

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

¶95.24 CALIFORNIA DISTRICT COURTS
REALLOCATION

Mr. HUGHES moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3795) to amend title 28, United States Code, to establish 3 divisions in the Central Judicial District of California.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MAZZOLI, recognized Mr. HUGHES and Mr. COBLE, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,
The question being put, *viva voce*,
Will the House suspend the rules and pass said bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MAZZOLI, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and 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.

¶95.25 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. McCathran, one of his secretaries.

¶95.26 SPECIAL PATENT TERM
EXTENSIONS

Mr. HUGHES moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5475) providing policies with respect to approval of bills providing for patent term extensions, and to extend certain patents; as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MAZZOLI, recognized Mr. HUGHES and Mr. COBLE, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,
The question being put, *viva voce*,
Will the House suspend the rules and pass said bill, as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MAZZOLI, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

Mr. STARK demanded that the vote be taken by the yeas and nays, which demand was supported by one-fifth of the Members present, so the yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MAZZOLI, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced that further proceedings on the motion were postponed until Tuesday, August 4, 1992, pursuant to the prior announcement of the Chair.

¶95.27 LIBERIAN RELIEF,
REHABILITATION, AND
RECONSTRUCTION

Mr. DYMALLY moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 994) to authorize supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1991 for relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction in Liberia; as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MAZZOLI, recognized Mr. DYMALLY

and Mr. BEREUTER, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,
The question being put, *viva voce*,
Will the House suspend the rules and pass said bill, as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MAZZOLI, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said bill, as amended, was passed.

By unanimous consent, the title was amended so as to read: "An Act to authorize assistance for civil strife relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction in Liberia."

A motion to reconsider the votes whereby the rules were suspended and said bill, as amended, was passed and the title was amended was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

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

¶95.28 PHILIPPINES PEACEFUL
ELECTIONS

Mr. LANTOS moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 348):

Whereas achieving the first peaceful and constitutional succession of elected presidents is one of the most difficult and important steps in the establishment of democratic government;

Whereas the Philippines, under the leadership of President Corazon Aquino, has successfully completed this democratic transition, and thereby, secured the final victory of the 1986 "Peoples Power Revolution";

Whereas Fidel Ramos was a key participant in the 1986 Peoples Power Revolution that ended the Marcos dictatorship, and subsequently played a crucial role in opposing 6 abortive coup attempts that threatened to overthrow the democratically elected government;

Whereas newly-elected President Fidel Ramos will face the important challenge of continuing the difficult economic and political reforms begun by his predecessor;

Whereas despite a series of natural disasters (including earthquakes, typhoons, and volcanic eruption), the Philippine economy has turned from annual contraction under the previous regime to a yearly growth rate of 3 to 4 percent;

Whereas the American people can be proud of the role the United States has played in helping Filipinos succeed in the reestablishment of democracy in their country and in beginning free market economic reforms; and

Whereas despite the withdrawal of United States Armed Forces from Clark Air Field and Subic Bay Naval Station, the United States and the Philippines continue to be bound together by their Mutual Defense Treaty and to share important security interests in the region: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That in light of the continued strong security and economic interests shared by the United States and the Philippines as well as our deep cultural and historic ties, the Congress—

(1) congratulates Fidel Ramos on his election to the Presidency of the Philippines;

(2) commends the people of the Philippines for institutionalizing democratic government in their country by supporting peaceful and constitutional elections;

(3) urges the President of the United States to strongly support continued economic and political reform by the new Philippine Government; and

(4) believes a new era has begun in United States-Philippine Government; and

(4) believes a new era has begun in United States-Philippine relations and recommends that a post-bases relationship be built on the cooperative pursuit of mutually beneficial goals.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MAZZOLI, recognized Mr. LANTOS and Mr. BEREUTER, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,
The question being put, *viva voce*,
Will the House suspend the rules and agree to said concurrent resolution?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MAZZOLI, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and said concurrent resolution was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered. That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said concurrent resolution.

¶95.29 ALASKA PENINSULA WILDERNESS

Mr. MILLER of California moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1219) to designate wilderness, acquired certain valuable in holdings within National Wildlife Refuges and National Park System Units, and for other purposes; as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MAZZOLI, recognized Mr. MILLER of California and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,
The question being put, *viva voce*,
Will the House suspend the rules and pass said bill, as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MAZZOLI, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and said bill, as amended, was passed was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

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

¶95.30 TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO
INDIAN LAWS

Mr. MILLER of California moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5686) to make technical amendments to certain Federal Indian statutes; as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MAZZOLI, recognized Mr. MILLER of California and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, viva voce, Will the House suspend the rules and pass said bill, as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MAZZOLI, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and said bill, as amended, was passed was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

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

¶95.31 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—
NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT
TO IRAQ

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

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby report to the Congress on the developments since my last report of February 11, 1992, concerning the national emergency with respect to Iraq that was declared in Executive Order No. 12722 of August 2, 1990. This report is submitted pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act ("IEEPA"), 50 U.S.C. 1703(c).

Executive Order No. 12722 ordered the immediate blocking of all property and interests in property of the Government of Iraq (including the Central Bank of Iraq) then or thereafter located in the United States or within the possession or control of a U.S. person. In that order, I also prohibited the importation into the United States of goods and services of Iraqi origin, as well as the exportation of goods, services, and technology from the United States to Iraq. I prohibited travel-related transactions and transportation transactions to or from Iraq and the performance of any contract in support of any industrial, commercial, or governmental project in Iraq. U.S. persons were also prohibited from granting or extending credit or loans to the Government of Iraq.

The foregoing prohibitions (as well as the blocking of Government of Iraq property) were continued and augmented on August 9, 1990, by Executive Order No. 12724 which I issued in order to align the sanctions imposed by the United States with United Nations Security Council Resolution 661 of August 6, 1990.

This report discusses only matters concerning the national emergency with respect to Iraq that was declared in Executive Order No. 12722 and matters relating to Executive Order No. 12724 ("the Executive orders"). The report covers events from February 2, 1992, through August 1, 1992.

1. The economic sanctions imposed on Iraq by the Executive orders are ad-

ministered by the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("FAC") under the Iraqi Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR part 575 ("ISR"). There have been no amendments of those regulations since my last report.

2. Investigations of possible violations of the Iraqi sanctions continue to be pursued and appropriate enforcement actions taken. These are intended to deter future activities in violation of the sanctions. Additional civil penalty notices were prepared during the reporting period for violations of the IEEPA and ISR with respect to transactions involving Iraq. Penalties were collected, principally from financial institutions which engaged in unauthorized, albeit apparently inadvertent, transactions with respect to Iraq.

3. Investigation also continues into the roles played by various individuals and firms outside of Iraq in Saddam Hussein's procurement network. These investigations may lead to additions to the FAC listing of individuals and organizations determined to be Specially Designated Nationals ("SDN's") of the Government of Iraq. In practice, an Iraqi SDN is a representative, agent, intermediary, or front (whether open or covert) of the Iraqi government that is located outside of Iraq. Iraqi SDN's are Saddam Hussein's principal instruments for doing business in third countries, and doing business with them is the same as doing business directly with the Government of Iraq.

The impact of being named an Iraqi SDN is considerable: all assets within U.S. jurisdiction of parties found to be Iraqi SDN's are blocked; all economic transactions with SDN's by U.S. persons are prohibited; and the SDN individual or organization is exposed as an agent of the Iraqi regime.

4. Since my last report, one case filed against the Government of Iraq has gone to judgment. *Centrifugal Casting Machine Co., Inc. v. American Bank and Trust Co., Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Republic of Iraq, Machinery Trading Co., Baghdad, Iraq, Central Bank of Iraq, and Bank of Rafidain*, No. 91-5150 (10th Cir., decided June 11, 1992), arose out of a contract for the sale of goods by plaintiff to the State Machinery Co., an Iraqi governmental entity. In connection with the contract, the Iraqi defendants opened an irrevocable letter of credit in favor of Centrifugal, from which Centrifugal drew a 10 percent advance payment. Repayment of the advance payment in case of nonperformance by Centrifugal was guaranteed by a standby letter of credit. Performance did not occur due to the imposition of economic sanctions against Iraq in August 1990, and the United States claimed that an amount equal to the advance payment was blocked property. The district court ruled that the standby letter of credit had expired, that no U.S. party was liable to an Iraqi entity under the standby letter of credit, and that the advance payment funds were therefore not blocked property and could be distributed to U.S. persons. The court of appeals affirmed

the ruling of the district court that there was no blocked Iraqi property interest in the advance payment funds, based on applicable principles of letter of credit law.

5. FAC has issued 288 specific licenses regarding transactions pertaining to Iraq or Iraqi assets. Since my last report, 71 specific licenses have been issued. Most of these licenses were issued for conducting procedural transactions such as filing of legal actions, and for legal representation; other licenses were issued pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolutions 661, 666, and 687, to authorize the exportation to Iraq of donated medicine, medical supplies, and food intended for humanitarian relief purposes. All of these licenses concern minor transactions of no economic benefit to the Government of Iraq.

To ensure compliance with the terms of the licenses which have been issued, stringent reporting requirements have been imposed that are closely monitored. Licensed accounts are regularly audited by FAC compliance personnel and deputized auditors from other regulatory agencies. FAC compliance personnel continue to work closely with both State and Federal bank regulatory and law enforcement agencies in conducting special audits of Iraqi accounts subject to the ISR.

6. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from February 2, 1992, through August 1, 1992, that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of a national emergency with respect to Iraq are estimated at \$2,476,000, most of which represents wage and salary costs for Federal personnel. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in FAC, the U.S. Customs Service, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, and the Office of the General Counsel), the Department of State (particularly the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs and the Office of the Legal Adviser), the Department of Transportation (particularly the U.S. Coast Guard), and the Department of Commerce (particularly in the Bureau of Export Administration and the Office of the General Counsel).

7. The United States imposed economic sanctions on Iraq in response to Iraq's invasion and illegal occupation of Kuwait, a clear act of brutal aggression. The United States, together with the international community, is maintaining economic sanctions against Iraq because the Iraqi regime has failed to comply fully with United Nations Security Council resolutions calling for the elimination of Iraqi weapons of mass destruction, the demarcation of the Iraq-Kuwait border, the release of Kuwaiti and other prisoners, compensation for victims of Iraqi aggression, and the return of Kuwaiti assets stolen during its illegal occupation of Kuwait. The U.N. sanctions remain in