

U.S. CONGRESS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 15, 1995.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House, Capitol Building, Wash-
ington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: As of this date, I here-
by submit my resignation as a member of
the Veterans' Affairs Committee for the fol-
lowing reason.

Due to the time restraints and heavy work
load associated with Banking and Financial
Services, along with the Science Commit-
tees, I do not have adequate time to meet
the demanding work load associated with the
duties required of the Veterans' Affairs Com-
mittee in a satisfactory manner.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for your time and
consideration of my request.

Sincerely,

STEVE STOCKMAN,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without
objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, by direc-
tion of the Republican Conference, I
offer a privileged resolution, House
Resolution 89, and ask for its imme-
diate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as fol-
lows:

Resolved, That the following named Mem-
ber be, and is hereby, elected to the Commit-
tee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Rep-
resentatives: Representative Dan Schaefer of
Colorado.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on
the table.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER AND MINORITY LEADER TO ACCEPT RESIGNATIONS AND MAKE AP- POINTMENTS, NOTWITHSTAND- ING ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask
unanimous consent that notwithstanding
any adjournment of the House until
Tuesday, February 21, 1995, the Speak-
er and the minority leader be author-
ized to accept resignations and to
make appointments authorized by law
or by the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there
objection to the request of the gen-
tleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask
unanimous consent that the business
in order under the Calendar Wednesday
rule be dispensed with on Wednesday
next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there
objection to the request of the gen-
tleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the Presi-
dent of the United States was commu-
nicated to the House by one of his sec-
retaries.

REPUBLICAN CONTRACT WITH AMERICA

(Mr. BOEHNER asked and was given
permission to address the House for 1
minute.)

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, our
Contract With America states the fol-
lowing:

On the first day of Congress, a Re-
publican House will: Require Congress
to live under the same laws as every-
one else; cut committee staffs by one-
third; and cut the congressional budg-
et. We have done this.

It goes on to state that in the first
100 days, we will vote on the following
items: A balanced budget amendment—
we have done this; unfunded mandates
legislation—we have done this; line-
item veto—we have done this; a new
crime package to stop violent crim-
inals—we have done this; and national
security restoration to protect our
freedoms—we have done this.

In the next 50 days or so we will pass
welfare reform to encourage work, not
dependence; family reinforcement to
crack down on deadbeat dads and pro-
tect our children; tax cuts for families
to lift Government's burden from mid-
dle-income Americans; Senior Citizens'
Equity Act to allow our seniors to
work without Government penalty;
Government regulatory reform; com-
monsense legal reform to end frivolous
lawsuits; and congressional term limits
to make Congress a citizen legislature.
This is our Contract With America.

AMERICA NO LONGER NEEDS STAR WARS

(Ms. LOFGREN asked and was given
permission to address the House for 1
minute and to revise and extend her re-
marks and include extraneous mate-
rial.)

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, many
Congressmen more senior than I have
expressed concern that a topic as seri-
ous as the revision of the laws and pro-
cedures governing the national secu-
rity of the United States deserved more
than a day and a half of debate. I agree,
and last night, after I was recognized
to offer an amendment, I was cut off
and not allowed to do so.

Consideration of my proposal was
prohibited by the majority, but I want
to let the American people know what
my proposal was.

Many people back home in my dis-
trict have expressed total amazement
to me that we would even consider re-
sumption of the star wars missile de-
fense program. We all remember when
the Berlin Wall fell and the cold war
ended. In light of that fact, why would
we want to spend \$30 to \$60 billion on
star wars now? We've already spent \$30
billion and we have nothing to show for
it.

With the cold war over, it is time
American families get something con-
crete and useful for their tax dollars.

For the same amount of money that
we would spend on star wars, we could
extend the school day to 5 p.m. for

every child in America. That would be
useful to the families that I represent
and to families across the country.
Working parents could stop worrying
about their kids at loose ends, unsuper-
vised from the time school is out until
their weary parents return home from
work.

And wouldn't this help our country
immeasurably? We will not be competi-
tive in the global economy unless to-
day's children become the best edu-
cated and most productive work force
of the future.

We should take the money we would
spend on star wars and extend the
school day in America to 5.

We do not need star wars—but we do
need today's children to become the
rocket scientists of the future.

I include for the RECORD a copy of my
amendment, as follows:

Amendment to H.R. 872, as Reported Offered
by Ms. Lofgren

Page 11, line 12, strike "Title II—Missile
Defense" and all that follows through page
13, line 1, and insert in lieu thereof the fol-
lowing:

TITLE II—EXTENSION OF SCHOOL DAY
FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY
EDUCATION IN AMERICA.

SEC. 201. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) the increasing prevalence of single par-
ents and families with two working parents
has forced many of our Nation's children to
be at home without supervision after school;

(2) performance of our Nation's school-
children must increase markedly in the fu-
ture for our country to be competitive in the
global market;

(3) our economic competitors have signifi-
cantly longer school days, allowing for
greater learning and educational experiences
for a child, and making for a higher level of
literacy and education in the general popu-
lation; and

(4) our nation's priorities should focus on
the needs of children and of working fami-
lies.

SEC. 202. EXTENSION OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOL DAY.

(1) To remain eligible for funding pursuant
to the Elementary and Secondary Education
Act a school must institute a policy whereby
its school day will last until 5 o'clock p.m.,
local time.

(2) In instituting a policy extending the
lateness of its school day, no school may
begin its school day later than 9 o'clock
a.m., local time.

(3) The Secretary of Education shall estab-
lish a formula grant program to provide
funds to States to carry out section 1 above.

SEC. 203. FUNDING.

Notwithstanding any other provision of
this Act, of the funds available to the De-
partment of Defense, \$49,000,000,000 shall be
made available to the Department of Edu-
cation to carry out this title.

ANOTHER HOLE PUNCHED IN THE CONTRACT WITH AMERICA

(Mr. GINGRICH asked and was given
permission to address the House for 1
minute and to revise and extend his re-
marks.)

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, as
Members know, the country voted in

November for the Contract With America, and I carry with me on a regular basis a copy of the contract. And as we begin to get them completed, I try to have a hole punch here.

No. 6 was strong national defense. We need to ensure a strong national defense by restoring the essential parts of our national security funding. I am delighted that by a bipartisan vote we in fact passed this today.

This is the third part of the contract we have completed, and so I am going to symbolically put a hole in my laminated copy of the contract.

We will be back next week to do another one.

OPENING DAY OF SPRING TRAINING

(Mr. GOSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, it is official—with or without the first-string players, spring training is now underway in Florida and other warmer climates across the country. This morning's national news featured reports from my home district cities of Fort Myers and Port Charlotte—reports tinged with regret and resentment about the lost opportunities and lost dollars caused by the protracted baseball strike. Americans really are fed up with the fighting and all agree it is time for both sides to come back to the bargaining table and resolve their differences to save the season. But most still think it would be a mistake for Congress to interject itself into this dispute and impose a settlement. I agree—but I believe there are legitimate issues to discuss about whether the antitrust exemption has outlived its purpose—and Congress is reviewing that issue. But in the meantime, we all ask players and owners—can't we just play ball?

REPUBLICAN CONTRACT WITH AMERICA

(Mr. RIGGS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, before we leave town for Presidents Day, I just want to reflect on all of the successes we have experienced since we convened the 104th Congress on January 4.

Cutting congressional budgets and staff, making Congress live under the same laws it passes on the private sector, passing a balanced budget amendment, stopping the practice of unfunded mandates, giving the President a line-item veto, passing a tough crime package, and most recently, today, passing a strong national defense bill.

□ 1450

Mr. Speaker, what we have seen in the past 44 days is not only historic but phenomenal. Through the Contract

With America, Republicans are proving that hard work can, indeed, produce real change.

As we approach our 50-day mark, let me assure you that the Republican majority will continue to keep our promises with the people by bringing to the floor regulatory reform, welfare reform, term limits, legal reform, tax cuts for middle-income families, and a senior citizens' equity bill.

WE ARE KEEPING OUR PROMISE

(Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, we made a promise, we signed a contract, and we kept our promise—it is as simple as that.

We just passed the National Security Revitalization Act, a component of our Contract With America. In fact, in the past 44 days, we have been keeping a lot of promises. Congressional reform, a congressional accountability act, a balanced budget amendment, unfunded mandates reform, and a strong crime package. We are working hard to produce real change in Congress and America.

But our hard work does not stop here. After the President's Day recess, we will be bringing to the floor legal reform, regulatory reform, term limits, tax cuts for middle income families, a senior citizens' equity bill, and welfare reform. We are on the road to restoring the long-lost credibility and trust people have in their elected officials.

The Republican majority is moving forward. We are making Government smaller, less costly, and more accountable to the American people. I am proud to be a part of this historic time.

ADJOURNMENT FROM FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1995, TO TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1995

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Friday, February 17, 1995, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, February 21, 1995, for morning hour debates.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BUNNING). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

REPORT RELATING TO ACTIVITIES AND COSTS PURSUANT TO DECLARATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY UNDER INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY ECONOMIC POWERS ACT FROM SEPTEMBER 29, 1994 TO NOVEMBER 14, 1994—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 104-36)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United

States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

On September 29, 1994, in Executive Order No. 12930, I declared a national emergency under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act [IEEPA] (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to deal with the threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States posed by the continued proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, and their means of delivery. Specifically, this order provided necessary authority under the Enhanced Proliferation Control Initiative [EPCI], as provided in the Export Administration Regulations, set forth in Title 15, Chapter VII, Subchapter C, of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 768 to 799 inclusive, to continue to regulate the activities of United States persons in order to prevent their participation in activities that could contribute to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery means.

I issued Executive Order No. 12930 pursuant to the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including the IEEPA, the National Emergencies Act [NEA] (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code. At that time, I also submitted a report to the Congress pursuant to section 204(b) of the IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1703(b)).

Executive Order No. 12930 was revoked by Executive Order No. 12938 of November 14, 1994. Executive Order No. 12938 consolidates a number of authorities and eliminated certain redundant authorities. All authorities contained in Executive Order No. 12930 were transferred to Executive Order No. 12938.

Section 204 of the IEEPA requires follow-up reports, with respect to actions or changes, to be submitted every 6 months. Additionally, section 401(c) of the NEA requires that the President: (1) within 90 days after the end of each 6-month period following a declaration of a national emergency, report to the Congress on the total expenditures directly attributable to that declaration; or (2) within 90 days after the termination of an emergency, transmit a final report to the Congress on all expenditures. This report, covering the period from September 29, 1994, to November 14, 1994, is submitted in compliance with these requirements.

Since the issuance of Executive Order No. 12930, the Department of Commerce has continued to administer and enforce the provisions contained in the Export Administration Regulations concerning activities by United States persons that may contribute to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and missiles. In addition, the