them with a metal bar, some Khampas from eastern Tibet joined the brawl. The fighting spilled into the street for a while, and resumed the next day. When it was over, several Hui shops had been vandalized; a dozen Tibetans were arrested. The provocations continue. On Lhasa's streets, Chinese vendors sometimes prepare dog meat in plain view of passersby—an outrageous affront to Tibetans, who believe that dogs are reincarnated as people. ''The potential for overreaction,'' says a Western diplomat in Beijing, ''is great.''

Government officials dismiss the idea that China is obliterating Tibetan culture. ''That's sheer fabrication,'' snaps Raidi, deputy Communist Party secretary of Tibet, who is Tibetan. He claims that Chinese people constitute less than 3 percent of Tibet's population of 2.2 million—neglecting to mention the 60,000 PLA troops and 50,000 or more migrants in the region. The official press blames Tibet's troubles on a ''psychology of idleness.'' There are now more monks and nuns than high-school students, the Tibet Daily, a Communist Party mouthpiece, recently pointed out. ''Such a huge number of young, strong people are not engaged in production. * * * The negative influence on economic and ethnic cultural development is self-evident.''

But Beijing continues to undermine Tibet's self-sufficiency. Designated as an ''autonomous region,'' Tibet is anything but. Its religious life, as well as its economic and political fate, depends entirely on Beijing. Chinese authorities recently dropped a commitment to mandate the use of the Tibetan language in government offices. ''Tibetans can speak Tibetan at home and at work,'' says a Lhasa intellectual who has a government job. ''But in order to get ahead, you must speak Chinese.''

The influx of Chinese people has a political purpose, too—to muffle calls for independence. Many Lhasa residents blame Hui shopkeepers for harboring police during separatist demonstrations back in 1989, and for supporting the brutal crackdown that followed. Today, closed-circuit video cameras monitor activities at major intersections in the Tibetan quarter, around the markets near the fabled Jokhang temple, even in the altar rooms of the Potala Palace. Police pounce on protesters before they can attract crowds. The intimidation seems to be working. ''The Chinese are more clever than we Tibetans,'' says an educated Lhasan. ''So they get all the good jobs. They work very hard, even moving mountains when they want to.'' Beijing's most potent weapon is to make Tibetan culture seem worthless—even in a Lhasan's eyes.

REPORT ON THE EMERGENCY WITH SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 46

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:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice to the *Federal Register* for publication, stating that the emergency declared with respect to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), as expanded to address the actions and policies of the Bosnian Serb forces and the authorities in the territory that they control within the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, is to continue in effect beyond May 30, 1995.

The circumstances that led to the declaration on May 30, 1992, of a national emergency have not been resolved. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) continues to support groups seizing and attempting to seize territory in the Republics of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina by force and violence. In addition, on October 25, 1994, I expanded the scope of the national emergency to address the actions and policies of the Bosnian Serb forces and the authorities in the territory that they control, including their refusal to accept the proposed territorial settlement of the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The actions and policies of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Bosnian Serb forces and the authorities in the territory that they control pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy interests, and the economy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities necessary to apply economic pressure to the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and to the Bosnian Serb forces and the authorities in the territory that they control to reduce their ability to support the continuing civil strife in the former Yugoslavia.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *May 10, 1995.*

REPORT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION ENTITLED ''THE GUN-FREE SCHOOL ZONES AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1995''—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 47

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 the Judiciary.

To the Congress of the United States:

Today I am transmitting for your immediate consideration and passage the ''Gun-Free School Zones Amendments Act of 1995.'' This Act will provide the jurisdictional element for the Gun-Free School Zones Act of 1990 required by the Supreme Court's recent decision in *United States* v. *Lopez*.

In a 5–4 decision, the Court in *Lopez* held that the Congress had exceeded its authority under the Commerce Clause by enacting the Gun-Free School Zones Act of 1990, codified at 18 U.S.C. 922(q). The Court found that this Act did not contain the jurisdictional element that would ensure that the firearms possession in question has the requisite nexus with interstate commerce.

In the wake of that decision, I directed Attorney General Reno to present to me an analysis of *Lopez* and to recommend a legislative solution to the problem identified by that decision. Her legislative recommendation is presented in this proposal.

The legislative proposal would amend the Gun-Free School Zones Act by adding the requirement that the Government prove that the firearm has ''moved in or the possession of such firearm otherwise affects interstate or foreign commerce.''

The addition of this jurisdictional element would limit the Act's ''reach to a discrete set of firearm possessions that additionally have an explicit connection with or effect on interstate commerce,'' as the Court stated in *Lopez*, and thereby bring it within the Congress' Commerce Clause authority.

The Attorney General reported to me that this proposal would have little, if any, impact on the ability of prosecutors to charge this offense, for the vast majority of firearms have ''moved in * * * commerce'' before reaching their eventual possessor.

Furthermore, by also including the possibility of proving the offense by showing that the possession of the firearm ''otherwise affects interstate or foreign commerce,'' this proposal would leave open the possibility of showing, under the facts of a particular case, that although the firearm itself may not have ''moved in * * * interstate or foreign commerce,'' its possession nonetheless has a sufficient nexus to commerce.

The Attorney General has advised that this proposal does not require the Government to prove that a defendant had knowledge that the firearm ''has moved in or the possession of such firearm otherwise affects interstate or foreign commerce.'' The defendant must know only that he or she possesses the firearm.

I am committed to doing everything in my power to make schools places where young people can be secure, where they can learn, and where parents can be confident that discipline is enforced.

I pledge that the Administration will do our part to help make our schools safe and the neighborhoods around them safe. We are prepared to work immediately with the Congress to enact this legislation. I urge the prompt and favorable consideration of this legislative proposal by the Congress.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *May 10, 1995.*