

WAIVER OF APPLICATION OF SUBSECTIONS 402(a) AND (b) OF TRADE ACT OF 1974 WITH RESPECT TO VIETNAM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 105-227)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. I 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 Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Pursuant to section 402(c)(2)(A) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the "Act"), I have determined that a waiver of the application of subsections 402(a) and (b) with respect to Vietnam will substantially promote the objectives of section 402. A copy of that determination is attached. I also have received assurances with respect to the emigration practices of Vietnam required by section 402(c)(2)(B) of the Act. This message constitutes the report to the Congress required by section 402(c)(2).

Pursuant to subsection 402(c)(2) of the Act, I shall issue an Executive order waiving the application of subsections (a) and (b) of section 402 of the Act with respect to Vietnam.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 9, 1998.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. RIGGS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. RIGGS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. FILNER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. FILNER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from the District of Columbia [Ms. NORTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. SMITH of New Jersey addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Ms. WOOLSEY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. WOOLSEY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KLINK] is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. KLINK addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### JUSTICE FOR THE FLATOW FAMILY AND A TOOL AGAINST TERRORIST ATTACKS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, today was a momentous day for many of us who have worked for over a year to accomplish what I guess I would describe as a very, very important and worthwhile goal.

On April 9, 1995, a young lady by the name of Alicia Flatow was the victim of a terrorist attack as a college student while riding in a bus in the Gaza strip. Soon after the terrorist attack, the Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility.

Then about a year and a half ago, Alicia's father, who was a resident of New Jersey, Steven Flatow, came to visit me in my office with his attorney, Steve Perles, from Washington, DC. It seems that they had filed suit against the Islamic Republic of Iran for the part they played in this terrorist attack, and for allegedly supporting the terrorist attack.

I was informed by Mr. Flatow and his attorney that in filing and successfully pursuing such a court case, that momentous expenses are incurred, and at the most, under then current law, under then law, that law that existed at that time, a year and a half ago, the most that could be recovered would be something slightly over \$1 million, and that in order to pursue a proper remedy, that Federal law would have to be changed to permit recovery for punitive damages.

I went to see the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HENRY HYDE], explained the situation to him, and he agreed that if the chairman of the Committee on International Relations also agreed, that we would make the appropriate change in the law. We did, and in the Senate, Senator LAUTENBERG lent his

hand, and the change in the law was made.

Today, at a little after 10 o'clock this morning, Federal District Judge Royce Lambeth issued the statement in which was embodied his decision. The State of Iran this morning was entered against a judgment for \$247 million for the part they played in the killing of young Alicia Flatow. This is justice for the Flatow family. It sadly does little to remedy the damage that was done to the young lady, but it is some form of justice to the family.

But just as importantly, perhaps more importantly, we have established through law and through now judicial process that there is yet another tool that the citizens of the United States of America have available to use against terrorist attacks like the one that occurred on April 9, 1995, in the Gaza strip.

I hope that the message goes out loud and clear to terrorists around the world, wherever they may be, and would-be terrorists, and, importantly, very importantly, today's governments around the world that are known to be supporters of terrorism, that the United States and the citizens of the United States and the Congress of United States and the court system in the United States, that none of us are going to rest easy until every act of terrorism is stopped.

Today was a good day in our fight against terrorism, but we must be determined to carry this battle further in the days ahead. So today I thank all of those who were involved in this process. I thank the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HENRY HYDE] for the part he played, the gentleman from New York [Mr. BEN GILMAN] for the part he played, and the court system and Judge Royce Lambeth for the part he played.

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#### EVERY AMERICAN MUST COUNT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EWING). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to discuss an issue that is critical to democracy, fairness and representation in this country. The issue to which I am referring is the year 2000 census.

As a newly appointed member to the Subcommittee on the Census, I look forward to working closely with other members to make sure that every citizen in America is indeed counted. Since 1790, during the first census, there was a significant undercount, especially among the poor and disenfranchised. Two hundred years later, in 1990, it is estimated that the census missed 10 percent of the population or 26 million people. Most of those who were not counted were poor people living in cities and rural communities throughout America, African