

(1) the United States should seek Turkish permission to extend beyond June 1992 the agreement that permits the stationing of United States military forces in southern Turkey for purposes of Operation Provide Comfort;

(2) the Government of Turkey, whose continued commitment to Operation Provide Comfort is essential if the operation is to be continued, should respond positively to a United States request to extend that agreement;

(3) the United Nations presence in northern Iraq should be extended;

(4) the United States and the international community should attach high priority to persuading the Government of Iraq to lift the economic boycott of northern Iraq; and

(5) in working to ameliorate the conditions of the Iraqi Kurds, the United States should continue to support the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states, and the internationally recognized human rights of all peoples, in the region.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MONTGOMERY, recognized Mr. HAMILTON 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 concurrent resolution, as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MONTGOMERY, 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, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and said concurrent resolution, as amended, 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.

¶63.11 THE PEOPLE OF ALBANIA

Mr. HAMILTON moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 305), as amended:

Whereas the people of Albania held a successful democratic election on March 22, 1992;

Whereas the newly elected government of Albania has promised to institute market reforms and establish democratic institutions; and

Whereas the Albanian economy has collapsed and the Albania people are unable to meet any basic needs: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) commends the people of Albania for the successful democratic election that was held on March 22, 1992, and that was both equitable and representative;

(2) urges the newly-elected Albanian government to accelerate market reforms and complete the establishment of democratic institutions at all levels of government;

(3) urges the President to take steps to increase trade opportunities between the United States and Albania;

(4) urges that increased humanitarian assistance be provided to Albania, especially emergency shipments of basic food commodities; and

(5) urges that priority be given to helping the Albania agricultural sector provide adequate food supplies to the Albanian people.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MONTGOMERY, recognized Mr. HAMILTON 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 concurrent resolution, as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MONTGOMERY, 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, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and said concurrent resolution, as amended, 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.

¶63.12 BURMESE HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES

Mr. SOLARZ moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following resolution (H. Res. 473):

Whereas the people of Burma continue to live under a brutal military regime that has restricted freedom of expression and association, has imprisoned and tortured political opponents, has refused to implement results of national elections held in 1990, and has detained under house arrest the leader of the political opposition, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi.

Whereas the Burmese regime has also conducted military operations against ethnic insurgents in border areas, during which Burmese troops have committed egregious human rights abuses against civilians, including rape, torture, summary execution, destruction of property, and forced relocation;

Whereas these operations have resulted in internal displacement and outflows of hundreds of thousands of Burmese into several countries in the region;

Whereas the Burmese regime's ability to conduct such military operations has been enhanced through the import of arms and military equipment;

Whereas the People's Republic of China is by far the largest supplier of arms and military equipment to the Burmese regime;

Whereas the refugee outflow from Burma has imposed an extraordinary burden upon the Government of Bangladesh, which has provided asylum to more than 250,000 Rohingyas who have recently fled Burma;

Whereas although the Government of Burma and the Government of Bangladesh have reached an accord on the voluntary repatriation of Rohingya refugees, the Burmese authorities have not provided credible and verifiable assurances that the repression that prompted the refugee exodus has ended and have not agreed to permit the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to be present in Burma to monitor the return of refugees;

Whereas without such assurances and a monitoring presence by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, it is unlikely that Rohingya refugees will elect to return to Burma in significant numbers;

Whereas the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, by a unanimous vote on March 3, 1992, adopted a resolution condemning Burma for human rights violations and appointing a special rapporteur to give a

public report at the next meetings of the United Nations General Assembly and Commission on Human Rights; and

Whereas the Burmese regime has announced the release of some 100 political prisoners, as well as its intention to begin discussions on the formation of a national convention to draft a new constitution: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) condemns ongoing abuses of internationally recognized human rights in Burma, and strongly urges the Burmese authorities to lift martial law and all restrictions on freedom of speech and expression, to release all persons confined for the peaceful expression of their political opinions, including Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, and to commit to the prompt transition to a freely elected civilian government;

(2) welcomes the efforts of governments within the region to provide asylum for Burmese refugees and displaced persons, and urges that no Burmese asylum-seeker be returned to Burma under current conditions;

(3) commends the extraordinary effort of the Government of Bangladesh to provide assistance to Rohingya refugees, urges increased levels of United States refugee assistance to Bangladesh for the Rohingya refugees, welcomes the decision of the Government of Bangladesh not to return any Rohingya refugee against his or her will, and urges the Government of Bangladesh to work closely with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to ensure against repatriation until the conditions for safe and secure return are in place;

(4) urges the Burmese authorities to provide credible and verifiable assurances that the repression that prompted the refugee exodus has ended and to permit the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to be present in Burma to monitor the return of refugees;

(5) urges the Government of the People's Republic of China to end all military transfers to Burma, which have served to strengthen the ability of the Burmese regime to undertake combat operations that have fostered the refugee exodus; and

(6) commends the President for implementing an arms embargo against Burma and urging other nations to implement similar measures, and urges the President to seek a mandatory international arms embargo on Burma.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. HUTTO, recognized Mr. SOLARZ 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. HUTTO, 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.

¶63.13 MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. McCathran, one of his secretaries.