

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. VIS-CLOSKY, 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	Lewis (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
Army	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)	Gallegly	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