

penses of investigations and studies by the Committee on the Judiciary in the 2d session of the 102d Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. CAMPBELL of California (for himself, Mr. OWENS of Utah, and Mr. ANNUNZIO):

H. Res. 361. Resolution calling for the deployment of United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Nagorno-Karabagh Autonomous Republic; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LAFALCE:

H. Res. 362. Resolution providing amounts from the contingent fund of the House for expenses of investigations and studies by the Committee on Small Business in the 2d session of the 102d Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

#### ¶11.10 ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 551: Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. HERGER, Mr. STARK, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. KOLBE, and Mr. KOSTMAYER.

H.R. 747: Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. GAYDOS, and Mr. MCGRATH.

H.R. 776: Mr. BLAZ.

H.R. 1200: Mr. GLICKMAN.

H.R. 1261: Ms. SNOWE.

H.R. 1287: Mr. WEBER, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. BLAZ, and Mr. SUNDQUIST.

H.R. 1536: Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut and Mr. MARTINEZ.

H.R. 1898: Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. VALENTINE, and Mr. BROWN.

H.R. 2012: Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. BROWN, and Mrs. ROUKEMA.

H.R. 2149: Mr. WALKER, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. RITTER, and Mr. MCMILLAN of North Carolina.

H.R. 3128: Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland.

H.R. 3138: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. McNULTY, and Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 3278: Mr. DOOLITTLE.

H.R. 3373: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. SYNAR, Ms. ROSLEHTINEN, Mr. WISE, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. McEWEN, Mr. HERGER, and Mr. RAMSTAD.

H.R. 3626: Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 3702: Mr. SMITH of Florida and Mr. GUARINI.

H.R. 3844: Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota.

H.R. 3981: Ms. NORTON, Mr. WELDON, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. CAMP.

H.R. 4100: Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. SABO, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. LAUGHLIN, and Mr. COLEMAN of Texas.

H.R. 4168: Mr. SHAW and Mr. BACCHUS.

H.R. 4172: Mr. TRAFICANT.

H.J. Res. 258: Mr. MINETA.

H.J. Res. 293: Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. NAGLE, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. WOLF, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. STOKES, Mr. PRICE, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. YATRON, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. ROYBAL, Ms. WATERS, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. SABO, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. LAROCCO, and Mr. WHITTEN.

H.J. Res. 334: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, and Mr. SERRANO.

H.J. Res. 390: Mr. CARDIN, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. MANTON, Ms. HORN, Mr. CAMP, Mr. ROSE, Mr. FROST, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. COUGHLIN, and Mr. MOLLOHAN.

H. Con. Res. 252: Mr. WAXMAN.

H. Con. Res. 263: Mr. BEILENSON, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, and Mr. SMITH of Florida.

### FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1992 (12)

#### ¶12.1 DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The House was called to order by the SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SABO, who laid before the House the following communication:

WASHINGTON, DC,

February 13, 1992.

I hereby designate the Honorable MARTIN OLAV SABO to act as Speaker pro tempore on Friday, February 14, 1992.

THOMAS S. FOLEY,

*Speaker, House of Representatives.*

#### ¶12.2 APPROVAL OF THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SABO, announced he had examined and approved the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, February 11, 1992.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal was approved.

#### ¶12.3 COMMUNICATIONS

Executive and other communications, pursuant to clause 2, rule XXIV, were referred as follows:

2823. A letter from the Comptroller General, the General Accounting Office, transmitting a review of the President's second special impoundment message for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685 (H. Doc. No. 102-190); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2824. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, transmitting the Council's 1991 annual report of the appraisal subcommittee, pursuant to Public Law 101-73, section 1103(a)(4) (103 Stat. 512); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

2825. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the first report on prevention activities in the areas of alcoholism and drug abuse, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 290aa(e)(2); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2826. A letter from the Assistant Vice President (Government and Public Affairs), Department of Transportation, transmitting the annual report on activities of the Department, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 308(a); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2827. A letter from the Chairman, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting a report made by the Commission under section 37 of the Consumer Product Safety Act, pursuant to Public Law 101-608, section 112(f)(2) (104 Stat. 3117); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2828. A letter from the Federal Inspector, Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System, transmitting a report on its activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1991, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2829. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary, Department of Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend subsection 17(j) of the Mineral Leasing Act to delete a reporting requirement; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2830. A letter from the Boy Scouts of America, transmitting the Scout's 1991 report to the Nation, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 28; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2831. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General (Legislative Affairs), Department of Justice, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Voting Rights Act of 1965 to extend the minority language provision, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### ¶12.4 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.

#### ¶12.5 COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

WASHINGTON, DC,

February 11, 1992.

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 at 2:54 p.m. on Tuesday, February 11, 1992 and said to contain a message from the President wherein he makes a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Iraq.

With great respect, I am,

Sincerely yours,

DONNALD K. ANDERSON,

*Clerk, House of Representatives.*

#### ¶12.6 NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAQ

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

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I hereby report to the Congress on the developments since my last report of July 26, 1991, 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 ("IEEPA"), 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. In that order, I 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. I prohibited travel-related transactions and transportation 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 that I issued in order to align the sanctions imposed by the United States with United Nation Security Council Resolution 661 of August 6, 1990.

1. Since my last report, important and rapid progress has been made in establishing the framework for processing U.S. and other nations' claims against Iraq for damages arising from its unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait. The Governing Council of the U.N. Compensation Commission has adopted criteria for various categories of claims, including small and large claims of individuals, claims of corporations, and claims of government and international organizations (including environmental damage and natural resource depletion claims). In addition, the Governing Council agreed to begin expedited consideration of claims of individuals for up to \$100,000 as of July 1, 1992, and set July 1, 1993, as the deadline for filing this category of claims with the Commission.

In a claims census conducted by the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control (FAC) during the first quarter of 1991 pursuant to section 575.605 of the Iraqi Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR Part 575 ("ISR"), reports of claims from approximately 1,100 U.S. nationals were received. Included were claims for items such as personal property looted or destroyed in Kuwait, loans or other obligations on which Iraq has defaulted, and lost future business or concession rights. Inasmuch as these claims have not been submitted to a formal claims resolution body, much less adjudicated, their actual aggregate value is not known.

2. FAC has issued 199 specific licenses (51 since my last report) regarding transactions pertaining to Iraq or Iraqi assets. Specific licenses were issued for payment to U.S. or third-country creditors of Iraq, under certain narrowly defined circumstances, for pre-embargo import and export transactions. Additionally, licenses were issued for conducting procedural transactions such as the filing of legal actions and for legal representation. Pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolutions 661, 666, and 687, specific licenses were also issued to authorize the exportation to Iraq of donated medicine, medical supplies, and food intended for humanitarian relief purposes.

To ensure compliance with the terms of the licenses that have been issued, stringent reporting requirements have been imposed that are closely monitored. Licensed accounts are regularly audited by FAC compliance personnel and by deputized auditors from other regulatory agencies. FAC compliance personnel have also worked closely with both State and Federal bank regulatory and law enforcement agencies in conducting special audits of Iraqi accounts subject to the ISR.

3. Various enforcement actions discussed in previous reports continue to be pursued, and additional investigations of possible violations of the Iraqi

sanctions have been initiated. These are intended to deter future activities in violation of the sanctions. Additional civil penalty notices were issued during the reporting period for violations of the IEEPA and ISR with respect to attempted transactions involving Iraq, and substantial penalties were collected.

After investigation by FAC and the U.S. Customs Service, a Virginia corporation and its export director were convicted in U.S. District Court for conspiracy and violations of the ISR. Investigation revealed that the corporation and its export director continued to engage in activities that were in violation of the Executive orders and the ISR after August 2, 1990. The corporation and its export director performed contracts in support of a government industrial project in Iraq, and engaged in prohibited transactions relating to travel by a U.S. person to Iraq. After conviction, the corporation was fined \$50,000 and the export director sentenced to 5 months' incarceration, 5 months' supervised work release, and 2 years of supervised release administered by the Department of Justice.

4. The various firms and individuals outside of Iraq in Saddam Hussein's procurement network continue to be investigated for possible inclusion in the FAC listing of individuals and organizations determined to be Specially Designated Nationals ("SDN's") of the Government of Iraq. In practice, an Iraqi SDN is a representative, agent, intermediary, or front (whether open or covert) of the Iraqi government that is located outside of Iraq. Iraqi SDN's are Saddam Hussein's principal instruments for doing business in third countries, and doing business with them is the same as doing business with Saddam Hussein himself.

Since the Iraqi government tends to operate its international fronts as interlocking networks of third-world countries and key individuals, the SDN program is an important tool in disrupting Saddam Hussein's nuclear, military, and technological acquisitions efforts. The impact is considerable: all assets with U.S. jurisdiction of parties found to be Iraqi SDN's are blocked; all economic transactions with SDN's by U.S. persons are prohibited; and the SDN individual or organization is exposed.

5. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from August 2, 1991, through February 1, 1992, that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of a national emergency with respect to Iraq are estimated at \$2,992,210, most of which represents wage and salary costs for Federal personnel. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in FAC, the U.S. Customs Service, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, and the Office of the General Counsel),

the Department of State (particularly in the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs and the Office of the Legal Adviser), and the Department of Commerce (particularly in the Bureau of Export Administration and the Office of General Counsel).

6. 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 maintain economic sanctions against Iraq because the Iraqi regime has failed to comply fully with binding United Nations Security Council resolutions calling for the elimination of Iraqi weapons of mass destruction, an end to the repression of the Iraqi civilian population, the release of Kuwaiti and other prisoners, and the return of Kuwaiti assets stolen during its illegal occupation of Kuwait. The U.N. sanctions remain in place; the United States will continue to enforce those sanctions.

The Saddam Hussein regime continues to violate basic human rights by repressing the Iraqi civilian population and depriving it of humanitarian assistance. The United Nations Security Council passed resolutions that permit Iraq to sell \$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 and other international organizations. The Iraqi regime has refused to accept these resolutions and has thereby continued to perpetuate the suffering of its civilian population.

The regime of Saddam Hussein continues 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. The United States will therefore 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).

GEORGE BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 11, 1992.

By unanimous consent, the message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 102-189).

¶12.7 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—  
SCIENCE & ENGINEERING  
INDICATORS—1991

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

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1863(j)(1), I am submitting to the Congress a report of the National Science Board entitled "Science & Engineering Indicators—1991." This report is the 10th in a continuing series examining key aspects of