

*Ordered.* That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said bill.

¶29.5 FEDERAL EMPLOYEES RESERVIST BENEFITS EXTENSION

Mr. ACKERMAN moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3209) to amend title 5, United States Code, to ensure that the level of compensation for a Federal employee ordered to military duty during the Persian Gulf conflict is not less than the level of civilian pay last received; to allow Federal employees to make up any Thrift Savings contributions forgone during military service; to preserve the recertification rights of senior executives ordered to military duty; and for other purposes; as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MAZZOLI, recognized Mr. ACKERMAN and Mrs. MORELLA, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House suspend the rules and pass said bill, as amended?

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

Mr. RHODES 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. MAZZOLI, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced that further proceedings on the motion were postponed until Wednesday, March 18, 1992, pursuant to the prior announcement of the Chair.

¶29.6 MISCELLANEOUS HOUSING AMENDMENTS

Mr. GONZALEZ moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4449) to authorize jurisdictions receiving funds for fiscal year 1992 under the HOME Investment Partnerships Act that are allocated for new construction to use the funds, at the discretion of the jurisdiction, for other eligible activities under such Act and to amend the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Amendments Act of 1988 to authorize local governments that have financed housing projects that have been provided a section 8 financial adjustment factor to use recaptured amounts available from refinancing of the projects for housing activities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MAZZOLI, recognized Mr. GONZALEZ and Mrs. ROUKEMA, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House suspend the rules and pass said bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MAZZOLI, 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 bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and

said bill was passed was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

*Ordered.* That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said bill.

¶29.7 PEACEKEEPING IN EL SALVADOR

Mr. FASCELL moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following resolution (H. Res. 391):

Whereas the people of El Salvador have suffered twelve years of civil war, violence, and destruction, affecting an entire generation of Salvadorans and virtually every sector of society;

Whereas peace and reconciliation will permit the Salvadoran people to exert their productive capabilities in efforts to restructure their society, rebuild their economy, and further strengthen democracy;

Whereas El Salvador has achieved through negotiations a peaceful resolution to years of bloody and destructive armed conflict;

Whereas the government of President Alfredo Cristiani has successfully fulfilled its promise to the people of El Salvador made on its first day in office that it will bring peace to the country;

Whereas the signing of the formal cease-fire agreements represents not only the end of the armed conflict but the beginning of a process to consolidate peace and democracy in El Salvador;

Whereas the Salvadoran people have declared February 1, 1992, the date of the signing of the formal cease-fire, to be National Peace Day;

Whereas the success of the Salvadoran negotiating process, with the active and indispensable contribution of the United Nations, can provide a model for the resolution of other conflicts around the world;

Whereas the United States has played a significant role in El Salvador during the years of crisis; and

Whereas the people of El Salvador and its neighbors in Latin America will be the primary beneficiaries of peace: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That (a) the House of Representatives hereby—

(1) commends and congratulates all parties to the negotiations, the United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, and the Salvadoran people for their persistence, commitment, and dedication to the task of achieving peace;

(2) extends particular praise to President Cristiani for the courage and determination of his personal efforts to bring peace to El Salvador;

(3) commends and congratulates the governments of Colombia, Mexico, Spain, and Venezuela for their important contribution as "friends" of the United Nations Secretary General in support of the negotiating process; and

(4) encourages the Salvadoran people and all sectors of Salvadoran society to commit themselves to the long-term process of consolidating peace, democracy, and economic and social development.

(b) It is the sense of the House that—

(1) the United States should commit itself to providing appropriate assistance to the government and people of El Salvador that promotes the process of reconstruction, reconciliation, and further strengthening of democracy and democratic institutions;

(2) the United States should commit itself to seeking and encouraging other members of the international community to contribute materially to this process in El Salvador; and

(3) the United States should commit itself to cooperating with United Nations efforts to monitor compliance with the peace agreements in El Salvador and other efforts per-

taining to the United Nations role in post-war El Salvador.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. FRANK, recognized Mr. FASCELL and Mr. BROOMFIELD, 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. FRANK, 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 was agreed to.

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

¶29.8 U.N. CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. FASCELL moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 292):

Whereas global environmental and development issues such as climate change, depletion of the ozone layer, the disposal of hazardous chemicals, deforestation, the loss of biological diversity, marine pollution, threats to the world's supply of freshwater, and rapid population growth, are high priority concerns of the United States, affecting the security and well-being of present and future generations;

Whereas reducing poverty and promoting sustainable economic growth and sound environmental management in the developing world are also high priority concerns of the United States;

Whereas these urgent global environmental and developmental challenges will require increased international cooperation between developing countries and developed countries, as well as strengthened international institutions;

Whereas the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in Brazil in June 1992, represents an important opportunity to reach agreements on such international cooperation;

Whereas the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development should be viewed as a milestone in a continuing process of improving the international response to the issues within its purview;

Whereas the role of the United States in negotiations on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development is crucial to its success; and

Whereas the final Preparatory Committee meeting for the UNCED will be held during March and April of 1992: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, That it is the sense of the Congress that, consistent with national sovereignty considerations, the position of the United States at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development should—

(1) place the highest priority on the success of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development by participating actively in the UNCED, particularly through the personal participation of the President of the United States;

(2) negotiate international agreements that effectively reduce the threat of climate change and biological diversity loss;

(3) propose and/or support an initiative on financing global environmental cooperation efforts that—