

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

the status of American science and engineering.

The importance of scientific and engineering research to the well-being of our Nation is widely recognized. Science and engineering play a vital role in maintaining our Nation's defense, improving its health, and increasing its economic productivity.

GEORGE BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 14, 1992.*

By unanimous consent, the message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

And then,

¶12.8 ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SABO, by unanimous consent and pursuant to the special order agreed to on February 5, 1992, at 11 o'clock and 5 minutes a.m., adjourned the House until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, February 18, 1992.

¶12.9 REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 939. A bill to provide eligibility to members of the Selected Reserve for the veterans home loan program; with an amendment (Rept. No. 102-292, pt. 2). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI: Committee on Ways and Means. Report on 1991 Comprehensive oversight initiative of the Committee on Ways and Means; (Rept. No. 102-431). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 4210. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide incentives for increased economic growth and to provide tax relief for families; (Rept. No. 102-432). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

¶12.10 PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. SHARP:

H.R. 4220. A bill to require manufacturers of passenger cars, light trucks, and sport utility vehicles to display on such cars, trucks, and vehicles sold in the United States a statement of estimated range of domestic content in such cars, trucks, and vehicles and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LAFALCE (for himself, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. MFUME, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut):

H.R. 4221. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide incentives for investments in disadvantaged business enterprises; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey:

H.R. 4222. A bill to prohibit the Department of Defense from contracting with foreign contractors for ship repair until a certification is made to Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BOEHLERT:

H.R. 4223. A bill to authorize a study of the struggle for American Independence within

the northern frontier; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FAWELL:

H.R. 4224. A bill to reduce the amounts available for the expenses of the House of Representatives and to effect certain reforms in the operations of the House of Representatives; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration, Rules, and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 4225. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to modify the residency requirement for U.S. attorneys and assistant U.S. attorneys; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KLUG (for himself, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. PETRI, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. ROEMER Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. DREIER of California, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. MARLENEE, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Mr. CUNNINGHAM):

H.R. 4226. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to modify requirements that States have in effect laws requiring the use of motorcycle helmets; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. LEHMAN of California:

H.R. 4227. A bill to provide that the eligibility requirements applicable to regular unemployment compensation benefits shall apply in determining eligibility for emergency unemployment compensation benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MFUME (for himself, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mrs. BYRON, and Mr. CARDIN):

H.R. 4228. A bill to make available to consumers certain information regarding automobiles; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PENNY:

H.R. 4229. A bill to provide for the termination of further production of the Trident II (D-5) missile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WELDON:

H.R. 4230. A bill to amend the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 to require manufacturers and importers of motor vehicles to label vehicles as to place of final production and the value of parts produced in the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RUSSO:

H. Con. Res. 275. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States should reduce its military expenditures and use the savings from such a reduction to reinvest in American economic and human resources jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services; Education and Labor; the Judiciary; Public Works and Transportation; Science, Space, and Technology; and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H. Res. 363. Resolution providing amounts from the contingent fund of the House for expenses of investigations and studies by the Committee on Government Operations in the 2d sess. of the 102d Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. DELLUMS:

H. Res. 364. Resolution providing amounts from the contingent fund of the House for expenses of investigations and studies by the Committee on the District of Columbia in the 2d sess. of the 102d Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FASCELL:

H. Res. 365. Resolution providing amounts from the contingent fund of the House for expenses of investigations and studies by the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the 2d sess. of the 102d Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MCCURDY:

H. Res. 366. Resolution providing amounts from the contingent fund of the House for expenses of investigations and studies by the

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence in the 2d sess. of the 102d Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

¶12.11 ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 299: Mr. SUNDQUIST.

H.R. 308: Mr. COX of California.

H.R. 444: Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. KYL, and Mr. STUMP.

H.R. 710: Mr. HANSEN, Mr. GEJDENSON, and Mr. BACCHUS.

H.R. 766: Mr. HAYES of Illinois.

H.R. 888: Mr. SANDERS, Mr. VALENTINE, and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 1067: Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. NICHOLS, and Mr. BLACKWELL.

H.R. 1406: Mr. WYDEN.

H.R. 1414: Mr. NICHOLS and Mr. BROWDER.

H.R. 1527: Mr. BLACKWELL.

H.R. 1541: Mr. SYNAR.

H.R. 2089: Mr. TRAXLER.

H.R. 2410: Mrs. MORELLA.

H.R. 2569: Mr. KOLBE, Mr. DORNAN of California, and Mr. BLAZ.

H.R. 2966: Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. MOODY, Mr. JENKINS, Mrs. SCHROEDER, and Mr. SHUSTER.

H.R. 3222: Mr. BACCHUS.

H.R. 3553: Mr. MFUME.

H.R. 3609: Ms. SNOWE.

H.R. 3690: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. RUSSO, and Mr. WILSON.

H.R. 3937: Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. LANTOS.

H.R. 3943: Mr. HARRIS, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, and Mr. CARPER.

H.R. 3952: Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 4013: Mr. HARRIS, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. BEVILL, and Mr. TRAFICANT.

H.R. 4083: Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. STOKES, Mr. LANTOS, and Mr. BUSTAMANTE.

H.R. 4107: Mr. HORTON.

H.R. 4111: Mr. STUDDS, Mr. SMITH of Iowa, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. LAROCO, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. PASTOR, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. KOSTMAYER, and Mr. TORRES.

H.R. 4130: Mr. BLAZ, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. PORTER, and Mr. ALLARD.

H.R. 4150: Mr. BLAZ and Mr. MOORHEAD.

H.J. Res. 293: Mr. CONDIT, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. HAMILTON, and Mr. PARKER.

H. Con. Res. 243: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. STARK, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. WAXMAN.

H. Res. 322: Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. BLAZ, Mr. LEACH, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. UPTON, and Mr. LEVINE of California.

H. Res. 347: Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. SHAYS, and Mr. KOLBE.

¶12.12 PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

140. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Anheuser-Busch Cos., Inc. and Coors Brewing Co., St. Louis, MO, relative to drunk driving; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.