

¶66.22 SOCIAL SECURITY
ADMINISTRATION

On motion of Mr. JACOBS, by unanimous consent, the bill (H.R. 4277) to establish the Social Security Administration as an independent agency and to make other improvements in the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program; together with the amendment of the Senate thereto, was taken from the Speaker's table.

When on motion of Mr. JACOBS, it was,

Resolved, That the House disagree to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate thereof.

¶66.23 MOTION TO INSTRUCT
CONFEREES—H.R. 4277

Mr. SANTORUM moved that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on H.R. 4277, be instructed to insist upon section 231 of the House bill.

After debate,

By unanimous consent, the previous question was ordered on the motion to instruct the managers on the part of the House.

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House agree to said motion?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. HOLDEN, announced that the yeas had it.

So the motion to instruct the managers on the part of the House was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said motion was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

¶66.24 APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES—
H.R. 4277

Thereupon, the SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. HOLDEN, by unanimous consent, announced the appointment of Messrs. GIBBONS, ROSTENKOWSKI, PICKLE, JACOBS, FORD of Tennessee, ARCHER, BUNNING, and SANTORUM as managers on the part of the House at said conference.

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate of the foregoing appointments.

¶66.25 NOTICE REQUIREMENT—MOTION TO
INSTRUCT CONFEREES—H.R. 3355

Mr. MCCOLLUM, pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XXVIII, announced his intention to instruct the managers on the part of the House at the conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 3355) to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to allow grants to increase police presence, to expand and improve cooperative efforts between law enforcement agencies and members of the community, to address crime and disorder problems, and otherwise to enhance public safety; be instructed not

to make any agreement that would have the effect of reducing the funding provided for prisons to a level that is less than the level provided in titles VI and VIII of the House amendment.

¶66.26 WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER
AGAINST H.R. 4602

Mr. MOAKLEY, by direction of the Committee on Rules, reported (Rept. No. 103-554) the resolution (H. Res. 458) waiving certain points of order during consideration of the bill (H.R. 4602) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, and for other purposes.

When said resolution and report were referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed.

¶66.27 FREEDOM SUMMER
REMEMBRANCE DAY

On motion of Mr. WYNN, by unanimous consent, the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and the Committee on the Judiciary were discharged from further consideration of the following resolution (H. Res. 457):

Whereas on June 21, 1964, James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner gave their lives at a young age in an effort to guarantee the rights that are the birthright of every citizen of the United States, particularly the right to vote;

Whereas James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner were part of a movement that helped to achieve the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and other milestones in the progress of this Nation toward achieving the goal of ensuring equal rights, equal opportunities and equal justice for all;

Whereas during the 30 years after the deaths of James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner, this Nation has benefitted tremendously from the removal of many barriers to full participation by every citizen of this nation in political, educational and economic life;

Whereas the lives and resultant deaths of James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner have come to symbolize the dream of brotherhood and sisterhood among citizens of this Nation from all races, religions and ethnic backgrounds and serve to inspire all citizens—in particular young citizens—to be dedicated to the ideals of justice, equality, citizenship and community;

Whereas the lifework of these men and thousands of other young students who traveled to Mississippi remains unfinished until all barriers are removed that bar the full participation of every citizen of this Nation in the democratic process of this Nation, especially the electoral process; and

Whereas the Nation continues to need the leadership and involvement of all its citizens, in particular the young, in solving problems in their communities and improving the lives of those in need: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that it is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

(1) June 21, 1994, is designated as Freedom Summer Remembrance Day;

(2) the House of Representatives expresses the importance of citizens—regardless of party, ideology, age, race, creed, and socioeconomic status—working to improve this Nation and address issues most critical to their communities;

(3) the Voting Rights Act of 1965 has helped to fulfill the promise of democracy in this Nation; and

(4) the House of Representatives reaffirms the goal of removing remaining barriers to full voter participation in this Nation.

When said resolution was considered and agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said resolution was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

¶66.28 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

¶66.29 COMMUNICATION FROM THE
CLERK—MESSAGE FROM THE
PRESIDENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. HOLDEN, laid before the House a communication, which was read as follows:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 21, 1994.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on Tuesday, June 21, 1994 at 9:05 a.m. and said to contain a message from the President wherein he transmits draft legislation entitled, "Work and Responsibility Act of 1994."

With great respect, I am

Sincerely yours,

DONNALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk.

¶66.30 WORK AND RESPONSIBILITY

The Clerk then read the message from the President, as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit for your immediate consideration and enactment the "Work and Responsibility Act of 1994."

It is time to end welfare as we know it and replace it with a system that is based on work and responsibility—a system that will help people help themselves. This legislation reinforces the fundamental values of work, responsibility, family, and community. It rewards work over welfare. It signals that people should not have children until they are ready to support them, and that parents—both parents—who bring children into the world must take responsibility for supporting them. It gives people access to the skills they need and expects work in return. Most important, it will give people back the dignity that comes from work and independence. The cost of the proposal to the Federal Government is estimated at \$9.3 billion over 5 years and is fully offset, primarily through reductions in entitlements and without new tax increases.

The Work and Responsibility Act of 1994 will replace welfare with work. Under this legislation, welfare will be about a paycheck, not a welfare check. Our approach is based on a simple compact designed to reinforce and reward work. Each recipient will be required to develop a personal employability

plan designed to move that individual into the work force as quickly as possible. Support, job training, and child care will be provided to help people move from dependence to independence. Time limits will ensure that anyone who can work, must work—in the private sector if possible, in a temporary subsidized job if necessary.

This legislation includes several provisions aimed at creating a new culture of mutual responsibility. It includes provisions to promote parental responsibility and ensure that both parents contribute to their children's well-being. This legislation establishes the toughest child support enforcement program ever. It also includes: incentives directly tied to the performance of the welfare office; extensive efforts to detect and prevent welfare fraud; sanctions to prevent gaming of the welfare system; and a broad array of incentives that States can use to encourage responsible behavior.

Preventing teen pregnancy and out-of-wedlock births is a critical part of welfare reform. To prevent welfare dependency, teenagers must get the message that staying in school, postponing pregnancy, and preparing to work are the right things to do. Our prevention approach includes a national campaign against teen pregnancy and a national clearinghouse on teen pregnancy prevention. Roughly 1,000 middle and high schools in disadvantaged areas will receive grants to develop innovative teen pregnancy prevention programs.

The Work and Responsibility Act of 1994 proposes dramatic changes in our welfare system, changes so bold that they cannot be accomplished overnight. We can phase in these changes by focusing on young people, to send a clear message to the next generation that we are ending welfare as we know it. The bill targets resources on welfare beneficiaries born after December 31, 1971. This means that over time, more and more welfare beneficiaries will be affected by the new rules: about a third of the caseload in 1997, and half by the year 2000. States that want to phase in faster will have the option of doing so.

The results of these changes will be far-reaching. In the year 2000, 2.4 million adults will be subject to the new rules under welfare reform, including time limits and work requirements. Almost 1 million people will be either off welfare or working.

But the impact of welfare reform cannot be measured in these numbers alone. This legislation is aimed at strengthening families and instilling personal responsibility by helping people help themselves. We owe every child in America the chance to watch their parents assume the responsibility and dignity of a real job. This bill is designed to make that possible.

I urge the Congress to take prompt and favorable action on this legislation.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 21, 1994.

By unanimous consent, the message, together with the accompanying pa-

pers, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Education and Labor, the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 103-273).

¶66.31 NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

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

To the Congress of the United States:

On May 30, 1992, in Executive Order No. 12808, the President declared a national emergency to deal with the threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States arising from actions and policies of the Governments of Serbia and Montenegro, acting under the name of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in their involvement in and support for groups attempting to seize territory in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina by force and violence utilizing, in part, the forces of the so-called Yugoslav National Army (57 FR 23299, June 2, 1992). The present report is submitted pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and 1703(c). It discusses Administration actions and expenses directly related to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of a national emergency in Executive Order No. 12808 and to expanded sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (the "FRY (S/M)") contained in Executive Order No. 12810 of June 5, 1992 (57 FR 24347, June 9, 1992), Executive Order No. 12831 of January 15, 1993 (58 FR 5253, January 21, 1993), and Executive Order No. 12846 of April 26, 1993 (58 FR 25771, April 27, 1993).

1. Executive Order No. 12808 blocked all property and interests in property of the Governments of Serbia and Montenegro, or held in the name of the former Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, then or thereafter located in the United States or within the possession or control of United States persons, including their overseas branches.

Subsequently, Executive Order No. 12810 expanded U.S. actions to implement in the United States the United Nations sanctions against the FRY (S/M) adopted in United Nations Security Council Resolution 757 of May 30, 1992. In addition to reaffirming the blocking of FRY (S/M) Government property, this order prohibits transactions with respect to the FRY (S/M) involving imports, exports, dealing in FRY-origin property, air and sea transportation, contract performance, funds transfers, activity promoting importation or exportation or dealings in property, and official sports, scientific, technical, or other cultural representation of, or

sponsorship by, the FRY (S/M) in the United States.

Executive Order No. 12810 exempted from trade restrictions (1) transshipments through the FRY (S/M), and (2) activities related to the United Nations Protection Force ("UNPROFOR"), the Conference on Yugoslavia, or the European Community Monitor Mission.

On January 15, 1993, the President issued Executive Order No. 12831 to implement new sanctions contained in United Nations Security Council Resolution 787 of November 16, 1992. The order revoked the exemption for transshipments through the FRY (S/M) contained in Executive Order No. 12810, prohibited transactions within the United States or by a United States person relating to FRY (S/M) vessels and vessels in which a majority or controlling interest is held by a person or entity in, or operating from, the FRY (S/M), and stated that all such vessels shall be considered as vessels of the FRY (S/M), regardless of the flag under which they sail.

On April 26, 1993, I issued Executive Order No. 12846 to implement in the United States the sanctions adopted in United Nations Security Council Resolution 820 of April 17, 1993. That resolution called on the Bosnian Serbs to accept the Vance-Owen peace plan for Bosnia-Herzegovina and, if they failed to do so by April 26, called on member states to take additional measures to tighten the embargo against the FRY (S/M) and Serbian-controlled areas of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia. Effective April 26, 1993, the order blocked all property and interests in property of commercial, industrial, or public utility undertakings or entities organized or located in the FRY (S/M), including property and interests in property of entities—wherever organized or located—owned or controlled by such undertakings or entities, that are or thereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons.

2. The declaration of the national emergency on May 30, 1992, was made pursuant to the authority vested in the President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code. The emergency declaration was reported to the Congress on May 30, 1992, pursuant to the section 204(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1703(b)). The additional sanctions set forth in Executive Order Nos. 12810, 12831, and 12846 were imposed pursuant to the authority vested in the President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including the statutes cited above, section 1114 of the Federal Aviation Act (49 U.S.C. App. 1514), and section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act (22 U.S.C. 287c).

3. There have been no amendments to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia