 1995

Mr. GOSS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-432) on the resolution (H. Res. 320) authorizing the Speaker to declare recesses subject to the call of the Chair from December 23, 1995, through December 27, 1995, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.