

by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

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

#### ¶139.17 POLLY KLAAS KIDNAPPING

Mr. SAWYER moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following resolution (H. Res. 285):

Whereas Polly Klaas was abducted at knife-point by a stranger who entered in her home in Petaluma, California, late at night on October 1, 1993, while her mother was sleeping in the adjacent room;

Whereas hundreds of generous volunteers have donated their time, energy, and funds to the search for Polly by establishing the Polly Klaas Search Center, which has distributed over 7,000,000 flyers with pictures of Polly and her suspected abductor nationwide;

Whereas the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Petaluma Police Department have also dedicated substantial resources and worked tirelessly on the search for Polly;

Whereas despite the continuing work of the community and law enforcement agencies, efforts to locate Polly have not yet succeeded;

Whereas abducted children are often recovered as a direct result of photographs that are distributed nationwide;

Whereas the United States Postal Service is not permitted to offer free postage for mailings concerning kidnapped children; and

Where the Polly Klaas Search Center is currently facing severe financial difficulties due to the high cost of postage: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the Attorney General and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation should cooperate with the United States Postal Service and the Polly Klaas Search Center to use nationwide mailings to disseminate as quickly as possible information concerning the kidnapping of Polly Klaas.

SEC. 2. The community of Petaluma, California, the Petaluma Police Department, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation are commended for their hard work on the Polly Klaas kidnapping case.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. LAROCCO, recognized Mr. SAWYER and Mr. MYERS, 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. LAROCCO, 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.

#### ¶139.18 SUDAN SITUATION

Mr. HAMILTON moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 131); as amended:

Whereas the war-induced famine in southern Sudan is threatening the lives of an estimated 4,000,000 people, and an estimated 80 percent of children in some areas of southern Sudan are reportedly malnourished;

Whereas the civil war between the Government of Sudan and the factions of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, as well as fighting within the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, have resulted in the displacement of millions of civilians;

Whereas the United States Government provided over \$85,000,000 in humanitarian assistance to Sudan in fiscal year 1993;

Whereas access for humanitarian relief organizations has been inconsistent and subject to the military and political objectives of the Government of Sudan and Sudanese People's Liberation Army factions;

Whereas a human rights group reported in early 1993 that the Government of Sudan is engaged in a program of military action which appears to amount to "ethnic cleansing" in the Nuba Mountains and that it continues to torture political prisoners;

Whereas an estimated 500 unarmed civilians were reportedly executed by security forces on suspicion that they had collaborated with the Sudanese People's Liberation Army after its incursions into Juba in June and July of 1992;

Whereas the Government of Sudan executed Andrew Tombe and Baudoin Talley (foreign national employees of the United States Government) and Mark Laboke Jenner (an employee of the European Community) in Juba in mid-August 1992;

Whereas all factions of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army also are reportedly responsible for serious abuses of human rights, including the killing in September 1992 of 4 foreign citizens, the killing of 87 civilians by the Nasir faction of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in January 1992 in Pagarau, and the killing of 200 "deserters" by the Torit group near Tonj in Bahr al-Ghazal;

Whereas the government of General Omar Hassan al-Bashir, which came to power by overthrowing the democratically elected civilian government on June 30, 1989, formed a 15-member Revolutionary Command Council, abolished the constitution, the National Assembly, political parties, and trade unions, and declared a state of emergency;

Whereas the political, religious, and military policies of the Bashir government have heightened political and religious tensions in the country;

Whereas the government in Khartoum has become a threat to regional stability in part because of its reported activities in neighboring countries and its relations with known terrorist and political extremist groups;

Whereas the conflict in southern Sudan, which has dragged on for over 3 decades, is the result of decades of political, religious, and economic discrimination against the people of southern Sudan by successive governments in the north;

Whereas the people of southern Sudan have not exercised their political rights freely, except for a brief period after the Addis Ababa agreement, and the lack of serious efforts by successive governments in Khartoum has resulted in deep mistrust;

Whereas the 1991 division of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army into factions has resulted in untold suffering for the people of southern Sudan;

Whereas the Government of Sudan continues its indiscriminate aerial bombardment of civilians in southern Sudan;

Whereas the factions of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army agreed on an 8 point peace plan, including an immediate cessation of hostilities, at a peace conference in Washington in October 1993; and

Whereas the resolution of the conflict in southern Sudan will not guarantee respect for human rights and political freedom in other regions of the country: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) strongly condemns the Government of Sudan for its severe human rights abuses, and calls upon that government to improve human rights conditions throughout the country;

(2) deplors the internecine fighting among the Sudanese People's Liberation Army factions which has caused untold suffering for the people of southern Sudan;

(3) calls on the Government of Sudan and all factions of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army to cease hostilities and resolve their differences through peaceful means;

(4) urges the Government of Sudan and all factions of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army to provide full access for and to cooperate with relief organizations;

(5) encourages the Government of Sudan to hand over political power to an elected civilian government as soon as possible;

(6) urges the Government of Sudan to lift the press ban which was imposed after it took power in June 1989;

(7) recognizes the right of the people of southern Sudan to self-determination;

(8) urges the Government of Sudan and all factions of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army to allow free access to human rights organizations;

(9) commends the Clinton Administration for placing Sudan on the list of states having a government that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism;

(10) commends the Government of Kenya, the Government of Nigeria, the Government of Uganda, and the Organization of African Unity for their mediation efforts;

(11) calls upon the President—

(A) to appoint a special representative for mediation, reconciliation, and peace in Sudan;

(B) to increase the level of humanitarian assistance for Sudan that is provided through nongovernmental organizations, including local church groups; and

(C) to explore other means necessary to force the Government of Sudan to halt its war policies should the humanitarian conditions further deteriorate and the Government of Sudan continue to impede relief efforts; and

(12) further calls upon the President—

(A) to urge the United Nations to exert all efforts to bring an early end to the conflict in Sudan;

(B) to urge that the situation in Sudan be brought to the attention of the United Nations Security Council; and

(C) to urge the United Nations Security Council—

(i) to consider the creation of demilitarized zones for war and famine victims in southern Sudan that would be off limits to all warring factions;

(ii) to consider the creation of safe havens for war and famine victims should the warring factions reject the creation of demilitarized zones;

(iii) to facilitate safe passage for war and famine victims to and from conflict zones; and

(iv) to impose an arms embargo on Sudan.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. LAROCCO, recognized Mr. HAMILTON and Mr. GILMAN, 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. LAROCCO, 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 con-

current 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.

¶139.19 ARAB LEAGUE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL

Mr. HAMILTON moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following concurrent resolution of the Senate (S. Con. Res. 50):

Whereas the signing on September 13, 1993, of the Declaration of Principles between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Government of Israel signals a new era of cooperation in the Middle East;

Whereas a true peace in the Middle East can only be established and remain in effect if there is economic stability and cooperation in the region;

Whereas adherence to the Arab League boycott of Israel is a source of economic instability in the Middle East;

Whereas the members of the Arab League instituted a primary boycott against Israel in 1948;

Whereas in the early 1950's the Arab states instituted a secondary and tertiary boycott against United States and other firms because of their commercial ties to Israel;

Whereas the boycott attempts to use economic blackmail to force United States firms to comply with boycott regulation;

Whereas the boycott was cited by the United States Trade Representative in the 1992 National Trade Estimate Report on Foreign Trade Barriers as an "additional legal restraint to United States trade in the region";

Whereas hundreds of United States firms have been blacklisted and barred from doing business with members of the Arab League under the secondary and tertiary boycott;

Whereas the total damage caused by the boycott is unknown because the number of United States firms that conduct business with Israel have not attempted commercial transactions with members of the Arab League due to the boycott is uncertain; and

Whereas the United States has a policy of prohibiting United States firms from providing Arab States with the requested information about compliance to boycott regulation: Now, therefore, be it

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This resolution may be cited as the "Anti-Boycott Resolution of 1993".

SEC. 2. EXPRESSION OF CONGRESSIONAL VIEWS.

The Congress—

(1) believes the continuation of the Arab League boycott of Israel will be a severe impediment to the economic prosperity of all participating nations and to the establishment of a lasting peace and prosperity in the Middle East;

(2) believes the secondary and tertiary boycott cause substantial economic losses to United States firms;

(3) welcomes the actions by those members of the Arab League that have begun dismantling the secondary and tertiary boycott, and urges them to continue their efforts until a complete dissolution of the primary, secondary, and tertiary boycott is achieved;

(4) hopes that the indefinite postponement of the October 24, 1993, meeting of the Central Boycott Committee signals an end to the placement of more United States firms

on the boycott list and a willingness to dismantle the boycott in its entirety;

(5) urges those states that have begun to or are considering dismantling all forms of the boycott to proceed promptly with such dismantlement;

(6) urges those states that are still enforcing the boycott to dismantle the boycott in all its forms and to issue the necessary laws, rules, and regulations to ensure that United States firms have free and open access to Arab markets regardless of their business relationships with Israel;

(7) urges those states, in addition, to cease enforcing and requiring participation in the boycott in its primary, secondary, and tertiary forms;

(8) urges the United States Government to continue to raise the boycott as an unfair trade practice in every appropriate international trade forum; and

(9) expresses the sense of the Congress that the end of the Arab League boycott of Israel is of great urgency to the United States Government and will continue to be a priority issue in all bilateral relations with participating states until its complete dissolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. LAROCCO, recognized Mr. HAMILTON and Mr. GILMAN, 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. LAROCCO, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

Mr. DEUTSCH 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 vote was taken by electronic device.

It was decided in the affirmative { Yeas ..... 425 Nays ..... 1

¶139.20 [Roll No. 597] YEAS—425

- Abercrombie Borski Crane
Ackerman Boucher Crapo
Allard Brewster Cunningham
Andrews (ME) Brooks Danner
Andrews (NJ) Browder Darden
Andrews (TX) Brown (FL) de la Garza
Applegate Brown (OH) Deal
Archer Bryant DeFazio
Armey Bunning DeLauro
Bacchus (FL) Burton DeLay
Bachus (AL) Buyer Dellums
Baesler Byrne Derrick
Baker (CA) Callahan Deutsch
Baker (LA) Calvert Diaz-Balart
Ballenger Camp Dickey
Barca Canady Dicks
Barcia Cantwell Dixon
Barlow Cardin Dooley
Barrett (NE) Carr Doolittle
Barrett (WI) Castle Dornan
Bartlett Chapman Dreier
Barton Barton Clay Duncan
Bateman Clayton Dunn
Becerra Clement Durbin
Beilenson Clyburn Edwards (CA)
Bentley Coble Edwards (TX)
Bereuter Coleman Emerson
Berman Collins (GA) Engel
Bevill Collins (IL) English (AZ)
Billbray Collins (MI) English (OK)
Bilirakis Combest Eshoo
Bishop Condit Evans
Blackwell Conyers Everett
Bliley Cooper Ewing
Blute Coppersmith Farr
Boehlert Costello Fawell
Boehner Cox Fazio
Bonilla Coyne Fields (LA)
Bonior Cramer Fields (TX)

- Filner Laughlin Raveln
Fingerhut Lazio Reed
Fish Leach Regula
Flake Lehman Reynolds
Foglietta Levin Richardson
Foley Levy Ridge
Ford (MI) Lewis (CA) Roberts
Ford (TN) Lewis (FL) Roemer
Fowler Lewis (GA) Rogers
Frank (MA) Lightfoot Rohrabacher
Franks (CT) Linder Ros-Lehtinen
Franks (NJ) Lipinski Rose
Frost Livingston Rostenkowski
Furse Lloyd Roth
Gallegly Long Roukema
Gallo Lowey Rowland
Gejdenson Machtley Roybal-Allard
Gekas Maloney Royce
Gephardt Mann Rush
Geren Manton Sabo
Gibbons Manzullo Sanders
Gilchrist Margolis-Sangmeister
Gillmor Mezvinsky Santorum
Gilman Markey Sarpalius
Gingrich Martinez Sawyer
Glickman Matsui Saxton
Gonzalez Mazzoli Schaefer
Goodlatte McCandless Schenk
Goodling McCloskey Schiff
Gordon McCollum Schroeder
Goss McCreery Schumer
Grams McCurdy Scott
Grandy McDade Sensenbrenner
Green McDermott Sharp
Greenwood McHale Shaw
Gunderson McHugh Shays
Gutierrez McInnis Shepherd
Hall (TX) McKeon Shuster
Hamburg McKinney Sisisky
Hamilton McMillan Skaggs
Hancock McNulty Skelton
Hansen Meehan Slattery
Harman Meek Slaught
Hastert Menendez Smith (IA)
Hastings Meyers Smith (MI)
Hayes Mfume Smith (NJ)
Hefley Mica Smith (OR)
Hefner Michel Smith (TX)
Herger Miller (CA) Snowe
Hilliard Miller (FL) Solomon
Hinchey Mineta Spence
Hoagland Minge Spratt
Hobson Mink Stark
Hochbrueckner Moakley Stearns
Hoekstra Molinari Stenholm
Hoke Mollohan Stokes
Holden Montgomery Strickland
Horn Moorhead Studds
Houghton Moran Stump
Hoyer Morella Stupak
Huffington Murphy Swett
Hughes Murtha Swift
Hunter Myer Synar
Hutchinson Nadler Talent
Hutto Natcher Tanner
Hyde Neal (MA) Tauzin
Inglis Neal (NC) Taylor (MS)
Inhofe Nussle Taylor (NC)
Inslee Oberstar Tejeda
Istook Obey Thomas (CA)
Jacobs Olver Thomas (WY)
Jefferson Ortiz Thompson
Johnson (CT) Orton Thornton
Johnson (GA) Owens Thurman
Johnson (SD) Oxley Torikildsen
Johnson, E. B. Packard Torres
Johnson, Sam Pallone Torricelli
Johnston Parker Towns
Kanjorski Pastor Trafficant
Kaptur Paxon Tucker
Kasich Payne (NJ) Unsoeld
Kennedy Payne (VA) Upton
Kennelly Pelosi Valentine
Kildee Penny Velazquez
Kim Peterson (FL) Vento
King Peterson (MN) Visclosky
Kingston Petri Volkmer
Klecza Pickett Vucanovich
Klein Coleman Pickle Walker
Klink Pombo Walsh
Klug Pomeroy Waters
Knollenberg Porter Watt
Kolbe Portman Waxman
Kopetski Poshard Weldon
Kreidler Price (NC) Wheat
Lafalce Pryce (OH) Whitten
Lambert Quillen Williams
Lancaster Quinn Wilson
Lantos Ramstad Wise
LaRocco Rangel