for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

¶34.13 ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 324: Mr. MILLER of California and Mr. MINGE.
H.R. 833: Ms. HARMAN.
H.R. 2959: Mr. MCCRERY.
H.R. 3032: Mr. FATTAH.
H.R. 3060: Mr. GUTKNECHT.
H.R. 3067: Mr. HERGER and Mr. MARKEY.
H.R. 3142: Mr. MATSUI, Mr. HALL of Ohio, and Mr. HALL of Texas.
H. Con. Res. 145: Mr. ZIMMER.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1996 (35)

¶35.1 DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The House was called to order by the SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. UPTON, at 12:30 p.m., who laid before the House the following communication:

WASHINGTON, DC,
March 26, 1996.

I hereby designate the Honorable FRED UPTON to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

¶35.2 MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

H.R. 2969. An Act to eliminate the Board of Tea Experts by repealing the Tea Importation Act of 1897.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested.

S. 1459. An Act to provide for uniform management of livestock grazing on Federal land, and for other purposes.

¶35.3 ''MORNING HOUR'' DEBATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. UPTON, pursuant to the order of the House of Friday, May 12, 1995, recognized Members for ''morning hour'' debates.

¶35.4 RECESS—12:53 P.M.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. UPTON, pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, declared the House in recess at 12 o'clock and 53 minutes p.m., until 2:00 p.m.

¶35.5 AFTER RECESS—2:00 P.M.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. UPTON, called the House to order.

¶35.6 APPROVAL OF THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. UPTON, announced he had examined and approved the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, March 25, 1996.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal was approved.

¶35.7 COMMUNICATIONS

Executive and other communications, pursuant to clause 2, rule XXIV, were referred as follows:

2293. A letter from the Chairperson, National Council on Disability, transmitting the Council's annual report volume 16, fiscal year 1995, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. 781(a)(8); to the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities.

2294. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting GSA's investigation of the costs of operating privately owned vehicles based on calendar year 1995 data, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5707(b)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

2295. A letter from the Chairman, National Endowment for the Humanities, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1995, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

2296. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a report entitled ''Agency Compliance with Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995,'' pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 1538; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

2297. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting notice on leasing systems for the Central Gulf of Mexico, sale 157, scheduled to be held in April 1996, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1337(a)(8); to the Committee on Resources.

2298. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the Department's evaluation of oil tanker routing, pursuant to Public Law 101–380, section 4111(c) (104 Stat. 516); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2299. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the 1994 national water quality inventory report, pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 1315(b)(2); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2300. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General of the United States, transmitting a report entitled ''Child Victimizers: Violent Offenders and Their Victims,'' pursuant to Public Law 103–322, section 320928(h) (108 Stat. 2133); jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Economic and Educational Opportunities.

¶35.8 SPECIAL OLYMPICS TORCH RELAY

Mr. GILCHREST moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 146):

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION OF RUNNING OF SPECIAL OLYMPICS TORCH RELAY THROUGH CAPITOL GROUNDS.

On May 24, 1996, or on such other date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate may jointly designate, the 1996 Special Olympics Torch Relay may be run through the Capitol Grounds, as part of the journey of the Special Olympics torch to the District of Columbia Special Olympics summer games at Gallaudet University in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. RESPONSIBILITY OF CAPITOL POLICE BOARD.

The Capitol Police Board shall take such actions as may be necessary to carry out section 1.

SEC. 3. CONDITIONS RELATING TO PHYSICAL PREPARATIONS.

The Architect of the Capitol may prescribe conditions for physical preparations for the event authorized by section 1.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. UPTON, recognized Mr. GILCHREST and Mr. TRAFICANT, 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.

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.

¶35.9 PEACE OFFICERS' MEMORIAL SERVICE

Mr. GILCHREST moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 147):

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS' MEMORIAL SERVICE.

The National Fraternal Order of Police and its auxiliary shall be permitted to sponsor a public event, the fifteenth annual National Peace Officers' Memorial Service, on the Capitol grounds on May 15, 1996, or on such other date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate may jointly designate, in order to honor the 155 law enforcement officers who died in the line of duty during 1995.

SEC. 2. TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The event authorized to be conducted on the Capitol grounds under section 1 shall be free of admission charge to the public and arranged not to interfere with the needs of Congress, under conditions to be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board.

(b) EXPENSES AND LIABILITIES.—The National Fraternal Order of Police and its auxiliary shall assume full responsibility for all expenses and liabilities incident to all activities associated with the event.

SEC. 3. EVENT PREPARATIONS.

(a) STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT.—Subject to the approval of the Architect of the Capitol, the National Fraternal Order of Police and its auxiliary are authorized to erect upon the Capitol grounds such stage, sound amplification devices, and other related structures and equipment, as may be required for the event authorized to be conducted on the Capitol grounds under section 1.

(b) ADDITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board are authorized to make any such additional arrangements as may be required to carry out the event.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. UPTON, recognized Mr. GILCHREST and Mr. TRAFICANT, 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.

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 chemical 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 I,