

the next BWC Review Conference in 1996.

The United States maintained its active participation in the 29-member Australia Group (AG), which now includes the Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia, and Romania. The AG reaffirmed in December the members' collective belief that full adherence to the CWC and the BWC provides the only means to achieve a permanent global ban on CBW, and that all states adhering to these Conventions have an obligation to ensure that their national activities support these goals.

The AG also reiterated its conviction that harmonized AG export licensing measures are consistent with, and indeed actively support, the requirement under Article I of the CWC that States Parties never assist, in any way, the manufacture of chemical weapons. These measures also are consistent with the undertaking in Article XI of the CWC to facilitate the fullest possible exchange of chemical materials and related information for purposes not prohibited by the Convention, as they focus solely on preventing assistance to activities banned under the CWC. Similarly, such efforts also support existing nonproliferation obligations under the BWC.

The United States Government determined that three foreign nationals (Luciano Moscatelli, Manfred Felber, and Gerhard Merz) had engaged in chemical weapons proliferation activities that required the imposition of sanctions against them, effective on November 19, 1994. Similar determinations were made against three foreign companies (Asian Ways Limited, Mainway International, and Worldco) effective on February 18, 1995, and imposed sanctions against them. Additional information on these determinations is contained in a classified report to the Congress, provided pursuant to the Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991. The United States Government continues to monitor closely activities that may be subject to CBW sanctions provisions.

The United States continued to control vigilantly U.S. exports that could make a contribution to unmanned delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction, exercising restraint in considering all such transfers consistent with the Guidelines of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). The MTCR Partners shared information not only with each other but with other possible supplier, consumer, and transshipment states about proliferation problems and also stressed the importance of implementing effective export control systems.

The United States initiated unilateral efforts and coordinated with MTCR Partners in multilateral efforts, aimed at combatting missile proliferation by nonmembers and at encouraging nonmembers to adopt responsible export behavior and to adhere to the MTCR Guidelines. On October 4, 1994,

the United States and China signed a Joint Statement on Missile Nonproliferation in which China reiterated its 1992 commitment to the MTCR Guidelines and agreed to ban the export of ground-to-ground MTCR-class missiles. In 1995, the United States met bilaterally with Ukraine in January, and with Russia in April, to discuss missile nonproliferation and the implementation of the MTCR Guidelines. In May 1995, the United States will participate with other MTCR Partners in a regime approach to Ukraine to discuss missile nonproliferation and to share information about the MTCR.

The United States actively encouraged its MTCR Partners and fellow AG participants to adopt "catch-all" provisions, similar to that of the United States and EPCI, for items not subject to specific export controls. Austria, Germany, Norway, and the United Kingdom actually have such provisions in place. The European Union (EU) issued a directive in 1994 calling on member countries to adopt "catch-all" controls. These controls will be implemented July 1, 1995. In line with this harmonization move, several countries, including European States that are not actually members of the EU, have adopted or are considering putting similar provisions in place.

The United States has continued to pursue this Administration's nuclear nonproliferation goals. More than 170 nations joined in the indefinite, unconditional extension of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) on May 11, 1995. This historic decision strengthens the security of all countries, nuclear weapons states and nonweapons states alike.

South Africa joined the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), increasing NSG membership to 31 countries. The NSG held a plenary in Helsinki, April 5-7, 1995, which focused on membership issues and the NSG's relationship to the NPT Conference. A separate, dual-use consultation meeting agreed upon 32 changes to the dual-use list.

Pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, I report that there were no expenses directly attributable to the exercise of authorities conferred by the declaration of the national emergency in Executive Order No. 12938 during the period from November 14, 1994, through May 14, 1995.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 18, 1995.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent for votes on May 10, 12, 16, and 17, and regretfully was not present for rollcall numbers 311, the rule under which H.R. 961, the Clean Water Amendments of 1995 was considered; 312, the Saxton amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 961; 313, the Mineta amendment striking various provisions in the bill which allow waivers, exemptions, or modifications of current Clean Water

Act requirements; 314, the Boehlert amendment regarding the Coastal Zone Management Program; 327, the Bate-man substitute to the Lipinski amendment to change the formula for allocating sewage treatment plant construction funds; 328, the Lipinski amendment changing the formula for allocating Federal funds for sewage treatment plant construction among States; 330, to suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 1590 to require the Trustees of the Medicare trust funds to report recommendations on resolving projected financial imbalance in Medicare trust funds; 331, the Arme-y motion to permit standing committees and subcommittees to sit during proceeding of the House under the 5-minute rule; 332, the Boehlert amendment to define "wetland" more broadly under the Clean Water Act; 333, the Gilcrest amendment to strike language establishing a new definition of what constitutes a wetland as well as its detailed wetlands classification system; the Frelinghuysen amendment to allow States that are administering their own federally approved wetlands permit programs as of the date of enactment to continue administering their own programs rather than the new program established in the bill; 335, the Wyden amendment to provide that the Federal Government would not have to pay compensation for losses in property value caused by wetlands regulation in certain cases; 336, the Bonior motion to recommit the bill H.R. 961 to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure with instructions; 337, final passage of the bill H.R. 961, the Clean Water Act Amendments of 1995; and 338 to approve the Journal of Tuesday, May 16, 1995.

Had I been present I would have voted "aye" on rollcall votes 311, 312, 313, and 314; "no" on 327; "aye" on 328; "no" on 330 and 331; "aye" on 332, 333, 334, 335, and 336; "no" on 337; and "yea" on 338.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. GEPHARDT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask for this time for the purpose of inquiring of the distinguished majority leader the schedule for next week.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GEPHARDT. I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the House will meet in pro forma session on Monday, May 22. There will be no recorded votes.

On Tuesday, the House will meet at 10:30 a.m. for morning hour and 12 o'clock noon for legislative business to consider three bills under open rules previously adopted by the House. The bills are: H.R. 614, the New London Fish Hatchery Conveyance; H.R. 584,