United States Code, to reauthorize programs of the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes.

¶58.10 APPOINTMENT OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE TO SIGN ENROLLMENTS

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication, which was read as follows:

WASHINGTON, DC,
May 27, 1999.

I hereby appoint the Honorable THOMAS M. DAVIS to act as Speaker pro tempore to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions through June 7, 1999.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

By unanimous consent, the appointment was approved.

¶58.11 COMMITTEE RESIGNATION—MINORITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. LAHOOD, laid before the House the following communication, which was read as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 19, 1999.

Hon. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I believe that I have been remiss in informing you that I have taken a leave of absence from the Committee on Science.

At the beginning of the 106th Congress I was appointed to the Select Committee on Intelligence. I am of the understanding that to serve on this select committee I am required to take a leave from one of my two permanent committee assignments. Therefore I have chosen to take a leave from the Committee on Science.

If you have any questions please feel free to contact either me or Ann Jacobs in my office at 5–1313. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

ALCEE L. HASTINGS.

By unanimous consent, the resignation was accepted.

¶58.12 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. LAHOOD, 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 to the Federal Register for publication, stating that the emergency declared with respect to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) is to continue in effect beyond May 30, 1999, and the emergency declared with respect to the situation in Kosovo is to continue in effect beyond June 9, 1999.

On December 27, 1995, I issued Presidential Determination 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, Ohio, on November 21, 1995, and signed in Paris, France, 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 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 those funds and assets that are subject to claims and encumbrances remain blocked, until unblocked in accordance with applicable law. 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, 1999.

On June 9, 1998, I issued Executive Order 13088, ''Blocking Property of the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Serbia, and the Republic of Montenegro, and Prohibiting New Investment in the Republic of Serbia in Response to the Situation in Kosovo.'' Since then, the government of President Milosevic has rejected the international community's efforts to find a peaceful settlement for the crisis in Kosovo and has launched a massive campaign of ethnic cleansing that has displaced a large percentage of the population and been accompanied by an increasing number of atrocities. President Milosevic's brutal assault against the people of Kosovo and his complete disregard for the requirements of the international community pose a threat to regional peace and stability.

President Milosevic's actions continue 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 June 9, 1999.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *May 27, 1999.*

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. 106–75).

¶58.13 CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS DISPENSED WITH

On motion of Mr. GOSS, by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That business in order for consideration on Wednesday, June 9, 1999, under clause 7, rule XV, the Calendar Wednesday rule, be dispensed with.

¶58.14 SPEAKER AND MINORITY LEADER TO ACCEPT RESIGNATIONS, APPOINT COMMISSIONS

On motion of Mr. GOSS, by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That, notwithstanding any adjournment of the House until 12:30 p.m. Monday, June 7, 1999, the Speaker and the Minority Leader be authorized to accept resignations and to make appointments to commissions, boards and committees duly authorized by law or by the House.

¶58.15 LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. WATT of North Carolina, for today.

And then,

¶58.16 ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Mr. GOSS, pursuant to the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 35, at 12 o'clock and 27 minutes p.m., the House adjourned until 12:30 p.m. on Monday, June 7, 1999 for ''morning hour'' debate.

¶58.17 PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. DOYLE (for himself, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. COYNE, Mr. KLINK, Mr. MASCARA, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. SHERWOOD, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. GOODLING, and Mr. PITTS):

H.R. 1973. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a national cemetery for veterans in the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, metropolitan area; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LANTOS (for himself, Mr. LEACH, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MCKINNEY, and Mr. SERRANO):

H.R. 1974. A bill directing the President to develop a strategy to bring the United States back into full and active participation in the