

SECTION 1. RETURN.

The Senate is requested to return to the House of Representatives the amendment of the House to the Senate bill (S. 725).

SEC. 2. CORRECTION.

Upon the return of the House amendment to the Senate bill (S. 725), the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make the following change in the engrossment of the House amendment: Strike section 5 and insert the following:

SEC. 5. STATE STANDARDS.

(a) PREEMPTION.—Section 403A(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 343-1(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting at the end the following: "except that this paragraph does not apply to a standard of identity of—

"(A) a State or political subdivision of a State for maple syrup which is of the type required by sections 401 and 403(g), or

"(B) a State for fluid milk which is of the type required by sections 401 and 403(g) and which specifies a higher minimum level of milk components than is provided for in the corresponding standard of identity promulgated under section 401,"

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting at the end the following: "except that this paragraph does not apply to a requirement of a State or political subdivision of a State which is of the type required by section 403(c) and which is applicable to maple syrup,"

(3) in paragraph (3), by inserting at the end the following: "except that this paragraph does not apply to a requirement of a State or political subdivision of a State which is of the type required by section 403(h)(1) and which is applicable to maple syrup," and

(4) by adding at the end the following: "For purposes of paragraph (1)(B), the term 'fluid milk' means liquid milk in final packaged form for beverage use and does not include dry milk, manufactured milk products, or tanker bulk milk."

(b) PROCEDURE.—Section 701(e)(1) of such Act (21 U.S.C. 371(e)(1)) is amended by striking "or maple syrup (regulated under section 168.140 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations)".

When said resolution was considered and agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said resolution was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate thereof.

¶109.25 VEGETABLE INK PRINTING

Mr. CONDIT moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill of the Senate (S. 716) to require that all Federal lithographic printing be performed using ink made from vegetable oil and materials derived from other renewable resource, and for other purpose; as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. HASTINGS, recognized Mr. CONDIT and Mr. HORN, 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. HASTINGS, 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 notify the Senate thereof.

¶109.26 MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Edwin Thomas, one of his secretaries.

¶109.27 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—U.S.—CHINA FISHERIES AGREEMENT

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

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.), I transmit herewith an Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the People's Republic of China Extending the Agreement of July 23, 1985, Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States, as extended and amended. The Agreement, which was effected by an exchange of notes at Beijing on March 4 and May 31, 1994, extends the 1985 Agreement to July 1, 1996.

In light of the importance of our fisheries relationship with the People's Republic of China, I urge that the Congress give favorable consideration to this Agreement at an early date.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *September 20, 1994*.

By unanimous consent, the message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 103-311).

¶109.28 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO ANGOLA

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MCHALE, 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 March 26, 1994, concerning the national emergency with respect to Angola that was declared in Executive Order No. 12865 of September 26, 1993. 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, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c).

On September 26, 1993, I declared a national emergency with respect to Angola, invoking the authority, *inter alia*, of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 (22 U.S.C. 287c). Consistent with United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 864, dated September 15, 1993, the order prohibited the sale or supply by U.S. persons or

from the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles, equipment and spare parts, and petroleum and petroleum products to the territory of Angola other than through designated points of entry. The order also prohibited such sale or supply to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola ("UNITA"). United States persons are prohibited from activities that promote or are calculated to promote such sales or supplies, or from attempted violations, or from evasion or avoidance or transactions that have the purpose of evasion or avoidance, of the stated prohibitions. The order authorized the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, as might be necessary to carry out the purposes of the order.

1. On December 10, 1993, the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("FAC") issued the UNITA (Angola) Sanctions Regulations (the "Regulations") (58 Fed. Reg. 64904) to implement the President's declaration of a national emergency and imposition of sanctions against Angola (UNITA). There have been no amendments to the Regulations since my report of April 12, 1994.

The Regulations prohibit the sale or supply by U.S. persons or from the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles, equipment and spare parts, and petroleum and petroleum products to UNITA or to the territory of Angola other than through designated points. United States persons are also prohibited from activities that promote or are calculated to promote such sales or supplies to UNITA or Angola, or from any transaction by any U.S. persons that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions set forth in the Executive order. Also prohibited are transactions by U.S. persons, or involving the use of U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft relating to transportation to Angola or UNITA of goods the exportation of which is prohibited.

The Government of Angola has designated the following points of entry as points in Angola to which the articles otherwise prohibited by the Regulations may be shipped: Airports: Luanda and Katumbela, Benguela Province; Ports: Luanda and Lobito, Benguela Province; and Namibe, Namibe Province; and Entry Points: Malongo, Cabinda Province. Although no specific license is required by the Department of the Treasury for shipments to these designated points of entry (unless the item is destined for UNITA), any such exports remain subject to the licensing requirements of the Departments of State and/or Commerce.