

and firms outside Iraq in the Iraqi government procurement network. These investigations may lead to additions to FAC's listing of individuals and organizations determined to be Specially Designated Nationals (SDNs) of the Government of Iraq.

4. Pursuant to Executive Order No. 12817 implementing United Nations Security Council Resolution 778, on October 26, 1992, FAC directed the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to establish a blocked account for receipt of certain post-August 6, 1990, Iraqi oil sales proceeds, and to hold, invest, and transfer these funds as required by the order. On September 5, 1995, following payments by the Governments of Australia (\$216,360.00), Denmark (\$168,985.00), Japan (\$4,075,000.00), The Netherlands (\$4,168,745.47), New Zealand (\$67,050.00), Switzerland (\$265,108.20), and by the European Union (\$647,463.31), respectively, to the special United Nations-controlled account, entitled "United Nations Security Council Resolution 778 Escrow Account," the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was directed to transfer a corresponding amount of \$9,606,711.98 from the blocked account it holds to the United Nations-controlled account. Similarly, on October 30, 1995, following the payment of \$1,504,000.00 by the European Community, and payments by the Governments of Germany (\$355,871.89), The Netherlands (\$698,348.13), Norway (\$199,983.00), and the United Kingdom (\$2,188,992.67), the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was directed to transfer a corresponding amount of \$6,947,195.69 to the United Nations-controlled account. Finally, on December 21, 1995, following the payment of \$3,062,197.28 by the European Union, and payments by the Governments of the Netherlands (\$1,922,719.00), Sweden (\$4,223,178.20), and the United Kingdom (\$208,600.44), the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was directed to transfer the amount of \$8,313,066.13 to the United Nations-controlled account. Cumulative transfers from the blocked Federal Reserve Bank of New York account since issuance of Executive Order No. 12817 now have amounted to \$200 million, fully satisfying the U.S. commitment to match the payments of other Member States from blocked Iraqi oil payments, and its obligation pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 778.

5. The Office of Foreign Assets Control has issued a total of 618 specific licenses regarding transactions pertaining to Iraq or Iraqi assets since August 1990. Licenses have been issued for transactions such as the filing of legal actions against Iraqi governmental entities, legal representation of Iraq, and the exportation to Iraq of donated medicine, medical supplies, food intended for humanitarian relief purposes, the execution of powers of attorney relating to the administration of personal assets and decedents' estates in Iraq and the protection of preexistent intellectual property rights in Iraq. Since

my last report, 28 specific licenses have been issued.

6. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from August 2, 1995, through February 1, 1996, that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of a national emergency with respect to Iraq are reported to be about \$1.6 million, most of which represents wage and salary costs for Federal personnel. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in the Office of Foreign Assets Control, the U.S. Customs Service, the Office of the Under Secretary for Enforcement, and the Office of the General Counsel), the Department of State (particularly the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, the Bureau of International Organization Affairs, the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, the U.S. Mission to the United Nations, and the Office of the Legal Adviser), and the Department of Transportation (particularly the U.S. Coast Guard).

7. The United States imposed economic sanctions on Iraq in response to Iraq's illegal invasion and occupation of Kuwait, a clear act of brutal aggression. The United States, together with the international community, is maintaining economic sanctions against Iraq because the Iraqi regime has failed to comply fully with United Nations Security Council resolutions. Security Council resolutions on Iraq call for the elimination of Iraqi weapons of mass destruction, Iraqi recognition of Kuwait, and the inviolability of the Iraq-Kuwait boundary, the release of Kuwaiti and other third-country nationals, compensation for victims of Iraqi aggression, long-term monitoring of weapons of mass destruction capabilities, the return of Kuwaiti assets stolen during Iraq's illegal occupation of Kuwait, renunciation of terrorism, an end to internal Iraqi repression of its own civilian population, and the facilitation of access of international relief organizations to all those in need in all parts of Iraq. More than 5 years after the invasion, a pattern of defiance persists: a refusal to account for missing Kuwaiti detainees; failure to return Kuwaiti property worth millions of dollars, including military equipment that was used by Iraq in its movement of troops to the Kuwaiti border in October 1994; sponsorship of assassinations in Lebanon and in northern Iraq; incomplete declarations to weapons inspectors; and ongoing widespread human rights violations. As a result, the U.N. sanctions remain in place; the United States will continue to enforce those sanctions under domestic authority.

The Baghdad government continues to violate basic human rights of its own citizens through systematic repression of minorities and denial of humanitarian assistance. The Government of Iraq has repeatedly said it will not be bound by United Nations Security

Council Resolution 688. For more than 4 years, Baghdad has maintained a blockade of food, medicine, and other humanitarian supplies against northern Iraq. The Iraqi military routinely harasses residents of the north, and has attempted to "Arabize" the Kurdish, Turcomen, and Assyrian areas in the north. Iraq has not relented in its artillery attacks against civilian population centers in the south, or in its burning and draining operations in the southern marshes, which have forced thousands to flee to neighboring States.

In April 1995, the U.N. Security Council adopted Resolution 986 authorizing Iraq to export limited quantities of oil (up to \$1 billion per quarter) under U.N. supervision in order to finance the purchase of food, medicine, and other humanitarian supplies. The resolution includes arrangements to ensure equitable distribution of such assistance to all the people of Iraq. The resolution also provides for the payment of compensation to victims of Iraqi aggression and for the funding of other U.N. activities with respect to Iraq. Resolution 986 was carefully crafted to address the issues raised by Iraq to justify its refusal to implement similar humanitarian resolutions adopted in 1991 (Resolutions 706 and 712), such as oil export routes and questions of national sovereignty. Nevertheless, Iraq refused to implement this humanitarian measure. This only reinforces our view that Saddam Hussein is unconcerned about the hardships suffered by the Iraqi people.

The policies and actions of the Saddam Hussein regime continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, as well as to the regional peace and security. The U.N. resolutions affirm that the Security Council be assured of Iraq's peaceful intentions in judging its compliance with sanctions. Because of Iraq's failure to comply fully with these resolutions, the United States will continue to apply economic sanctions to deter it from threatening peace and stability in the region.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 9, 1996.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN, THE HONORABLE CONSTANCE MORELLA, AND THE PARLIAMENTARIAN

(Mr. MONTGOMERY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Madam Speaker, I have been informed that yesterday was your birthday and also the Parliamentarian's birthday, and as all Americans know, February 12 is Abraham Lincoln's birthday also. So, congratulations from one Member of the House, and we are very, very proud of you.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thanks the gentleman from Mississippi for his warm greeting. It is true that it is a birthday shared with the 16th President of the United States, and in this Chamber we might be reminded that in President Lincoln's first inaugural, he said, "Let us be inspired by the better angels of our nature," and the gentleman from Mississippi exemplifies that.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 7 minutes a.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Friday, February 16, 1996, at 11 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

[Omitted from the Record of February 9, 1996]

2041. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-185, "Closing of a Public Alley and a Portion of another Public Alley in Square 4546, S.O. 93-308, Act of 1996," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

2042. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-189, "Mary's Center for Maternal and Child Care, Inc., Equitable Real Property Tax Relief Act of 1996," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

2043. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-190, "Prevention of Transmission of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus Amendment Act of 1996," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

2044. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-191, "Greater Refuge Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ, Inc., Equitable Real Property Tax Relief Act of 1996," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

2045. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-192, "Petworth Methodist Church Equitable Real Property Tax Relief Act of 1996," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

2046. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-193, "Saint African Methodist Episcopal Church Equitable Real Property Tax Relief Act of 1996," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

2047. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-194, "Mt. Gilead Baptist Church Equitable Real Property Tax Relief Act of 1996," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

2048. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-195, "Shrine of the Sacred Heart Equitable Real Property Tax Relief Act of 1996," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

2049. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-196, "RAP, Incorporated Equitable Real Property Tax Relief Act of 1996," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

2050. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-198, "Criminal Code Technical Amendments Act of 1996," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

2051. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-200, "Property Lien Temporary Amendment Act of 1996," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

[Submitted February 13, 1996]

2052. A letter from the General Counsel and Corporate Secretary, Legal Services Corporation, transmitting a copy of the annual report in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act during the calendar year 1995, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

2053. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

2054. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the Department's

second biennial report entitled "Effectiveness of Occupant Protection Systems and Their Use," pursuant to Public Law 102-240, section 2508(e) (105 Stat. 2086); jointly, to the Committees on Commerce and Transportation and Infrastructure.

2055. A letter from the Chairman, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting a copy of the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board's annual report to the President and the Congress, pursuant to 45 U.S.C. 231f(b)(6); jointly, to the Committees on Commerce and Ways and Means.

2056. A letter from the Chairperson, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, transmitting the Commission's report entitled "Funding Federal Civil Rights Enforcement," pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1975; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Economic and Educational Opportunities.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII:

Mr. KLECZKA introduced a bill (H.R. 2965) to amend title 31, United States Code, to provide an automatic continuing appropriation for the U.S. Government; to the Committee on Appropriations.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 211: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

H.R. 497: Mr. CHRISTENSEN.

H.R. 997: Mr. HOYER and Mr. METCALF.

H.R. 1488: Mr. LAHOOD.

H.R. 1627: Mr. BOEHLERT.

H.R. 1948: Ms. RIVERS.

H.R. 2320: Mr. WALSH, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. FAZIO of California, and Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.

H.R. 2523: Mr. STOCKMAN.

H.R. 2618: Mr. CONYERS.

H.R. 2664: Mr. HAYES, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. DORNAN, and Mr. RADANOVICH.

H.R. 2740: Ms. DUNN of Washington.

H.R. 2745: Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. MFUME, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. KANJORSKI, and Mr. GEJDENSON.

H.R. 2755: Mr. FATTAH.

H. Con. Res. 127: Mr. PETRI, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. PORTER, Mr. WAMP, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, and Mr. GILLMOR.

H. Con. Res. 134: Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. BACHUS, and Mr. EMERSON.