Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives. I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on May 28, 1997 at 11:00 a.m. and said to contain a message from the President whereby he notifies the Congress of the continuation of the national emergency with respect to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Bosnian Serbs.

With warm regards,

ROBIN H. CARLE,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

¶56.9 NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

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

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice to the *Federal Register* for publication, stating that the emergency declared with respect to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), as expanded to address the actions and policies of the Bosnian Serb forces and the authorities in the territory that they control within the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, is to continue in effect beyond May 30, 1997.

On December 27, 1995, I issued Presidential Determination No. 96–7, directing the Secretary of the Treasury, *inter alia,* to suspend the application of sanctions imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and to continue to block property previously blocked until provision is made to address claims or encumbrances, including the claims of the other successor states of the former Yugoslavia. This sanctions relief, in conformity with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1022 of November 22, 1995 (hereinafter the ''Resolution''), was an essential factor motivating Serbia and Montenegro's acceptance of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina initialed by the parties in Dayton on November 21, 1995, and signed in Paris on December 14, 1995 (hereinafter the ''Peace Agreement''). The sanctions imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) were accordingly suspended prospectively, effective January 16, 1996. Sanctions imposed on the Bosnian Serb forces and authorities and on the territory that they control within the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina were subsequently suspended prospectively, effective May 10, 1996, also in conformity with the Peace Agreement and the Resolution.

Sanctions against both the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Bosnian Serbs were subsequently terminated by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1074 of October 1, 1996. This termination, however, did not end the requirement of the Resolution that blocked funds and assets that are subject to claims and encumbrances remain blocked, until unblocked in accordance with applicable law. In the last year, substantial progress has been achieved to bring about a settlement of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia acceptable to the parties. Elections occurred in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as provided for in the Peace Agreement, and the Bosnian Serb forces have continued to respect the zones of separation as provided in the Peace Agreement. The ultimate disposition of the various remaining categories of blocked assets are now being addressed, beginning with the unblocking of five Yugoslav vessels located in various United States ports effective May 19, 1997.

Until the status of all remaining blocked property is resolved, the Peace Agreement implemented, and the terms of the Resolution met, this situation continues to pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy interests, and the economy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force these emergency authorities beyond May 30, 1997.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *May 28, 1997.*

By unanimous consent, the message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 105–87).

¶56.10 COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 29, 1997.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
The Speaker, U.S. 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 May 29, 1997 at 4:00 p.m. and said to contain a message from the President whereby he notifies the Congress of the continuation of the waiver currently in effect for the People's Republic of China under the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, for a further 12-month period.

With warm regards,

ROBIN H. CARLE,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

¶56.11 MFN EXTENSION TO PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby transmit the document referred to in subsection 402(d)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the ''Act''), with respect to the continuation of a waiver of application of subsections (a) and (b) of section 402 of the Act to the People's Republic of China. This document constitutes my recommendations to continue in effect this waiver for a further 12-month period and includes my determination that continuation of the waiver currently in effect for the People's Republic of China will substantially promote the objectives of section 402 of the Act, and my reasons for such determination.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *May 29, 1997.*

By unanimous consent, the message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 105–86).

¶56.12 SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 768. An Act for the relief of Michel Christopher Meili, Giuseppina Meili, Mirjam Naomi Meili, and Davide Meili.

And then,

¶56.13 ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. DAVIS of Virginia, by unanimous consent, and pursuant to the special order agreed to on May 23, 1997, at 10 o'clock and 6 minutes a.m., declared the House adjourned until 12:30 p.m. on Tueday, June 3, 1997.

¶56.14 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. HYDE (for himself and Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin):

H.R. 1753. A bill to provide for the establishment of not less than 2,500 Boys and Girls Clubs of America facilities by the year 2000; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

¶56.15 MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

104. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Hawaii, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 231, urging the President of the United States to nominate and the United States Senate to confirm at least one qualified resident from the State of Hawaii to serve as an active judge on the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

105. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Hawaii, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 257, urging the President of the United States to nominate and the United States Senate to confirm at least one qualified resident from the State of Hawaii to serve as an active judge on the United States Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

106. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Colorado, relative to House Joint Resolution No. 97–1003, urging the Congress of the United States to consider the proposals in this resolution as the ''Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991'' [ISTEA] comes under scrutiny for reauthorization; to the Com-