tarian measure. This only reinforces our view that Saddam Hussein is unconcerned about the hardships suffered by the Iraqi people.

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 the regional peace and security. The U.N. resolutions affirm that the Security Council be assured of Iraq's peaceful intentions in judging its compliance with sanctions. Because of Iraq's failure to comply fully with these resolutions, the United States will continue to apply economic sanctions to deter it from threatening peace and stability in the region.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 9, 1996.*

The message, was referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 104–175).

¶14.11 ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Mr. MONTGOMERY, pursuant to the special order agreed to on February 6, 1996, at 11 o'clock and 7 minutes a.m., the House adjourned until 11 o'clock a.m. on Friday, February 16, 1996.

¶14.12 PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII:

Mr. KLECZKA introduced a bill (H.R. 2965) to amend title 31, United States Code, to provide an automatic continuing appropriation for the U.S. Government; to the Committee on Appropriations.

¶14.13 ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 211: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
H.R. 497: Mr. CHRISTENSEN.
H.R. 997: Mr. HOYER and Mr. METCALF.
H.R. 1488: Mr. LAHOOD.
H.R. 1627: Mr. BOEHLERT.
H.R. 1948: Ms. RIVERS.
H.R. 2320: Mr. WALSH, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. FAZIO of California, and Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.
H.R. 2523: Mr. STOCKMAN.
H.R. 2618: Mr. CONYERS.
H.R. 2664: Mr. HAYES, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. DORNAN, and Mr. RADANOVICH.
H.R. 2740: Ms. DUNN of Washington.
H.R. 2745: Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. MFUME, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. KANJORSKI, and Mr. GEJDENSON.
H.R. 2755: Mr. FATTAH.
H. Con. Res. 127: Mr. PETRI, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. PORTER, Mr. WAMP, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, and Mr. GILLMOR.
H. Con. Res. 134: Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. BACHUS, and Mr. EMERSON.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1996 (15)

The House was called to order by the SPEAKER pro tempore, Mrs. MORELLA.

¶15.1 APPROVAL OF THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mrs. MORELLA, announced she had examined and approved the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, February 13, 1996.

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

¶15.2 COMMUNICATIONS

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

2057. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting the annual report to Congress on the operations of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for fiscal year 1995, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635g(a); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

2058. A letter from the Administrator, Energy Information Administration, transmitting the Administration's report entitled ''Annual Energy Outlook 1996,'' pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 790f(a)(1); to the Committee on Commerce.

2059. A letter from the Director, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting three rules amending the national priorities list promulgated under section 105 of CERCLA, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 9655(a); to the Committee on Commerce.

2060. A letter from the Chairman, United States International Trade Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1995, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

2061. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11–197, ''District of Columbia Board of Real Property Assessments and Appeals Membership Simplification Act of 1996,'' pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1–233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

¶15.3 COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 16, 1996.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC 20515.

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 Wednesday, February 14 at 11:25 a.m. and said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits the Economic Report of the President and Annual Report of the Council of Economic Advisers for 1996.

With warm regards,

ROBIN H. CARLE,
Clerk,
House of Representatives.

¶15.4 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS REPORT

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

To the Congress of the United States:

Fifty years ago, the Congress passed and President Truman signed the Employment Act of 1946, which committed the U.S. Government to promote policies designed to create employment opportunities for all Americans. I am proud that my Administration has made President Truman's commitment a reality. Over the past 3 years, we have created a sound economic foundation to face the challenges of the 21st century.

STRONG ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Overall, the American economy is healthy and strong. In the first 3 years of this Administration nearly 8 million jobs were created, 93 percent of them in the private sector. The so-called ''misery index''—the sum of the inflation and unemployment rates—fell last year to its lowest level since 1968. Investment has soared, laying the basis for future higher economic growth. New business incorporations have set a record, and exports of American-made goods have grown rapidly. Ours is the strongest and most competitive economy in the world—and its fundamentals are as sound as they have been in three decades.

This turnaround occurred because of the hard work and ingenuity of the American people. Many of the new jobs are high-wage service sector jobs—reflecting the changing structure of the economy. The telecommunications, biotechnology, and software industries have led the high-tech revolution world-wide. Traditional industries, such as manufacturing and construction, have restructured and now use technology and workplace innovation to thrive and once again create jobs. For example, in 1994 and 1995, America was once again the world's largest automobile maker.

Our 1993 economic plan set the stage for this economic expansion and resurgence, by enacting historic deficit reduction while continuing to invest in technology and education. For over a decade, growing Federal budget deficits kept interest rates high and dampened investment and productivity growth. Now, our deficit is proportionately the lowest of any major economy.

Today, our challenge is to ensure that all Americans can become winners in economic change—that our people have the skills and the security to make the most of their own lives. The very explosion of technology and trade that creates such extraordinary opportunity also places new pressures on working people. Over the past two decades, middle-class earnings have stagnated, and our poorest families saw their incomes fall. These are long-run trends, and 3 years of sound economic policies cannot correct for a decade of neglect. Even so, we are beginning to make some progress: real median family income increased by 2.3 percent in 1994, and the poverty rate fell in 1994 for the first time in 5 years.

ADDRESSING OUR ECONOMIC CHALLENGES

I am firmly committed to addressing our economic challenges and enhancing economic security for all Americans. People who work hard need to know that they can and will have a chance to win in our new and changing economy.