

November for the Contract With America, and I carry with me on a regular basis a copy of the contract. And as we begin to get them completed, I try to have a hole punch here.

No. 6 was strong national defense. We need to ensure a strong national defense by restoring the essential parts of our national security funding. I am delighted that by a bipartisan vote we in fact passed this today.

This is the third part of the contract we have completed, and so I am going to symbolically put a hole in my laminated copy of the contract.

We will be back next week to do another one.

OPENING DAY OF SPRING TRAINING

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

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, it is official—with or without the first-string players, spring training is now underway in Florida and other warmer climates across the country. This morning's national news featured reports from my home district cities of Fort Myers and Port Charlotte—reports tinged with regret and resentment about the lost opportunities and lost dollars caused by the protracted baseball strike. Americans really are fed up with the fighting and all agree it is time for both sides to come back to the bargaining table and resolve their differences to save the season. But most still think it would be a mistake for Congress to interject itself into this dispute and impose a settlement. I agree—but I believe there are legitimate issues to discuss about whether the antitrust exemption has outlived its purpose—and Congress is reviewing that issue. But in the meantime, we all ask players and owners—can't we just play ball?

REPUBLICAN CONTRACT WITH AMERICA

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

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, before we leave town for Presidents Day, I just want to reflect on all of the successes we have experienced since we convened the 104th Congress on January 4.

Cutting congressional budgets and staff, making Congress live under the same laws it passes on the private sector, passing a balanced budget amendment, stopping the practice of unfunded mandates, giving the President a line-item veto, passing a tough crime package, and most recently, today, passing a strong national defense bill.

□ 1450

Mr. Speaker, what we have seen in the past 44 days is not only historic but phenomenal. Through the Contract

With America, Republicans are proving that hard work can, indeed, produce real change.

As we approach our 50-day mark, let me assure you that the Republican majority will continue to keep our promises with the people by bringing to the floor regulatory reform, welfare reform, term limits, legal reform, tax cuts for middle-income families, and a senior citizens' equity bill.

WE ARE KEEPING OUR PROMISE

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

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, we made a promise, we signed a contract, and we kept our promise—it is as simple as that.

We just passed the National Security Revitalization Act, a component of our Contract With America. In fact, in the past 44 days, we have been keeping a lot of promises. Congressional reform, a congressional accountability act, a balanced budget amendment, unfunded mandates reform, and a strong crime package. We are working hard to produce real change in Congress and America.

But our hard work does not stop here. After the President's Day recess, we will be bringing to the floor legal reform, regulatory reform, term limits, tax cuts for middle income families, a senior citizens' equity bill, and welfare reform. We are on the road to restoring the long-lost credibility and trust people have in their elected officials.

The Republican majority is moving forward. We are making Government smaller, less costly, and more accountable to the American people. I am proud to be a part of this historic time.

ADJOURNMENT FROM FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1995, TO TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1995

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Friday, February 17, 1995, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, February 21, 1995, for morning hour debates.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BUNNING). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

REPORT RELATING TO ACTIVITIES AND COSTS PURSUANT TO DECLARATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY UNDER INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY ECONOMIC POWERS ACT FROM SEPTEMBER 29, 1994 TO NOVEMBER 14, 1994—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 104-36)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United

States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

On September 29, 1994, in Executive Order No. 12930, 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 posed by the continued proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, and their means of delivery. Specifically, this order provided necessary authority under the Enhanced Proliferation Control Initiative [EPCI], as provided in the Export Administration Regulations, set forth in Title 15, Chapter VII, Subchapter C, of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 768 to 799 inclusive, to continue to regulate the activities of United States persons in order to prevent their participation in activities that could contribute to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery means.

I issued Executive Order No. 12930 pursuant to the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including the IEEPA, the National Emergencies Act [NEA] (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code. At that time, I also submitted a report to the Congress pursuant to section 204(b) of the IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1703(b)).

Executive Order No. 12930 was revoked by Executive Order No. 12938 of November 14, 1994. Executive Order No. 12938 consolidates a number of authorities and eliminated certain redundant authorities. All authorities contained in Executive Order No. 12930 were transferred to Executive Order No. 12938.

Section 204 of the IEEPA requires follow-up reports, with respect to actions or changes, to be submitted every 6 months. Additionally, section 401(c) of the NEA requires that the President: (1) 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; or (2) within 90 days after the termination of an emergency, transmit a final report to the Congress on all expenditures. This report, covering the period from September 29, 1994, to November 14, 1994, is submitted in compliance with these requirements.

Since the issuance of Executive Order No. 12930, the Department of Commerce has continued to administer and enforce the provisions contained in the Export Administration Regulations concerning activities by United States persons that may contribute to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and missiles. In addition, the

Department of Commerce has conducted ongoing outreach to educate concerned communities regarding these restrictions. Regulated activities may include financing, servicing, contracting, or other facilitation of missile or weapons projects, and need not be linked to exports or reexports of U.S.-origin items. No applications for licenses to engage in such activities were received during the period covered by this report.

No expenses directly attributable to the exercise of powers or authorities conferred by the declaration of a national emergency in Executive Order No. 12930 were incurred by the Federal Government in the period from September 29, 1994, to November 14, 1994.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 16, 1995.

REPORT RELATING TO ACTIVITIES AND COSTS PURSUANT TO DECLARATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY UNDER INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY ECONOMIC POWERS ACT FROM NOVEMBER 16, 1990 TO NOVEMBER 14, 1994—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 104-37)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

On November 16, 1990, in light of the dangers of the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons, President Bush issued Executive Order No. 12735, and declared a national emergency under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.). Under section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), the national emergency terminates on the anniversary date of its declaration unless the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice of its continuation.

On November 14, 1994, I issued Executive Order No. 12938, which revoked and superseded Executive Order No. 12735. As I described in the report transmitting Executive Order No. 12938, the new Executive order consolidates the functions of Executive Order No. 12735, which declared a national emergency with respect to the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons, and Executive Order No. 12930, which declared a national emergency with respect to nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, and their means of delivery. The new Executive order continued in effect any rules, regulations, orders, licenses, or other forms of administrative action taken under the authority of Executive Order No. 12735.

This is the final report with respect to Executive Order No. 12735.

This report is made pursuant to section 204 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act and section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act regarding activities taken and money spent pursuant to the emergency declaration. Additional information on chemical and biological weapons proliferation is contained in the annual report to the Congress provided pursuant to the Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991.

The three export control regulations issued under the Enhanced Proliferation Control Initiative are fully in force and continue to be used to control the export of items with potential use in chemical or biological weapons [CBW] or unmanned delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction.

During the final 6 months of Executive Order No. 12735, the United States continued to address actively in its international diplomatic efforts the problem of the proliferation and use of CBW.

At the termination of Executive Order No. 12735, 158 nations had signed the Chemical Weapons Convention [CWC] and 16 had ratified it. On November 23, 1993, I submitted the CWC to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification. The United States continues to press for prompt ratification of the Convention to enable its entry into force as soon as possible. We also continue to urge those countries that have not signed the Convention to do so. The United States has remained actively engaged in the work of the CWC Preparatory Commission headquartered in The Hague, to elaborate the technical and administrative procedures for implementing the Convention.

The United States was an active participant in the Special Conference of States Parties, held September 19-30, 1994, to review the consensus final report of the Ad Hoc Group of experts mandated by the Third Biological Weapons Convention [BWC] Review conference. The Special Conference produced a mandate to establish an Ad Hoc Group whose objective is to develop a legally binding instrument to strengthen the effectiveness and improve the implementation of the BWC. The United States strongly supports the development of a legally binding protocol to strengthen the Convention.

The United States maintained its active participation in the Australia Group [AG], which welcomed the Czech Republic, Poland, and Slovakia as the 26th, 27th, and 28th AG members, respectively. The Group reaffirmed 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 report 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 one foreign individual and two foreign commercial entities—respectively, Nahum Manbar, and Mana International Investments and Europol Holding Ltd.—had engaged in chemical weapons proliferation activities that required the imposition of trade sanctions against them, effective on July 16, 1994. A separate determination was made and sanctions imposed against Alberto di Salle, an Italian national, effective on August 19, 1994. Additional information on these determinations will be contained in a classified report to the Congress, provided pursuant to the Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991.

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. 12735 during the period from November 16, 1990, through November 14, 1994.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 16, 1995.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

FACTS THAT ARE MISUNDERSTOOD WITH REGARD TO H.R. 7

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, the people in my district in California do not have any luxury to subscribe to the Washington Post and the Washington Times, which have extensive coverage of what is happening inside the Beltway.

There is a lot of rhetoric, especially about the U.N. peacekeeping mission. This bill that we just passed, H.R. 7, which is named the National Security Revitalization Act, the people are saying if this is passed, that will be the end of the U.N. peacekeeping mission.