

to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably delayed at the White House and not on the floor to be recorded on rollcall vote 241. Had I been here, I would have voted present.

DECLARATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY IN RESPONSE TO ACTIONS AND POLICIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN AND ISSUANCE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER REGARDING CONTRACTS WITH IRAN—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 104-46)

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:

Pursuant to section 204(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1703(b)) and section 301 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1631), I hereby report that I have exercised my statutory authority to declare a national emergency to respond to the actions and policies of the Government of Iran and to issue an Executive order prohibiting United States persons from entering into contracts for the financing of or the overall management or supervision of the development of petroleum resources located in Iran or over which Iran claims jurisdiction.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue regulations in exercise of my authorities under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act to implement these prohibitions. All Federal agencies are also directed to take actions within their authority to carry out the provisions of the Executive order.

I am enclosing a copy of the Executive order that I have issued. The order is effective at 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, on March 16, 1995.

I have authorized these measures in response to the actions and policies of Iran including support for international terrorism, efforts to undermine the Middle East Peace Process, and the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them. We have worked energetically to press the Government of Iran to cease this unacceptable behavior. To that end we have worked closely with Allied governments to prevent Iran's access to goods that would enhance its military capabilities and allow it to further threaten the security of the region. We have also worked to limit Iran's financial resources by opposing subsidized lending.

Iran has reacted to the limitations on its financial resources by negotiating for Western firms to provide financing and know-how for management of the development of petroleum resources. Such development would provide new funds that the Iranian Government could use to continue its current policies. It continues to be the policy of the U.S. Government to seek to limit those resources and these prohibitions will prevent United States persons from acting in a manner that undermines that effort.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *March 15, 1995.*

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, due to the fact that my pager failed earlier today, I missed a vote to cut committee funding by 30 percent. That vote was rollcall No. 236. Had I been able to vote, I would have voted yes in support of the cuts and consistent with my support, expressed earlier this year, with our congressional reform votes of January 4, 1995.

TERM LIMITS

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

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, today's growing support of term limits is a recognition of Lord Acton's dictum, power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely.

Over 25-years ago I introduced a bill launching the fight for term limits. As a Washington State Senator, I saw that long-term service concentrates power in the hands of a few and reduces effective representation by the majority of any legislative body.

Mr. Speaker, our representative system is based on the concept of a citizen Congress where people serve a limited time and then return home to live under the laws they have made.

My State has passed and I support a 6-year term limit. Seventy-five percent of the people all around this Nation have decided that limiting terms will best allow them full representation in Congress.

By passing congressional term-limit laws in the States, they have given us a mandate.

Pass a term limit amendment for the Congress, as the Congress passed a term limit for the Presidency.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 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 gen-

tleman from Illinois [Mr. GUTIERREZ] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. GUTIERREZ 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 Virginia [Mr. BATEMAN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. BATEMAN 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. BECERRA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. BECERRA 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 Florida [Mr. MILLER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MILLER of Florida 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 Ohio [Ms. KAPTUR] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

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

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina 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 New York [Mr. OWENS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

EXPLANATION OF INABILITY TO SUPPORT CURRENT RESCISSION BILL

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

Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I am for dismantling the Great Society programs and the Roosevelt New Deal, but I do not believe that the solution is merely to cut, cap, or pass the buck to the States. No, we cannot legislate on appropriation bills, but we have yet to offer alternatives as Republicans.

Mr. Speaker, I have struggled to support the rescission bill. As a loyal Republican with one of the highest conservative ratings, and with a strong desire to reduce our deficit, I want to support this bill, but I regretfully, Mr. Speaker, cannot in its present form. It troubles me that cuts, caps, and passing the problems off to the States, the Pontius Pilate approach to governing, a policy that we have taken of late, seems to disproportionately affect the elderly, women, African-Americans, and other minorities, veterans, and children.

Approximately 90 percent of the appropriation cuts have come from only 2 of the 13 appropriation subcommittees. The rule confines amendments to the same two areas. Where is the fairness?

It saddens me, when discussions rescissions, that the weakest links in our chain are the first to be affected. In the past I have proudly supported the amendments of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] to cut appropriation bills by 1 percent or 2 percent across the board. It was fair.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I ask every Member to put aside the logic of how the cuts are not really cuts, or how the people receiving the benefits are not truly going to be hurt. How ridiculous. To a degree, it is as disingenuous as some Members referring to the health care self-insurance tax break legislation as a bill to help small business people before the vote, and then bragging about how it was the first salvo against affirmative action after the vote.

□ 2350

Hoodwink is a term that comes to mind.

Mr. Speaker, I am for reducing our deficit, I am for helping our urban areas. For example, I believe that welfare dollars going to able-bodied and non-elderly recipients should be given in the form of loans, with the recipients being required to pay back or work off a portion if not all of the loan. This change would allow us to derive a significant sum of money each year that would help us reduce our deficit.

Just as important, Mr. Speaker, it would force all people to understand that they will no longer get something for nothing. It represents a true end to welfare.

Summer jobs. Instead of just eliminating the program, let's replace it with something better, like tax credits to employers who hire indigent youngsters.

And housing, Mr. Speaker. Cutting public housing by nearly 25 percent without a better solution is truly an enigma.

It has been said that we must be concerned with our children's future. No one will argue with that position. But for the less fortunate children in America, they are merely concerned about getting past tomorrow.

Oh, yes, it does get worse. We are telling the most despondent and the

most vulnerable people in our society that we have changed our minds on having certain programs. When asked what are we offering instead at this time, the answer is, "Nothing." Yet we want these highly vulnerable people to believe in our system. It is a sad message, Mr. Speaker. It is a sad message. It is truly a classic example of adding insult to injury. We should strive to improve our Nation by strengthening our weakest link, not by crushing it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KIM). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PETE GEREN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas 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 Louisiana [Mr. FIELDS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

FORMER CONGRESSMAN ARTHUR WINSTEAD DIED IN MISSISSIPPI

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

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues the sad news of the death of our former colleague from Mississippi, Arthur Winstead. He died in Jackson, MS, on March 14 at the age of 91.

Arthur Winstead served with great distinction in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1943 to 1965. He was a member of the Armed Services Committee and had a big hand in helping U.S. servicemen as they returned and readjusted to civilian life after World War II. He also had a great interest in education and was instrumental in bringing vocational education schools in Mississippi.

I now represent the congressional district that Arthur served for so well over those 22 years. He was replaced in 1965 by Prentiss Walker and when Prentiss ran for the U.S. Senate in 1966, I was elected to fill the open seat. We continued to stay in touch over the years. He always gave me sound, common sense advice and had an ability to quickly analyze a problem and find a solution. I considered Arthur Winstead a close friend.

He is survived by his wife, Edna B.; a son, Arthur Winstead, Jr., and two grandchildren. Funeral services will be in Meridian and burial will be at Cedar Lawn Cemetery in his hometown of Philadelphia, MS.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentle-

woman from Texas [Ms. JACKSON-LEE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Ms. JACKSON-LEE addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

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

[Mr. MENENDEZ 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 Massachusetts [Mr. OLVER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. OLVER 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 Illinois [Mr. RUSH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. RUSH 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 Massachusetts [Mr. NEAL] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. NEAL 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 Connecticut [Mr. SHAYS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. SHAYS 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 Washington [Mr. HASTINGS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. HASTINGS of Washington 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 Indiana [Mr. HOSTETTLER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. HOSTETTLER 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 Missouri [Mr. TALENT] is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 1995, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. FORD] is recognized for 5