Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, and UNICEF. As of January 8, 1998, OFAC had authorized sales valued at more than $165.8 million worth of humanitarian goods during the reporting period beginning August 2, 1997.

5. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from August 2, 1997, through February 1, 1998, that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of a national emergency with respect to Iraq are reported to be about $1.2 million, most of which represents wage and salary costs for Federal personnel. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in the Office of Foreign Assets Control, the U.S. Customs Service, the Office of the Under Secretary for Enforcement, and the Office of the General Counsel), the Department of State (particularly the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, the Bureau of International Organization Affairs, the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, the U.S. Mission to the United Nations, and the Office of the Legal Adviser), and the Department of Transportation (particularly the U.S. Coast Guard).

6. The United States imposed economic sanctions on Iraq in response to Iraq's illegal invasion and occupation of Kuwait, a clear act of brutal aggression. The United States, together with the international community, is maintaining economic sanctions against Iraq because the Iraqi regime has failed to comply fully with relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions. Iraqi compliance with these resolutions is necessary before the United States will consider lifting economic sanctions. Security Council resolutions on Iraq call for the elimination of Iraqi weapons of mass destruction, Iraqi recognition of Kuwait and the inviolability of the Iraq-Kuwait boundary, the release of Kuwaiti and other third-country nationals, compensation for victims of Iraqi aggression, long-term monitoring of weapons of mass destruction capabilities, the return of Kuwaiti assets stolen during Iraq's illegal occupation of Kuwait, renunciation of terrorism, an end to internal Iraqi repression of its own civilian population, and the facilitation of access of international relief organizations to all those in need in all parts of Iraq. Seven and a half years after the invasion, a pattern of defiance persists: a refusal to account for missing Kuwaiti detainees; failure to return Kuwaiti property worth millions of dollars, including military equipment that was used by Iraq in its movement of troops to the Kuwaiti border in October 1994; sponsorship of assassinations in Lebanon and in northern Iraq; incomplete declarations to weapons inspectors and refusal to provide immediate, unconditional, and unrestricted access to sites by these inspectors; and ongoing widespread human rights violations. As a result, the U.N. sanctions remain in place; the United States will continue to enforce those sanctions under domestic authority.

The Baghdad government continues to violate basic human rights of its own citizens through systematic repression of all forms of political expression, oppression of minorities, and denial of humanitarian assistance. The Government of Iraq has repeatedly said it will not comply with UNSCR 688 of April 5, 1991. The Iraqi military routinely harasses residents of the north, and has attempted to ''Arabize'' the Kurdish, Turkomen, and Assyrian areas in the north. Iraq has not relented in its artillery attacks against civilian population centers in the south, or in its burning and draining operations in the southern marshes, which have forced thousands to flee to neighboring states.

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 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 3, 1998.*

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. 105–207).

¶4.19 ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Oversight, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 1271. An Act to authorize the Federal Aviation Administration's research, engineering, and development programs for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3042. An Act to amend the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental and Native American Public Policy Act of 1992 to establish the United States Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution to conduct environmental conflict resolution and training, and for other purposes.

¶4.20 SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1564. An Act to provide redress for inadequate restitution of assets seized by the United States Government during World War II which belonged to victims of the Holocaust, and for other purposes.

¶4.21 BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Oversight, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

On February 4, 1998:

H.R. 1271. An Act to authorize the Federal Aviation Administration's research, engineering, and development programs for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3042. An Act to amend the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental and Native American Public Policy of 1992 to establish the United States Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution to conduct environmental conflict resolution and training, and for other purposes.

¶4.22 LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted—

To Mr. HERGER, for today and February 5; and

To Mr. MCKEON, for today after 4 p.m. and February 5.

And then,

¶4.23 ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Mr. SCHAEFER of Colorado, at 11 o'clock and 9 minutes p.m., the House adjourned.

¶4.24 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. LINDER. Committee on Rules. House Resolution 348. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2846) to prohibit spending Federal education funds on national testing without explicit and specific legislation (Rept. No. 105–413). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SOLOMON. Committee on Rules. House Resolution 349. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (S. 1575) to rename the Washington National Airport located in the District of Columbia and Virginia as the ''Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport'' (Rept. No. 105–414). Referred to the House Calendar.

¶4.25 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. CAMPBELL:

H.R. 3152. A bill to provide that certain volunteers at private non-profit food banks are not employees for purposes of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. CAMPBELL:

H.R. 3153. A bill to establish a uniform closing time for the operation of polls on the date of the election of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on House Oversight.

By Mr. CANADY of Florida (for himself, Mr. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. GOSS):

H.R. 3154. A bill to provide for the appointment of additional Federal district judges in the State of Florida; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOODLING (for himself and Mr. MANTON):

H.R. 3155. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to impose stiffer penalties on persons convicted of lesser drug offenses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOUGHTON (for himself, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. GEPHARDT, Ms. WA-