

Columbia Special Olympics Summer Games to be held at Gallaudet University on June 13, 1997. The U.S. Capitol Police will host opening ceremonies for the torch run on Capitol Hill, and the event will be free of charge and open to the public.

Each year, over 1,000 law enforcement representatives from 60 local and Federal law enforcement agencies in Washington, D.C. participate in this annual event to show their support of the Special Olympics. This is a very worthy endeavor which I am proud to support, and I urge my colleagues to pass this resolution, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER], the distinguished sponsor of the Soap Box Derby legislation.

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Ohio, [Mr. TRAFICANT] for yielding, and I thank the gentleman from California, [Mr. KIM], as well.

Obviously, Mr. Speaker, I am in very strong support of the pending resolution on the Special Olympics. It is an extraordinarily worthwhile endeavor, giving hope and opportunity to so many folks, and it is worthwhile that the Capitol Grounds be allocated for that particular purpose.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, I was a little late getting here and it passed with such efficiency and effectiveness that I failed to timely reach the floor. But I appreciate the gentleman from Ohio yielding and his suggestions as well and rise in strong support of H.Con.Res. 49, which authorizes the use of the grounds of the U.S. Capitol for a truly wonderful and family-oriented event, the Greater Washington Soap Box Derby.

Mr. Speaker, I have sponsored this resolution for the past 6 years, and I want to thank the committee and its staff for assuring the timely passage of this resolution in each one of those years. This Soap Box Derby is an American tradition. The Hill, Capitol Hill, is an excellent hill from which to do that, and it is certainly appropriate that on July 12, just a week after the birthday of our Nation, that this very American of traditions is carried out in the site of the U.S. Capitol.

It is a tradition which teaches to young people self-reliance, the worth of competition, and the worth of adding their hands and their talent to constructing something of worth.

So I again express my strong support not only of the resolution already passed on the Soap Box Derby, but on this one as well.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the Soap Box Derby is an institution, as is the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER], and we ap-

preciate his work with our subcommittee each year, and we thank him for his support and leadership.

I would like to speak out for this resolution. The D.C. Special Olympics has participants from over 100 public schools, group homes, agencies and associations serving citizens with developmental disabilities. The D.C. chapter reaches over 25 percent of all eligible citizens. No other city or State does it any better.

So I want to join with the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM], the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SHUSTER] and with the staff, Mr. Barnett and Ms. Brita, in support of this resolution and urge its passage.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H.Con.Res. 67.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on House Concurrent Resolution 67.

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

There was no objection.

CONCERNING THE DEATH OF CHAIM HERZOG

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 73) concerning the death of Chaim Herzog.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 73

Whereas Chaim Herzog, the sixth President of the State of Israel, passed away on Thursday, April 17, 1997;

Whereas Chaim Herzog, in his very life exemplified the struggles and triumphs of the State of Israel;

Whereas Chaim Herzog had a brilliant military, business, legal, political, and diplomatic career;

Whereas Chaim Herzog represented Israel at the United Nations from 1975-1978 and with great eloquence defended Israel and its values against the forces of darkness and dictatorship;

Whereas Chaim Herzog, as President of Israel from 1983-1993, set a standard for honor and rectitude; and

Whereas Chaim Herzog was a great friend of the United States of America and as President of Israel had the honor of addressing a

joint meeting of the United States Congress on November 10, 1987: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That—

(1) the Congress of the United States notes with great sadness the passing of Chaim Herzog, a great leader of Israel and a great friend of America and the Congress sends its deepest condolences to the entire Herzog family and to the Government and people of Israel; and

(2) a copy of this resolution shall be transmitted to the Speaker of the Knesset in Jerusalem, to President Ezer Weizman of Israel, and to Mrs. Aura Herzog of Herzlia, Israel.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER] and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER].

(Mr. BEREUTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this resolution is very simple; it is to express the condolences of the House to the family of Chaim Herzog, the late President of the State of Israel, and to the people and Government of that State. Chaim Herzog was, as many know, the son of a rabbi, in fact, the son of the Chief Rabbi of Ireland. He became a soldier in the British Army, landing in Normandy and running British intelligence in northern Germany. Later he was a lawyer and a diplomat serving in the Israeli Embassy in Washington, and as Permanent Representative to the United Nations. In the culmination of his career, he became the President of the State of Israel.

The President of Israel is its Head of State, standing above politics but critical to the public life of the country and a symbol of its unity.

Mr. Speaker, this Member joins with my colleagues in expressing our thanks for the life of Chaim Herzog and our condolences to his family in Israel and his friends and admirers around the world.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] for bringing this resolution before the House. I commend both of them for their leadership on this resolution.

As has been explained by the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska, Chaim Herzog was the sixth President of the State of Israel. He had a very brilliant military, business, legal, political and diplomatic career. He was a great leader of Israel, and a great friend of America. Those of us who knew him personally knew him to be a man of extraordinary compassion, exceedingly gracious, and had about him a great lack of pretense, despite his extraordinary achievements.

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It is fitting that the Congress commemorate his life and his work, and send its deepest condolences to the entire Herzog family, and to the Government and the people of Israel. I urge the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to note the assistance of Mr. James Soriano, a Pearson Fellow from the Department of State who has been on our full committee staff for the past year, and helped us with this resolution and many other items during that period.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] for offering this sense-of-Congress resolution commemorating the life of former President of Israel Chaim Herzog. I appreciate the vice chairman of our committee, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER], for bringing this measure to the floor at this time. I want to commend the ranking minority member, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON], for his support of the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, we were all saddened to learn of the passing last month of former President of Israel Chaim Herzog. Mr. Herzog's life mirrored the birth and early history of the State of Israel, and during his career he served as a distinguished soldier, author, and diplomat.

Mr. Herzog was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1918, the son of a rabbi. He emigrated to Mandatory Palestine in 1935. He served as an officer in the British Army during World War II, and landed with allied troops in Normandy in 1944. Later on he served with distinction in defending Israeli from Arab attack during Israel's war of independence in 1948.

After the June 1967 war Mr. Herzog was appointed Israel's first military governor of the West Bank. In the 1970's he served at the Israeli Embassy in Washington, and was later named Israel's ambassador to the United Nations. He was the author of several books, including "Israel's Finest Hour," a historical account of the 1967 war. This illustrious career continued with his service as Israel's President in 1983.

Mr. Speaker, Chaim Herzog has been described by his contemporaries as a man of war who loved peace. We extend to his family and to the people of Israel our deepest condolences for the passing of a true gentleman, a true leader who helped shape the history of Israel and who also pursued peace. We once again thank the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON] for his thoughtfulness in supporting this measure, and I thank the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER] for his leadership.

Ms. HARMON. Mr. Speaker, the world lost a great statesman and a friend of peace last month when former Israeli President Chaim Herzog passed away.

Today, the House considers a resolution which expresses the condolences of the American people to the Herzog family and the people of Israel on the occasion of President Herzog's death. As a cosponsor of the resolution I strongly urge its passage.

Chaim Herzog led an extraordinary and inspiring life, playing a role in many of the events central to the international Jewish community during the 20th Century. The son of Ireland's Chief Rabbi, later Chief Rabbi of Israel, Herzog first came to the Jewish homeland in 1935 as a yeshiva student. By the age of 16, he had joined the Haganah, the underground precursor to today's Israel Defense Forces. During World War II, as an officer in the British Army, he was part of the first Allied formation to cross into Germany and was present at the liberation of the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp.

Herzog also played a vital role in the political and military development of the State of Israel from the date of its establishment. He helped design the new state's famed intelligence agency and served as a general in its army. In the aftermath of the Six-Day War, Herzog became the military governor of the West Bank and Jerusalem.

But Herzog's greatest contributions on the world stage came during his tenure as Israel's Ambassador to the United Nations, where he forcefully battled unfair resolutions equating Zionism with racism, and as President of Israel, a position he held for 10 years.

Last Summer, it was my privilege to welcome Ambassador Herzog to my congressional district where he spoke at Temple Ner Tamid.

Mr. Speaker, throughout his long and distinguished career, Chaim Herzog held a firm and clear vision of a safe Israel in a peaceful Middle East. We would all do well to follow his example in our pursuit of that same goal. I urge my colleagues to pass this resolution, as a tribute to this great man.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to have introduced this resolution expressing the sympathy of the Congress and of the American people over the death of Chaim Herzog. I am very pleased that we were able to move this resolution to the floor very quickly and I thank the chairman of the International Relations Committee, my friend Ben Gilman of New York for his support and leadership.

All of us were saddened to learn recently about the death of Chaim Herzog at the age of 78. As staunch friends of the State of Israel and the people of Israel, we share their grief and their sorrow.

Chaim Herzog was truly a hero of Israel and also a great friend of America. Like Yitzhak Rabin, whose death we also mourned all too early, Chaim Herzog lived a life that was a mirror of the drama of his country. Born in Belfast, he was the son of the Chief Rabbi of Ireland. As a boy, he moved to the land of Israel, where his father became Chief Rabbi.

Chaim Herzog fought in the British Armed Forces in World War II and participated in the liberation of the death camps, an experience that influenced the rest of his life. During Israel's war of independence Herzog played a critical role in the battle for Jerusalem. He then became chief of military intelligence.

During the Six Day War—almost 30 years ago—General Herzog's radio broadcasts helped to lift the morale of the people of Israel.

In 1975, he was named Israel's Ambassador to the United Nations where he served with courage and defended his country with great eloquence. It was Herzog who stood up to defend Israel against the odious and false charge that Zionism is a form of racism. This is what Herzog said in his brilliant speech on that occasion: "The vote of each delegation will record in history its country's stand on antisemitic racism and anti-Judaism. You, yourselves bear the responsibility for your stand before history. For as such, you will be viewed in history * * *. For us, the Jewish people, this is but a passing episode in a rich and event-filled history * * *. This resolution based on hatred, falsehood, and arrogance is devoid of any moral or legal value."

Mr. Speaker, to this day, the fact that the United Nations General Assembly passed that resolution stands as a severe indictment of the United Nations itself. I am very proud to have been a delegate to the United Nations in 1991 when that immoral resolution was finally repealed and I am proud to have participated in the effort to repeal it.

Let me conclude by noting that Chaim Herzog capped this event-filled and achievement-filled life with his election as President of Israel in 1983. He served for 10 years, set a new standard for dignity, honor, and decency and he also addressed a joint meeting of the U.S. Congress in 1987.

Mr. Speaker, it is fitting and appropriate that this Congress express its sadness over the death of Chaim Herzog and convey its sympathy to the people of Israel and to the Herzog family, Mrs. Aura Herzog and her children Joel, Michael, Isaac, and Ronit and their respective families.

I urge the unanimous adoption of this resolution. Mr. Speaker, I would also like to submit into the record the historic and moving speech given by Chaim Herzog at the United Nations to which I referred. And the obituary written about him in the New York Times.

[From the New York Times, Apr. 18, 1997]

CHAIM HERZOG, 78, FORMER PRESIDENT OF ISRAEL

(By Eric Pace)

Chaim Herzog, Israel's outspoken president from 1983 to 1993, died on Thursday at Tel Hashomer Hospital in Tel Aviv. He was 78, and lived in Herzliya Pituach, a suburb of Tel Aviv.

The cause was heart failure after he contracted pneumonia on a recent visit to the United States, said Rachel Sofer, spokesman for the hospital.

Herzog, a former general, was Israel's chief delegate to the United Nations from 1975 to 1978, a critical period, after serving as its director of military intelligence and, in 1967, as the first military governor of the occupied West Bank. Over the years, he was also a businessman, a lawyer, an author and a Labor Party member of the Israeli Parliament.

In his two successive five-year terms as Israel's sixth chief of state, he strove to enlarge the president's role, which in Israel is

largely ceremonial, by making public declarations on issues that leaders in government would not, or could not, address.

Herzog argued in favor of greater rights for the Druse and Arab populations in Israel, declaring: "I am the president of Arabs and Druse, as well as Jews." He worked actively to make political pariahs of Rabbi Meir Kahane and his fervently anti-Arab Kach Party.

In addition, Herzog was an outspoken though unsuccessful lobbyist for comprehensive change in the Israeli voting system, which has spawned a jigsaw-puzzle of political parties and frequent parliamentary stalemates.

By late 1987, as his first term was drawing to a close and while a national unity government was in power, he had probably become more influential and popular than any previous Israeli president.

This was largely because the Labor and Likud party partners in that government were always bickering and frequently turned to him to arbitrate their disagreements. Moreover, groups of Israelis, like farmers and nurses, were always looking to him for aid that they could not get from the deadlocked Cabinet.

Through the years, Herzog also made use of the Israeli president's power to pardon convicted criminals—and sometimes was criticized for doing so. In addition, he exercised the president's power to determine, after elections, which political party has the first opportunity to assemble a government.

His urbane, outgoing nature and his earlier roles in his country's life fitted him to serve as a symbol of Israeli unity during his years as president.

A descendant of rabbis, and a witness of Nazi concentration-camp horrors while he was an officer in the British army in World War II, he was steeped in the splendors and sorrows of Jewish history. He was also cosmopolitan, with the trace of a brogue from his native Belfast, Northern Ireland, and an education gained largely in Britain.

As the chief delegate to the United Nations, Herzog led Israel's defense against Arab attempts to oust it. In 1975, when the General Assembly passed a resolution equating Zionism with racism, he went to the rostrum and defiantly tore a copy of the resolution in two. Seventeen years later, the Assembly repealed the resolution.

Herzog was in the Israeli Defense Force at his country's birth in 1948, rose to the rank of major general and served twice as director of military intelligence, from 1948 to 1950 and from 1959 to 1962.

Then he retired, only to return as the West Bank's military governor just after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, in which Israel, in an overwhelming victory, captured the West Bank and other territory from neighboring Arab countries.

He also became noted, among Israelis, for radio commentaries he gave on military subjects before and during that six-day war. He used the radio to urge Israelis to stay in their air-raid shelters during alerts, and in one widely quoted broadcast he told his listeners that they were in much less danger where they were than was the attacking Egyptian air force.

Herzog was first elected president by the Israeli Parliament, in 1983, in a rebuff to Prime Minister Menachem Begin's governing coalition of that day. By a vote of 61 to 57, with two blank ballots, Parliament chose him over the government's candidate, Justice Menachem Elon of the Supreme Court, to succeed President Yitzhak Navon of the Labor Party.

In 1988, Herzog was elected by Parliament to a second term, the maximum permitted by Israeli law. In that balloting, he was un-

opposed, having the sponsorship of the Labor Party as well as wide backing from the right-wing Likud bloc, Labor's partner in the coalition government of the time.

He was succeeded on May 13, 1993, by Ezer Weizman, a former defense minister and the nephew of Israel's first president, Chaim Weizman. Ezer Weizman had been elected by Parliament on March 24, 1993.

As president, Herzog was sometimes acid in his criticisms of the Israeli national voting system. In an interview in 1992, he said: "The system we have is a catastrophe. It allows for fragmentation and wheeling and dealing and gives inordinate power to small groupings."

He was also something of a gadfly on a variety of other issues during his presidency. He was one of the few prominent figures in Israeli politics to comment regularly on Israel's high incidence of fatal vehicular accidents. By late 1992, drivers had killed 20 times more Israelis in the last five years than had the Palestinian uprising, almost 2,300 people.

"If the enemy had slain us to this extent, the country would quake and we would be shaking in our foundations," Herzog declared then in a message for the Jewish New Year.

Earlier that year, at a time when Jewish settlers in the Israeli-occupied territories had taken various measures in retaliation for Arab acts of violence, he denounced vigilantism, saying in a radio broadcast: "The phenomenon of taking the law into one's hands, of attacking innocents and interfering with the dedicated work of the security forces, endangers our foundations and future."

Later in the year, with Israel not able to integrate all the new arrivals from the former Soviet republics fully into its economic life, Herzog proposed setting up soup kitchens for immigrants, and was criticized for doing so.

He also spurred controversy sometimes by his use of the presidential power to pardon. In the mid-1980s, he was criticized for pardoning agents of the Shin Bet security service and its chief, who was charged with commanding that two Palestinian bus hijackers be summarily executed.

In an interview in early 1993, Herzog noted that he had condemned "what had happened." But he added that Israel was locked in combat with terrorists, and that to take the security-service personnel "and put them on trial, and have each one bringing all sorts of evidence to prove that he wasn't the worst and so on, could have torn the Shin Bet to pieces just when we didn't need that."

In addition, loud dissent arose after Herzog commuted the sentences of members of what was called a Jewish underground organization that had tried to kill local Palestinian functionaries.

He later contended that reducing the penalties against some of the convicted members, and making them decry their deeds, had helped to shatter their group.

As president, he traveled widely. He was among the world figures who, along with survivors of the Holocaust, gathered in Washington in April 1993 to dedicate the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum. There he described his horror when he came upon Bergen-Belsen and other Nazi death camps as a British officer.

"No one who saw those terrifying scenes," he said, "will ever forget."

In 1992, to mark the 500th anniversary of the expulsion of the Jews from Spain, Herzog went to Madrid and prayed together with Spain's king, Juan Carlos, in a gesture symbolizing reconciliation between their peoples.

But Herzog did not become reconciled with the nations that had presented the 1975 U.N.

resolution. In the 1993 interview, while still president, he said:

"Of the three countries that presented the Zionism as racism resolution, one has relations with us although no embassy—that's Benin. Two still don't have relations—one which has relations with nobody, namely Somalia, and one which is in great trouble, namely Cuba. They were the three sponsors of that resolution, these bastions of democracy and freedom."

Herzog was born on Sept. 17, 1918, in Belfast, the son of Rabbi Isaac Halevy Herzog, who was the chief rabbi of Ireland and later became the first Ashkenazi chief rabbi of Israel, and the former Sarah Hillman.

The Herzog family emigrated to Palestine in the mid-1930s, and the future president had three years of schooling at the Hebron Yeshiva there. The educational institutions where he later studied included Wesley College in Dublin, the Government of Palestine Law School in Jerusalem, and London and Cambridge universities.

In the British army during World War II, he served with the Guards Armored Division and in intelligence on the Continent. He was discharged and then joined the Jewish underground in Palestine before Israel was founded.

After his retirement from the military in 1962, he was for some years a high executive of a conglomerate of industrial enterprises that Sir Isaac Wolfson, a British businessman, owned in Israel.

Over the years he wrote, as a co-author of, or edited more than half a dozen books, including "The Arab-Israeli Wars" (Random House and Vintage, 1982), "Heroes of Israel" (Little, Brown, 1989) and "Living History: A Memoir" (Pantheon, 1996).

He is survived by his wife of 50 years, the former Aura Ambache; three sons Joel, Michael and Yitzhak, and a daughter, Ronit Bronsky. All his children live in Israel except for Joel, who lives in Geneva. Herzog is also survived by eight grandchildren.

In his memoirs he wrote: "I pray that my children and grandchildren will see a strong and vigorous Israel at peace with its neighbors and continuing to represent the traditions that have sustained our people throughout the ages."

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to add my support for this resolution honoring Chaim Herzog, former President of Israel and friend of America.

When Chaim Herzog gave that tremendously moving speech at the United Nations, he was defending not only Israel, but democracy and decency everywhere.

The United Nations which condemned Zionism also gave Fidel Castro a standing ovation. The fight for moral values which Chaim Herzog carried out with such courage, still continues.

In this very Chamber, Chaim Herzog addressed a joint meeting of this Congress on November 10, 1987, the anniversary of his U.N. speech and of Kristallnacht, the Nazi riots that signaled the beginning of the Holocaust in 1938. Chaim Herzog will be missed, but will always be remembered.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 73.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the concurrent resolution just considered.

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

There was no objection.

REPORT ON CONTINUING NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAN—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 105-82)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE) 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 developments since the last Presidential report of November 14, 1996, concerning the national emergency with respect to Iran that was declared in Executive Order 12170 of November 14, 1979. This report is submitted pursuant to section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c) (IEEPA). This report covers events through March 31, 1997. My last report, dated November 14, 1996, covered events through September 16, 1996.

1. The Iranian Assets Control Regulations, 31 CFR Part 535 (IACR), were amended on October 21, 1996 (61 Fed. Reg. 54936, October 23, 1996), to implement section 4 of the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, by adjusting for inflation the amount of the civil monetary penalties that may be assessed under the Regulations. The amendment increases the maximum civil monetary penalty provided in the Regulations from \$10,000 to \$11,000 per violation.

The amended Regulations also reflect an amendment to 18 U.S.C. 1001 contained in section 330016(1)(L) of Public Law 103-322, September 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2147. Finally, the amendment notes the availability of higher criminal fines for violations of IEEPA pursuant to the formulas set forth in 18 U.S.C. 3571. A copy of the amendment is attached.

2. The Iran-United States Claims Tribunal (the "Tribunal"), established at The Hague pursuant to the Algiers Ac-

cords, continues to make progress in arbitrating the claims before it. Since the period covered in my last report, the Tribunal has rendered eight awards. This brings the total number of awards rendered to 579, the majority of which have been in favor of U.S. claimants. As of March 24, 1997, the value of awards to successful U.S. claimants from the Security Account held by the NV Settlement Bank was \$2,424,959,689.37.

Since my last report, Iran has failed to replenish the Security Account established by the Algiers Accords to ensure payment of awards to successful U.S. claimants. Thus, since November 5, 1992, the Security Account has continuously remained below the \$500 million balance required by the Algiers Accords. As of March 24, 1997, the total amount in the Security Account was \$183,818,133.20, and the total amount in the Interest Account was \$12,053,880.39. Therefore, the United States continues to pursue Case A/28, filed in September 1993, to require Iran to meet its obligations under the Algiers Accords to replenish the Security Account. Iran filed its Rejoinder on April 8, 1997.

The United States also continues to pursue Case A/29 to require Iran to meet its obligations of timely payment of its equal share of advances for Tribunal expenses when directed to do so by the Tribunal. The United States filed its Reply to the Iranian Statement of Defense on October 11, 1996.

Also since my last report, the United States appointed Richard Mosk as one of the three U.S. arbitrators on the Tribunal. Judge Mosk, who has previously served on the Tribunal and will be joining the Tribunal officially in May of this year, will replace Judge Richard Allison, who has served on the Tribunal since 1988.

3. The Department of State continues to pursue other United States Government claims against Iran and to respond to claims brought against the United States by Iran, in coordination with concerned government agencies.

On December 3, 1996, the Tribunal issued its award in Case B/36, the U.S. claim for amounts due from Iran under two World War II military surplus property sales agreements. While the Tribunal dismissed the U.S. claim as to one of the agreements on jurisdictional grounds, it found Iran liable for breach of the second (and larger) agreement and ordered Iran to pay the United States principal and interest in the amount of \$43,843,826.89. Following payment of the award, Iran requested the Tribunal to reconsider both the merits of the case and the calculation of interest; Iran's request was denied by the Tribunal on March 17, 1997.

Under the February 22, 1996, agreement that settled the Iran Air case before the International Court of Justice and Iran's bank-related claims against the United States before the Tribunal (reported in my report of May 17, 1996), the United States agreed to make *ex gratia* payments to the families of Ira-

nian victims of the 1988 Iran Air 655 shootdown and a fund was established to pay Iranian bank debt owed to U.S. nationals. As of March 17, 1997, payments were authorized to be made to surviving family members of 125 Iranian victims of the aerial incident, totaling \$29,100,000.00. In addition, payment of 28 claims by U.S. nationals against Iranian banks, totaling \$9,002,738.45 was authorized.

On December 12, 1996, the Department of State filed the U.S. Hearing Memorial and Evidence on Liability in Case A/11. In this case, Iran alleges that the United States failed to perform its obligations under Paragraphs 12-14 of the Algiers Accords, relating to the return to Iran of assets of the late Shah and his close relatives. A hearing date has yet to be scheduled.

On October 9, 1996, the Tribunal dismissed Case B/58, Iran's claim for damages arising out of the U.S. operation of Iran's southern railways during the Second World War. The Tribunal held that it lacked jurisdiction over the Claim under Article II, paragraph two, of the claims Settlement Declaration.

4. Since my last report, the Tribunal conducted two hearings and issued awards in six private claims. On February 24-25, 1997, Chamber One held a hearing in a dual national claim, *G.E. Davidson v. The Islamic Republic of Iran*, Claim No. 457. The claimant is requesting compensation for real property that he claims was expropriated by the Government of Iran. On October 24, 1996, Chamber Two held a hearing in Case 274, *Monemi v. The Islamic Republic of Iran*, also concerning the claim of a dual national.

On December 2, 1996, Chamber Three issued a decision in *Johangir & Jila Mohtadi v. The Islamic Republic of Iran* (AWD 573-271-3), awarding the claimants \$510,000 plus interest for Iran's interference with the claimants' property rights in real property in Velenjak. The claimants also were awarded \$15,000 in costs. On December 10, 1996, Chamber Three issued a decision in *Reza Nemazee v. The Islamic Republic of Iran* (AWD 575-4-3), dismissing the expropriation claim for lack of proof. On February 25, 1997, Chamber Three issued a decision in *Dadras Int'l v. The Islamic Republic of Iran* (AWD 578-214-3), dismissing the claim against Kan Residential Corp. for failure to prove that it is an "agency, instrumentality, or entity controlled by the Government of Iran" and dismissing the claim against Iran for failure to prove expropriation or other measures affecting property rights. Dadras had previously received a substantial recovery pursuant to a partial award. On March 26, 1997, Chamber Two issued a final award in Case 389, *Westinghouse Electric Corp. v. The Islamic Republic of Iran Air Force* (AWD 579-389-2), awarding Westinghouse \$2,553,930.25 plus interest in damages arising from the Iranian Air Force's breach of contract with Westinghouse.