

Clayton	Kelly	Pascrell
Clement	Kennedy (MA)	Pastor
Clyburn	Kennedy (RI)	Pease
Conyers	Kennelly	Pelosi
Costello	Kildee	Petri
Coyne	Kilpatrick	Pitts
Cramer	Kind (WI)	Poshard
Cummings	King (NY)	Price (NC)
Danner	Klecza	Quinn
Davis (FL)	Klink	Rahall
Davis (IL)	Klug	Rangel
Davis (VA)	LaFalce	Reyes
DeFazio	Lampson	Rivers
DeGette	Lantos	Rodriguez
Delahunt	Lazio	Rothman
DeLauro	Leach	Roybal-Allard
Deutsch	Lee	Rush
Dicks	Levin	Sanchez
Dingell	Lewis (CA)	Sanders
Doggett	Lewis (GA)	Schumer
Ehrlich	Lipinski	Scott
Engel	Lofgren	Serrano
Ensign	Lowe	Shays
Eshoo	Luther	Sherman
Etheridge	Maloney (CT)	Skelton
Evans	Maloney (NY)	Slaughter
Farr	Manton	Smith (MI)
Fawell	Markey	Smith (NJ)
Filner	Martinez	Smith, Adam
Forbes	Matsui	Snowbarger
Fox	McCarthy (MO)	Snyder
Frank (MA)	McCarthy (NY)	Spratt
Furse	McDermott	Stabenow
Gekas	McGovern	Stark
Gephardt	McHale	Strickland
Gilman	McIntyre	Stupak
Goode	McKinney	Sununu
Graham	Meehan	Tauscher
Greenwood	Meeke (FL)	Thompson
Gutierrez	Meeke (NY)	Thune
Hastings (FL)	Menendez	Thurman
Hayworth	Mica	Tierney
Hefner	Millender-	Torres
Hilliard	McDonald	Towns
Hinchee	Miller (CA)	Turner
Hinojosa	Mink	Upton
Hooley	Moran (VA)	Velazquez
Horn	Morella	Vento
Houghton	Myrick	Waters
Hulshof	Nadler	Watt (NC)
Hunter	Neal	Waxman
Inglis	Nethercutt	Weldon (PA)
Jackson (IL)	Neumann	Weller
Jackson-Lee	Oberstar	Wexler
(TX)	Obey	Weygand
Jefferson	Olver	Woolsey
Johnson (CT)	Owens	Wynn
Johnson (WI)	Pallone	
Kaptur	Pappas	

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Aderholt	Combest	Goodlatte
Archer	Condit	Goodling
Armey	Cook	Gordon
Baker	Cooksey	Goss
Ballenger	Cox	Granger
Barr	Crane	Green
Barrett (NE)	Crapo	Gutknecht
Bartlett	Cubin	Hall (OH)
Barton	Cunningham	Hall (TX)
Bateman	Deal	Hamilton
Bentsen	DeLay	Hansen
Bliley	Diaz-Balart	Hastert
Blunt	Dickey	Hastings (WA)
Boehner	Dooley	Hefley
Bonilla	Doolittle	Herger
Bono	Doyle	Hill
Borski	Dreier	Hilleary
Boswell	Duncan	Hobson
Boucher	Dunn	Hoekstra
Brady (PA)	Edwards	Holden
Brady (TX)	Ehlers	Hostettler
Brown (CA)	Emerson	Hoyer
Bryant	English	Hutchinson
Bunning	Everett	Hyde
Burr	Ewing	Istook
Buyer	Fattah	Jenkins
Callahan	Fazio	Johnson, E. B.
Calvert	Foley	Johnson, Sam
Canady	Fossella	Jones
Cannon	Fowler	Kasich
Castle	Franks (NJ)	Kim
Chabot	Frelinghuysen	Kingston
Chambliss	Frost	Knollenberg
Chenoweth	Gallagher	Kolbe
Christensen	Ganske	Kucinich
Clay	Gejdenson	LaHood
Coble	Gibbons	Largent
Coburn	Gilchrest	Latham
Collins	Gillmor	LaTourette

Lewis (KY)	Pombo	Skeen
Linder	Pomeroy	Smith (OR)
Livingston	Porter	Smith (TX)
LoBiondo	Portman	Smith, Linda
Lucas	Pryce (OH)	Solomon
Manzullo	Ramstad	Souder
Mascara	Redmond	Spence
McCollum	Regula	Stearns
McCreery	Riggs	Stenholm
McDade	Riley	Stokes
McHugh	Roemer	Stump
McInnis	Rogan	Talent
McIntosh	Rogers	Tanner
McKeon	Rohrabacher	Tauzin
Metcalfe	Ros-Lehtinen	Taylor (MS)
Miller (FL)	Roukema	Taylor (NC)
Minge	Royce	Thomas
Mollohan	Ryun	Thornberry
Moran (KS)	Sabo	Tiahrt
Murtha	Salmon	Trafficant
Ney	Sandlin	Visclosky
Northup	Sanford	Walsh
Norwood	Sawyer	Wamp
Nussle	Saxton	Watkins
Ortiz	Scarborough	Watts (OK)
Oxley	Schaefer, Dan	Weldon (FL)
Packard	Schaffer, Bob	White
Parker	Sensenbrenner	Whitfield
Paul	Sessions	Wicker
Paxon	Shadegg	Wilson
Payne	Shaw	Wise
Peterson (MN)	Shimkus	Wolf
Peterson (PA)	Shuster	Yates
Pickering	Sisisky	Young (AK)
Pickett	Skaggs	

NOT VOTING—10

Dixon	John	Radanovich
Ford	Kanjorski	Young (FL)
Gonzalez	McNulty	
Harman	Moakley	

So the amendment was not agreed to. The Committee rose informally to receive a message from the President.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. RIGGS, assumed the Chair.

¶71.22 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

The Committee resumed its sitting; and after some further time spent therein,

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, assumed the Chair.

When Mr. LATOURETTE, Chairman, reported that the Committee, having had under consideration said bill, had come to no resolution thereon.

¶71.23 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—VETO OF H.R. 2646

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

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning herewith without my approval H.R. 2646, the "Education Savings and School Excellence Act of 1998."

As I have said before, we must prepare our children for the 21st century by providing them with the best education in the world. To help meet this goal, I have sent the Congress a comprehensive agenda for strengthening our public schools, which enroll almost 90 percent of our students. My plan calls for raising standards, strengthening accountability, and promoting charter schools and other forms of public school choice. It calls for reducing class size in the early grades, so our

students get a solid foundation in the basic skills, modernizing our schools for the 21st century, and linking them with the Internet. And we must strengthen teaching and provide students who need additional help with tutoring, mentoring, and after-school programs. We must take these steps now.

By sending me this bill, the Congress has instead chosen to weaken public education and shortchange our children. The modifications to the Education IRAs that the bill would authorize are bad education policy and bad tax policy. The bill would divert limited Federal resources away from public schools by spending more than \$3 billion on tax benefits that would do virtually nothing for average families and would disproportionately benefit the most affluent families. More than 70 percent of the benefits would flow to families in the top 20 percent of income distribution, and families struggling to make ends meet would never see a penny of the benefits. Moreover, the bill would not create a meaningful incentive for families to increase their savings for educational purposes; it would instead reward families, particularly those with substantial incomes, for what they already do.

The way to improve education for all our children is to increase standards, accountability, and choice within the public schools. Just as we have an obligation to repair our Nation's roads and bridges and invest in the infrastructure of our transportation system, we also have an obligation to invest in the infrastructure needs of our public schools. I urge the Congress to meet that obligation and to send me instead the legislation I have proposed to reduce class size; improve the quality of teaching; modernize our schools; end social promotions; raise academic standards; and hold school districts, schools, and staff accountable for results.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 21, 1998.

By unanimous consent, the veto message and the bill were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 105-287).

¶71.24 SECURITIES LITIGATION UNIFORM STANDARDS

Mr. BLILEY moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1689) to amend the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to limit the conduct of securities class actions under State law, and for other purposes; as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, recognized Mr. BLILEY and Mr. STUPAK, 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. DICKEY, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

Mr. STUPAK 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. DICKEY, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced that further proceedings on the motion were postponed.

¶71.25 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—
NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT
TO TERRORISM

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, 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 concerning the national emergency with respect to terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process that was declared in Executive Order 12947 of January 23, 1995. 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).

1. On January 23, 1995, I signed Executive Order 12947, "Prohibiting Transactions with Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process" (the "Order") (60 Fed. Reg. 5079, January 25, 1995). The Order blocks all property subject to U.S. jurisdiction in which there is any interest of 12 terrorist organizations that threaten the Middle East peace process as identified in an Annex to the Order. The Order also blocks the property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction of persons designated by the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, who are found (1) to have committed, or to pose a significant risk of committing, acts of violence that have the purpose or effect of disrupting the Middle East peace process, or (2) to assist in, sponsor, or provide financial, material, or technological support for, or services in support of, such acts of violence. In addition, the Order blocks all property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction in which there is any interest of persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, to be owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of, any other person designated pursuant to the Order (collectively "Specially Designated Terrorists" or "SDTs").

The Order further prohibits any transaction or dealing by a United States person or within the United States in property or interests in property of SDTs, including the making or receiving of any contribution of funds, goods, or services to or for the benefit of such persons. This prohibition includes donations that are intended to relieve human suffering.

Designations of persons blocked pursuant to the Order are effective upon the date of determination by the Sec-

retary of State or her delegate, or the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) acting under authority delegated by the Secretary of the Treasury. Public notice of blocking is effective upon the date of filing with the Federal Register, or upon prior actual notice.

Because terrorist activities continue to threaten the Middle East peace process and vital interests of the United States in the Middle East, on January 21, 1998, I continued for another year the national emergency declared on January 23, 1995, and the measures that took effect on January 24, 1995, to deal with that emergency. This action was taken in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)).

2. On January 25, 1995, the Department of the Treasury issued a notice listing persons blocked pursuant to Executive Order 12947 who have been designated by the President as terrorist organizations threatening the Middle East peace process or who have been found to be owned or controlled by, or to be acting for or on behalf of, these terrorist organizations (60 Fed. Reg. 5084, January 25, 1995). The notice identified 31 entities that act for or on behalf of the 12 Middle East terrorist organizations listed in the Annex to Executive Order 12947, as well as 18 individuals who are leaders or representatives of these groups. In addition, the notice provided 9 name variations or pseudonyms used by the 18 individuals identified. The list identifies blocked persons who have been found to have committed, or to pose a significant risk of committing, acts of violence that have the purpose or effect of disrupting the Middle East peace process or to have assisted in, sponsored, or provided financial, material or technological support for, or services in support of, such acts of violence, or are owned or controlled by, or act for or on behalf of other blocked persons. The Department of the Treasury issued three additional notices adding the names of three individuals, as well as their pseudonyms, to the list of SDTs (60 Fed. Reg. 41152, August 11, 1995; 60 Fed. Reg. 44932, August 29, 1995; and 60 Fed. Reg. 58435, November 27, 1995).

3. On February 2, 1996, OFAC issued the Terrorism Sanctions Regulations (the "TSRs" or the "Regulations") (61 Fed. Reg. 3805, February 2, 1996). The TSRs implement the President's declaration of a national emergency and imposition of sanctions against certain persons whose acts of violence have the purpose or effect of disrupting the Middle East peace process. There have been no amendments to the TSRs, 31 C.F.R. Part 595, administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury, since my report of January 28, 1998.

4. Since January 25, 1995, OFAC has issued six licenses pursuant to the Regulations. These licenses authorize payment of legal expenses and the disbursement of funds for normal expenditures for the maintenance of family

members, the employment and payment of salary and educational expenses, payment for secure storage of tangible assets, and payment of certain administrative transactions, to or for individuals designated pursuant to Executive Order 12947.

5. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from January 23 through July 22, 1998, that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of the national emergency with respect to organizations that disrupt the Middle East Peace process, are estimated at approximately \$165,000. These data do not reflect certain costs of operations by the intelligence and law enforcement communities.

6. Executive Order 12947 provides this Administration with a tool for combating fundraising in this country on behalf of organizations that use terror to undermine the Middle East peace process. The Order makes it harder for such groups to finance these criminal activities by cutting off their access to sources of support in the United States and to U.S. financial facilities. It is also intended to reach charitable contributions to designated organizations and individuals to preclude diversion of such donations to terrorist activities.

Executive Order 12947 demonstrates the determination of the United States to confront and combat those who would seek to destroy the Middle East peace process, and our commitment to the global fight against terrorism. I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to apply economic sanctions against extremists seeking to destroy the hopes of peaceful coexistence between Arabs and Israelis 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, July 21, 1998.

By unanimous consent, the message was referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 105-288).

¶71.26 ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Oversight, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 1439. An Act to facilitate the sale of certain land in Tahoe National Forest in the State of Colorado to Placer County, California.

H.R. 1460. An Act to allow for the election of the Delegate from Guam by other than separate ballot, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1779. An Act to make a minor adjustment in the exterior boundary of the Devils Backbone Wilderness in the Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri, to exclude a small parcel of land containing improvements.

H.R. 2165. An Act to extend the deadline under the Federal Power Act applicable to the construction of FERC Project Number 3862 in the State of Iowa, and for other purposes.