

and Mr. FIELDS of Texas, 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. POSHARD, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

Mr. FIELDS of Texas 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. POSHARD, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced that further proceedings on the motion were postponed until Wednesday, October 5, 1994, pursuant to the prior announcement of the Chair.

¶119.77 NAVAL VESSELS TRANSFER

Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5155) to authorize the transfer of naval vessels to certain foreign countries.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. POSHARD, recognized Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey and Mr. GILMAN, 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. POSHARD, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

Mr. WALKER objected to the vote on the ground that a quorum was not present and not voting.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. POSHARD, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced that further proceedings on the motion were postponed until Wednesday, October 5, 1994, pursuant to the prior announcement of the Chair.

The point of no quorum was considered as withdrawn.

¶119.78 CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN TAJIKISTAN

Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 302):

Whereas the conflict in Tajikistan between the government and opposition forces has caused the death of tens of thousands of persons and has displaced 500,000 persons, one-tenth of the country's 5,400,000 people;

Whereas the conflict has been characterized on all sides by gross human rights violations, abuses, and brutalities, including the murders of children, pregnant women, and babies, widespread use of torture, and summary executions;

Whereas the current violence has the potential to cause conflict along ethnic lines between Tajiks and Uzbeks throughout the region;

Whereas the United Nations Security Council has called upon all parties to reach a political solution and seek national reconciliation;

Whereas the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has established a mission in Tajikistan to seek ways to revolve the conflict;

Whereas through the efforts of the Special Envoy of the Secretary General of the United Nations to Tajikistan, negotiations are now being conducted;

Whereas elections have been scheduled by the Government of Tajikistan for November 6, 1994;

Whereas the success of a truly representative government will assist with the development of a peaceful and stable Central Asia and beyond;

Whereas the United States has successfully responded to urgent needs for food and other humanitarian assistance in the past;

Whereas food access rather than availability will be a critical problem facing Tajikistan for the foreseeable future;

Whereas there remain significant shortages of necessary building materials, wheat, cooking oil, soap, and shoes;

Whereas lack of fuel nationwide will delay food shipments to Gorno Badakshan, creating severe food shortages in that region, and has the potential to cripple the economy;

Whereas economic assistance can sometimes be given through nongovernmental organizations, in the form of microdevelopment projects, thus supporting the economy from the bottom up;

Whereas continued support for the present of the United Nations and other international organizations and for microdevelopment projects could encourage the peaceful return and reintegration of refugees and displaced Tajiks; and

Whereas any unconditional economic assistance for the central government in Dushanbe, by any party, amounts to a failure to take advantage of political leverage to support national reconciliation and human rights: Now, therefore, be it

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

(a) That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) while the Congress welcomes steps taken by the Government of Tajikistan toward the holding of open elections, it expresses its concerns that nomination, registration, and voting procedures are inadequate to ensure that such elections will be free and fair; and

(2) any peacekeeping activities in Tajikistan should be conducted in full conformity with United Nations and international peacekeeping norms and practices.

(b) That it is the further sense of the Congress that the President—

(1) should support existing efforts at national reconciliation in Tajikistan, including—

(A) those of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and

(B) the current diplomatic initiatives, through the office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary General of the United Nations to Tajikistan;

(2) should seek, through his good offices, to obtain full respect by the Government of Tajikistan for basic freedoms and internationally recognized human rights, including full implementation of Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe commitments;

(3) should maintain support for humanitarian assistance to the people of Tajikistan, including assistance for refugees, internally displaced persons, and returnees, with an eye for encouraging self-sufficiency in as many sectors as possible;

(4) should urge the international community to make similar commitments;

(5) should seek to ensure that a substantial portion of assistance provided to Tajikistan is channeled through nongovernmental organizations; and

(6) should seek to ensure that economic assistance is provided directly to the Government of Tajikistan only if it is making significant progress in—

(A) protecting and facilitating the activities of human rights groups, including their monitoring of human rights abuses by or upon any party and the training of local human rights organizations;

(B) promoting democratic development, including free and fair elections;

(C) participating in and otherwise facilitating conflict resolution efforts;

(D) terminating interference in the non-violent activities of the political opposition;

(E) allowing the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit prisoners in accordance with its mandate, which includes private interviews with prisoners;

(F) participating in and otherwise facilitating the compilation of a list of all those who have been extrajudicially executed or have disappeared; and

(G) facilitating the protection and reintegration of returnees.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. POSHARD, recognized Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey 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. POSHARD, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

Mr. WALKER objected to the vote on the ground that a quorum was not present and not voting.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. POSHARD, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced that further proceedings on the motion were postponed until Wednesday, October 5, 1994, pursuant to the prior announcement of the Chair.

The point of no quorum was considered as withdrawn.

¶119.79 NORTHERN IRELAND'S PEACE PROCESS

Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following resolution (H. Res. 561):

Whereas Northern Ireland has for many years been riven by violence;

Whereas this cycle of violence and death has embittered and further separated the people of both great traditions on the island of Ireland, so that reconciliation between them has been made more difficult;

Whereas the Irish and British Governments have made joint efforts pursuant to the Anglo Irish Agreement of 1985 and 3-stranded talks between and among the constitutional parties of the north and the 2 governments to find political solutions to this situation that would win the support of the majority of the people of Ireland, North and South;

Whereas the 2 governments have made further efforts in the Downing Street Declaration of 1993 to establish principles under which such a political settlement could be negotiated among all the parties in Northern Ireland that renounce the use of violence;

Whereas, after a period of internal debate and consideration, the Irish Republican Army announced on August 31, 1994, a complete cessation of military operations and declared its willingness to participate in political talks with other parties in Northern Ireland and the 2 governments;

Whereas the Irish Republican Army has kept its pledge to end military operations since that time;

Whereas other loyalist and nationalist paramilitary organizations have not declared their intention to end the use of mili-