

REPORT ON THE CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH IRAQ—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 69

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

*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 Iraqi emergency is to continue in effect beyond August 2, 1995, to the *Federal Register* for publication.

The crisis between the United States and Iraq that led to the declaration on August 2, 1990, of a national emergency has not been resolved. The Government of Iraq continues to engage in activities inimical to stability in the Middle East and hostile to United States interest in the region. Such Iraqi actions pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and vital foreign policy interests of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities necessary to apply economic pressure on the Government of Iraq.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 28, 1995.

REPORT UNDER THE GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES PROGRAM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 70

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

*To the Congress of the United States:*

The Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) program offers duty-free treatment to specified products that are imported from designated beneficiary developing countries. The program is authorized by title V of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended.

Pursuant to title V, I have determined that Maldives should be suspended from the GSP program because it is not making sufficient progress in protecting basic labor rights. I also have decided to designate Moldova as a beneficiary developing country for purposes of the GSP program because I have determined that Moldova satisfies the statutory criteria.

This notice is submitted in accordance with the requirements of section

502(a)(1) and 502(a)(2) of the Trade Act of 1974.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 28, 1995.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-255. A resolution adopted by the House of the Legislature of the State of Alabama; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

“HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 72

“Whereas, the 10th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States reads as follows: “The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”; and

“Whereas, the 10th Amendment defines the total scope of federal power as being that specifically granted by the United States Constitution and no more; and

“Whereas, the scope of power defined by the 10th Amendment means that the federal government was created by the states specifically to be an agent of the states; and

“Whereas, today, in 1995, the states are demonstrably treated as agents of the federal government; and

“Whereas, numerous resolutions have been forwarded to the federal government by various states without any response or result from Congress or the federal government; and

“Whereas, many federal mandates are directly in violation of the 10th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and

“Whereas, the United States Supreme Court has ruled in *New York v. United States*, 112 S.Ct. 2408 (1992), that Congress may not simply commandeer the legislative and regulatory processes of the state; and

“Whereas, a number of proposals from previous administrations and some now pending from the present administration and from Congress may further violate the United States Constitution; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Legislature of Alabama, both Houses thereof concurring*, That the State of Alabama hereby claims sovereignty under the 10th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States over all powers not otherwise enumerated and granted to the federal government by the United States Constitution.

*Be it further resolved*, That this serve as Notice and Demand to the federal government, as our agent, to cease and desist, effective immediately, mandates that are beyond the scope of its constitutionally delegated powers.

*Resolved further*, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate of each state's Legislature of the United States of America, and Alabama's Congressional Delegation.”

POM-256. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Indiana; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

“A SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

“Whereas, the 10th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States reads “The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”;

“Whereas, the 10th Amendment defines the total scope of federal power as being that specifically granted by the United States Constitution and no more;

“Whereas, the scope of power defined by the 10th Amendment means that the federal government was created by the states specifically to be an agent of the states;

“Whereas, today the states are demonstrably treated as agents of the federal government;

“Whereas, numerous resolutions have been forwarded to the federal government by the Indiana General Assembly without a response or result from Congress or the federal government;

“Whereas, many federal mandates are directly in violation of the 10th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States;

“Whereas, the United States Supreme Court has ruled in *New York vs. United States*, 112 S. Ct. 2408 (1992) that Congress may not simply commandeer the legislative and regulatory processes of the states; and

“Whereas, a number of proposals from past administrations and some proposals from the current administration and Congress that are now pending may further violate the United States Constitution: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, the House of Representatives concurring*:

Section 1. (a) That Indiana hereby claims sovereignty under the 10th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States over all powers not otherwise enumerated and granted to the federal government by The Constitution of the United States.

“(b) That this serve as notice and demand to the federal government, as the states' agent, to immediately cease and desist enacting mandates that are beyond the scope of the federal government's constitutionally delegated powers.”

POM-257. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Maine; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

“JOINT RESOLUTION

“Whereas, Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain was a great and noble American from the State of Maine, a Civil War Hero who led the successful charge of the 20th Maine Volunteer Regiment at Little Round Top at Gettysburg, which was said to have turned the tide of the bloody and fearsome battle against the Confederate Army and saved the Northern armies from annihilation; and

“Whereas, Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain was the Union General who was chosen by Ulysses S. Grant to formally accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox and who ordered his soldiers to salute the vanquished Confederates, at the passing of the armies, who then returned that gesture, returning “honor with honor”; and

“Whereas, Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, was born in Brewer, Maine in 1828 and who was a college professor when he volunteered for service in the 20th Maine Regiment; who was wounded 6 times and cited 4 times for heroism; who was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for his courage at Little Round Top; who was promoted to Brigadier General in a rare field promotion by General Ulysses S. Grant at Petersburg, where Chamberlain was so severely wounded that his death was reported in Northern newspapers; who was promoted to Major General; who was Governor of Maine for 4 terms; who was President of Bowdoin College; and who was admired by friend and foe alike for his great character, independence and vision; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*: That we, your Memorialists, respectfully recommend and urge the United