

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The point of no quorum was considered as withdrawn.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-

tary operations and have in fact continued attacks;

Whereas the policy of the United States has consistently supported the end of military operations and provided strong diplomatic and material support for peace and reconciliation throughout the island of Ireland, and particularly through annual appropriations to the International Fund for Ireland;

Whereas the Congress of the United States has played a role of support for this Fund and for the efforts of the 2 governments and of courageous leaders of nonviolence from both traditions in Northern Ireland such as John Hume, whose inspiration and dogged determination helped convince the Irish Republican Army to lay down its arms;

Whereas the announcement of the Irish Republican Army ceasefire and the determination of the 2 governments to offer a framework for comprehensive political dialogue between all the political parties in Northern Ireland now offer an historic climate for genuine peace and reconciliation in all of Ireland; and

Whereas the International Fund for Ireland and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation at this critical moment can play a key role in building a public-private partnership in support of the peace process in Northern Ireland, such as through an Overseas Private Investment Corporation equity fund for the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) commends the British and Irish Governments for the steps they have taken and are taking to encourage and facilitate all-party talks leading to a lasting political settlement acceptable to, and ratified by, the people of Ireland, north and south;

(2) urges the 2 governments to include all parties that renounce violence into such talks as soon as possible;

(3) hails the complete and permanent cessation of Irish Republican Army military operations as an essential step to such a settlement;

(4) calls upon all other paramilitary organizations in Northern Ireland similarly to cease the employment of violence;

(5) expresses strong support for United States economic development programs such as the International Fund for Ireland and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation that can contribute to a climate of economic development in which peace, reconciliation, and justice become achievable goals for all in Northern Ireland; and

(6) urges the President to take appropriate steps to support the peace process in Northern Ireland through such programs.

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 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.

¶119.80 SUPPORT FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Mr. ANDREW of New Jersey moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following resolution (H. Res. 560):

Whereas the first ever nonracial democratic elections were held in South Africa in April 1994, resulting in a broad-based Government of National Unity led by President Nelson Mandela, thereby ending 350 years of racial segregation known as apartheid;

Whereas Nelson Mandela will be received by President Clinton on the occasion of his historic state visit to the United States as the first head of state representing the newly democratic Republic of South Africa;

Whereas South Africa, rich in natural and human resources, is already one of the most important countries on the African continent and, with the end of apartheid, has the potential to become a major world leader;

Whereas South Africa has a critical role to play within the Southern Africa region as well as throughout the continent as a stable model of democracy and economic development;

Whereas if South Africa were to fail in its efforts to create a stable nonracial democracy, the ripple effect on the rest of the continent would be costly in terms of lives and emergency assistance;

Whereas the early stages of the transition in South Africa have proven to be an exceptional example of political reconciliation and compromise critical to nation-building;

Whereas Nelson Mandela's exemplary leadership has further enhanced South Africa's opportunities in the area of reconstruction and development;

Whereas President Nelson Mandela has asked the international community for substantial support as South Africa struggles to meet the needs of its 41,000,000 people;

Whereas the United States has stated that one of its major foreign policy objectives is to support the enlargement of democracy throughout the world;

Whereas the transition to a nonracial democratic society in South Africa is very much in the interest of the United States;

Whereas opposition to apartheid in South Africa has been a longstanding theme of the foreign policies of both Republican and Democratic Administrations;

Whereas the Congress of the United States, in both the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 and the South Africa Democratic Transition Support Act of 1993, has taken particular interest in the transition to a democratic nonracial society in South Africa;

Whereas United States support contributed significantly to the holding of free and fair elections in South Africa;

Whereas the United States has pledged its continuing commitment to long-term development for South Africa in the post-apartheid era; and

Whereas President Clinton announced a post-election initiative for South Africa that will provide support for the new Government of South Africa and assistance to communities there at the grassroots level: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

(1) President Nelson Mandela, the first head of state of a nonracial democratic South Africa, deserves the congratulations and support of the United States;

(2) the United States shall remain engaged in the political and economic development of South Africa;

(3) assistance to South Africa should continue to focus on such issues as job creation, housing, enterprise development, education, democracy, and health; and

(4) steps should be taken to increase trade, investment, and development in South Africa.

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 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.

¶119.81 U.S. POLICY ON VIETNAM

Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 278):

Whereas the President has lifted the 30-year-old trade embargo against Vietnam in the belief that doing so is the "best way" to ensure progress in resolving the fate of Americans missing since the conflict in Vietnam;

Whereas the period of the Vietnam conflict and its aftermath was one of the most distressing and painful periods in our Nation's history;

Whereas questions remain about the fate of several hundred Americans missing in action;

Whereas, on July 2, 1993, President Clinton stated that further steps in United States-Vietnam relations would be based on "tangible progress" towards the fullest possible accounting of those missing in action;

Whereas such "tangible progress" depends on further efforts by the Government of Vietnam in the 4 key areas outlined by the President, including the recovery and repatriation of American remains, continued resolution of discrepancy cases, further assistance in implementing trilateral investigations with Laos, and accelerated efforts to provide all POW/MIA-related documents;

Whereas the Congress deeply empathizes with the families and friends of the missing American servicemen;

Whereas we owe nothing less than the "fullest possible accounting" to these men and their families;

Whereas Vietnam's criminal law is used to punish nonviolent advocates of political pluralism, through charges such as "attempting to overthrow the people's government" or "antisocialist propaganda";

Whereas the end of the Cold War provides an unprecedented opportunity for democratic reform and improvements in human rights throughout the world;

Whereas recent economic reforms and initiatives undertaken by the Government of Vietnam can best be encouraged and built upon through political liberalization;

Whereas the interests of the United States and the people of Vietnam, and the international community would best be served by having a friendly and democratic government in Vietnam; and

Whereas greater respect for internationally recognized human rights and a peaceful