

212 of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. DE LA GARZA, ENGLISH, DOOLEY, CONNIT, HUCKABY, STENHOLM, STALLINGS, CAMPBELL of Colorado, COLEMAN of Missouri, MORRISON, HERGER, SMITH of Oregon, and MARLENEE;

As additional conferees from the Committee on Agriculture, for consideration of titles XIII, XIV, XVIII, and XXXVI, and section 202 of the Senate amendment, and titles XIX and XX, and sections 301, 305, 308, and 2302 of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. DE LA GARZA, VOLKMER, and COLEMAN of Missouri.

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate thereof.

199.24 DOMESTIC DISTRIBUTION OF USIA MATERIALS

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5751) to provide for the distribution within the United States of certain materials prepared by the United States Information Agency.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MAZZOLI, recognized Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey and Mr. BROOMFIELD, 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.

199.25 SOMALIA CRISIS

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following concurrent resolution of the Senate (S. Con. Res. 132):

Whereas as a result of the civilian conflict in Somalia, at least thirty thousand people have died, hundreds of innocent civilians, many of them children, continue to die each day, and an additional one million two hundred thousand lives are at risk;

Whereas the Somali political factions show no signs of ceasing their internecine war for power even as thousands of their own people perish;

Whereas international relief agencies have been unable to deliver adequate humanitarian assistance to those most in need due to increasingly difficult and dangerous conditions, including pervasive banditry and looting;

Whereas the United Nations Security Council, on July 27, 1992, adopted a resolution on the situation in Somalia, including an expansion of United Nations relief efforts and support for the deployment of United Nations security personnel to facilitate the delivery of relief supplies, and the President has expressed strong support for the United Nations proposals; and

Whereas although the Congress has expressed strong support for more active efforts to deliver humanitarian relief to the suffering people of Somalia, the situation has continued to deteriorate: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) condemns in the strongest possible terms the senseless killing and wanton destruction wrought by the political factions in Somalia;

(2) strongly urges these factions to abide by the United Nations ceasefire and to allow the deployment of security forces to protect humanitarian relief deliveries and workers;

(3) commends the dedicated and energetic efforts of United Nations Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali, and his Special Envoy to Somalia, Ambassador Mohammed Sahnoun;

(4) pays tribute to the courageous and heroic actions of the relief agencies working in Somalia;

(5) calls upon the international community, through the United Nations, and in particular the United Nations specialized agencies, to immediately expand its relief efforts in Somalia;

(6) recognizes with appreciation the July 27, 1992, statement of the President urging the United Nations to deploy a sufficient number of security guards to permit relief supplies to move into and within Somalia, and committing funds for such an effort; and

(7) urges the President to work with the United Nations Security Council to deploy these security guards immediately, with or without the consent of the Somalia factions, in order to assure that humanitarian relief gets to those most in need, particularly the women, children and elderly of Somalia.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MAZZOLI, recognized Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey 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?

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 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 notify the Senate thereof.

199.26 APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following resolution (H. Res. 497); as amended:

Whereas more than 11,000 people have died in South Africa as a result of political violence since 1984, and more than one-half of these have died since the release of Nelson Mandela from prison in 1990;

Whereas the negotiations by the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA) on the formation of a transitional government that will lead to a new constitution and a nonracial, democratic government could be undermined by the continuing violence;

Whereas the terror perpetuated by the ongoing political violence jeopardizes the will-

ingness of South Africans to participate in the transition process and compromises the climate for free political participation by all South Africans; and

Whereas credible evidence has been presented to the Goldstone Commission on Inquiry into Public Violence and Intimidation, South African human rights organizations, Amnesty International, and others that members of South African security force units have trained, armed, and funded paramilitary groups involved in committing and instigating violence, and perhaps continue to do so: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) notes with dismay the killing in South Africa and condemns this senseless violence;

(2) urges the Government of South Africa to take effective steps to end the violence and protect all South African citizens regardless of race, color, or creed;

(3) stresses the responsibility of all parties to end the violence in South Africa;

(4) urges all parties to return to negotiations within the Convention for Democratic South Africa (CODESA) as soon as possible; and

(5) urges the President to submit a report to the House of Representatives on—

(A) the nature of the violence in South Africa and the role that the various participants are playing in the ongoing violence; and

(B) the impact of this violence on South Africa's transition to democracy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MAZZOLI, recognized Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey 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, as amended?

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 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.

199.27 INTERNATIONAL HUNGER ALLEVIATION

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 179):

Expressing the sense of the Congress with regard to supporting increased donations of commodities for international hunger alleviation purposes through purchases of agricultural commodities from the United States and developing countries financed by the Government of Japan.

Whereas 750,000,000 people worldwide, more than three times the population of the United States, suffer from moderate to severe malnutrition and do not consume enough calories to perform sustained manual labor;

Whereas 9,240 people, mostly children under the age of five, die every day from hunger-related causes and others suffer brain damage due to malnutrition;

Whereas medical research documents that full economic productivity by adults and full mental development of young children both require adequate nutrition;

Whereas permanent impairment of body or mind due to chronic or temporary hunger

contributes to a cycle of lowered economic productivity in which millions of individuals and families are incapable of generating sufficient income to escape from the cycle of hunger and lack of productivity;

Whereas adequate nutrition and other health measures have resulted in lowering rates of infant mortality below 50 per 1,000 during the twentieth century in countries containing over 50 percent of the world's population, and it is technically feasible to achieve such a reduction worldwide by the year 2000 through elimination of persistent hunger and other health measures;

Whereas sufficient food can be produced on a global basis to adequately feed the population of the world, to prevent brain damage due to malnutrition, and to eliminate lack of economic productivity due to hunger;

Whereas such food supplies must come from production both in the countries which are net exporters of agricultural commodities and products and also from increased food production in food-deficit countries in the developing world;

Whereas development assistance in the form of food can be productively used to alleviate hunger and malnutrition among impoverished people and also as a resource to promote improvements in local agriculture, health, sanitation, education, environmental sustainability and basic infrastructure;

Whereas private voluntary groups, other nongovernmental organizations, and international organizations have experience in the design and successful administration of projects using food assistance for development-related projects and for emergency relief;

Whereas the United States has demonstrated a sustained commitment to making food available for development and relief purposes through the Public Law 480 Food for Peace and other food donation programs, totaling \$41,000,000,000 in gross value between 1954 and 1988;

Whereas the policy of the United States has been to encourage cooperation among the bilateral aid programs of various donor governments and international organizations such as the World Food Programmed in pursuit of hunger alleviation and related development goals;

Whereas the Japanese commitment to double its official development assistance from \$25,000,000,000 between 1983 and 1987 to \$50,000,000,000 between 1988 and 1992 and to provide a larger proportion of its aid programs as grants will make Japan the largest net bilateral development assistance donor;

Whereas it is in the interest of both the United States and Japan to promote hunger alleviation, sustainable economic growth and political democracies in developing nations;

Whereas Japan has barriers to the importation of certain United States agricultural commodities and products, such as rice;

Whereas there has been a lack of progress on negotiating reduced barriers to many United States commodities which would be highly competitive in an open Japanese market;

Whereas it is also in the interest of both the United States and Japan to reduce bilateral trade tensions between the two nations, particularly in the area of agricultural trade; and

Whereas the United States' agricultural production capabilities and Japan's financial capabilities are complementary factors that must be coordinated for dramatic global progress to be made in reducing preventable deaths from hunger-related causes during the next decade: Now, therefore be it

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

(1) the President should direct the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of

State, and the Administrator of the Agency for International Development to encourage the Government of Japan to use a portion of its increased foreign assistance funds to significantly increase the availability of international food aid supplies through bilateral or multilateral channels to meet the needs of the world's hungry people;

(2) Japanese aid resources could be channeled to finance, directly or indirectly, long-term contracts to purchase and deliver commodities from the United States and developing country agricultural producers as donations to nongovernmental or international organizations for use in hunger alleviation projects with developmental results;

(3) during the duration of any such long-term contractual agreement, such purchases of food and agricultural commodities and products produced in the United States which are purchased by the Government of Japan for donation and delivery to international hunger relief programs should be considered as the equivalent of increased importation into Japan of the same quantities of such product for the purposes of United States Trade Law in cases where this would be of advantage to Japan;

(4) during the time period of any such Japanese purchases from the United States, the value of United States Government purchases of the same commodities for use in food aid programs under Public Law 480 should be maintained at no less than fiscal year 1990 levels; and

(5) the commodities purchased under this program should be donated to organizations equipped to ensure that the food will be available only to projects that meet the following criteria:

(A) The use of the food will either be positive or neutral in its impact on the incomes of local agricultural producers and on incentives for production in the recipient nation.

(B) The food will be targeted for use in improving the nutritional status of impoverished and malnourished people.

(C) To the maximum extent possible, the food will be used in such programs as food-for-work, school feeding, or other programs resulting in improved smallholder agricultural productivity, health, sanitation, environmental sustainability, education or basic infrastructure as well as improved nutrition.

Allowance should also be made for the monetization of up to 25 percent of the food donated for any particular project, subject to the three conditions listed above.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MAZZOLI, recognized Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey 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?

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 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.

¶99.28 ELECTRONIC COTTON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS

Mr. DE LA GARZA moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5764) to amend the United States Warehouse Act to provide for the use of electronic cotton warehouse receipts; as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MAZZOLI, recognized Mr. DE LA GARZA and Mr. ROBERTS, 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.

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

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

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

¶99.29 SUGARCANE PRODUCERS RELIEF

Mr. DE LA GARZA moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5763) to provide equitable relief to producers of sugarcane subject to proportionate shares; as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MAZZOLI, recognized Mr. DE LA GARZA and Mr. ROBERTS, 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.

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

By unanimous consent, the title was amended so as to read: "An Act to provide equitable treatment to producers of sugarcane subject to proportionate shares."

A motion to reconsider the votes whereby the rules were suspended and said bill, as amended, was passed and the title was amended was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

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

¶99.30 PERISHABLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Mr. DE LA GARZA moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5741) entitled, "Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act Technical Amendments of 1992;" as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MAZZOLI, recognized Mr. DE LA GARZA and Mr. ROBERTS, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,