

Foreign policy and the environment are just two of the many issues on which the contributions of Senator PELL will be long remembered.

But, as countless college students over a quarter century can tell you, the one cause which will be forever linked with the gentleman from Rhode Island is education.

His basic education opportunity grant—justifiably renamed the Pell grant in 1980—has provided many financially challenged young Americans with the resources necessary to receive a college degree.

The great educator Henry Adams once said, "a teacher affects eternity. He can never tell where his influence stops." Senator PELL will leave this Chamber with the knowledge that he will never be able to tell where his influence stops—because it would be impossible to know or quantify the difference that Pell grants made in the life of countless Americans.

I am proud to be called a conservative Republican and Senator PELL is proud to be known as a liberal Democrat. Despite the fact we were on the opposite side of many issues, however, I never doubted the fact that Senator PELL'S word was his bond, and I knew that, no matter what, I could always count on Senator PELL'S friendship.

I look forward to counting on that friendship for many years to come.

#### HANK BROWN

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I have learned over the years that Kansans and Coloradans share more than a common border. We also share a deep belief in the values of hard work, honesty, and personal responsibility.

And, as westerners, we share a healthy skepticism of those who think they are better qualified to tell us how to run our affairs because they happen to work in the Nation's Capital.

For 6 years, the Colorado point-of-view has been represented in this Chamber with great energy and eloquence by HANK BROWN.

Senator BROWN hit the ground running when he arrived in the Senate, and he has not stopped since, making a difference on nearly every major issue we have debated.

HANK BROWN understands the dangers of deficit spending, and the benefits that would come with a balanced budget. And, as a member of the Senate Budget Committee, he worked closely with Senator DOMENICI in writing the historic Republican plan to balance the budget.

Senator BROWN also has exhibited tremendous political courage in his willingness to speak forthrightly about the absolute necessity to reform entitlement programs if our children are to live in financially solvent Nation.

From a personal point of view, I am grateful that Senator BROWN has provided me with the same candor with which he has addressed the issues of our day. I always knew that when I

asked HANK a question, I would receive in return the plainspoken truth.

From the skies above Vietnam to the floor of Congress, HANK BROWN has devoted his life to forthrightly serving his country. Though he is leaving the Senate after just one term, I have no doubt that he will keep on doing precisely that.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Thomas, one of his secretaries.

##### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting one nomination which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

#### REPORT CONCERNING THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE LAPSE OF THE EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT OF 1979—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 151

The Presiding Officer laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 204 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1703(c)) and section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1641(c)), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency declared by Executive Order No. 12924 of August 19, 1994, to deal with the threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States caused by the lapse of the Export Administration Act of 1979.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 4, 1996.

#### PRESIDENT'S PERIODIC REPORT ON THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY CAUSED BY THE LAPSE OF THE EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT OF 1979

1. On August 19, 1994, in Executive Order No. 12924, I declared a national emergency under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) to deal with the threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States caused by the lapse of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2401 *et seq.*) and the system of controls maintained under that Act. In that order, I continued in effect, to the extent permitted by law, the provisions of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (EAA), as amended, the Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR 768 *et seq.*), and the delegations of authority set forth in Executive Order No. 12002 of July 7, 1977 (as amended by Executive Order No. 12755 of March 12, 1991), Executive Order No. 12214 of May 2, 1980, Executive

Order No. 12735 of November 16, 1990 (subsequently revoked by Executive Order No. 12938 of November 14, 1994), and Executive Order No. 12851 of June 11, 1993. As required by the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I issued a notice on August 15, 1995, continuing the emergency declared in Executive Order No. 12924.

2. I issued Executive Order No. 12924 pursuant to the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including, but not limited to, the IEEPA. At that time, I also submitted a report to the Congress pursuant to section 204(b) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1703(b)). Section 204 of IEEPA requires follow-up reports, with respect to actions or changes, to be submitted every 6 months. Additionally, section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1641(c)) requires that the President, within 90 days after the end of each 6-month period following a declaration of a national emergency, report to the Congress on the total expenditures directly attributable to that declaration. To comply with these requirements, I have submitted combined activities and expenditures reports for the 6-month periods from August 19, 1994, to February 19, 1995, and from February 19, 1995, to August 19, 1995. The following report covers the 6-month period from August 19, 1995, to February 19, 1996.

3. Since the issuance of Executive Order No. 12924, the Department of Commerce has continued to administer and enforce the system of export controls, including anti-boycott provisions, contained in the Export Administration Regulations (EAR). In administering these controls, the Department has acted under a policy of conforming actions under Executive Order No. 12924 to those required under the Export Administration Act, insofar as appropriate.

4. Since my last report to the Congress, there have been several significant developments in the area of export controls:

##### A. MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENTS

*Wassenaar Arrangement for Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies.* The Bureau of Export Administration (BXA) of the Department of Commerce participated in several rounds of negotiations to establish a successor regime to COCOM. On December 19, 1995, 28 countries (former COCOM partners, cooperating countries, Russia, and the Visegrad states) agreed to establish a new regime, called the Wassenaar Arrangement, to control conventional arms and munitions and related dual-use equipment. The Wassenaar Arrangement will be headquartered in Austria. The first plenary meeting of the new regime was held in Vienna in April 1996.

*Australia Group.* The Australia Group (AG) is an informal multilateral body formed in 1984 to address concerns about proliferation of chemical and biological warfare capabilities. Currently, 29 governments, representing supplier or producer countries, are members. The AG operates by consensus.

At the October 1995 plenary meeting, the Biological Weapons Experts conducted a technical review of the AG biological control list, which has been in force for 3 years. There was agreement on tightening the controls on certain microorganisms and equipment (e.g., fermenters) that can be used in the production of biological weapons. Regulations are being drafted to reflect these changes in biological weapons export controls.

The AG also agreed at the October 1995 plenary to tighten controls on license-free sample shipments. Accordingly, BXA will monitor its recently revised sample shipments rule to determine if it should be modified.

The United States shared its experiences at the October 1995 meeting in implementing