

irrespective of nationality or registration. U.S. persons are prohibited from engaging in any transaction involving property in which an SDN has an interest, which includes all financial and trade transactions. All SDN property within the jurisdiction of the United States (including financial assets in U.S. bank branches overseas) is blocked.

The two court cases in which the blocking authority was challenged as applied to FRY (S/M) subsidiaries and vessels in the United States remain pending at this time. In one case, the plaintiffs have challenged the application of Executive Order No. 12846, and the challenge remains to be resolved. The other case is presently pending before a U.S. Court of Appeals.

4. Over the past 6 months, the Departments of State and the Treasury have worked closely with European Community (the "EC") member states and other U.N. member nations to coordinate implementation of the sanctions against the FRY (S/M). This has included visits by assessment teams formed under the auspices of the United States, the EC, and the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe (the "CSCE") to states bordering on Serbia and Montenegro; deployment of CSCE sanctions assistance missions ("SAMS") to Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Hungary, Romania, and Ukraine to assist in monitoring land and Danube River traffic; bilateral contacts between the United States and other countries with the purpose of tightening financial and trade restrictions on the FRY (S/M); and establishment of a mechanism to coordinate enforcement efforts and to exchange technical information.

5. In accordance with licensing policy and the Regulations, FAC has exercised its authority to license certain specific transactions with respect to the FRY (S/M) that are consistent with the Security Council sanctions. During the reporting period, FAC has issued 163 specific licenses regarding transactions pertaining to the FRY (S/M) or assets it owns or controls, bringing the total as of April 30, 1993, to 426. Specific licenses have been issued for (1) payment to U.S. or third-country secured creditors, under certain narrowly defined circumstances, for pre-embargo import and export transactions; (2) for legal representation or advice to the Government of the FRY (S/M) or FRY (S/M)-controlled clients; (3) for restricted and closely monitored operations by subsidiaries of FRY (S/M)-controlled firms located in the United States; (4) for limited FRY (S/M) diplomatic representation in Washington and New York; (5) for patent, trademark and copyright protection, and maintenance transactions in the FRY (S/M) not involving payment to the FRY (S/M) Government; (6) for certain communications, news media, and travel-related transactions; (7) for the payment of crews' wages and vessel maintenance of FRY (S/M)-controlled ships blocked

in the United States; (8) for the removal from the FRY (S/M) of manufactured property owned and controlled by U.S. entities; and (9) to assist the United Nations in its relief operations and the activities of the U.N. Protection Force. Pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolutions No. 757 and No. 760, specific licenses have also been issued to authorize exportation of food, medicine, and supplies intended for humanitarian purposes in the FRY (S/M).

During the past 6 months, FAC has continued to closely monitor 15 U.S. subsidiaries of entities organized in the FRY (S/M) that were blocked as entities owned or controlled by the Government of the FRY (S/M). Treasury agents performed on-site audits and reviewed numerous reports submitted by the blocked subsidiaries. Subsequent to the issuance of Executive Order No. 12846, operating licenses issued for U.S.-located Serbian or Montenegrin subsidiaries or joint ventures were revoked and the U.S. entities closed for business.

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Board and the New York State Banking Department again worked closely with FAC with regard to two Serbian banking institutions in New York that were closed on June 1, 1992. Full-time bank examiners continue to be posted in their offices to ensure that banking records are appropriately safeguarded.

During the past 6 months, U.S. financial institutions have continued to block funds transfers in which there is an interest of the Government of the FRY (S/M). Such transfers have accounted for an additional \$24.5 million in blocked Yugoslav assets since the issuance of Executive Order No. 12808.

To ensure compliance with the terms of the licenses that have been issued under the program, stringent reporting requirements are imposed. Some 350 submissions were reviewed since the last report, and more than 150 compliance cases are currently open. In addition, licensed bank accounts are regularly audited by FAC compliance personnel and by cooperating auditors from other regulatory agencies.

6. Since the issuance of Executive Order No. 12810, FAC has worked closely with the U.S. Customs Service to ensure both that prohibited imports and exports (including those in which the Government of the FRY (S/M) has an interest) are identified and interdicted, and that permitted imports and exports move to their intended destination without undue delay. Violations and suspected violations of the embargo are being investigated, and appropriate enforcement actions are being taken. There are currently 39 cases under active investigation.

7. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from December 1, 1992, through May 30, 1993, that are directly attributable to the authorities conferred by the declaration of a national emergency with respect to the FRY (S/M) are estimated

at \$2.9 million, most of which represent wage and salary costs for Federal personnel. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in FAC and its Chief Counsel's Office and the U.S. Customs Service), the Department of State, the National Security Council, the U.S. Coast Guard, and the Department of Commerce.

8. The actions and policies of the Government of the FRY (S/M), in its involvement in and support for groups attempting to seize and hold territory in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina by force and violence, continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. The United States remains committed to a multilateral resolution of this crisis through its actions implementing the binding resolutions of the United Nations Security Council with respect to the FRY (S/M). I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to apply economic sanctions against the FRY (S/M) as long as these measures are appropriate, and will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(c).

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 25, 1993.

By unanimous consent, the message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 103-92).

¶61.12 SUBPOENA

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
May 24, 1993.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
The Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify you pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House that I have received subpoenas for grand juries issued to an employee of the Office of the Sergeant at Arms by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

After consultation with the General Counsel, I will make the determinations required by the Rule.

Sincerely,

WERNER W. BRANDT,
Sergeant at Arms.

¶61.13 U.S. ARMED FORCES IN SOMALIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MONTGOMERY, pursuant to House Resolution 173 and rule XXIII, declared the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the joint resolution of the Senate (S.J. Res. 45) authorizing the use of United States Armed Forces in Somalia.

Mr. DARDEN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, resumed the chair; and after some time spent therein,

¶61.14 RECORDED VOTE

A recorded vote by electronic device was ordered in the Committee of the

Whole on the following amendment in the nature of a substitute submitted by Mr. GILMAN:

Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This joint resolution may be cited as the "Authorization for Use of United States Armed Forces in Somalia Resolution".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—
 (1) an estimated 300,000 Somalis reportedly have died of hunger or as casualties of widespread violence since the fall of Siad Barre in January, 1991;

(2) international relief agencies were unable to deliver adequate assistance to those most in need due to increasingly difficult and dangerous security conditions, including pervasive banditry and looting;

(3) the Congress expressed its support for a greater United Nations role in addressing the political and humanitarian situation in Somalia through Senate Concurrent Resolution 132 and House Concurrent Resolution 370 of the 102d Congress;

(4) the United Nations Secretary General and United States officials concluded that intervention in Somalia would be necessary to avert further massive starvation;

(5) the United Nations Security Council on December 3, 1992, adopted Resolution 794, authorizing the use of "all necessary means to establish as soon as possible a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia";

(6) President Bush on December 8, 1992, began deploying United States Armed Forces in Somalia in response to United Nations Security Council Resolution 794;

(7) on December 10, 1992, President Bush formally reported to the Congress on the deployment of United States Armed Forces in Somalia;

(8) on January 15, 1993, the Department of Defense announced the beginning of the withdrawal of United States Armed Forces from Somalia;

(9) as of mid-May 1993, approximately 3,800 American servicemen and women remain in and near Somalia;

(10) President Bush emphasized that United States Armed Forces would be withdrawn from Somalia and that the security mission would be assumed by a new United Nations peace-keeping operation (UNOSOM II) as soon as a "secure environment" was created for the delivery of food and other humanitarian assistance;

(11) the deployment of United States Armed Forces in Somalia, together with those from other countries, has led to a substantial increase in the delivery of humanitarian assistance and has opened up access to more remote areas of the country;

(12) further starvation on a massive scale has been averted in Somalia, but there remains a need for continuing humanitarian efforts under UNOSOM II;

(13) in a report dated March 3, 1993, the United Nations Secretary General proposed that the transfer of command from UNITAF to UNOSOM II take place on May 1, 1993;

(14) on March 26, 1993, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 814, approving the Secretary General's report of March 3, 1993;

(15) pursuant to Resolution 814, United States Armed Forces will play a key role in the UNOSOM II operation, United States Armed Forces participating in UNOSOM II will be under the command of a United Nations official, and United States Armed Forces participating in UNOSOM II will be asked to fulfill a mission in Somalia that is much broader and more open-ended than the mission originally outlined by President Bush;

(16) United States Armed Forces in Somalia are not now in a situation of hostilities or a situation in which imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances within the meaning of the War Powers Resolution, nor is it contemplated that they will be in such a situation while participating in UNOSOM II; and

(17) the Congress has not been adequately consulted on the new United Nations mission in Somalia and has not had an opportunity to debate and consider what United States policy should be in the context of a broadened United Nations mandate for that country.

SEC. 3. SUPPORT FOR UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES IN SOMALIA.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) prior to United Nations-authorized operations in Somalia, over 300,000 Somalis (including one-fourth of the children under the age of five) died due to civil strife, disease, and famine, and at least one-half of Somalia's population of 8,000,000 people, were considered at risk of starvation;

(2) the number of deaths from starvation in Somalia has declined significantly since the arrival of the United States-led force in Somalia; and

(3) the United States contributed immeasurably to UNITAF, including the deployment of over 20,000 members of the Armed Forces and the loss of American lives.

(b) COMMENDATION OF U.S. ARMED FORCES.—The Congress commends the United States Armed Forces for successfully establishing a secure environment for the humanitarian relief operations in Somalia.

SEC. 4. PARTICIPATION OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES IN UNOSOM II.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The President is authorized to deploy United States Armed Forces in Somalia in order to participate in UNOSOM II, subject to subsection (b).

(b) EXPIRATION.—The authorization provided in subsection (a) shall expire 6 months after the date of enactment of this joint resolution, unless Congress extends such authorization.

SEC. 5. CONGRESSIONAL POLICY STATEMENTS.

(a) RESTORATION OF SOMALI SELF-GOVERNMENT AND WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN MILITARY FORCES.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the restoration of self-government to Somalia and the withdrawal of all foreign military forces from Somalia at the earliest date consistent with the humanitarian situation in that country are fundamental objectives of the international community;

(2) to achieve these objectives, the United Nations should foster the establishment of competent local authorities in Somalia that will enable the Somali people to reclaim control of their country; and

(3) the size and scope of UNOSOM II should be reduced as quickly as local institutions and the humanitarian situation will permit.

(b) WITHDRAWAL OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) United States Armed Forces have performed a humanitarian service in Somalia that the armed forces of very few other countries could have performed;

(2) increasingly, however, the security needs of Somalia can be handled by the armed forces of other countries; and

(3) the mission of UNOSOM II established by United Nations Security Council Resolution 814 is considerably broader than the original United States objective of creating a secure environment for the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

For these reasons, and consistent with the objectives of promptly restoring Somalia self-government and withdrawing foreign military forces from Somalia, the Congress

declares that all United States Armed Forces should be withdrawn from Somalia not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this joint resolution and their functions assumed by other UNOSOM II personnel or forces to the extent required after that date.

(c) REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS INCURRED BY THE UNITED STATES IN SOMALIA.—It is the sense of the Congress that the President should seek to ensure that incremental costs incurred by the United States in connection with UNITAF and in connection with UNOSOM II are reimbursed to the maximum extent possible by the United Nations and other members of the international community.

SEC. 6. REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

Not later than 2 months after the date of enactment of this joint resolution and at least once every 2 months thereafter until 2 months after all United States Armed Forces have been withdrawn from Somalia, the President shall submit to the Congress a report on developments related to Somalia. Each such report shall include—

(1) a statement of United States policy objectives in Somalia and an assessment of the progress that has been made in achieving those objectives;

(2) an assessment of the progress that has been made in fostering the establishment of competent local authorities in Somalia;

(3) the projected date for withdrawal of all United States Armed Forces from Somalia and an assessment of the progress that has been made toward completing that withdrawal;

(4) a full accounting of all United States incremental costs in connection with UNITAF and UNOSOM II;

(5) a full accounting of the estimated incremental costs of other countries in connection with UNITAF and UNOSOM II;

(6) a full accounting of all contributions that have been made to the United Nations Somalia Trust Fund, and all disbursements from the Fund; and

(7) a statement of the steps that have been taken, and an assessment of the progress that has been achieved, in obtaining reimbursement of the incremental costs incurred by the United States in connection with UNITAF and UNOSOM II.

SEC. 7. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this joint resolution—

(1) the term "UNITAF" means the Unified Task Force established pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 794 (1992); and

(2) the term "UNOSOM II" means the international force established pursuant to the United Nations Security Council Resolution 814 (1993).

It was decided in the { Yeas 179
 negative } Nays 248

¶61.15	[Roll No. 179]	
	AYES—179	
Abercrombie	Buyer	Dunn
Allard	Callahan	Emerson
Applegate	Calvert	Everett
Archer	Canady	Ewing
Armey	Castle	Fawell
Bachus (AL)	Clinger	Fields (TX)
Baker (CA)	Coble	Filner
Baker (LA)	Collins (GA)	Fish
Ballenger	Combest	Fowler
Barrett (NE)	Cox	Franks (CT)
Bartlett	Crane	Franks (NJ)
Barton	Crapo	Gallegly
Bateman	Cunningham	Gallo
Bentley	Deal	Gekas
Bereuter	DeLay	Gilchrest
Bilirakis	Diaz-Balart	Gillmor
Bliley	Dickey	Gilman
Blute	Doolittle	Gingrich
Boehner	Dornan	Goodlatte
Bunning	Dreier	Goodling
Burton	Duncan	Goss