

House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appointed Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. PELL, Mr. METZENBAUM, Mr. SIMON, Mr. DODD, Mr. HARKIN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. WOFFORD, Mrs. KASSEBAUM, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. COATS, Mr. GREGG, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. HATCH and Mr. DURENBERGER, to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1560. An Act to establish the Social Security Administration as an independent agency, and for other purposes.

¶17.5 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. McCathran, one of his secretaries.

¶17.6 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT— NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAQ

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, laid before the House a message from the President, which was read as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby report to the Congress on the developments since my last report of August 2, 1993, concerning the national emergency with respect to Iraq that was declared in Executive Order No. 12722 of August 2, 1990. 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).

Executive Order No. 12722 ordered the immediate blocking of all property and interests in property of the Government of Iraq (including the Central Bank of Iraq), then or thereafter located in the United States or within the possession or control of a U.S. person. That order also prohibited the importation into the United States of goods and services of Iraqi origin, as well as the exportation of goods, services, and technology from the United States to Iraq. The order prohibited travel-related transactions to or from Iraq and the performance of any contract in support of any industrial, commercial, or governmental project in Iraq. U.S. persons were also prohibited from granting or extending credit or loans to the Government of Iraq.

The foregoing prohibitions (as well as the blocking of Government of Iraq property) were continued and augmented on August 9, 1990, by Executive Order No. 12724, which was issued in order to align the sanctions imposed by the United States with United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 661 of August 6, 1990.

Executive Order No. 12817 was issued on October 21, 1992, to implement in the United States measures adopted in United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 778 of October 2, 1992. Resolution 778 requires U.N. member states temporarily to transfer to a U.N. es-

crow account up to \$200 million apiece in Iraqi oil sale proceeds paid by purchasers after the imposition of U.N. sanctions on Iraq. These funds finance Iraq's obligations for U.N. activities with respect to Iraq, such as expenses to verify Iraqi weapons destruction and to provide humanitarian assistance in Iraq on a nonpartisan basis. A portion of the escrowed funds will also fund the activities of the U.N. Compensation Commission in Geneva, which will handle claims from victims of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. The funds placed in the escrow account are to be returned, with interest, to the member states that transferred them to the United Nations, as funds are received from future sales of Iraqi oil authorized by the U.N. Security Council. No member state is required to fund more than half of the total contributions to the escrow account.

This report discusses only matters concerning the national emergency with respect to Iraq that was declared in Executive Order No. 12722 and matters relating to Executive Orders Nos. 12724 and 12817. The report covers events from August 2, 1993, through February 1, 1994.

1. During the reporting period, there were technical amendments to the Iraqi Sanctions Regulations relating to notification of transfers into blocked accounts and registration of persons holding blocked property, 58 Fed. Reg. 47643 (September 10, 1993). A copy of the amendments is attached for reference.

2. Investigations of possible violations of the Iraqi sanctions continue to be pursued and appropriate enforcement actions taken. These are intended to deter future activities in violation of the sanctions. Additional civil penalty notices were prepared during the reporting period for violations of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act and Iraqi Sanctions Regulations with respect to transactions involving Iraq. Three penalties totaling nearly \$54,000 were collected from three banks for violation of the prohibitions against funds transfers to Iraq, and noncompliance with reporting requirements and an Office of Foreign Assets Control directive license.

3. Investigation also continues into the roles played by various individuals and firms outside Iraq in the Iraqi government procurement network. These investigations may lead to additions to the Office of Foreign Assets Control's listing of individuals and organizations determined to be Specially Designated Nationals of the Government of Iraq.

4. Pursuant to Executive Order No. 12817 implementing United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 778, on October 26, 1992, the Office of Foreign Assets Control directed the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to establish a blocked account for receipt of certain post-August 6, 1990, Iraqi oil sales proceeds, and to hold, invest, and transfer these funds as required by the order. On July 20, 1993, following payments by the Governments of Saudi Arabia and Denmark of, respectively \$40,589,419.00

and \$674,360.00, to the special United Nations-controlled account, entitled United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 778 Escrow Account, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was directed to transfer a corresponding amount of \$41,263,779.00 from the blocked account it holds to the United Nations-controlled account. Similarly, on August 2, 1993, following the payment of \$1,765,138.33 by the Government of the United Kingdom, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was directed to transfer a corresponding amount of \$1,765,138.33 to the United Nations-controlled account; on September 11, 1993, following payments of \$1,547,054.35 by the Government of Canada, \$276,000.00 by the Government of Greece, \$3,196,897.72 from the Commission of the European Community, and \$1,006,614.89 from the Government of Denmark, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was directed to transfer a corresponding amount of \$6,026,566.96 to the United Nations-controlled account; and on December 15, 1993, following payments of \$5,223,880.60 by the Government of the United Kingdom, \$621,426.80 by the Government of Germany, and \$1,219,941.98 from the Government of the Netherlands, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was directed to transfer a corresponding amount of \$7,065,249.38 to the United Nations-controlled account. Total transfers from the blocked Federal Reserve Bank of New York account since issuance of Executive Order No. 12817 have amounted to \$107,613,270.99 of the \$200 million for which the United States is potentially obligated, on a matching basis, pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 778.

5. Since the last report, there have been developments in one case. In *Campia et al. v. Newcomb et al.*, a settlement was entered into by the parties addressing payment of back rent to the landlord and return to the landlord of premises leased by the Matrix Churchill Corporation. To implement the settlement, certain blocked property owned by Matrix Churchill was sold, with the proceeds placed in a blocked account. Matrix Churchill's remaining property and records were placed in secure storage.

6. The Office of Foreign Assets Control has issued a total of 444 specific licenses regarding transactions pertaining to Iraq or Iraqi assets since August 1990. Since my last report, 53 specific licenses have been issued. Licenses were issued for transactions such as the filing of legal actions against Iraqi governmental entities, for legal representation of Iraq, and the exportation to Iraq of donated medicine, medical supplies, and food intended for humanitarian relief purposes, the execution of powers of attorney relating to the administration of personal assets and decedents' estates in Iraq, and the protection of pre-existent intellectual property rights in Iraq.

7. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6 month period from August 2, 1993, through February

1, 1994, that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of a national emergency with respect to Iraq are reported at about \$3.1 million, 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 U.S. Customs Service, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement, and the Office of the General Counsel), the Department of State (particularly the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, the Bureau of Near East and South Asian Affairs, the Bureau of International Organizations, and the Office of the Legal Adviser), and the Department of Transportation (particularly the U.S. Coast Guard).

8. The United States imposed economic sanctions on Iraq in response to Iraq's invasion and illegal occupation of Kuwait, a clear act of brutal aggression. The United States, together with the international community, is maintaining economic sanctions against Iraq because the Iraqi regime, despite international will, has failed to comply fully with United Nations Security Council resolutions. Security Council resolutions on Iraq call for the elimination of Iraqi weapons of mass destruction, the inviolability of the Iraq-Kuwait boundary, the release of Kuwaiti and other third-country nationals, compensation for victims of Iraqi aggression, long-term monitoring of weapons of mass destruction capabilities, the return of Kuwaiti assets stolen during Iraq's illegal occupation of Kuwait, renunciation of terrorism, an end to internal Iraqi repression of its own civilian population, and the facilitation of access of international relief organizations to all those in need in all parts of Iraq. Nonetheless, we see a pattern of defiance: repeated public claims to Kuwait, sponsorship of terrorism, incomplete declarations to weapons inspectors, and ongoing widespread human rights violations, among other things. The U.N. sanctions remain in place; the United States will continue to enforce those sanctions under domestic authority.

The Baghdad government continued to violate basic human rights by repressing the Iraqi civilian population and depriving it of humanitarian assistance. For more than 2 years, Baghdad has maintained a complete blockade of food, fuel, and medicine on northern Iraq. The Iraqi military routinely harasses residents of the north, and has attempted to "Arabize" Kurdish, Turcoman, and Assyrian areas in the north. Iraq continues to launch artillery attacks against civilian population centers in the south, and its efforts to drain the southern marshes have forced thousands to flee to neighboring States.

In 1991, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolutions 706 and 712 that permit Iraq to sell up to \$1.6 billion of oil under U.N. auspices to fund the provision of food, medicine, and

other humanitarian supplies to the people of Iraq. Under the U.N. resolutions, the equitable distribution within Iraq of this assistance would be supervised and monitored by the United Nations. The Iraqi regime so far has refused to accept these resolutions and has thereby chosen to perpetuate the suffering of its civilian population. In October 1993, the Iraqi government informed the United Nations that it would not implement Resolutions 706 and 712.

The policies and actions of the Saddam Hussein regime continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, as well as to regional peace and security. Because of Iraq's failure to comply fully with United Nations Security Council resolutions, the United States will continue to apply economic sanctions to deter Iraq from threatening peace and stability in the region, and 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 3, 1994.

By unanimous consent, the message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 103-215).

¶17.7 AMERICA'S SCHOOLS

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, pursuant to House Resolution 366 and rule XXIII, declared the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 6) to extend for six years the authorizations of appropriations for the programs under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, and for certain other purposes.

Mr. HUGHES, Acting Chairman, assumed the chair; and after some time spent therein,

¶17.8 RECORDED VOTE

A recorded vote by electronic device was ordered in the Committee of the Whole on the following amendment submitted by Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO:

Page 123, line 15, strike "1.62" and insert "2.5".

It was decided in the { Yeas 76
negative } Nays 340

¶17.9 [Roll No. 39]

AYES—76

Abercrombie	Fields (LA)	Menendez
Ackerman	Filner	Mfume
Andrews (ME)	Flake	Mink
Becerra	Foglietta	Mollohan
Bishop	Frank (MA)	Murphy
Blackwell	Gekas	Nadler
Clay	Gonzalez	Norton (DC)
Clayton	Gutierrez	Obey
Clyburn	Hamburg	Olver
Collins (MI)	Hilliard	Ortiz
Conyers	Jefferson	Owens
de Lugo (VI)	Johnson, E. B.	Pallone
Deutsch	Kennedy	Pastor
Diaz-Balart	Kennelly	Payne (NJ)
Engel	Kennis (GA)	Pelosi
Faleomavaega	Manton	Rangel
(AS)	McDermott	Reynolds
Fazio	McKinney	Richardson

Romero-Barcelo (PR)	Smith (IA)	Velazquez
Ros-Lehtinen	Stark	Vento
Roybal-Allard	Stokes	Waters
Rush	Tejeda	Watt
Schumer	Thompson	Wheat
Scott	Torres	Woolsey
Serrano	Underwood (GU)	Wynn
	Unsoeld	Young (AK)

NOES—340

Allard	Eshoo	Lazio
Applegate	Evans	Leach
Archer	Everett	Lehman
Armye	Ewing	Levin
Bacchus (FL)	Farr	Levy
Bachus (AL)	Fawell	Lewis (CA)
Baessler	Fields (TX)	Lewis (FL)
Baker (CA)	Fish	Lightfoot
Baker (LA)	Ford (MI)	Linder
Ballenger	Fowler	Lipinski
Barca	Franks (CT)	Livingston
Barcia	Franks (NJ)	Lloyd
Barlow	Frost	Long
Barrett (NE)	Furse	Lowey
Barrett (WI)	Galleghy	Machtley
Bartlett	Gejdenson	Maloney
Barton	Gephardt	Mann
Bateman	Geren	Manzullo
Beilenson	Gibbons	Margolies-
Bentley	Gilchrest	Mezvinsky
Bereuter	Gillmor	Markey
Berman	Gilman	Matsui
Bevill	Gingrich	Mazzoli
Bilbray	Glickman	McCandless
Bilirakis	Goodlatte	McCloskey
Bliley	Goodling	McCollum
Blute	Gordon	McCrery
Boehlert	Goss	McCurdy
Boehner	Grams	McHale
Bonilla	Grandy	McHugh
Borski	Greenwood	McInnis
Boucher	Gunderson	McKeon
Brewster	Hall (OH)	McMillan
Brooks	Hall (TX)	McNulty
Browder	Hamilton	Meehan
Brown (CA)	Hancock	Meek
Brown (FL)	Hansen	Meyers
Brown (OH)	Harman	Mica
Bryant	Hastert	Michel
Bunning	Hayes	Miller (CA)
Burton	Hefley	Miller (FL)
Buyer	Hefner	Mineta
Byrne	Herger	Minge
Callahan	Hinchey	Moakley
Calvert	Hoagland	Molinari
Camp	Hobson	Montgomery
Canady	Hochbrueckner	Monthead
Cantwell	Hoekstra	Moran
Cardin	Hoke	Morella
Carr	Holden	Murtha
Castle	Horn	Myers
Chapman	Hoyer	Neal (MA)
Clement	Huffington	Neal (NC)
Clinger	Hughes	Nussle
Coble	Hunter	Oberstar
Coleman	Hutchinson	Orton
Collins (GA)	Hutto	Oxley
Combest	Hyde	Packard
Condit	Inglis	Parker
Cooper	Inhofe	Paxon
Coppersmith	Inslee	Payne (VA)
Costello	Istook	Penny
Cox	Jacobs	Peterson (FL)
Coyne	Johnson (CT)	Peterson (MN)
Cramer	Johnson (GA)	Petri
Crane	Johnson (SD)	Pickett
Cunningham	Johnson, Sam	Pickle
Danner	Johnston	Pombo
Darden	Kanjorski	Pomeroy
Deal	Kaptur	Porter
DeFazio	Kasich	Portman
DeLauro	Kildee	Poshard
DeLay	Kim	Price (NC)
Derrick	King	Pryce (OH)
Dickey	Kingston	Quillen
Dicks	Kleczka	Quinn
Dingell	Klein	Rahall
Dixon	Klink	Ramstad
Dooley	Klug	Ravenel
Doolittle	Knollenberg	Reed
Dornan	Kolbe	Regula
Dreier	Kopetski	Ridge
Duncan	Kreidler	Roberts
Dunn	Kyl	Roemer
Durbin	LaFalce	Rogers
Edwards (CA)	Lambert	Rohrabacher
Edwards (TX)	Lancaster	Rose
Ehlers	Lantos	Roth
Emerson	LaRocco	Roukema
English	Laughlin	Rowland