

for the election scheduled for July 26 without fear;

Whereas questions remain concerning the independence and impartiality of the newly created National Election Commission;

Whereas the failure of the Hun Sen Government to agree to arrangements for the expeditious return of Prince Ranariddh calls into serious question the possibility of a credible election; and

Whereas the European Union has unwisely decided to provide 9,500,000 ECU's (approximately \$11,500,000) in aid to the Hun Sen regime to prepare for the July election in the absence of conditions that would allow a credible election: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) calls upon the Cambodian Government—

(A) to fully implement the Paris Peace Accords;

(B) to enforce the rule of law and fully protect human rights, including a thorough investigation of the extrajudicial killings and human rights abuses which occurred following the July 5, 1997, coup and punishment of those involved;

(C) to restore a nonviolent and neutral political atmosphere, including strict adherence to the cease-fire announced on February 27, 1998;

(D) to allow all exiled opposition leaders, including First Premier Ranariddh, to return to Cambodia and to engage in political activity without fear of political or physical reprisal; and

(E) to take further measures to create mechanisms to help ensure a credible election, including a truly independent and impartial election commission and provisions to allow domestic and international observers to monitor the entire election process;

(2) commends the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) for its efforts to restore democratic governance in Cambodia and urges a continuation of these efforts;

(3) calls upon the European Union to reconsider its decision to provide assistance to the election process until such time as genuinely free and fair elections can be conducted;

(4) urges the Secretary of State to continue to provide support through appropriate nongovernmental organizations to the courageous Cambodian human rights workers who persevere in their difficult task, despite the considerable risk at which they put themselves;

(5) calls upon the Secretary of State to work with members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and with members of the Donors group in urging the Cambodian Government to create the conditions which would guarantee a free and fair election;

(6) calls upon the Cambodian Government to work cooperatively with the Phnom Penh office of the United Nations Centre for Human Rights and urges the United States Government and the international community to support the efforts of the Centre to promote human rights in Cambodia by providing the additional financial assistance needed to increase the number of United Nations human rights monitors in Cambodia; and

(7) states its unwillingness to accept as legitimate or as worthy of United States assistance any Cambodian government that arises from a fraudulent electoral process.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, recognized Mr. BEREUTER and Mr. DAVIS of Florida, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, *viva voce*,

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, announced

that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

Mr. BEREUTER 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. BARRETT of Nebraska, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced that further proceedings on the motion were postponed.

¶20.14 HUMAN RIGHTS IN NORTHERN IRELAND

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 152); as amended:

Whereas multiparty talks regarding Northern Ireland attended by representatives of the British and Irish Governments and representatives elected from political parties in Northern Ireland are underway for the first time since the partition of Ireland in 1922 creating a momentous opportunity for progress on human rights concerns;

Whereas human rights violations and the lack of accountability by those responsible for such violations have been persistent features of the conflict in Northern Ireland; and

Whereas more than 3,000 people have died and thousands more have been injured as a result of the political violence in Northern Ireland since 1969: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) the Congress condemns the violence committed on all sides of the conflict in Northern Ireland as illegal, unjust, and inhumane;

(2) the Congress commends the leadership in both the British and Irish Governments and former United States Senator George Mitchell, Independent Chairman of the multiparty talks, for fostering a new environment in which human rights concerns may be addressed and an agreement may be reached expeditiously through inclusive talks with respect to Northern Ireland; and

(3) it is the sense of the Congress that—

(A) all parties should reject violence and work diligently through democratic, peaceful means to reach a just and lasting peace in Northern Ireland;

(B) human rights should be protected for all citizens and any peace agreement in Northern Ireland must recognize the state's obligation to protect human rights in all circumstances; and

(C) there are a number of measures which can be taken immediately that would remedy abusive human rights policies and build confidence in the peace process, such as acting upon the Standing Advisory Commission on Human Rights (SACHR) report and recommendations put forth by other human rights organizations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, recognized Mr. SMITH of New Jersey and Mr. DAVIS of Florida, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, *viva voce*,

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

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

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey 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. BARRETT of Nebraska, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced that further proceedings on the motion were postponed until Wednesday, March 18, 1998.

¶20.15 END TO REPRESSION IN KOSOVA

Mr. GILMAN moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 235); as amended:

Whereas the Albanian people of Kosova constitute more than 90 percent of the total population of Kosova;

Whereas the political rights of the Albanian people of Kosova were curtailed when the Government of Yugoslavia illegally amended the Constitution of Yugoslavia without the consent of the people of Kosova on March 23, 1989, revoking the autonomous status of Kosova;

Whereas in 1990, the Parliament and Government of Kosova were abolished by further unlawful amendments to the Constitution of Yugoslavia;

Whereas the Mission of Long Duration to Kosova, the Sandzak and Vojvodina, which the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) deployed in 1992, eased local tensions through objective human rights monitoring and facilitating dialogue between authorities and the various communities before the authorities of Serbia-Montenegro expelled the Mission in 1993;

Whereas the State Department's 1997 Country Report on Human Rights in Serbia notes violations of civil liberties in Kosova particularly in the following categories: political and other extra-judicial killing; torture and other cruel inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; arbitrary arrest, detention or exile; denial of fair public trial; and arbitrary interference with privacy, family, home, or correspondence;

Whereas on the night of February 28, 1998, Serbian paramilitary policy units, reported to number in excess of 25,000 men, swept through the Drenica region of Kosova killing more than 20 Albanian citizens, many of who died from being beaten to death;

Whereas on March 2, 1998, 30,000 demonstrators peacefully marched in Pristina to protest the massacre of February 28 and were brutally attacked by Serbian police;

Whereas a group calling itself the Liberation Army of Kosova has threatened to retaliate against the atrocities committed by Serbian authorities;

Whereas new elections in Kosova scheduled for March 22, 1998, have now been postponed; and

Whereas the President of the United States and other officials have warned the Government of Serbia that there would be serious consequences if Serbian policies led to an escalation of violence in Kosova: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the violent repression carried out by the Serbian police and paramilitary forces against the ethnic Albanian population of Kosova should be condemned by the United States and the international community;

(2) efforts of the international Contact Group (the United States, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Russia, and Italy) in support of a resolution of the conflict in Kosova are to be commended and intensified;

(3) no international or United States sanctions currently in force against the Government of Serbia and Montenegro should be terminated at this time, unless such termi-

nation serves to support a peaceful resolution to the repression in Kosova;

(4) the United States should consult with its allies and other members of the United Nations on reimposing those sanctions against Serbia-Montenegro that were terminated following the signing of the Dayton Peace Agreement in 1995 if Serbian authorities continue to use unlawful violence against the Albanian people of Kosova;

(5) the United States should acknowledge recent developments in the Republic of Montenegro that indicate that the new leadership of the Republic is seeking a peaceful resolution to the repression in Kosova, particularly the statement by Montenegrin President Milo Djukanovic that Kosova must receive a certain degree of autonomy, and his call for a dialog between the Government of Serbia and Montenegro and ethnic Albanians in Kosova;

(6) the United States should, to the extent practicable, recognize positive actions by the Government of the Republic of Montenegro with regard to repression in Kosova through exclusion from those sanctions that may be applied to the Government of Serbia;

(7) the elections in Kosova originally scheduled for March 22, 1998, and now postponed, should be allowed to proceed unimpeded by Belgrade whenever they take place, as they represent the opportunity for a peaceful expression of the political will of the Albanian people of Kosova;

(8) all parties should refrain from acts that could lead to heightened tensions in Kosova;

(9) international and nongovernmental organizations that provide medical assistance should be permitted immediate and unrestricted access to Kosova and all of its citizens;

(10) international investigators of serious breaches of international humanitarian law should be granted immediate and unimpeded access to all parts of Kosova and to its citizens;

(11) the agreement on education in Kosova should be implemented immediately, including at the university level, allowing all residents of Kosova regardless of ethnicity to receive education in their native tongue;

(12) the elected leaders of Kosova should begin a dialog without preconditions with the authorities in Belgrade to resolve the present situation, and to provide for the exercise of the legitimate civil and political rights of all the people of Kosova;

(13) inasmuch as the Belgrade regime led by the last Communist dictator in Europe, Slobodan Milosevic, continues to abuse democratic norms and the rights of all its citizens, threatening general regional stability, the United States should undertake determined measures and provisions designed to promote human rights and democratic government throughout Serbia and Montenegro;

(14) the authorities of Serbia-Montenegro should cooperate fully with efforts and initiatives of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to address the problems in Kosova, including the immediate and unconditional return of a Mission of Long Duration;

(15) staff of the United States Information Agency office in Pristina, Kosova, should be augmented; and

(16) the United Nations Security Council should consider the question of restoration of the human and political rights of the people of Kosova and actions to halt Belgrade's violent repression of the region's population.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. BARRETT, recognized Mr. GILMAN and Mr. DAVIS of Florida, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, *viva voce*,

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

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

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey 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. BE-REUTER, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced that further proceedings on the motion were postponed until Wednesday, March 18, 1998.

¶20.16 UNFINISHED BUSINESS—APPROVAL OF THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. BE-REUTER, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced the unfinished business to be the question on agreeing to the Chair's approval of the Journal of Monday, March 16, 1998.

The question being put, *viva voce*, Will the House agree to the Chair's approval of said Journal?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. BE-REUTER, announced that the yeas had it.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD objected to the vote on the ground that a quorum was not present and not voting.

A quorum not being present, The roll was called under clause 4, rule XV, and the call was taken by electronic device.

When there appeared { Yeas 359
Nays 38

¶20.17 [Roll No. 53] YEAS—359

Abercrombie	Callahan	Dreier
Ackerman	Calvert	Duncan
Aderholt	Camp	Edwards
Allen	Campbell	Ehlers
Archer	Canady	Ehrlich
Armey	Cardin	Emerson
Bachus	Carson	Engel
Baessler	Castle	Eshoo
Baker	Chabot	Etheridge
Baldacci	Chambliss	Evans
Ballenger	Chenoweth	Everett
Barcia	Christensen	Ewing
Barr	Clayton	Farr
Barrett (NE)	Clement	Fattah
Barrett (WI)	Coble	Foley
Bartlett	Coburn	Forbes
Barton	Collins	Ford
Bass	Combest	Fossella
Bateman	Condit	Fowler
Bentsen	Conyers	Frank (MA)
Bereuter	Cook	Franks (NJ)
Berman	Cooksey	Frelinghuysen
Berry	Cox	Frost
Bilirakis	Coyne	Furse
Bishop	Cramer	Galleghy
Blagojevich	Crapo	Ganske
Billey	Cubin	Gejdenson
Blumenauer	Cummings	Gekas
Blunt	Cunningham	Gephardt
Boehlert	Danner	Gibbons
Boehner	Davis (FL)	Gilchrist
Bonilla	Davis (VA)	Gilman
Bonior	Deal	Goode
Boswell	DeGette	Goodlatte
Boucher	Delahunt	Goodling
Boyd	DeLauro	Gordon
Brady	DeLay	Goss
Brown (FL)	Deutsch	Graham
Brown (OH)	Dicks	Granger
Bryant	Dingell	Green
Bunning	Dixon	Greenwood
Burr	Doggett	Gutknecht
Burton	Dooley	Hall (OH)
Buyer	Doyle	Hall (TX)

Hamilton	McHale	Sanders
Hansen	McHugh	Sandlin
Harman	McIntosh	Sawyer
Hastings (WA)	McIntyre	Saxton
Hayworth	McKeon	Scarborough
Hefner	McKinney	Schaefer, Dan
Herger	Meehan	Schumer
Hill	Meek (FL)	Scott
Hinojosa	Meeks (NY)	Sensenbrenner
Hobson	Menendez	Serrano
Hoekstra	Metcalfe	Shadegg
Holden	Mica	Shaw
Hooley	Millender-Horn	Shays
Horn	McDonald	Sherman
Hostettler	Miller (CA)	Shimkus
Houghton	Miller (FL)	Shuster
Hoyer	Minge	Sisisky
Hulshof	Mink	Skaggs
Hutchinson	Mollohan	Skeen
Hyde	Moran (VA)	Skelton
Istook	Morella	Slaughter
Jackson (IL)	Murtha	Smith (MI)
Jackson-Lee	Myrick	Smith (NJ)
(TX)	Nadler	Smith (OR)
Jenkins	Neal	Smith (TX)
John	Nethercutt	Smith, Adam
Johnson (CT)	Neumann	Smith, Linda
Johnson (WI)	Ney	Snowbarger
Johnson, Sam	Northup	Snyder
Jones	Norwood	Solomon
Kanjorski	Nussle	Souder
Kaptur	Obey	Spence
Kasich	Olver	Spratt
Kelly	Ortiz	Stabenow
Kennedy (RI)	Owens	Stark
Kennelly	Oxley	Stearns
Kildee	Packard	Stokes
Kilpatrick	Pallone	Strickland
Kim	Pappas	Stump
Kind (WI)	Pascrell	Sununu
King (NY)	Pastor	Talent
Kingston	Paul	Tanner
Kleczka	Paxon	Tauscher
Klink	Payne	Tauzin
Klug	Pease	Taylor (NC)
Knollenberg	Pelosi	Thomas
Kolbe	Peterson (MN)	Thornberry
LaFalce	Peterson (PA)	Thune
LaHood	Petri	Thurman
Lampson	Pitts	Tiahrt
Lantos	Pombo	Tierney
Largent	Pomeroy	Torres
Latham	Porter	Towns
LaTourette	Portman	Traficant
Lazio	Price (NC)	Upton
Leach	Pryce (OH)	Velazquez
Levin	Quinn	Vento
Lewis (CA)	Radanovich	Walsh
Lewis (KY)	Rahall	Wamp
Linder	Rangel	Watkins
Livingston	Redmond	Watt (NC)
Lofgren	Regula	Waxman
Lowe	Reyes	Weldon (FL)
Lucas	Riggs	Weldon (PA)
Luther	Riley	Wexler
Maloney (CT)	Rivers	Weygand
Maloney (NY)	Rodriguez	White
Manton	Roemer	Whitfield
Manzullo	Rogers	Wicker
Markey	Rohrabacher	Wise
Mascara	Ros-Lehtinen	Wolf
Matsui	Rothman	Woolsey
McCarthy (MO)	Roukema	Wynn
McCarthy (NY)	Roybal-Allard	Young (AK)
McCollum	Royce	Young (FL)
McCrery	Ryun	
McGovern	Sanchez	

NAYS—38

Becerra	Hefley	Ramstad
Brown (CA)	Hilleary	Rogan
Clay	Hilliard	Sabo
Clyburn	Hinchee	Schaffer, Bob
DeFazio	Jefferson	Sessions
Dickey	Johnson, E. B.	Stenholm
English	Kucinich	Taylor (MS)
Ensign	Lewis (GA)	Thompson
Fazio	LoBiondo	Visclosky
Filner	McDermott	Waters
Fox	Moran (KS)	Watters (OK)
Gillmor	Oberstar	Wells
Hastings (FL)	Pickett	

NOT VOTING—33

Andrews	Davis (IL)	Gutierrez
Bilbray	Diaz-Balart	Harstert
Borski	Doolittle	Hunter
Cannon	Dunn	Inglis
Costello	Fawell	Kennedy (MA)
Crane	Gonzalez	Lipinski