

posted to the Laos desk in Washington. An assignment to Izmir was followed by a tour in Ankara. She served in Vientiane as a political officer and then was in charge of dependent areas affairs in the Bureau of International Organization Affairs. After a tour as a personnel officer, she was special assistant in the Central Administrative Office, followed by a training detail at the National War College. She then served as political officer in Paris, specializing in Southeast Asia

Miss Byrne graduated from Vassar College (B.A., 1946) and the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies (M.A.). She is fluent in French. She was born June 1, 1925, in Cleveland, OH, and now resides in Washington, DC.

United Nations

Nomination of Joseph V. Reed, Jr., To Be U.S. Representative on the Economic and Social Council. July 11, 1985

The President today announced his intention to nominate Joseph V. Reed, Jr., to be the Representative of the United States of America on the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations with the rank of Ambassador. He would succeed Alan Lee Keyes.

Mr. Reed served as Ambassador to Morocco from 1981 until June 1985. In 1963-1981 he was with the Chase Manhattan Bank of North America in New York City, serving successively as assistant to the director (1963-1968), vice president and executive assistant to chairman David Rockefeller (1969-1981), and vice president and adviser to the chairman (1981). He was an assistant to the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in 1961-1963.

He graduated from Yale University (B.A., 1961). He is married, has two children, and resides in Greenwich, CT. He was born December 17, 1937, in New York City.

Export Administration Amendments Act of 1985

Statement by the President. July 12, 1985

I have signed into law S. 883, the "Export Administration Amendments Act of 1985," which amends and reauthorizes the Export Administration Act (EAA) of 1979.

The Congress and the executive branch have worked long and hard to produce the compromise contained in this complex and controversial legislation. Lengthy negotiations nearly produced a bill in the final hours of the 98th Congress. The 99th Congress took up the legislation with renewed determination. The bill I have signed reflects that determination as well as congressional willingness to compromise to resolve difficult problems.

I believe that this new law, which reflects compromise by all concerned parties, strikes an acceptable balance between enhancing our commercial interests and protecting our national security interests.

- To ensure national security, this law provides expanded enforcement authority, takes numerous steps to strengthen COCOM (an informal organization that provides for multilateral controls), and, by establishing new statutory crimes for illegal exports, provides enforcement officials with an effective tool to reduce illegal diversions.

- To make our exporters more competitive, this law decontrols the exports of low-tech items to COCOM members, liberalizes licensing where comparable goods are widely available in the international marketplace, and provides for expanded congressional and private sector roles in the export control program.

During the congressional deliberations on the EAA, I stated that there must be adequate discretionary authority to allow the President to manage the export control program. I regret that in the new law the Congress has prescribed several new administrative arrangements and reporting requirements that make the export control program more difficult to manage. However, I am pleased that the Congress also has acknowledged the administration's efforts to resolve issues administratively. One example of this is my recent instruction to the

Commerce and Defense Departments to work together to develop licensing procedures for specific commodities and countries. These procedures are now in place and are being overseen by the National Security Council.

During the EAA debate, the Congress faced numerous controversial issues on which each of the competing sides had compelling arguments for its position. One such contentious issue was whether the contracts of U.S. exporters would be protected if foreign policy controls were imposed. The Congress agreed to compromise language that allows the President to break existing contracts if the strategic interests of the United States are threatened. This provision will allow U.S. exporters to be perceived as more reliable suppliers, while at the same time maintaining adequate Presidential authority to respond to those instances where the country's strategic interests are at risk.

Another controversial issue addressed was the administrative arrangements for the enforcement of the act. The new law grants enhanced enforcement powers to the Customs Service and the Department of Commerce by providing both agencies with police powers. In addition, the new law grants primary authority to the Customs Service to conduct investigations overseas and provides that the Commerce Department's overseas activities will relate principally to preclearing and postshipment investigations. It is clear that the Congress envisions significant roles for both agencies. Thus, I intend to direct both agencies to cooperate to ensure effective and complementary roles in enforcement of our export control laws.

This new law also contains provisions regarding congressional procedures for reviewing nuclear cooperation agreements. It adds a 30-day consultation period to the current 60-day congressional review period. Under these new procedures, the President has the discretion to approve execution of an agreement before transmitting it for either period. If approved for execution before the 30-day period, the agreement would not have to be resubmitted, a single submission would be legally sufficient. I expect that these new procedures for congressional review will apply to the agreement for cooperation with Finland, which I

transmitted to the Congress on May 21, 1985.

It is clear that the new EAA involves a delicate balancing of national as well as programmatic objectives. I do want to acknowledge the invaluable role in securing final enactment of this legislation by the bill managers—Senators Jake Garn and John Heinz and Representatives Don Bonker and Toby Roth.

Termination of Emergency Authority for Export Controls

Executive Order 12525. July 12, 1985

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including section 203 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702) (hereinafter referred to as "IEEPA"), 22 U.S.C. 287c, and the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2401 *et seq.*) (hereinafter referred to as "the Act"), it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. In view of the extension by Public Law 99-64 (July 12, 1985) of the authorities contained in the Act, Executive Order No. 12470 of March 30, 1984, which continued in effect export control regulations under IEEPA, is revoked, and the declaration of economic emergency is rescinded.

Sec. 2. The revocation of Executive Order No. 12470 shall not affect any violation of any rules, regulations, orders, licenses, and other forms of administrative action under that Order that occurred during the period that Order was in effect. All rules and regulations issued or continued in effect under the authority of the IEEPA and that Order, including those published in Title 15, Chapter III, Subchapter C, of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 368 to 399 inclusive, and all orders, regulations, licenses, and other forms of administrative action issued, taken or continued in effect pursuant thereto, shall remain in full force and effect, as if issued, taken or continued in effect pursuant to and as authorized by the Act or by