

more, and yet that is what they proposed.

Indeed, they have cut last week's school lunches, and now we are about to see them attempt to cut on the big brothers and the big sisters of those same children when they cut student loans.

Fortunately and finally last week over 100 House Republicans questioned whether providing a tax break for those at the \$200,000 level made any sense. It does not. This move represented a half step, but that is better than the kind of lockstep that we have seen of late.

IT IS TIME TO SET TERM LIMITS

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

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I do not see how anyone could have watched the debate over welfare reform last week and not come away in favor of term limits.

Even though just about everybody agrees that the current welfare system is a mess, in fact, an abysmal failure, we saw last week the architects of the present welfare system stream to this floor to denounce attempts at reform. Sure, they couched their opposition in politically correct terms. They have learned how to do that around here.

We do need change, they admit, just not this change. The very people who fought the hardest against welfare reform were the same Members who for decades have voted to fund and expand the welfare monstrosity.

Some folks seem to be a little too proud of their handiwork and a little too close to the bureaucracies they have built.

Mr. Speaker, last week we set term limits on welfare recipients. Now we ought to set term limits on the group that created the welfare mess in this country in the first place.

GOP HAS SUPERMAJORITY ON TERM LIMITS

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

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, make no bones about it, the fate of term limits rests squarely on the shoulders of the Democrats in Congress.

More than 80 percent of Republican Members support and will vote for term limits.

That's more than a majority. That is more than a supermajority. Why that might even be more than a superduper majority.

All we need is the support of just one-half of the Democrats.

Not even a majority, just 50 percent.

No one can say that Republicans have not listened to the American people who overwhelmingly support term limits.

Mr. Speaker, I ask just half my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to listen to the American people.

To them I would say, stop the arrogance of Washington. Vote "yes" on term limits.

□ 1430

TERM LIMITS: BOUND BY THE VOICE OF MY CONSTITUENTS

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

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, a few years ago when the great debate began back in our constituencies about the possibility of term limitations, I debated that very same subject with various groups in our district. I took the position then, which I felt was justified, that term limits were a province of the voters, who every 2 years could exert their judgment and determine whether or not the term of that particular officeholder should be ended.

Well, the debate went on and on and finally I decided to resolve the question by having an item in my annual questionnaire as to how our people felt about term limitations. By a count of 70 or more in that grandiose count that we made of opinion in our district, people were in favor of term limitations.

So as we begin the dateline here today on the debate on term limitations, I am bound by the voice of my people and I will vote in favor of term limitations. And no matter what the outcome, they will determine, in November of 1996, whether my term should expire.

SELLING BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION IS A BAD IDEA

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

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform my colleagues that selling the Bonneville Power Administration is a bad idea for now.

If we are looking for someone to buy BPA, the only buyer I know, foolish enough to take on an investment like this, is Uncle Sam himself. In fact, if we did find such a buyer, they would probably have a deed to the Brooklyn Bridge.

Here are just five of the reasons that make Bonneville a bad candidate for privatization. First, there will be incredible costs associated with the Endangered Species Act requirements.

Second, nuclear plant investments have gone bad, creating more costs to cut profit margins.

Third, this year alone, it is recommended that BPA spend \$500 million on fish and wildlife mitigation costs.

Fourth, you cannot sell what is not yours. Numerous counties and cities have vested interests in the facilities and transmission equipment.

Finally, there are treaty considerations with Canada that will profoundly complicate matters.

Clearly, while privatization sounds good for the taxpayer, there is a right way and wrong way to go about it. Now is not the time for BPA.

TERM LIMITS: A CITIZEN LEGISLATURE

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

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, today in this body we begin a historic debate. Not since 1776 when the Framers of the Constitution first discussed the concept of a citizen legislature has the concept of limited terms been debated by those chosen to represent their respective States.

It was during that historic debate that the gentleman from Virginia, George Mason, stated that:

Elected representatives should be subject to periodical rotation. For nothing so strongly impels a man to regard the interest of his constituents as the certainty of returning to the general mass of the people from whence he was taken and where he must participate in their burdens.

It is with that in mind that I challenge you, my colleagues, with remembering that 22 States have already enacted term limits for their elected Members.

I urge you to support term limits and return this elected body to a citizen legislature.

THANKS FOR ENDING WELFARE AS WE KNOW IT

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

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I must admit to being a little depressed when I left here last week.

With calls of "Shame, Shame, Republican, Shame," still ringing in my ears, I wondered: Was I really mean-spirited? Did our welfare plan deserve the name-calling and the references to Nazi Germany?

I was heartened, though, when I boarded the plane at National and the flight attendant did not tell me to sit down and shut up; further encouraged when the dog did not bite me and the kids were happy to see me; happier still when the folks back home—those who get up every morning at 5:30, carry a lunch box, pay their taxes, and obey the law—called to say thanks for ending welfare as we know it.

But it was not until Sunday morning, when I got the paper out of the tube and saw this cartoon, that my spirits truly soared and I was able to separate rhetoric from reality.

My thanks to cartoonist Kelley from the San Diego Union-Tribune. In this picture, Tom has five apples and Ed has one. Tom gives three of his apples to

Ed, and now Ed claims that his apple has been cut in two. The query by the cartoonist is "How can that be?" And the answer is "That's a Democrat."

REPORT ON NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO ANGOLA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

(H.DOC.NO. 104-53)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McINNIS) 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:

I hereby report to the Congress on the developments since September 26, 1994, concerning the national emergency with respect to Angola that was declared in Executive Order No. 12865 of September 26, 1993. This report is submitted pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c).

On September 26, 1993, I declared a national emergency with respect to Angola, invoking the authority, inter alia, of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 (22 U.S.C. 287c). Consistent with United Nations Security Council Resolution 864, dated September 15, 1993, the order prohibited the sale or supply by United States persons or from the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles, equipment and spare parts, and petroleum and petroleum products to the territory of Angola other than through designated points of entry. The order also prohibited such sale or supply to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola ("UNITA"). United States persons are prohibited from activities that promote or are calculated to promote such sales or supplies, or from attempted violations, or from evasion or avoidance or transactions that have the purpose of evasion or avoidance, of the stated prohibitions. The order authorized the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, as might be necessary to carry out the purposes of the order.

1. On December 10, 1993, the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("FAC") issued the UNITA (Angola) Sanctions Regulations (the "Regulations") (58 Fed. Reg. 64904) to implement the President's declaration of a national emergency and imposition of sanctions against Angola (UNITA). There have been no amend-

ments to the Regulations since my report of September 20, 1994.

The Regulations prohibit the sale or supply by United States persons or from the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles, equipment and spare parts, and petroleum and petroleum products to UNITA or to the territory of Angola other than through designated points. United States persons are also prohibited from activities that promote or are calculated to promote such sales or supplies to UNITA or Angola, or from any transaction by any United States persons that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions set forth in the Executive order. Also prohibited are transactions by United States persons, or involving the use of U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, relating to transportation to Angola or UNITA of goods the exportation of which is prohibited.

The Government of Angola has designated the following points of entry as points in Angola to which the articles otherwise prohibited by the Regulations may be shipped: *Airports*: Luanda and Katumbela, Benguela Province; *Ports*: Luanda and Lobito, Benguela Province; and *Entry Points*: Malongo, Cabinda Province. Although no specific license is required by the Department of the Treasury for shipments to these designated points of entry (unless the item is destined for UNITA), any such exports remain subject to the licensing requirements of the Departments of State and/or Commerce.

2. FAC has worked closely with the U.S. financial community to assure a heightened awareness of the sanctions against UNITA—through the dissemination of publications, seminars, and notices to electronic bulletin boards. This educational effort has resulted in frequent calls from banks to assure that they are not routing funds in violation of these prohibitions. United States exporters have also been notified of the sanctions through a variety of media, including special fliers and computer bulletin board information initiated by FAC and posted through this Department of Commerce and the Government Printing Office. There have been no license applications under the program.

3. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from September 26, 1994, through March 25, 1995, that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of a national emergency with respect to Angola (UNITA) are reported at about \$50,000, most of which represents wage and salary costs for Federal personnel. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in the Office of Foreign Assets Control, the Customs Service, the Office of the Under Sec-

retary for Enforcement, and the Office of the General Counsel) and the Department of State (particularly the Office of Southern African Affairs).

I will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(c).

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 27, 1995.

REPORT ON HEALTH CARE FOR NATIVE HAWAIIANS PROGRAM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

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 Commerce.

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith the Report on the Health Care for Native Hawaiians Program, as required by section 11 of the Native Hawaiians Health Care Act of 1988, as amended (Public Law 102-396; 42 U.S.C. 11701 et. seq.).

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 27, 1995.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON HOUSE OVERSIGHT

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chairman of the Committee on House Oversight.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON HOUSE OVERSIGHT,
Washington, DC, March 24, 1995.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker, House of Representatives, the Capitol,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: In my letters to you of January 18, 1995 assigning various functions to the House Officers, I indicated that assignment of these responsibilities constituted a first step in the ongoing restructuring of House operations, and that further changes may be directed as they become necessary.

Based on further review, and pursuant to the authority vested in the Committee on House Oversight by House Rule X, clause 1(h) and clause 4(d)(2), the Committee directs that operational and financial responsibility for the House Document Room is assigned to the Clerk of the House of Representatives effective on March 27, 1995.

Best regards,

BILL THOMAS,
Chairman.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5, rule I, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV.

Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken after debate has concluded on