Hulshof	Neumann	Sherman
Hunter	Ney	Shuster
Hutchinson	Northup	Sisisky
Hyde	Norwood	Skelton
Inglis	Nussle	Smith (MI)
Istook	Obey	Smith (OR)
Jenkins	Oxley	Smith (TX)
Johnson (CT)	Packard	Smith, Linda
Johnson (WI)	Pappas	Snowbarger
Johnson, Sam	Paul	Solomon
Jones	Paxon	Souder
Kaptur	Pease	Spence
Kasich	Peterson (MN)	Stabenow
Kind (WI)	Petri	Stearns
Kingston	Pickering	Strickland
Kleczka	Pickett	Stump
Klug	Pitts	Sununu
Knollenberg	Porter	Talent
LaHood	Portman	Tanner
Largent	Pryce (OH)	Taylor (NC)
Latham	Radanovich	Thomas
LaTourette	Ramstad	Thornberry
Lewis (CA)	Regula	Thune
Lewis (KY)	Riley	Tiahrt
Linder	Rivers	Towns
Lipinski	Rogan	Traficant
Livingston	Rogers	Upton
LoBiondo	Rohrabacher	Velazquez
Lucas	Roukema	Wamp
Manzullo	Royce	Watkins
McCrery	Rush	Watts (OK)
McHugh	Ryun	Weldon (FL)
McInnis	Salmon	Weldon (PA)
McIntosh	Sanford	Weller
McIntyre	Scarborough	White
Menendez	Schaffer, Bob	Whitfield
Metcalf	Sensenbrenner	Wicker
Miller (FL)	Sessions	Wolf
Moran (KS)	Shadegg	Young (FL)
Myrick	Shaw	
Nethercutt	Shays	

NOT VOTING—13

Berman	Luther	Schiff
Doolittle	McDade	Shimkus
Gonzalez	Poshard	Yates
Harman	Riggs	
Kilpatrick	Schaefer, Dan	

So the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said bill was passed was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said bill.

¶13.29 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—REPORT ON U.S. CITIZENS PAYMENTS TO CUBA

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

To the Congress of the United States:

This report is submitted pursuant to 1705(e)(6) of the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992, 22 U.S.C. 6004(e)(6) (the ''CDA''), as amended by section 102(g) of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996, Public Law 104–114 (March 12, 1996), 110 Stat. 785, 22 U.S.C. 6021–91 (the ''LIBERTAD Act''), which requires that I report to the Congress on a semiannual basis detailing payments made to Cuba by any United States person as a result of the provision of telecommunications services authorized by this subsection.

The CDA, which provides that telecommunications services are permitted between the United States and Cuba, specifically authorizes the President to provide for payments to Cuba by license. The CDA states that licenses may be issued for full or partial settlement of telecommunications services with Cuba, but may not require any withdrawal from a blocked account. Following enactment of the CDA on October 23, 1992, a number of U.S. telecommunications companies successfully negotiated agreements to provide telecommunications services between the United States and Cuba consistent with policy guidelines developed by the Department of State and the Federal Communications Commission.

Subsequent to enactment of the CDA, the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) amended the Cuban Assets Control Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 515 (the ''CACR''), to provide for specific licensing on a case-by-case basis for certain transactions incident to the receipt or transmission of telecommunications between the United States and Cuba, 31 C.F.R. 515.542(c), including settlement of charges under traffic agreements.

The OFAC has issued eight licenses authorizing transactions incident to the receipt or transmission of telecommunications between the United States and Cuba since the enactment of the CDA. None of these licenses permits payments to the Government of Cuba from a blocked account. For the period July 1 through December 31, 1997, OFAC-licensed U.S. carriers reported payments to the Government of Cuba in settlement of charges under telecommunications traffic agreements as follows:

AT&T Corporation (formally, American Telephone and Telegraph Company)	$11,991,715
AT&T de Puerto Rico	298,916
Global One (formerly, Sprint Incorporated)	3,180,886
IDB WorldCom Services, Inc. (formerly, IDB Communications, Inc.)	4,128,371
MCI International, Inc. (formerly, MCI Communications Corporation)	4,893,699
Telefonica Larga Distancia de Puerto Rico, Inc.	105,848
WilTel, Inc. (formerly, WilTel Underseas Cable, Inc.)	5,608,751
WorldCom, Inc. (formerly, LDDS Communications, Inc.)	2,887,684
	$33,095,870

I shall continue to report semiannually on telecommunications payments to the Government of Cuba from United States persons.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *March 4, 1998.*

By unanimous consent, the message, was referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 105–221).

¶13.30 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. BONILLA, laid before the House a message from the President, which was read 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, stating that the national emergency declared with respect to Iran on March 15, 1995, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1706) is to continue in effect beyond March 15, 1998, to the *Federal Register* for publication. This emergency is separate from that declared on November 14, 1979, in connection with the Iranian hostage crisis and therefore requires separate renewal of emergency authorities.

The factors that led me to declare a national emergency with respect to Iran on March 15, 1995, have not been resolved. The actions and policies of the Government of Iran, including support for international terrorism, its efforts to undermine the Middle East peace process, and its acquisition of weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them, continue to threaten the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. Accordingly, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad programs I have authorized pursuant to the March 15, 1995, declaration of emergency.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *March 4, 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. 105–222).

¶13.31 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—U.S. ARMED FORCES IN BOSNIA

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

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby certify that the continued presence of U.S. armed forces, after June 30, 1998, in Bosnia and Herzegovina is required in order to meet the national security interests of the United States, and that it is the policy of the United States that U.S. armed forces will not serve as, or be used as, civil police in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

This certification is presented pursuant to section 1203 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998, Public Law 105–85, and section 8132 of the National Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal year 1998, Public Law 105–56. The information required under these sections is in the report that accompanies this certification. The supplemental appropriations request required under these sections is being forwarded under separate cover.

America has major national interests in peace in Bosnia. We have learned from hard experience in this turbulent century that America's security and Europe's stability are intimately linked. The Bosnian war saw the worst fighting—and the most profound humanitarian disaster—on that continent since the end of the Second World War.