

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 (March 12, 1996), 110 Stat. 785, 22 U.S.C. 6021-91 (the "LIBERTAD Act"), which requires that I report to the Congress on a semiannual 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 the President to provide for payments to Cuba by license. The CDA states that licenses may be issued for full or partial settlement of telecommunications services with Cuba, but may 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. For the period July 1 through December 31, 1997, OFAC-licensed U.S. carriers reported payments to the Government of Cuba in settlement of charges under telecommunications traffic agreements as follows:

	<i>Amount</i>
AT&T Corporation (formerly, American Telephone and Telegraph Company)	\$11,991,715
AT&T de Puerto Rico	298,916
Global One (formerly, Sprint Incorporated)	3,180,886
IDB WorldCom Services, Inc. (formerly, IDB Communications, Inc.)	4,128,371
MCI International, Inc. (formerly, MCI Communications Corporation) ...	4,893,699
Telefonica Larga Distancia de Puerto Rico, Inc.	105,848
WilTel, Inc. (formerly, WilTel Underseas Cable, Inc.)	5,608,751

WorldCom, Inc. (formerly, LDDS Communications, Inc.)	<i>Amount</i> 2,887,684
	33,095,870

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 4, 1998.

REPORT OF THE NOTICE OF THE CONTINUATION OF THE IRAN EMERGENCY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 107

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

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, stating that the national emergency declared with respect to Iran on March 15, 1995, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701-1706) is to continue in effect beyond March 15, 1998, to the *Federal Register* for publication. This emergency is separate from that declared on November 14, 1979, in connection with the Iranian hostage crisis and therefore requires separate renewal of emergency authorities.

The factors that led me to declare a national emergency with respect to Iran on March 15, 1995, have not been resolved. The actions and policies of the Government of Iran, including support for international terrorism, its efforts to undermine the Middle East peace process, and its acquisition of weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them, continue to threaten the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. Accordingly, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad programs I have authorized pursuant to the March 15, 1995, declaration of emergency.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 4, 1998.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:33 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, with amendments, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 347. An act to designate the Federal building located at 100 Alabama Street, N.W., in Atlanta, Georgia, as the "Sam Nunn Federal Center."

The message also announced that pursuant to the provisions of section 114(b) of Public Law 100-458 (2 U.S.C. 1103), the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Member of the House to the Board of Trustees for the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development to fill the existing vacancy thereon, the term to expire on September 27, 1999; Mr. PICKERING of Mississippi.

The message further announced that House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 217. An act to amend title IV of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act to consolidate the Federal programs for housing assistance for the homeless into a block grant program that ensures that States and communities are provided sufficient flexibility to use assistance amounts effectively.

The message also announced that pursuant to the provisions of section 517(e)(3) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1131), the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following participants on the part of the House to the National Summit on Retirement Savings: Ms. Meredith Bagby of New York, Mr. James E. Bayne of Texas, Mr. Carroll A. Campbell, Jr. of South Carolina, Ms. Joyce Campbell of Washington, D.C., Ms. Hilda Cannon of Georgia, Mr. Christopher W. Clement of Arizona, Mr. Benjamin Tanner Domenech of Virginia, Mr. Clinton A. Demetriou of Georgia, Mr. Pete du Pont of Delaware, Mr. Adam Dubitsky of Washington, D.C., Ms. Lynn D. Dudley of Washington, D.C., Mr. Ric Edelman of Virginia, Mr. John N. Erlenborn of Maryland, Ms. Shannon Evans of Nevada, Mr. Harris W. Fawell of Illinois, Mr. Peter J. Ferrara of Virginia, Mr. Ray Gaydos of Washington, D.C., Mr. Craig Ghloston of Texas, Mr. Arthur Glatfelter of Pennsylvania, Mr. Dylan Glenn of Georgia, Mr. James T. Gordon of Georgia, Mr. Brian H. Graff of Virginia, Mr. Matthew Greenwald of Washington, D.C., Mr. Brent R. Harris of California, Mr. Donald K. Hill of Georgia, Ms. Amy M. Holmes of Washington, D.C., Ms. Karen A. Jordan of Arkansas, Mr. John Kimpel of Massachusetts, Mrs. Beth Kobliner of New York, Mr. Gerald Letendre of New Hampshire, Mr. Ronald Lyons of Ohio, Mrs. Patricia De L. Marvil of Virginia, Mr. Philip Matthews of Connecticut, Mr. Thomas J. McInerney of Connecticut, Mr. Kevin M. McRaith of New Mexico, Ms. Rita D. Metras of New York, Ms. Lena Moore of Washington, D.C., Ms. Dana Muir of Michigan, Ms. Heather Nauert of Washington, D.C., Mr. Jeffrey M. Pollock of New Hampshire, Ms. Pati Robinson of Washington, Ms. Andrea Batista Schlesinger of New York, Mr. Eugene Schweikert of South Carolina, Mr. Charles Schwab of California, Ms. Victoria L. Swaja of Arizona, Mr.

Richard Thau of New York, Ms. Sandra R. Turner of Florida, Mrs. Sunny Warren of Georgia, Mr. Albert Zapanta of Virginia, and Mr. Roger Zion of Indiana.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent and referred as indicated:

H.R. 217. An act to amend title IV of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act to consolidate the Federal programs for housing assistance for the homeless into a block grant program that ensures that States and communities are provided sufficient flexibility to use assistance amounts effectively; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-4119. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of 24 proposed rescissions of budgetary resources; referred jointly, pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, as modified by the order of April 11, 1986, to the Committee on Appropriations, to the Committee on the Budget, to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4120. A communication from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report concerning the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. BREAUX:

S. 1704. A bill for the relief of Renee Merhej and Wadih Merhej; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN (for herself, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. REID, Mr. GLENN, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. REED):

S. 1705. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the incentives for the construction and renovation of public schools; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BINGAMAN:

S. 1706. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to encourage States to enact laws that ban the sale of alcohol through a drive-up or drive-through sales window; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BUMPERS, and Mr. BYRD):

S. 1707. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for improved safety of imported foods; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DODD, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. ROBB, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. GLENN, Mr. KERRY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. REID, Mr. REED, and Mr. BRYAN):

S. 1708. A bill to improve education; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. SPECTER:

S. 1709. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Labor to provide assistance to States for the implementation of enhanced pre-vocational training programs, in order to improve the likelihood of enabling welfare recipients to make transitions from public assistance to employment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. COCHRAN (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. ROBB, Mr. WARNER, Mr. SARBANES, and Ms. MIKULSKI) (by request):

S. 1710. A bill to provide for the correction of retirement coverage errors under chapters 83 and 84 of title 5, United States Code; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. CHAFEE (for Mr. LOTT):

S. Res. 191. A resolution making Majority party appointments for the Committee on Governmental Affairs for the 105th Congress; considered and agreed to.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. SANTORUM):

S. Con. Res. 79. A concurrent resolution to commend the bravery and honor of the citizens of Remy, France, for their actions with respect to Lieutenant Houston Braly and to recognize the efforts of the 364th Fighter Group to raise funds to restore the stained glass windows of a church in Remy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN (for herself, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. REID, Mr. GLENN, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. REED):

S. 1705. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the incentives for the construction and renovation of public schools; to the Committee on Finance.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL MODERNIZATION ACT OF 1998

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, I send to the desk a bill and ask for its appropriate referral.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, today I am pleased to introduce, along with a number of my colleagues, the Public School Modernization Act of 1998. This legislation addresses one of the most fundamental problems with public education in America, and that is that many of our elementary and secondary schools are literally falling down around our children.

The Public School Modernization Act of 1998 will help States and school districts finance their school improvement priorities. It will help them modernize classrooms so that no child misses out on the information age. It will help them ease overcrowding so that no child is forced to learn the principles of geometry in a gymnasium. It will help them patch leaky roofs, fix broken plumbing, and strengthen the facilities that provide the foundation for our children's education. Without this support, schools will continue to crumble under the weight of deferred maintenance and neglect, and our children's education, and their future, and our Nation's future, will suffer as a result.

Education in America correlates with opportunity for individuals, but also for our country as a whole. The rungs of the ladder of opportunity in America are crafted in the classroom. Consider that high school graduates earn 46 percent more each year than those who don't graduate from high school. College graduates earn 155 percent more every year than those who do not graduate from high school. Over the course of a lifetime, the most educated Americans will earn five times as much as the least educated Americans. So education is clearly related to individual prosperity and the ability of people to function in this new economy.

Education also correlates to almost all indicia of economic and social well-being. Educational attainment can directly be tied to income, to health, to the likelihood of being on welfare, to the likelihood of being incarcerated in a prison, and to the likelihood of voting and participating in our democracy.

However, education is more than a tool simply to lift people out of poverty or to provide a better standard of living for individuals. It is also the engine that will drive America's economy in the 21st century. In a Wall Street Journal survey last year of leading U.S. economists, 43 percent of them said that the single most important thing that we could do to increase our long-term economic growth would be to invest more in education and research and development. Nothing else came close to education in that survey. One economist said, "One of the few things that economists will agree upon is the fact that economic growth is very strongly dependent on our own abilities."

A recent study by the Manufacturing Institute concluded that increasing the education level of workers by 1 year raises the productivity level by 8.5 percent in manufacturing. Imagine, Mr. President, if you will, that in this global economy, the only way we will be able to hold on to our position as the country in the world with the highest standard of living is if we prepare our work force—as a whole, all of our workers—to compete at the highest level of competition and to produce at the highest level of productivity.