

being heard. It is our intent that we will be in session that Friday until, I think, 2 p.m.

Mr. FAZIO of California. During the week does the gentleman expect us to have any evenings beyond 6 or 7?

Mr. HASTERT. I think most of the evenings we will be done by 7 p.m.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, and I wish all my colleagues a happy Fourth of July, as well.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2014, the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

GRANTING MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE PRIVILEGE TO EXTEND REMARKS AND INCLUDE EXTRANEOUS MATERIAL IN CONGRESSIONAL RECORD FOR TODAY

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that for today all Members be permitted to extend their remarks and to include extraneous material in that section of the RECORD entitled "Extension of Remarks."

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

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1997

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday, July 9, 1997.

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

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING SPEAKER AND MINORITY LEADER TO ACCEPT RESIGNATIONS AND MAKE APPOINTMENTS NOTWITHSTANDING ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding any adjournment of the House until Tuesday, July 8, 1997, the Speaker, the majority leader, and minority leader will be authorized to accept resignations and to make appointments authorized by law or by the House.

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

There was no objection.

DESIGNATION OF THE HONORABLE CONSTANCE A. MORELLA TO ACT AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS THROUGH TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1997

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
June 26, 1997.

I hereby designate the Honorable CONSTANCE A. MORELLA or, if not available to perform this duty, the Honorable THOMAS M. DAVIS to act as Speaker pro tempore to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions through Tuesday, July 8, 1997.

NEWT GINGRICH,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the designation is agreed to. There was no objection.

□ 1815

REPORT ON NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO LIBYA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 105-101)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD) 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 printed.

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby report to the Congress on the developments since my last report of January 10, 1997, concerning the national emergency with respect to Libya that was declared in Executive Order 12543 of January 7, 1986. This report is submitted pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Power Act ("IEEPA") 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); and section 505(c) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985, 22 U.S.C. 2349aa-9(c).

1. As previously reported, on January 2, 1997, I renewed for another year the national emergency with respect to Libya pursuant to the IEEPA. This renewal extended the current comprehensive financial and trade embargo against Libya in effect since 1986. Under these sanctions, virtually all trade with Libya is prohibited, and all assets owned or controlled by the Libyan government in the United States or in the possession or control of U.S. persons are blocked.

2. There have been no amendments to the Libyan Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 550 (the "Regulations"), administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) of the Department of the Treasury, since my last report on January 10, 1997.

3. During the last 6-month period, OFAC reviewed numerous applications for licenses to authorize transactions under the Regulations. Consistent with OFAC's ongoing scrutiny of banking

transactions, the largest category of license approvals (68) concerned requests by non-Libyan persons or entities to unblock transfers interdicted because of what appeared to be Government of Libya interests. Two licenses authorized the provision of legal services to the Government of Libya in connection with actions in U.S. courts in which the Government of Libya was named as defendant. Licenses were also issued authorizing diplomatic and U.S. government transactions and to permit U.S. companies to engage in transactions with respect to intellectual property protection in Libya. A total of 75 licenses were issued during the reporting period.

4. During the current 6-month period, OFAC continued to emphasize to the international banking community in the United States the importance of identifying and blocking payments made by or on behalf of Libya. The office worked closely with the banks to assure the effectiveness in interdiction software systems used to identify such payments. During the reporting period, more than 100 transactions potentially involving Libya were interdicted.

5. Since my last report, OFAC collected 13 civil monetary penalties totaling nearly \$90,000 for violations of the U.S. sanctions against Libya. Ten of the violations involved the failure of banks to block funds transferred to Libyan-controlled financial institutions or commercial entities in Libya. Three U.S. corporations paid the OFAC penalties for export violations as part of the global plea agreements with the Department of Justice. Sixty-seven other cases are in active penalty processing.

6. Various enforcement actions carried over from previous reporting periods have continued to be aggressively pursued. Numerous investigations are ongoing and new reports of violations are being scrutinized.

7. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from January 7 through July 6, 1997, that are directly attributable to the exercise of the powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of the Libyan national emergency are estimated at approximately \$660,000.00. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in the Office of Foreign Assets Control, the Office of the General Counsel, and the U.S. Customs Service), the Department of State, and the Department of Commerce.

8. The policies and the actions of the Government of Libya continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. In adopting United Nations Security Council Resolution 883 in November 1993, the Security Council determined that the continued failure of the Government of Libya to demonstrate by concrete actions its renunciation of terrorism, and in particular its continued failure to respond fully and effectively to the requests and decisions of the Security

Council in Resolutions 731 and 748, concerning the bombing of the Pan Am 103 and UTA 772 flights, constituted a threat to international peace and security. The United States will continue to coordinate its comprehensive sanctions enforcement efforts with those of other U.N. member states. We remain determined to ensure that the perpetrators of the terrorist acts against Pan Am 103 and UTA 772 are brought to justice. The families of the victims in the murderous Lockerbie bombing and other acts of Libyan terrorism deserve nothing less. I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to apply economic sanctions against Libya fully and effectively, so long as those measures are appropriate, and will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments as required by law.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 26, 1997.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING, 1996—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (47 U.S.C. 396(i)), I transmit herewith the Annual Report of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for Fiscal Year 1996 and the Inventory of the Federal Funds Distributed to Public Telecommunications Entities by Federal Departments and Agencies: Fiscal Year 1996.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 26, 1997.

H.R. 1494, THE APPREHENSION OF TAINTED MONEY ACT

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

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I wish the gentleman from New Jersey had remained so that he would be able to assert that the provision that he was talking about in the inheritance tax portion of the tax bill was recommended for the package by the Democrats, the Clinton administration Secretary of the Treasury. And we are wondering whether or not Senator KENNEDY or Senator ROCKEFELLER or which Member of the Senate has approved of that provision. So we welcome debate with the gentleman from New Jersey about the source of that provision.

In the meantime, we remember, do we not, when the Democratic National Committee declared that some moneys that they had received, thousands of

dollars from a convicted drug dealer, were illegal contributions to the Democratic National Committee. We were all shocked, not just by that but by the assertion that the Democratic National Committee was going to return this money to the convicted drug dealer. That is more shocking than anything.

We have introduced legislation to cause those kinds of declarations to result in illegal moneys being put in escrow to see if the taxpayers can recover some of this money for good purposes, not for drug purposes.

Mr. Speaker, once again, I would like to draw the attention of this body and the Nation to an absurdity in Federal election law—an absurdity that is causing criminals and alleged wrongdoers to be rewarded with thousands of dollars in tainted money.

Federal election law requires political committees that have received illegal campaign funds to return that money to the illegal donors who gave it. This means that the very people who inject tainted money into our campaign finance system get that money back—if their wrongdoing is discovered.

I have introduced legislation to correct this absurdity.

The Apprehension of Tainted Money Act (H.R. 1494) would tie up illegal campaign contributions that a political committee would otherwise return to donors and give Federal officials a chance to investigate. Specifically, if a political committee were returning illegal, or certain other campaign contributions, it would have to transfer this tainted money to an escrow account at the Federal Election Commission. Funds in the escrow account could be used by the FEC or the Justice Department to pay appropriate fines and penalties under our election or criminal laws.

There is a special urgency and importance behind my message today because of two events happening next week.

First, June 30 marks the date on which the Democrat National Committee long ago promised to return the tainted money it received during the 1996 election cycle. This money was used by the DNC in the election, so justice is not done by returning the tainted money at this late date. But to add injury to injury—a mere insult would be a blessing here—this tainted money is going back to the illegal contributors who gave it! Having influenced a Federal election and perpetrated a fraud on the American people, these criminals are getting back the tools of their trade!

Second, July 4 is the date next week which President Clinton made a target in his State of the Union Address for Congress to get campaign finance reform legislation to him for signature. As everyone knows, the ambitious reforms have hit many stumbling blocks, and they are not likely to pass. Therefore, modest, incremental reforms like this one—which only tries to assure that campaign finance laws are enforced—must move forward.

I introduced my tainted money bill on April 30. The House Judiciary Subcommittee on Commercial and Administrative Law held a hearing on this bill on May 14. We took testimony from the Federal Election Commission, the Department of Justice, election law practitioners, and an ethics and campaign finance watchdog organization. In light of their very instructive testimony, we have revised the bill, improving it in a variety of ways.

At the appropriate time, I will offer my revision as a substitute for the original language of the bill because of the many improvements the revision makes. Among them, the revised bill extends its coverage to illegal soft money contributions. The revised version also gives the Federal Election Commission disgorgement authority so that the FEC can prevent unjust enrichment of campaign contributors who would receive a return of tainted money.

The revised bill ensures that ‘innocent’ contributors—those who have not violated election law or who have mistakenly violated the law in a trivial way—are not subjected to public embarrassment or stigma.

The revised version also improves the “escrow trigger” so that more illegal contributions go into escrow, while only a small number of innocent contributions would be delayed by return through the escrow process. The “automatic return trigger,” which assures that agencies cannot keep money in escrow forever, is changed so that the Federal Election Commission and Department of Justice can keep investigations confidential if prudence requires it.

There are several other changes that improve the legislation further. I will happily make available to any member a copy of the revision and documentation of the changes.

As I have said before, there should be no delay in moving this legislation forward. Tainted money is out there right now awaiting return to the people who violated our laws in giving it. The Apprehension of Tainted Money Act (H.R. 1494) would simply stop this practice and advance the uncontroversial goal of enforcing current campaign finance law.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Lundegan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 108. Concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment or recess of the two Houses.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, 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 Michigan [Mr. BONIOR] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. BONIOR 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 Michigan [Mr. EHLERS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

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