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## House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. UPTON].

### DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,

March 25, 1996.

I hereby designate the Honorable FRED UPTON to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NEWT GINGRICH,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

When our spirits are strong, O God, You invite us to do good works of service to others and when our spirits are low, You forgive us and make us whole. In all the moments of life, we are inspired to the works of righteousness and justice by becoming Your hands and feet in our world and so being reliable stewards of Your many mercies. Strengthen us this day, O God, and make us whole so we will serve You and our neighbor in all we do. In Your name we pray. Amen.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. MONTGOMERY led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Edwin Thomas, one of his secretaries.

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 735) "An act to prevent and punish acts of terrorism, and for other purposes," agrees to a conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. HATCH, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. BIDEN, and Mr. KENNEDY, to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

### MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY IS GOING TO THE BIG DANCE

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

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, my school, Mississippi State University, is going to the big dance. By beating the University of Cincinnati last night, Mississippi State has earned the right to be one of the final four playing in Meadowlands this weekend. State will play Syracuse; and Kentucky will play the University of Massachusetts. The winners will play each other next Monday night for the title of best college basketball team in the Nation.

Mississippi State has beaten Virginia Commonwealth University, Princeton, University of Connecticut, and Cincinnati to make it to the final four.

State is truly a Cinderella team. They were not expected to make it this far. In fact, in the history of the NCAA tournaments, no Mississippi university or college team has ever made it to the final eight, much less the final four.

Win or lose at the big dance, the State of Mississippi and its people are very proud of this wonderful group of coaches and athletes who have brought nationwide recognition to Mississippi State University in Starkville, MS, a part of my congressional district.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would ask the gentleman from Mississippi if he has a further statement about the Michigan Wolverines making the final four in the hockey playoffs?

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I am sorry. I am not quite familiar with that, but I will be next time.

### NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO ANGOLA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 104-189)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, 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 September 26, 1995, concerning the national emergency with respect to Angola that was declared in Executive Order No. 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

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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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 Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("FAC") 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 September 18, 1995.

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 *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 FAC 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 FAC 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 September 18, 1995, through March 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 \$226,000, 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, March 25, 1996.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the House stands in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1530

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. UPTON) at 3 o'clock and 49 minutes p.m.

## CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2854

Mr. ROBERTS submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 2854), to modify the operation of certain agricultural programs:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 104-494)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2854), to modify the operation of certain agricultural programs, having met, after full and

free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert the following:

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) *SHORT TITLE*.—This Act may be cited as the "Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996".

(b) *TABLE OF CONTENTS*.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

#### TITLE I—AGRICULTURAL MARKET TRANSITION ACT

##### Subtitle A—Short Title, Purpose, and Definitions

Sec. 101. Short title and purpose.

Sec. 102. Definitions.

##### Subtitle B—Production Flexibility Contracts

Sec. 111. Authorization for use of production flexibility contracts.

Sec. 112. Elements of contracts.

Sec. 113. Amounts available for contract payments.

Sec. 114. Determination of contract payments under contracts.

Sec. 115. Payment limitations.

Sec. 116. Violations of contract.

Sec. 117. Transfer or change of interest in lands subject to contract.

Sec. 118. Planting flexibility.

##### Subtitle C—Nonrecourse Marketing Assistance Loans and Loan Deficiency Payments

Sec. 131. Availability of nonrecourse marketing assistance loans.

Sec. 132. Loan rates for marketing assistance loans.

Sec. 133. Term of loans.

Sec. 134. Repayment of loans.

Sec. 135. Loan deficiency payments.

Sec. 136. Special marketing loan provisions for upland cotton.

Sec. 137. Availability of recourse loans for high moisture feed grains and seed cotton.

##### Subtitle D—Other Commodities

#### CHAPTER 1—DAIRY

Sec. 141. Milk price support program.

Sec. 142. Recourse loan program for commercial processors of dairy products.

Sec. 143. Consolidation and reform of Federal milk marketing orders.

Sec. 144. Effect on fluid milk standards in State of California.

Sec. 145. Milk manufacturing marketing adjustment.

Sec. 146. Promotion.

Sec. 147. Northeast Interstate Dairy Compact.

Sec. 148. Dairy export incentive program.

Sec. 149. Authority to assist in establishment and maintenance of one or more export trading companies.

Sec. 150. Standby authority to indicate entity best suited to provide international market development and export services.

Sec. 151. Study and report regarding potential impact of Uruguay Round on prices, income, and Government purchases.

Sec. 152. Promotion of United States dairy products in international markets through dairy promotion program.

#### CHAPTER 2—PEANUTS AND SUGAR

Sec. 155. Peanut program.

Sec. 156. Sugar program.

##### Subtitle E—Administration

Sec. 161. Administration.

Sec. 162. Adjustments of loans.