

after consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate and Minority Leader of the House, shall notify the Members of the Senate and the House, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Senate concurrent resolution is concurred in.

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1883

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be withdrawn as a cosponsor to H.R. 1883. It was inadvertently placed on that list.

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

There was no objection.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I inadvertently missed two rollcalls. On rollcall vote No. 463 I would have voted "aye," and on rollcall vote 464 I would have voted "no."

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to inquire of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ARMEY] regarding the schedule for next week, July 10.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GEPHARDT. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, July 10, the House will meet at 12:30 p.m. for morning hour and 2 p.m. for legislative business. We plan to take up four bills under suspension of the rules: H.R. 1642, extending most-favored-nation status to Cambodia, H.R. 1643, extending MFN to Bulgaria, H.R. 1141, the Sikes Act Improvement Amendments of 1995, and S. 523, the Colorado Basin salinity control amendments.

Members should be advised that there will be no recorded votes taken before 5 p.m. on Monday, July 10. After any recorded votes on suspensions, we will consider a committee naming resolution before taking up the second rule and continued debate on H.R. 1868, the fiscal year 1996 Foreign Operations appropriations bill.

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. for legislative business. We will continue consideration of fiscal year 1996 appropriations bills, including the Energy and Water, Interior, and Agriculture appropriations bills.

It is our hope to have the Members on their way home to their families and their districts by no later than 6

o'clock on Thursday evening. There will be no recorded votes on Friday of that week.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, the majority leader indicated his intent to bring up a committee naming resolution before considering the Foreign Operations appropriations bill on Monday, July 10.

Am I correct, Mr. Speaker, in assuming the gentleman is referring to the majority party's intent to seat the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LAUGHLIN] on the Committee on Ways and Means?

Mr. ARMEY. The gentleman is correct. At this time, that is the only committee designation that would be made. I suppose it is possible something else might pop up in the meantime, but that right now is the only designation that I know of.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, as I have said to the gentleman, and all Members should understand, there may be a large number of votes that evening after the starting time, and Members should be advised of that possibility.

Mr. ARMEY. I thank the gentleman. I think it is very helpful to all our Members, in the interests of doing their district work period and then returning, that we are able to assure them there will be no votes until after 5 o'clock, but I think the gentleman is absolutely correct. After 5 o'clock, we can most assuredly expect that there will be some votes, and they will be important votes that they will want to participate in.

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Mr. GEPHARDT. I wish the distinguished majority leader and all Members a productive, successful, and restful Fourth of July district work period.

Mr. ARMEY. I thank the gentleman from Missouri. I, too, would like to encourage all our Members to have a good break, get some good work done, rest, relax, and we will all come back happy and congenially ready to go back to work on some of the material we did not finish today.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER AND THE MINORITY LEADER TO ACCEPT RESIGNATIONS AND TO MAKE APPOINTMENTS AUTHORIZED BY LAW OR BY THE HOUSE, NOTWITHSTANDING ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding any adjournment of the House until Monday, July 10, 1995, the Speaker and the minority leader be authorized to accept resignations and to make appointments authorized by law or by the House.

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

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1995

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday, July 12, 1995.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS TO FILE A PRIVILEGED REPORT ON DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1996

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations may have until midnight tonight to file a privileged report on a bill making appropriations for the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All points of order are reserved on the bill.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS TO FILE A PRIVILEGED REPORT ON AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1996

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations may have until midnight tonight to file a privileged report on a bill making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and related agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All points of order are reserved on the bill.

SAVING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS' LIVES ACT OF 1995—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 104-90)

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 the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

To the Congress of the United States:

Today I am transmitting for your immediate consideration and passage the "Saving Law Enforcement Officers' Lives Act of 1995." This Act would limit the manufacture, importation, and distribution of handgun ammunition that serves little sporting purpose, but which kills law enforcement officers. The details of this proposal are described in the enclosed section-by-section analysis.

Existing law already provides for limits on ammunition based on the specific materials from which it is made. It does not, however, address the problem of excessively powerful ammunition based on its performance.

Criminals should not have access to handgun ammunition that will pierce the bullet-proof vests worn by law enforcement officers. That is the standard by which so-called "cop-killer" bullets are judged. My proposal would limit the availability of this ammunition.

The process of designating such ammunition should be a careful one and should be undertaken in close consultation with all those who are affected, including representatives of law enforcement, sporting groups, the industries that manufacture bullet-proof vests and ammunition, and the academic research community. For that reason, the legislation requires the Secretary of the Treasury to consult with the appropriate groups before regulations are promulgated. The legislation also provides for congressional review of the proposed regulations before they take effect.

This legislation will save the lives of law enforcement officers without affecting the needs of legitimate sporting enthusiasts. I urge its prompt and favorable consideration by the Congress.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 30, 1995.

REPORT ON PROGRESS CONCERNING EMIGRATION LAWS AND POLICIES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 104-91)

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 Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

To the Congress of the United States:

On September 21, 1994, I determined and reported to the Congress that the Russian Federation is in full compliance with the freedom of emigration criteria of sections 402 and 409 of the Trade Act of 1974. This action allowed for the continuation of most-favored-nation (MFN) status for Russia and certain other activities without the requirement of a waiver.

As required by law, I am submitting an updated Report to Congress con-

cerning the emigration laws and policies of the Russian Federation. You will find that the report indicates continued Russian compliance with U.S. and international standards in the area of emigration.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 30, 1995.

DESIGNATION OF MEMBER AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS THROUGH MONDAY, JULY 10, 1995

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC, June 30, 1995.

I hereby designate the Honorable FRANK WOLF to act as Speaker pro tempore to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions through July 10, 1995.

NEWT GINGRICH,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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 a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. DEFazio] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. DEFazio addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. RIGGS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. RIGGS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. Faleomavaega] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. Faleomavaega addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Kingston] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. Kingston addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

A FAIR DAY'S PAY FOR A FAIR DAY'S WORK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. Filner] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 363, a

bill that would increase the Federal minimum wage from \$4.25 to \$5.50 an hour, and equally important, automatically adjust the wage up or down annually as indexed for inflation.

Historically, our Nation's lowest wage earning positions were reserved for new immigrants and the young. Both of these groups, especially with increased education, could expect to advance in our society. But as Bob Dylan used to sing, "the times, they are a changin'." Indeed, the times are changing. No longer are the lowest paying jobs occupied solely by the young and uneducated; they are held by parents, seniors, students supporting themselves, and millions of other Americans.

The minimum wage labor force has drastically changed over the past decade. What was once a mere passageway to the "American Dream," minimum wage jobs have become a permanent way of life for an increasing number of citizens. Today, nearly 50 percent of working Americans earn the minimum wage. Not only do many of these working people have college diplomas and master's degrees—but most have to support families on their minimum wage.

Now, more than ever, we need to pass legislation that will allow working Americans to earn a real and meaningful income. We have all heard the arguments that unemployment and inflation will increase with a higher minimum wage. These arguments are completely unfounded, as shown by study after study done in a wide variety of areas that have increased their minimum wage. A higher minimum wage stimulates our economy because it allows more consumer needs to be met.

Each day that the minimum wage remains at its current low level, the real buying power of that wage decreases. In order for workers to remain above the poverty level, they would have to be earning over \$6 an hour. Do we want to condemn so many working people to poverty?

Mr. Speaker, hard working Americans deserve the security and stability that come with being able to provide for oneself and one's family. Let's raise the minimum wage, let's index it automatically for inflation, and let's give every working American the promise for a better tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. MORELLA). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Chambliss] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. Chambliss addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

WHY CORRIDOR H IS A NATIONAL HIGHWAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. Wise] is recognized for 5 minutes.