

FIG. 1.—GULF OF ALASKA LONGLINE SABLEFISH TARGET CATCH, BYCATCH AND DISCARD DATA (MT)—Continued

	1994		1995		1995/ 1994 Per- cent
		Per- cent		Per- cent	
Discarded	631	24	251	10	39
Total	2579		2624		102
Sablefish:					
Retained	1751	97	2173	98	
Discarded	58	3	39	2	55
Total	1809	70 +	2212	84 +	120
Other groundfish:					
Retained	197	26	201	49	
Discarded	573	74	212	51	69
Total	770	30 +	412	16 +	53
Halibut	1073	42 *	578	22 *	53

+ Proportion of all groundfish.
* Proportion halibut to total groundfish.

Notes: Source: NMFS observer program in-season data. Preliminary data, observed vessels only; (not extrapolated to fleet).

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 39, the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act, and ask to revise and extend my remarks. Congress enacted the Magnuson Act and created the 200-mile fishery conservation zone—now called the exclusive economic zone—in direct response to a dramatic rise in foreign fishing off the coasts of the United States in the early 1970s. One undisputed success of the Magnuson Act has been the virtual elimination of foreign fishing within the exclusive economic zone.

According to some environmental groups, the Magnuson Act succeeded in getting rid of foreign overfishing only to replace it with domestic overfishing.

Our fisheries resources are facing an acknowledged crisis. The National Marine Fisheries Service reports that some of the Nation's most historically important fisheries are in serious decline, including several key species of Northeast groundfish, many Pacific coast salmon runs, and Gulf of Mexico shrimp.

During this year's reauthorization, the Magnuson Act must provide a framework for the recovery of diminished stocks. One of the issues that will have to be addressed is "overfishing." The original Magnuson Act did not define overfishing and the time has come to do so. Our fisheries resources are too valuable to squander away.

The Magnuson Act in its current draft is not perfect, but it is comprehensive and does address the problems I mentioned. One area that I may offer an amendment on is in the definition of bycatch. Recreational fishermen are concerned that the bill's definition of bycatch and the new language regarding this definition will cause the "catch and release" fisheries to be closed down by regional councils. I may offer an amendment to make clear that "catch and release" fisheries cannot be eliminated by regional management councils to minimize bycatch.

In closing, I compliment the chairman of the Resources Committee, DON YOUNG, and the ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife and Oceans, which I chair, GERRY STUDDS, for their bipartisanship during the drafting process of this bill.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, in a clear demonstration of the fact that fish truly do not know political boundaries, I find myself on the same side of a resource management issue as the gentleman from Alaska, Mr.

YOUNG and rise in support of H.R. 39, the Fishery Conservation and Management Amendments of 1995.

As many Members have mentioned here, our fisheries, and in turn our family fishermen, are in trouble. In northern California, the salmon fishermen have seen their season remain closed two years in row, the stocks devastated by habitat loss. In New England, overfishing of cod and haddock have closed significant areas of the once teeming waters of Georges Bank. In the Gulf of Mexico and the North Pacific, some fisheries are in decline or must be shut down early as a result of high bycatch of these species by fishermen who are targeting totally different fish.

When we harvest our fish at an unsustainable rate, when we decimate the habitat that fish depend on for reproduction and growth, and when we continue to discard non-target species at unchecked rates, everybody loses. The resource, the fishermen that depend on it to make a living, and the consumers that face higher prices due to limited supplies. Overfishing, habitat loss, and bycatch are just a few of the problems that face our fisheries, severe economic impacts to our coastal fishing communities is the result.

Last week, there was yet another news article documenting the plight of the fishing industry. "Fisheries going the way of the family farm" was the title of the story which detailed the challenges the small independent operators face today, driving many out of business. To stem this tide, we must act now if we want to preserve the fish and the fishermen and protect fishermen's jobs, instead of short term investors' profits. We must act now if we want to maintain an industry that encourages small independent owner-operators and holds the promise for crew members that invest their hearts and souls in the fishery that their hard work will enable them to fulfill the dream of owning their own vessel and fishing just as their fathers and grandfathers did.

The bill before us today represents a bipartisan effort to improve our fisheries management system and maintain this way of life. I congratulate the Chairman and the gentlemen from Massachusetts and New Jersey for their efforts to bring this legislation to the floor. At the appropriate time I will be offering an amendment that I believe takes us even closer to what I hope would be our goal for the future of the fishing industry. In total, however, this is a good bill and I urge Members to support it.

Mrs. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity during general debate of H.R. 39 to point out the importance of fisheries to my district.

The Magnuson Act is vitally important to the people of fishery dependent communities in southwest Washington. The action we take in this legislation impacts among others, crab fishermen in places like Grayland, Chinook and Tokeland, and shoreside processors in places like Westport. These are some of the hardest working people I have ever seen, and all they want from the Federal fisheries program is an opportunity to make a living.

I also want to point out that during consideration of H.R. 39 in the House Resources Committee I offered an amendment to establish a pilot program that starts a process to contract out fish stock surveys to the private sector. This will allow fishermen to conduct fish surveys and keep the catch as a way to defer costs for the use of their boats. This will

allow fishermen in my State to have a better idea of what stocks are available.

More than anyone, fishermen have a stake in making sure that we have the best information available about the quantity and quality of fish stocks. I would like to thank the West Coast Seafood Processors and Fisherman Marketing Association for their support of my amendment.

I look forward to working with the Chairman and my colleagues in the Senate as we work toward reauthorizing this important Act. The hardworking people of my State deserve nothing less.

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time. I urge a "yes" vote when this bill finally gets to the floor on the Magnuson Act, the renewal of the fisheries conservation bill.

I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. FOLEY) having assumed the chair, Mr. GOODLATTE, chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 39) to amend the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act to improve fisheries management, had come to no resolution thereon.

CONTINUATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE NATIONAL UNION FOR THE TOTAL INDEPENDENCE OF ANGOLA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. 104-116)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

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 emergency declared with respect to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola ("UNITA") is to continue in effect beyond September 26, 1995, to the Federal Register for publication.

The circumstances that led to the declaration on September 26, 1993, of a

national emergency have not been resolved. United Nations Security Council Resolution 864 (1993) continues to oblige all Member States to maintain sanctions. Discontinuation of the sanctions would have a prejudicial effect on the Angolan peace process. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities necessary to apply economic pressure to UNITA.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON,

THE WHITE HOUSE, *September 18, 1995.*

REPORT ON DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAN—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. 104-117)

The Speaker pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby report to the Congress on developments concerning the national emergency with respect to Iran that was declared in Executive Order No. 12957 on March 15, 1995, and matters relating to Executive Order No. 12959 of May 6, 1995. This report is submitted pursuant to section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c) (IEEPA), and section 505(c) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985, 22 U.S.C. 2349aa-9(c). This report discusses only matters concerning the national emergency with respect to Iran that was declared in Executive Order No. 12957 and matters relating to Executive Order No. 12959.

1. On March 15, 1995, I issued Executive Order No. 12957 (60 Fed. Reg. 14615, March 17, 1995) to declare a national emergency with respect to Iran pursuant to IEEPA, and to prohibit the financing, management, or supervision by United States persons of the development of Iranian petroleum resources. This action was in response to actions and policies of the Government of Iran, including support for international terrorism, efforts to undermine the Middle East peace process, and the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them. A copy of the order was provided to the Congress by message dated March 15, 1995.

Following the imposition of these restrictions with regard to the development of Iranian petroleum resources, Iran continued to engage in activities that represent a threat to the peace and security of all nations, including Iran's continuing support for international terrorism, its support for acts that undermine the Middle East peace process, and its intensified efforts to acquire weapons of mass destruction. On May 6, 1995, I issued Executive

Order No. 12959 to further respond to the Iranian threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States.

Executive Order No. 12959 (60 Fed. Reg. 24757, May 9, 1995) (1) prohibits exportation from the United States to Iran or to the Government of Iran of goods, technology, or services; (2) prohibits the reexportation of certain U.S. goods and technology to Iran from third countries; (3) prohibits transactions such as brokering and other dealing by United States persons in goods and services of Iranian origin or owned or controlled by the Government of Iran; (4) prohibits new investments by United States persons in Iran or in property owned or controlled by the Government of Iran; (5) prohibits U.S. companies and other United States persons from approving, facilitating, or financing performance by a foreign subsidiary or other entity owned or controlled by a United States person of transactions that a United States person is prohibited from performing; (6) continues the 1987 prohibition on the importation into the United States of goods and services of Iranian origin; (7) prohibits any transaction by any United States person or within the United States that evades or avoids or attempts to violate any prohibition of the order; and (8) allowed U.S. companies a 30-day period in which to perform trade transactions pursuant to contracts predating the Executive order.

In Executive Order No. 12959, I directed the Secretary of the Treasury to authorize through licensing certain transactions, including transactions by United States persons related to the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal in The Hague, established pursuant to the Algiers Accords, and other international obligations and United States Government functions. Such transactions also include the export of agricultural commodities pursuant to pre-existing contracts consistent with section 5712(c) of title 7, United States Code. I also directed the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to consider authorizing United States persons through specific licensing to participate in market-based swaps of crude oil from the Caspian Sea area for Iranian crude oil in support of energy projects in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenistan.

Executive Order No. 12959 revokes sections 1 and 2 of Executive Order No. 12613 of October 29, 1987, and sections 1 and 2 of Executive Order No. 12957 of March 15, 1995, to the extent they are inconsistent with it. A copy of Executive Order No. 12959 was transmitted to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House by letter dated May 6, 1995.

2. In its implementation of the sanctions imposed against Iran pursuant to Executive Order No. 12959, the Office of Foreign Assets Control (FAC) of the Department of the Treasury has issued

12 general licenses and 2 general notices authorizing various transactions otherwise prohibited by the Executive order or providing statements of licensing policy. In order to ensure the widest dissemination of the general licenses and general notices in advance of promulgation of amended regulations, FAC published them in the Federal Register on August 10, 1995 (60 Fed. Reg. 40881). In addition, FAC disseminated this information by its traditional methods such as electronic bulletin boards, FAX, and mail. Copies of these general licenses and general notices are attached to this report.

General License No. 1 described those transactions which were authorized in connection with the June 6, 1995 delayed effective date contained in Executive Order No. 12959 for trade transactions related to pre-May 7 trade contracts. General License No. 2 authorized payments to or from Iran under certain circumstances and certain dollar clearing transactions involving Iran by U.S. financial institutions. General License No. 3 authorized the exportation of certain services by U.S. financial institutions with respect to accounts held for persons in Iran, the Government of Iran, or entities owned or controlled by the Government of Iran. General License No. 3 also contained an annex identifying 13 Iranian banks and 62 of their branches, agencies, representative offices, regional offices, and subsidiaries as owned or controlled by the Government of Iran. General License No. 4 authorized (1) domestic transactions involving Iranian-origin goods already within the United States except for transactions involving the Government of Iran or an entity owned or controlled by the Government of Iran, and (2) transactions by United States persons necessary to effect the disposition of Iranian-origin goods or services located or to be performed outside the United States, provided that they were acquired by that United States person in transactions not prohibited by the order or by 31 C.F.R. Part 560, that such disposition does not result in the importation of these goods or services into the United States, and that such transactions are completed prior to August 6, 1995. General License No. 5 authorized the importation into the United States of information and informational materials, confirmed the exemption of such information from the ban on exportation from the United States, and set forth a licensing policy for the exportation of equipment necessary to establish news wire feeds or other transmissions of information. General License No. 6 authorized the importation into the United States and the exportation to Iran of diplomatic pouches and their contents. General License No. 7 provided a statement of licensing policy for consideration, on a case-by-case basis, to authorize the establishment and operation of news organization offices in Iran by U.S. organizations whose primary purpose is the