

not have an objection to it, and was wondering, since it appears to have been cleared and so noncontroversial, could we get it out and could we get it passed?

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for that inquiry. Let me say, that is on a long list of bills that I hope to pour over, and perhaps we will be able to do so even this afternoon. But at this point I cannot make any comment on that, if for no other reason, out of respect for the other bills that I think Members want. I think it is fair for everybody to know that they had a fair look-see along with the rest.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to inquire about the suffragettes who are still in the basement of the rotunda, who have been down there since 1921. I understand that the funding has now been procured privately to raise them up to the first, to the main floor where they are supposed to be. Again, the Senate I guess has unanimously passed this. Would there be any way we could free those women, who have been relegated to the basement since 1921, before we could go home? Do you think we could work that in?

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her compelling expression of concern. It would be very difficult for me to do anything but commit to, with all haste, find out more about this situation. I should suspect that perhaps I could begin by checking with the House administration committee, and I will look into it.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

ADJOURNMENT FROM FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1996 TO MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1996

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns tomorrow, September 20, 1996, it adjourns to meet at noon on Monday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1996

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Monday, September 23, 1996, it adjourns to meet at 10:30 a.m. on Tuesday, September 24, for morning hour debates.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business

in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

REQUEST TO EXPRESS HOUSE SUPPORT FOR MINNESOTA VIKINGS

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be the expression of this House that we favor the Minnesota Vikings over the Green Bay Packers on Sunday.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is unable to entertain that request.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my request.

REPORT ON CONTINUING NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO ANGOLA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 104-266)

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:

I hereby report to the Congress on the developments since March 25, 1996, concerning the national emergency with respect to Angola that was declared in Executive Order 12865 of September 26, 1993. This report is submitted pursuant to 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, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c).

On September 26, 1993, I declared a national emergency with respect to Angola, invoking the authority, inter alia, of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 (22 U.S.C. 287c). Consistent with United Nations Security Council Resolution 864, dated September 15, 1993, the order prohibited the sale or supply by United States persons or from the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles, equipment and spare parts, and petroleum and petroleum products to the territory of Angola other than through designated points of entry. The order also prohibited such sale or supply to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola ("UNITA"). United States persons are prohibited from activities that promote or are calculated to promote such sales or supplies, or from attempted violations, or from evasion or

avoidance or transactions that have the purpose of evasion or avoidance, of the stated prohibitions. The order authorized the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, as might be necessary to carry out the purposes of the order.

1. On December 10, 1993, the Secretary of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) issued the UNITA (Angola) Sanctions Regulations (the "Regulations") (58 Fed. Reg. 64904) to implement the President's declaration of a national emergency and imposition of sanctions against Angola (UNITA). There have been no amendments to the Regulations since my report of March 25, 1996.

The Regulations prohibit the sale or supply by United States persons or from the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles, equipment and spare parts, and petroleum and petroleum products to UNITA or to the territory of Angola other than through designated points. United States persons are also prohibited from activities that promote or are calculated to promote such sales or supplies to UNITA or Angola, or from any transaction by any United States persons that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions set forth in the Executive order. Also prohibited are transactions by United States persons, or involving the use of U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, relating to transportation to Angola or UNITA of goods the exportation of which is prohibited.

The Government of Angola has designated the following points of entry as points in Angola to which the articles otherwise prohibited by the Regulations may be shipped: *Airports:* Luanda and Katumbela, Benguela Province; *Ports:* Luanda and Lobito, Benguela Province; and Namibe, Namibe Province; and *Entry Points:* Malongo, Cabinda Province. Although no specific license is required by the Department of the Treasury for shipments to these designated points of entry (unless the item is destined for UNITA), any such exports remain subject to the licensing requirements of the Departments of State and/or Commerce.

2. The OFAC has worked closely with the U.S. financial community to assure a heightened awareness of the sanctions against UNITA—through the dissemination of publications, seminars, and notices to electronic bulletin boards. This educational effort has resulted in frequent calls from banks to assure that they are not routing funds in violation of these prohibitions. United States exporters have also been notified of the sanctions through a variety of media, including special fliers and computer bulletin board information initiated by OFAC and posted

through the U.S. Department of Commerce and the U.S. Government Printing Office. There have been no license applications under the program.

3. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from March 26, 1996, through September 25, 1996, that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of a national emergency with respect to Angola (UNITA) are reported to be about \$227,000, 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) and the Department of State (particularly the Office of Southern African Affairs).

I will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(c).

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 19, 1996.

□ 1515

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska). Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

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

[Mr. GOSS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

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

[Mr. WISE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

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

[Mr. WOLF addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

A HUGE CLOUD OVER THIS HOUSE

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

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, we have just been through a little charade here in the House. The last two votes on motions to table were purely what I call a charade as part of the total coverup that is going on in the ethics investigation of our Speaker.

You know, they, majority Republicans, were advised that the minority, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BONIOR] and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LEWIS], are going to be offering a resolution that would require the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct to make public, to give all Members of the House and the public, the press, a copy of the report that was filed back around August 12 with the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct by the special counsel.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I have a point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. VOLKMER] is discussing matters that are not appropriately addressed under the rules of the House.

Mr. VOLKMER. I am just going over what was going on in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will sustain the point of order inasmuch as the gentleman may not discuss such matters not currently pending.

Mr. VOLKMER. The Speaker, I am just talking about what went on in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman may proceed in order.

Mr. VOLKMER. That is very interesting, very, very interesting that the majority does not even want us to talk about what we just did earlier this afternoon.

When they heard about this resolution that is going to be offered, the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. LINDER—and according to an AP story that was just out today—in an admitted act of retaliation Mr. LINDER introduced a resolution to force the ethics panel to hire an outside counsel to investigate House Minority Leader RICHARD A. GEPHART in an ethics complaint filed 7 months ago that he concealed profits gained through vacation home real estate deals. LINDER says—

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. WALKER. Point of order, Mr. Speaker: The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. VOLKMER] continues to be out of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will sustain the point of order and share at this point the ruling of November 17, 1995:

The prohibition against references in the debate to the official conduct of other Members where such conduct is not under consideration in the House includes reciting the content of a resolution raising a question of the privileges of the House which is no longer pending, having been tabled by the House.

The gentleman may proceed in order.

Mr. VOLKMER. Now the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LINDER] goes on and says that the Lewis resolution reflected an ongoing and desperate action with a small band of Democrats who refused the ethics process by filing one baseless claim after another.

Now those claims are not baseless, those claims are legitimate. They are based on acts that were performed by the Speaker and that have been filed with complaints, and part of those complaints were investigated by the special counsel, and the special counsel filed the report way back over a month ago. But none of us have seen the report, none of us can get a copy of the report, and on the tabling motion there is no question—

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman continues to be out of order, and it is an embarrassment to the House to have the gentleman continue to disobey the rules knowingly and completely with malice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair sustains the point of order and requests that the gentleman proceed in order as indicated by the Chair earlier.

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, you know, there is a huge cloud over this House, and it has been here for over a year, almost 2 years, and it is all because of inaction of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct on the complaints on NEWT GINGRICH, and it has brought discredit on this House.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. WALKER. Point of order Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. WALKER. The gentleman is obviously attempting to simply disobey the rules, and the gentleman obviously has no comport to the Oath of Office that he took earlier in this Congress and, you know, is embarrassing the House with his present disobeying of the rules, and I insist on my point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The point of order by the gentleman is sustained, and the Chair would remind the gentleman from Missouri that he may not speak to matters which are now under consideration by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct or to the motivation of Members who bring questions before the House.

Mr. VOLKMER. I appreciate the ruling of the Chair, and it is very apparent to me and, I hope, to Members of this House that the majority does not want any of the minority, anybody, talking about ethics questions on the floor of the House. They just do not want us to discuss it. They want to keep it secret, they do not want anybody to know anything about it, they want it all to go away until after the election.

Well, there are those of us who feel that we in this House of Representatives, which has been a stalwart in the world as far as democracy is concerned, have a right to voice our opinion on the floor of the House on this subject because we feel that this subject is one that has to do with the image of the people, how the people look at the United States House of Representatives.

I do not think that the public really appreciates a House of Representatives