

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:

This report is submitted pursuant to 1705(e)(6) of the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992, 22 U.S.C. 6004(e)(6) (the "CDA"), as amended by section 102(g) of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996, Public Law 104-114; 110 Stat. 793 (the "LIBERTAD Act"), which requires that I report to the Congress on a semi-annual basis detailing payments made to Cuba by any United States person as a result of the provision of telecommunications services authorized by this subsection.

The CDA, which provides that telecommunications services are permitted between the United States and Cuba, specifically authorizes me to provide for payments to Cuba by license. The CDA states that licenses may provide for full or partial settlement of telecommunications services with Cuba, but does not require any withdrawal from a blocked account. Following enactment of the CDA on October 23, 1992, a number of U.S. telecommunications companies successfully negotiated agreements to provide telecommunications services between the United States and Cuba consistent with policy guidelines developed by the Department of State and the Federal Communications Commission.

Subsequent to enactment of the CDA, the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) amended the Cuban Assets Control Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 515 (the "CACR"), to provide for specific licensing on a case-by-case basis for certain transactions incident to the receipt or transmission of telecommunications between the United States and Cuba, 31 C.F.R. 515.542(c), including settlement of charges under traffic agreements.

The OFAC has issued eight licenses authorizing transactions incident to the receipt or transmission of telecommunications between the United States and Cuba since the enactment of the CDA. None of these licenses permits payments to the Government of Cuba from a blocked account. In the period October 23, 1992, to June 30, 1996, OFAC-licensed U.S. carriers reported payments to the Government of Cuba in settlement of charges under telecommunications traffic agreements as follows:

AT&T Corporation (formerly, American Telephone and Telegraph Company)	\$39,647,734.42
AT&T de Puerto Rico	524,646.58
Global One (formerly, Sprint Incorporated)	4,870,053.05
IDB WorldCom Services, Inc. (formerly, IDB Communications, Inc.)	3,038,857.00
MCI International, Inc. (formerly, MCI Communications Corporation)	17,453,912.00
Telefonica Larga Distancia de Puerto Rico, Inc.	150,282.40

WilTel, Inc. (formerly, WilTel Underseas Cable, Inc.)	7,792,142.00
WorldCom, Inc. (formerly, LDDS Communications, Inc.)	3,349,967.88
	\$76,827,595.33

I shall continue to report semiannually on telecommunications payments to the Government of Cuba from United States persons.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 20, 1996.

COMMISSION ON CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WARFARE AGENT EXPOSURE ACT

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

Mr. BROWDER. Madam Speaker, legislation I am introducing today calls for the creation of an independent commission to study the possible incidences of chemical and biological warfare agent exposure during the Persian Gulf conflict.

The legislation is based on a September 5 recommendation by the staff of the Presidential Advisory Committee on Gulf War Veterans' Illnesses. Creation of this commission before Congress adjourns sine die is essential if we are to uncover the causes of gulf war syndrome, assure veterans of the Government's good faith, and reduce the chance that soldiers in future conflicts may be exposed to unnecessary health risks.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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.

SAFE MOTHERHOOD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Colorado [Mrs. SCHROEDER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Madam Speaker, I take the floor today to talk about a bill I will be introducing this week dealing with safe motherhood. When women first got the right to vote in this country, one of the first things they focused on was how many American women were dying in childbirth. In 1913 alone, the statistics were horrifying, because more women died in this country in childbirth than any other cause except for tuberculosis which we all know was running almost as an epidemic. The women, after they got the right to vote, found that this Congress was spending more money on hog cholera than they were on safe motherhood. There was a flurry of activity, a lot was done, and unfortunately we really have not done much to focus on this since. I have asked for several re-

ports to be done and when we look at those reports, it is really quite startling.

First, we really do not know much about the condition of safe motherhood. Even Health and Human Services estimates that what we do know is probably only about 50 percent correct. They would guess that our very high rate of maternal deaths is probably double what it really is. And that is because each State keeps statistics, and because of insurance and everything, they tend to want to keep the statistics very tightly, so they probably in many places count maternal deaths only when they happen directly during the pregnancy rather than within the year of the pregnancy that aggravated a preexisting condition or something else. In our country we are more apt to blame it on the condition than on the pregnancy. As a consequence, as high as our statistics are for the developed world, they are still probably much higher than that if we really knew the truth. So the first thing I am going to do in my bill is try and get uniformity in statistics, so we begin to know what we have really got here.

Second, the one thing we do know is intended pregnancies are the safest. If people are intending to get pregnant, they are watching their diet, they are probably trying, we hope, to stop smoking, drinking or whatever else they are doing and they are in much better shape and they are much healthier pregnancies. We all know how everyone in this country has been horrified by the percentage of unintended teen pregnancies. Eighty-two percent of the teen pregnancies between the ages of 15 and 19 are unintended. Very few people know that for women over 40, the statistics are almost the same. Unintended pregnancies of women over 40 are now at 77 percent. That is almost the same as teens. Further, we know from the meager statistics we do have, or the shaky ones we have, women over 40 who are pregnant are 9 times more likely to die in childbirth than women below that. So we have a tremendous education process to do, not only with teens but with women over 40, for heaven's sakes, who have not been getting this information.

Another piece that I will be talking about in my bill is folic acid. As we all know, you can take that and it is in breads, it is in a lot of things now, and it will prevent many, many birth defects that we have been so troubled by in this country. Educating pregnant moms about that is terribly important for the future.

Then another piece, which is awfully important, is having standards, standards that would certify facilities that provide fetal ultrasound. I know folks will scream about that. They screamed about that when we had legislation to put in standards for people who were doing mammograms, pap smears, and everything else. But let me say the only thing worse than not having those

types of tests is to have one and to have a bad one. What we have found is there are no standards on fetal ultrasound, and certainly I think that should be required. People should know as consumers what is a good, good effort in this field.

The other very sad thing that our statistics show is there is a tremendous difference on the basis of race. African-American women have a much more difficult time and are much more apt to die from pregnancy than women of other races in this country. We think part of that is because of insurance coverage, and many other things. But those are all things that should be focused on.

So I would hope that as we bring this century to a close, we once again focus on safe motherhood and doing everything this great Nation can do to try and reduce the number of fatalities that are much too high.

ADOPTING ENGLISH AS OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

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

Mr. ROTH. Madam Speaker, I want to say that I am happy that the House passed a very important bill on August 1, but I am somewhat concerned that this bill is languishing in the other body, and I hope that the other body will take up the legislation quickly.

Teddy White, one of the greatest sociologists, certainly one of the greatest sociologists of our time, wrote such memorable books as "Making of the President, 1960, 1964, 1968, and 1972." He wrote before his death that as America comes to the centennial now, the greatest concern he has for our country is that America is no longer one Nation, that we are losing our oneness, that we are now becoming a nation of groups.

In his book, "America in Search of Itself," he goes into some detail on that problem. He said that America at one time was a melting pot, that we Americans represent every individual group, every religion, every linguistic group from every corner of the globe here in America, but we are one nation, one people. Why? Because we have had a wonderful commonality, a common glue called the English language. And as Teddy White said, we are losing that, and we are losing it very quickly today. This Nation, if we become divided on language, can never be put back together again. So if we want to keep this country, the United States of America, one nation, then we have to keep this commonality.

That is why I am so delighted that the House on August 1 passed by such a huge majority, 259-169, a bill to make English our official language. I know that the election is near, that it is just days away, but we have to think of our country first, before any election. That is why I think it is so important for us

now to ask our friends in the other body to do everything they can to bring up the bill to make English our official language.

The "Disuniting of America" is another book that Arthur Schlesinger wrote. In his book, he mentioned that we face a real crisis if we allow our country to break up into different groups, that we have to keep this concept that we have had from the beginning, of America being a United States of America, and for that we need the commonality, we need the common glue of the English language.

Madam Speaker, I hope that we in this House will continue that fight, because the American people have strongly supported our initiative to make English our official language. In every poll that has been taken the American people have voted overwhelmingly to approve, to make English our official language. The people know how important it is to keep the oneness, because again we represent every group, every culture, every language in the world. If we are to keep this United States of America one nation, one people, then we have to have this commonality, this common glue.

So, Madam Speaker, I ask the people in this House and the other body to unite together and to go forward with the certitude that the American people have strongly endorsed this legislation. The American people very much want this legislation, so we can always remain the United States of America, one nation, one people, one language.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

The following Members (at the request of Mrs. SCHROEDER) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:

Mr. MCINTOSH, for 5 minutes on September 26.

Mr. GOSS, for 5 minutes each day, on September 24, 25, 26, and 27.

Mr. CHRISTENSEN, for 5 minutes on September 24.

Mrs. SCHROEDER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. LAHOOD, for 5 minutes on September 25.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mrs. SCHROEDER) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. CAMP.

Mr. DAVIS.

Mr. GILMAN.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Oversight, reported that that

committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 2464. An act to amend Public Law 103-93 to provide additional lands within the State of Utah for the Goshute Indian Reservation, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2512. An act to provide for certain benefits of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River basin program to the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2982. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey the Carbon Hill National Fish Hatchery to the State of Alabama;

H.R. 3120. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to witness retaliation, witness tampering and jury tampering; and

H.R. 3287. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey the Crawford National Fish Hatchery to the city of Crawford, Nebraska.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Oversight, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

On September 20, 1996:

H.R. 3396. An act to define and protect the institution of marriage;

H.R. 2679. An act to revise the boundary of the North Platte National Wildlife Refuge, to expand the Pettaquamscutt Cove National Wildlife Refuge, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3060. An act to implement the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty;

H.R. 3553. An act to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to authorize appropriations for the Federal Trade Commission; and

H.R. 3816. An act making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 16 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, September 24, 1996, at 10:30 a.m. for morning hour debates.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

5231. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Nectarines and Fresh Peaches Grown in California; Assessment Rates [Docket No. FV96-916-1 FIR] received September 23, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5232. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Kiwifruit Grown in California; Assessment Rate [Docket No.