

peace and the people of Northern Ireland, and I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article from the Irish Times of April 29 on the celebration in Belfast last week of his brilliant service.

There being no objection; the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From The Irish Times, Apr. 29, 1999]

HUME'S 30-YEAR CAREER HONOURED

(By Gerry Moriarty)

The SDLP faithful turned out in strength in Belfast last night to celebrate the 30-year political career of party leader and Nobel laureate Mr. John Hume. The Europa Hotel was the venue for what was described as a gala "bash".

The emphasis was on "nostalgia and crack" rather than the often depressing stuff of Northern politics as colleagues and friends of Mr. Hume gathered to reminisce on his career and the SDLP's 29 year history.

Founder members of the party were present, including Mr. Ivan Cooper, Fine Gael TD Mr. Austin Currie and Mr. Paddy O'Hanlon. Apologies were received from Mr. Paddy Devlin and former SDLP leader Lord Fitt.

More than 400 people attended the reception and dinner including the Minister for Social, Community and Family Affairs, Mr. Ahern, and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Ms. Liz O'Donnell.

Ms. O'Donnell praised Mr. Hume's political ingenuity in devising a political plan that brought Sinn Fein into the political equation and ultimately led to the Belfast Agreement. She said Mr. Hume had won respect right across the "political board". His analysis had proved correct and she was delighted to be attending the gala in his honour.

Music was supplied by the McCafferty singers from Derry and Belfast vocalist Brian Kennedy.

Ms. Gerry Cosgrove, the SDLP general secretary, said the party wanted to celebrate and honour Mr. Hume's achievements. "The 30-year career of John Hume has been characterised by courage, conviction and vision," she said.

"He has been instrumental in perhaps every positive development in the long and difficult history of the Troubles, and is widely regarded as the principal architect of the Good Friday agreement," she said. "This function was to say thank you for that courage and vision."

The Northern Secretary, Dr. Mo Mowlam, apologised for being unable to attend. In a message she praised Mr. Hume for his single-minded determination in pursuing the "goal of peace".

Among the speakers were Mr. Cooper, the SDLP deputy leader and Deputy First Minister, Mr. Seamus Mallon, and Mr. Ahern. Mr. Hume was accompanied by his wife, Pat.

#### REPORT ON EMERGENCY IN SUDAN—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 21

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 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), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Sudan that was declared in Executive Order 13067 of November 3, 1997.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 3, 1999.

#### REPORT ON BLOCKING PROPERTY AND PROHIBITING TRADE INVOLVING YUGOSLAVIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 22

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:*

In response to the brutal ethnic cleansing campaign in Kosovo carried out by the military, police, and paramilitary forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the NATO allies have agreed to buttress NATO's military actions by tightening economic sanctions against the Milosevic regime. Pursuant to section 204(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) (50 U.S.C. 1703(b)), I hereby report to the Congress that, in order to implement the measures called for by NATO, I have exercised my statutory authority to take additional steps with respect to the continuing human rights and humanitarian crisis in Kosovo and the national emergency described and declared in Executive Order 13088 of June 9, 1998.

Pursuant to this authority, I have issued a new Executive order that:

- expands the assets freeze previously imposed on the assets of the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Serbia, and the Republic of Montenegro subject to U.S. jurisdiction, by removing the exemption in Executive Order 13088 for financial transactions by United States persons conducted exclusively through the domestic banking system within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or using bank notes or barter;
- prohibits exports or reexports, directly or indirectly, from the United States or by a United States person, wherever located, of goods, software, technology, or services to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Serbia, or the Republic of Montenegro;
- prohibits imports, directly or indirectly, into the United States of goods, software, technology, or services from the Federal Republic

of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or owned or controlled by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Serbia, or the Republic of Montenegro;—prohibits any transaction or dealing, including approving, financing, or facilitating, by a United States person, wherever located, related to trade with or to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Serbia, or the Republic of Montenegro.

The trade-related prohibitions apply to any goods (including petroleum and petroleum products), software, technology (including technical data), or services, except to the extent excluded by section 203(b) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)).

The ban on new investment by United States persons in the territory of Serbia—imposed by Executive Order 13088—continues in effect.

The Executive order provides that the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall give special consideration to the circumstances of the Government of the Republic of Montenegro. As with Executive Order 13088, an exemption from the new sanctions has been granted to Montenegro. In implementing this order, special consideration is also to be given to the humanitarian needs of refugees from Kosovo and other civilians within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

In keeping with my Administration's new policy to exempt commercial sales of food and medicine from sanctions regimes, the Executive order directs the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to authorize commercial sales of agricultural commodities and products, medicine, and medical equipment for civilian end use in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). Such sales are to be subject to appropriate safeguards to prevent diversion to military, paramilitary, or political use by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Serbia, or the Republic of Montenegro, the Republic of Serbia, or the Republic of Montenegro.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 30, 1999.

#### REPORT ON NARCOTICS TRAFFICKERS IN COLOMBIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 23

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:*