

from Haiti, and any activities by United States persons or in the United States which promote or are calculated to promote such sale or supply; and

—Prohibits the carriage on U.S.-registered vessels of petroleum or petroleum products, or arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, police equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, regardless of origin, with entry into, or with the intent to enter, the territory or territorial sea of Haiti.

I am enclosing a copy of the Executive order that I have issued. The order was effective immediately.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is authorized to issue regulations implementing these prohibitions.

United Nations Security Council Resolution 841, unanimously adopted on June 16, 1993, calls on all States to adopt certain measures which are included within those outlined above. These measures are called for in recognition of the urgent need for an early, comprehensive, and peaceful settlement of the crisis in Haiti and in light of the failure of parties in Haiti to act constructively to take steps necessary to begin the restoration of democracy.

The measures we are taking respond to the Security Council's call. They demonstrate our commitment to remain at the forefront of the international community's efforts to back up with sanctions the negotiations process being sponsored by the United Nations and the Organization of American States. These steps also demonstrate unflinching support through our foreign policy of the return of democracy to Haiti.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 30, 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. 103-106).

¶78.34 WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER  
AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON  
H.R. 2118

Mr. BONIOR, by direction of the Committee on Rules, reported (Rept. No. 103-166) the resolution (H. Res. 216) waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 2118) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993.

When said resolution and report were referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed.

¶78.35 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—  
AERONAUTICS AND SPACE

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

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am pleased to transmit this report on the Nation's achievements in aeronautics and space during fiscal year 1992, as required under section 206 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2476). Not only to aeronautics and space activities involve 14 contributing departments and agencies of the Federal Government as reflected in this report, but the results of their ongoing research and development affect the Nation as a whole.

Fiscal year 1992 was a significant one for U.S. aeronautics and space efforts. It included 7 Space Shuttle missions and 14 Government launches of expendable launch vehicles [ELVs] carrying a variety of payloads ranging from NASA missions to classified payloads. In addition, there were eight launches of ELVs by commercial launch service providers operating under licenses issued by the Department of Transportation's Office of Commercial Space Transportation. On December 7, 1991, the Air Force achieved initial launch capability for the new Atlas II launch vehicle in a commercial launch by General Dynamics with support from the Air Force. The Shuttle missions included one using the Atmospheric Laboratory for Applications and Science (ATLAS-1) to study the Sun and our atmosphere, as well as the first flight of the newest orbiter, *Endeavour*, which rendezvoused with, retrieved, and replaced the perigee kick motor of the INTELSAT VI (F-3) satellite that INTELSAT controllers then deployed into its intended orbit.

In aeronautics, efforts have ranged from development of new civil and military aircraft and technologies to research and development of ways to reduce aircraft noise and improve flight safety and security.

One of the major Earth science highlights of the year was the discovery that, like the ozone layer over the Antarctic with its well-documented annual depletion, the ozone layer in the Northern Hemisphere is increasingly vulnerable to depletion by synthetic chemicals. Several Federal agencies have cooperated to study this and other environmental challenges.

Thus, fiscal year 1992 was a successful year for the U.S. aeronautics and space programs. Efforts in both areas have promoted significant advances in the Nation's scientific and technical knowledge that promise to improve the quality of life on Earth by increasing scientific understanding, expanding the economy, and improving the environment.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 30, 1993.

By unanimous consent, the message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

¶78.36 SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 341. An Act to provide for a land exchange between the Secretary of Agriculture and Eagle and Pitkin Counties in Colorado, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture.

S. 646. An Act to establish within the Department of Energy an international fusion energy program, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology; Energy and Commerce; and the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

¶78.37 LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted—

To Mr. MINGE, for today;

To Mr. MOAKLEY, for today and the balance of the week;

To Mr. BONILLA, for July 1; and

To Mr. McMILLIAN, for today.

And then,

¶78.38 ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Mr. GOODLATTE, at 12 o'clock and 8 minutes a.m., July 1 (Legislative Day of June 30), 1993, the House adjourned.

¶78.39 OATH OF OFFICE MEMBERS,  
RESIDENT COMMISSIONER, AND  
DELEGATES

The oath of office required by the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States, and as provided by section 2 of the act of May 13, 1884 (23 Stat. 22), to be administered to Members, Resident Commissioner, and Delegates of the House of Representatives, the text of which is carried in 5 U.S.C. 3331:

"I, AB, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God."

has been subscribed to in person and filed in duplicate with the Clerk of the House of Representatives by the following Member of the 103d Congress, pursuant to the provisions of 2 U.S.C. 25:

Hon. SAM FARR, 17th District, California.

¶78.40 REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON  
PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. NATCHER: Committee of Conference. Conference report on H.R. 2118. A bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 103-165). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. FROST: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 216. Resolution waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 2118) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 103-166). Referred to the House Calendar.