

the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and said concurrent resolution was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said concurrent resolution.

¶35.10 PEACE CORPS 35TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. BEREUTER moved to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 158) to recognize the Peace Corps on the occasion of its 35th anniversary and the Americans who have served as Peace Corps volunteer.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. UPTON, recognized Mr. BEREUTER and Mr. MORAN, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House suspend the rules and pass said joint resolution?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. UPTON, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said joint resolution was passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and said joint resolution was passed was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said joint resolution.

¶35.11 HUMAN RIGHTS IN CAMBODIA

Mr. GILMAN moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following resolution (H. Res. 345); as amended:

Whereas the Paris Peace Accords of 1991 and the successful national elections of 1993 ended two decades of civil war and genocide in Cambodia, demonstrated the commitment of the Cambodian people to democracy and stability, and established a national constitution guaranteeing fundamental human rights;

Whereas since 1991 the international community has contributed more than \$3,000,000,000 to peacekeeping and national reconstruction in Cambodia and currently provides over 40 percent of the budget of the Cambodian Government;

Whereas recent events in Cambodia, including the arrest and exile of former Foreign Minister Prince Sirivudh, the expulsion of the former Finance Minister Sam Rainsy from the government coalition FUNCINPEC Party and the National Assembly, a grenade attack against the independent Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party of Cambodia, and mob attacks against pro-opposition newspapers, suggest that Cambodia is sliding back into a pattern of violence and repression;

Whereas rampant official corruption in the Cambodian Government has emerged as a major cause of public dissatisfaction, which in turn has resulted in the government crackdown against these outspoken opposition politicians and the press;

Whereas heroin traffic in and through Cambodia has become so widespread that Cambodia has been added to the Department of State's list of major narcotics trafficking countries;

Whereas the desire to cite Cambodia as a success story for United Nations peacekeeping and international cooperation has stifled the expression of concern about deteriorating human rights conditions in Cambodia; and

Whereas conditions in Cambodia have deteriorated since the House of Representatives passed House Bill 1642 on July 11, 1995, which grants Cambodia unconditional most favored trading status: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) urges the Secretary of State to make human rights concerns among the primary objectives in bilateral relations with Cambodia;

(2) urges the Secretary of State to closely monitor preparations for upcoming Cambodian elections in 1997 and 1998 and attempt to secure the agreement of the Cambodian Government to full and unhindered participation of international observers for these elections;

(3) urges the Secretary of State to support the continuation of human rights monitoring in Cambodia by the United Nations, including monitoring through the office of the United Nations Center for Human Rights in Phnom Penh and monitoring by the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary General for Human Rights in Cambodia;

(4) urges the Secretary of State to encourage Cambodia's other donors and trading partners to raise human rights concerns with Cambodia;

(5) supports efforts by the United States to provide assistance to Cambodia to broaden democratic civil society, to strengthen the rule of law and to ensure that future elections in Cambodia are free and fair; and

(6) urges that the United States raise human rights concerns at the June 1996 meeting of the Donor's Consultative Meeting for Cambodia and during consideration of projects in Cambodia to be financed by international financial institutions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. UPTON, recognized Mr. GILMAN and Mr. MORAN, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House suspend the rules and agree to said resolution, as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. UPTON, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and said resolution, as amended, was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

¶35.12 IRAQI MASSACRE OF KURDS ANNIVERSARY

Mr. GILMAN moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following resolution (H. Res. 379):

Whereas over four million Kurds live in Iraq, composing 20 percent of the population;

Whereas the Iraqi Government has continually taken violent actions against Kurds living in Iraq;

Whereas, on March 17, 1988, the Iraqi Government, by its own admission, used chem-

ical weapons against Iraqi Kurd civilians in the Kurdish frontier village of Halabja, resulting in the death of over 5,000 innocent persons;

Whereas this terrible, inhumane act by the repressive Iraqi Government provoked international outrage;

Whereas the Iraqi Government continued its use of chemical weapons against a defenseless Kurdish population throughout 1988;

Whereas over 182,000 Iraqi Kurds were killed by the Iraqi Government during the Anfal campaigns in 1988;

Whereas it was not until the international response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990 that the international community instituted measures to destroy Iraq's arsenal of weapons of mass destruction;

Whereas the Iraqi Government has laid over 20 million mines throughout the Kurdish countryside which continue to hamper efforts of rehabilitation of the displaced population;

Whereas United Nations Security Council Resolution 688 of April 1, 1991, demanded that Iraq cease repression of its citizens and called for an international relief program for the Iraqi civilian population and, in particular the Kurdish population;

Whereas, since the spring of 1991, the United States, Britain, and France have enforced by daily overflights a no-fly zone over Iraq north of the 36th parallel;

Whereas, in addition to the allied air umbrella, the United Nations carries out relief and security operations in Iraq, with emphasis on the Kurdish region;

Whereas, since 1991, the United States has provided approximately \$1.2 billion to support humanitarian and protective activities, known as Operation Provide Comfort, on behalf of the Iraqi Kurds; and

Whereas there will never truly be peace for the Iraqi Kurds without justice being carried out against their Iraqi perpetrators: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States Administration should—

(1) mark the eighth anniversary of the death of over 5,000 Iraqi Kurds in the 1988 chemical attack by the Iraqi Government on Halabja by commemorating all those innocent men, women, and children who lost their lives;

(2) reaffirm the United States' commitment to protect and help the Kurdish people in Iraq, thus ensuring that the tragedy of Halabja will never be repeated;

(3) support efforts to promote a democratic alternative to the present regime in Iraq which will assure the Kurdish people the right to self-government through a federal system; and

(4) renew efforts to establish an international war crime tribunal to prosecute Iraqi leaders involved in crimes against humanity and war crimes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. UPTON, recognized Mr. GILMAN and Mr. MORAN, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House suspend the rules and agree to said resolution?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. UPTON, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

Mr. PORTER demanded that the vote be taken by the yeas and nays, which demand was supported by one-fifth of the Members present, so the yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. UPTON, pursuant to clause 5, rule 1,

announced that further proceedings on the motion were postponed until Wednesday, March 27, 1996, pursuant to the prior announcement of the Chair.

§35.13 IRANIAN TREATMENT OF BAHAI'S

Mr. GILMAN moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 102):

Whereas in 1982, 1984, 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994 the Congress, by concurrent resolution, declared that it holds the Government of Iran responsible for upholding the rights of all its nationals, including members of the Baha'i Faith, Iran's largest religious minority;

Whereas the Congress has deplored the Government of Iran's religious persecution of the Baha'i community in such resolutions and in numerous other appeals, and has condemned Iran's execution of more than 200 Baha'is and the imprisonment of thousands of others solely on account of their religious beliefs;

Whereas the Government of Iran continues to deny individual Baha'is access to higher education and government employment and denies recognition and religious rights to the Baha'i community, according to the policy set forth in a confidential Iranian Government document which has revealed by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in 1993;

Whereas all Baha'i community properties in Iran have been confiscated by the government and Iranian Baha'is are not permitted to elect their leaders, organize as a community, operate religious schools or conduct other religious community activities guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; and

Whereas on February 22, 1993, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights published a formerly confidential Iranian Government document that constitutes a blueprint for the destruction of the Baha'i community and reveals that these repressive actions are the result of a deliberate policy designed and approved by the highest officials of the Government of Iran: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) continues to hold the Government of Iran responsible for upholding the rights of all its nationals, including members of the Baha'i community, in a manner consistent with Iran's obligations under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international agreements guaranteeing the civil and political rights of its citizens;

(2) condemns the repressive anti-Baha'i policies and actions of the Government of Iran, including the denial of legal recognition to the Baha'i community and the basic rights to organize, elect its leaders, educate its youth, and conduct the normal activities of a law-abiding religious community;

(3) expresses concern that individual Baha'is continue to suffer from severely repressive and discriminatory government actions, solely on account of their religion;

(4) urges the Government of Iran to extend to the Baha'i community the rights guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international covenants of human rights, including the freedom of thought, conscience, and religion, and equal protection of the law; and

(5) calls upon the President to continue—

(A) to assent the United States Government's concern regarding Iran's violations of the rights of its citizens, including members of the Baha'i community, along with expressions of its concern regarding the Iranian Government's support for international terrorism and its efforts to acquire weapons of mass destruction;

(B) to emphasize that the United States regards the human rights practices of the Government of Iran, particularly its treatment of the Baha'i community and other religious minorities, as a significant factor in the development of the United States Government's relations with the Government of Iran;

(C) to urge the Government of Iran to emancipate the Baha'i community by granting those rights guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international covenants on human rights; and

(D) to encourage other governments to continue to appeal to the Government of Iran, and to cooperate with other governments and international organizations, including the United Nations and its agencies, in efforts to protect the religious rights of the Baha'is and other minorities through joint appeals to the Government of Iran and through other appropriate actions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. UPTON, recognized Mr. GILMAN and Mr. MORAN each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, *viva voce*, Will the House suspend the rules and agree to said concurrent resolution?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. UPTON, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

Mr. PORTER demanded that the vote be taken by the yeas and nays, which demand was supported by one-fifth of the Members present, so the yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. UPTON, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced that further proceedings on the motion were postponed until Wednesday, March 27, 1996, pursuant to the prior announcement of the Chair.

§35.14 ENROLLMENT REQUIREMENTS

On motion of Mr. NEY, by unanimous consent, the Committee on House Oversight was discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 168) waiving certain enrollment requirements with respect to two bills of the One Hundred Fourth Congress.

When said joint resolution was considered, read twice, ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read a third time by title, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the joint resolution was passed was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said joint resolution.

§35.15 SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1459. An Act to provide for uniform management of livestock grazing on Federal land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture.

And then,

§35.16 ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Mr. NORWOOD, pursuant to the special order agreed to on Friday, March 22, 1996, at 4 o'clock and

43 minutes p.m., the House adjourned until 2:00 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, March 27, 1996.

§35.17 PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. SHUSTER (for himself, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. MOLINARI, and Mr. WISE):

H.R. 3159. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1997, 1998, and 1999 for the National Transportation Safety Board, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ARCHER (for himself, Mr. BILLEY, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. HYDE, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. HASTERT):

H.R. 3160. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve portability and continuity of health insurance coverage in the group and individual markets, to combat waste, fraud, and abuse in health insurance and health care delivery, to promote the use of medical savings accounts, to improve access to long-term care services and coverage, to simplify the administration of health insurance, to reform medical liability, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Commerce, Economic and Educational Opportunities, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CRANE (for himself, Mr. GIBBONS, and Mrs. KENNELLY):

H.R. 3161. A bill to authorize the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (most-favored-nation treatment) to the products of Romania; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 3162. A bill to facilitate efficient investments and financing of infrastructure projects and new job creation through the establishment of a National Infrastructure Development Corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Banking and Financial Services, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HASTINGS of Washington (for himself and Mrs. SMITH of Washington):

H.R. 3163. A bill to provide that Oregon may not tax compensation paid to a resident of Washington for services as a Federal employee at a Federal hydroelectric facility located on the Columbia River; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HASTINGS of Washington:

H.R. 3164. A bill to exempt defense nuclear facilities from the Metric System Conversion Act of 1975; to the Committee on Science.

By Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut:

H.R. 3165. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to make funds available for surface transportation projects on roads functionally classified as local or rural minor collectors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. NEY:

H.J. Res. 168. Joint resolution waiving certain enrollment requirements with respect to two bills of the 104th Congress; to the Committee on House Oversight.