

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice to the Federal Register for publication, stating that the emergency declared with respect to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), as expanded to address the actions and policies of the Bosnian Serb forces and the authorities in the territory that they control within Bosnia and Herzegovina, is to continue in effect beyond May 30, 2000, and the emergency declared with respect to the situation in Kosovo is to continue in effect beyond June 9, 2000.

On December 27, 1995, I issued Presidential Determination 96-7, directing the Secretary of the Treasury, *inter alia*, to suspend the application of sanctions imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and to continue to block property previously blocked until provision is made to address claims or encumbrances, including the claims of the other successor states of the former Yugoslavia. This sanctions relief, in conformity with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1022 of November 22, 1995 (hereinafter the "Resolution"), was an essential factor motivating Serbia and Montenegro's acceptance of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina initialed by the parties in Dayton on November 21, 1995, and signed in Paris on December 14, 1995 (hereinafter the "Peace Agreement"). The sanctions imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) were accordingly suspended prospectively, effective January 16, 1996. Sanctions imposed on the Bosnian Serb forces and authorities and on the territory that they control within Bosnia and Herzegovina were subsequently suspended prospectively, effective May 10, 1996, also in conformity with the Peace Agreement and the Resolution.

Sanctions against both the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Bosnian Serbs were subsequently terminated by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1074 of October 1, 1996. This termination, however, did not end the requirement of the Resolution that blocked those funds and assets that are subject to claims and encumbrances until unblocked in accordance with applicable law.

Until the status of all remaining blocked property is resolved, the Peace Agreement implemented, and the terms of the Resolution met, this situation continues to pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to

the national security, foreign policy interests, and the economy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force these emergency authorities beyond May 30, 2000.

On June 9, 1998, I issued Executive Order 13088, "Blocking Property of the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Serbia, and the Republic of Montenegro, and Prohibiting New Investment in the Republic of Serbia in Response to the Situation in Kosovo." Despite months of preparatory consultations and negotiations, representatives of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in March 1999, completely blocked agreement on an internationally backed proposal for a political solution to the Kosovo crisis. Yugoslav forces reinforced positions in the province during the March negotiation and, as negotiations failed, intensified the ethnic cleansing of Albanians from Kosovo. Yugoslav security and paramilitary forces thereby created a humanitarian crisis in which approximately half of Kosovo's population of 2 million had been displaced from the province and an unknown but apparently large portion of the remaining population had been displaced within Kosovo by mid-April.

On April 30, 1999, I issued Executive Order 13121, "Blocking Property of the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Serbia, and the Republic of Montenegro, and Prohibiting Trade Transactions Involving the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in Response to the Situation in Kosovo." Executive Order 13121 revises and supplements Executive Order 13088 to expand the blocking regime by revoking an exemption for certain financial transactions provided in Executive Order 13088; to impose a general ban on all U.S. exports and reexports to and imports from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (the "FRY (S&M)") or the Governments of the FRY (S&M), the Republic of Serbia, or the Republic of Montenegro; and to prohibit any transaction or dealing by a U.S. person related to trade with or to the FRY (S&M) or the Governments of the FRY (S&M), the Republic of Serbia, or the Republic of Montenegro. In addition, Executive Order 13121 directs that special consideration be given to Montenegro and the humanitarian needs of refugees from Kosovo and other civilians within the FRY (S&M) in the implementation of the Order. Finally, Executive Order 13121 also supplements Executive Order 13088 to direct that the commercial sales of agricultural commodities and products, medicine, and medical equipment for civilian end-use in the FRY (S&M) be authorized subject to appropriate safeguards to prevent diversion to military, paramilitary, or political use by the Governments of the FRY (S&M), the Re-

public of Serbia, or the Republic of Montenegro.

This situation continues to pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy interests, and the economy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force these emergency authorities beyond June 9, 2000.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 25, 2000.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. REGULA. 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. 3916.

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

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

TRIBUTE TO MILES LERMAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to honor Mr. Miles Lerman for the great service he has provided this country. Few individuals can match the contributions that Mr. Lerman has made in creating and shaping the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. His efforts in turning a dream into a reality and in the museum's achievements under his guidance and leadership represent the apex of an extraordinary life. Culminating in his serving on the United States Holocaust Memorial Council since its inception in 1980 and as its chairman from 1993 until April of this year.

As a native of Tomaszow, Poland, Mr. Lerman was born into a family that had, for 6 generations, operated flour mills near the site of what would become the Nazi death camp, Belzec. He was captured by the Nazis and imprisoned in a slave labor camp where he was forced to break up tombstones taken from a Jewish cemetery, some of them 300 years old, so that the Nazis could construct a highway they would use in their advancement into the Soviet Union.

In 1942, he escaped, organized a resistance group, and spent the next 2 years fighting the Nazis as a partisan in the forests of southeastern Poland. Following liberation, he returned home, only to find that his mother and some of his siblings had been murdered and that the world of his youth had

been virtually wiped from the map. Of the 8,000 Jews who had lived in Tomaszow, only 11 were still alive.

Lerman married his wife, Chris, an Auschwitz-Birkenau survivor, after liberation. Following 8 months in a displaced persons camp, they arrived in the United States and eventually settled in Vineland, New Jersey.

In recognition of his contributions to the Holocaust remembrance, in 1978 he was appointed to the advisory board of President Carter's Commission on the Holocaust. At the Commission's first meeting, he testified that in 1945, he had searched for the reason for his survival. But with the goal of creating a museum, he concluded, I feel there was meaning and purpose to my survival in being here today.

Mr. Lerman quickly became a driving force in the creation of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. Following his service on the advisory board, he was appointed to the first Memorial Council in 1980. He has been reappointed to the council by every President since; and with each reappointment, Mr. Lerman has recommitted himself to 3 vital goals: building and securing the future of a permanent national living memorial to the victims of the Holocaust; establishing the international relationships necessary to ensure the museum's preeminence in fostering Holocaust documentation, education, and scholarship; ensuring the museum's mission of remembrance, education, and conscience is transmitted to future generations.

Mr. Speaker, early on Mr. Lerman recognized that collections would be vital to the museum's creation and ultimate success. Through his hard work, the museum's collections now number more than 35,000 objects and 12 million pages of archival documents, in addition to tens of thousands of photographs, films, and oral histories.

Similarly, Mr. Lerman's commitment to Holocaust scholarship led to the creation of the Museum's Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies, which promotes research on the Holocaust and ensures the ongoing training of future generations of scholars. It incorporates the Lerman Center for the Study of Jewish Resistance, founded because Mr. Lerman felt strongly that this long-neglected aspect of Holocaust history merited more attention.

Mr. Speaker, let me conclude my remarks by calling attention to the words of Senator Robert Kennedy taken from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 6, 1966, and I quote:

First is the danger of futility, the belief there is nothing one man or one woman can do against the enormous array of the world's ills, against misery and ignorance, injustice, and violence. Yet, many of the world's great movements of thought and action have flowed from the work of a single man.

Thank you to Miles Lerman for being that single man, for giving so much of himself to our country. In leading the effort to create the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, not only has

he been a guiding hand in the establishment of a remarkable national memorial, but in doing so, he has also provided a powerful and important reminder to all Americans of what can happen when citizens abandon their responsibilities to in a democratic society.

AGRICULTURE RISK PROTECTION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about the importance of a conference report that passed in the House this afternoon, the Agriculture Risk Protection Act conference report. This bill provides important support for our Nation's farmers and ensures that Americans will have a steady and affordable food supply.

I wish to address an issue that is of particular importance to my central coast district in California, and that is the spread of Pierce's Disease. I am pleased that this bill includes much-needed funding to combat Pierce's Disease and the Glassy-winged Sharpshooter which spreads it. This disease is having a devastating effect on California vineyards and needs to be brought under control before it does even greater damage.

Although outbreaks in my district have been limited, recent sightings of the Glassy-winged Sharpshooter are very worrisome. Just the other day, eggs of the Glassy-winged Sharpshooter were found on plants at two northern San Luis Obispo County nurseries.

While we have been experimenting with different ways to combat Pierce's Disease, currently, there is no known cure. Central coast wine grape growers are banding together and contributing funds of their own to fight this disease. We in the Federal Government need to support these efforts.

I joined members of the Wine Caucus in urging the agriculture subcommittee to increase funding for combating Pierce's Disease. I am pleased that this subcommittee saw the importance of this issue and provided appropriate funding in the Agriculture Risk Protection Act conference report.

This bill provides the necessary support for our vineyards, with over \$7 million in funding for control and containment activities in California, and \$25 million to compensate growers for losses due to three different diseases, including Pierce's Disease. These Federal dollars will join with State funds and the private money raised to make a concerted effort to eradicate Pierce's Disease. That is our goal. We cannot rest until a cure for this disease is found, and the Glassy-winged Sharpshooter is no longer a threat.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad and pleased that this bill makes available a major step in that direction.

CLUB DRUG ANTIPROLIFERATION ACT OF 2000

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my colleague from California (Mr. ROGAN) to introduce the Club Drug Antiproliferation Act of 2000, legislation to combat the recent rise in trafficking, distribution and abuse of club drugs such as Ecstasy, Liquid Ecstasy, Speed and PMA.

Club drugs refer to drugs being used by young adults at all-night dance parties such as raves or trances, dance clubs and bars. Young Americans are lured into a belief that club drugs are safe ways to get high, escape reality, and enhance intimacy. The drug traffickers make their living off of perpetuating and exploiting this myth.

The Office of National Drug Control Policy's year 2000 Annual Report on the National Drug Control Strategy clearly states that the use of club drugs is on the rise in the United States, particularly among teenagers and young professionals. Data also reflects the increasing availability of club drugs in metropolitan centers and suburban communities.

In a speech to the Federal Law Enforcement Foundation earlier this year, the United States Customs Commissioner, Raymond Kelly, stated that in the first few months of fiscal year 2000, the Customs Service already had seized over 4 million tablets of Ecstasy, an immensely popular club drug. He estimates that the number will grow to at least 8 million tablets by the end of the year, representing a substantial increase from 500,000 tablets seized in fiscal year 1997.

Do not be fooled by the innocent term "club drugs;" no club drug is benign. Chronic abuse of club drugs appears to produce long-term damage to the brain, and sometimes the damage caused by club drugs can do more than harm the brain. It can be deadly. Recently in my district in Illinois, a Naperville Central High School student died after ingesting a very powerful party drug called PMA.

Sadly, Federal law does not take club drugs seriously enough. For example, under current Federal sentencing guidelines, one gram of Ecstasy is equivalent to only 35 grams of marijuana. In contrast, one gram of methamphetamine is equivalent to 2 kilograms of marijuana. These weak sentencing guidelines result in relatively short periods of incarceration for individuals sentenced for Ecstasy-related crimes. When the potential profitability of this drug is weighed against the potential punishment, it is easy to see what makes club drugs extremely interactive to professional smugglers.

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Mr. Speaker, the Club Drug Antiproliferation Act of 2000 addresses this fast-growing and disturbing problem. First, the bill addresses the base