

transition to democracy in Vietnam would greatly reduce the threat of instability in Southeast Asia and enable the creation of a free-market economy in Vietnam: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) progress towards the “fullest possible accounting” for the Americans missing and unaccounted for remains central to our Nation’s foreign policy toward Vietnam;

(2) the “fullest possible accounting” of our missing must remain the index by which further progress in relations must be judged;

(3) the primary functions of the United States Government liaison office in Vietnam should be—

(A) to facilitate efforts to achieve the “fullest possible accounting”, and

(B) to establish a section within that office to assist families and friends of those missing American servicemen in their efforts to ascertain the status of their loved ones;

(4) the United States should support the process of nonviolent democratic reform in Vietnam including the goal of free and fair elections; and

(5) the United States should increase its support for Voice of America programming in Vietnam.

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The point of no quorum was considered as withdrawn.

¶119.82 HUMAN RIGHTS IN VIETNAM

Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 216); as amended:

Whereas President Clinton on October 19, 1992, promised to the American/Vietnam community “it is my firm belief that the issue of human rights should be a part of the discussion when addressing the issue of normalization with Vietnam”;

Whereas the “road map” established between the United States Government and the Government of Vietnam did not mention provisions for human rights or democracy as a precondition for lifting the embargo and normalizing relations with Vietnam;

Whereas Vietnam remains one of the last communist countries in the world and maintains one of the most repressive political and social systems and the Vietnamese people are deprived of their basic human rights;

Whereas Vietnam has released from labor camps large numbers of persons suspected of disloyalty or having ties to the South Vietnamese government, and yet has rearrested and incarcerated some of these former prisoners and many other individuals for non-violent political and religious advocacy;

Whereas one of the most repressed people in Vietnam are the ethnic minorities known as the Montagnards whose traditions, culture, and religious beliefs continue to be eradicated through policies such as the destruction of tribal villages comprised of ethnic Vietnamese migrants for the purposes of forced assimilation;

Whereas free expression is denied in Vietnam (for example, independent radio and television stations, newspapers, performing artists, book publishers, writers, artists, and journalists are forced to conform to government approval or censorship);

Whereas the poet Nguyen Chi Thien, a recognized Amnesty International Prisoner of Conscience in northern Vietnam for the past 27 years, is still denied the right of expression and remains under close government surveillance;

Whereas most South Vietnamese writers and poets have been denied the right to publish or compose since 1975;

Whereas the 1992 Vietnamese Constitution still designates the Communist Party as the “force leading the state and society”;

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 participants in independent democratic parties and movements have been subjected to harsh repression (for example, Dr. Nguyen Dan Que, the leader of the Non-Violent Movement for Human Rights in Vietnam; Professor Doan Viet Hoat of the Freedom Forum; and Nguyen Dinh Huy of the Movement to Unite the People and Build Democracy);

Whereas even nonviolent political movements for democracy consisting of former National Liberation Front members such as the League of Former Revolutionaries have been repressed and its leaders, Nguyen Ho and Ta Ba Tong, remain under house arrest;

Whereas prominent leaders from the Buddhist, Catholic, Cao Dai, Hoa Hao, and Protestant faiths are in prison or under house arrest for expressing their religious beliefs;

Whereas 4 monks of the Unified Buddhist Church were tried and convicted on charges of instigating public disorder on November 15, 1993, in relation to a massive demonstration in Hue protesting police detention and harassment of major church leaders;

Whereas Venerable Thich Huyen Quang, head of the United Buddhist Church, is under house arrest and under strict surveillance by security police; and

Whereas Catholic and Protestant clerics and lay people are imprisoned for conducting unauthorized religious activities, including religious education classes and social programs: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) the Department of State, in its formal human rights dialogue with Vietnam (which was announced by the United States and Vietnam on January 10, 1994), should place a high priority on seeking—

(A) the release of all nonviolent political prisoners, and

(B) reforms in Vietnam’s legal procedures and practices to bring them into conformity with international human rights standards;

(2) the Secretary of State should submit a progress report on this dialogue to the Congress within 6 months of the date on which this resolution is adopted by the Congress;

(3) the United States should actively support resolutions at the United Nations Commission on Human Rights expressing concern about the imprisonment of nonviolent political and religious dissidents in Vietnam;

(4) the United States should urge the Government of Vietnam to invite international

humanitarian organizations to provide their confidential humanitarian services to prisoners in Vietnam, as a step towards improving their treatment and the poor condition of imprisonment;

(5) the United States should consult with its allies, including Japan, Australia, Canada, and the European Community, to coordinate international public and private appeals for improvement in human rights in Vietnam, drawing attention to the statement issued by the World Bank-convened donors’ conference in Paris on November 10, 1993, that notes that economic and social development in Vietnam require “more attention to democratization and the promotion of human rights” by the Government of Vietnam; and

(6) in U.S. bilateral relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the President should place a high priority on the following concerns, and should assess the progress that has occurred on them before taking steps to complete the full normalization of relations with Vietnam:

(a) whether article 4 of the Vietnamese constitution and any other articles concerning “democratic centralism” and “the leading role of the Communist party” (guaranteeing the permanent rule of the Communist Party of Vietnam) are repealed;

(b) whether article 69 of the Vietnamese constitution which strictly controls all religious activity including each individual’s right to worship, teach and publish religious materials is repealed, and all Vietnamese regulations, codes, and constitutional provisions prohibiting free expression, or denying the freedoms of association or religious worship, are eliminated; and

(c) whether the Vietnamese Government and the Communist Party of Vietnam make formal commitments to permit free and fair elections, so that the citizens of the country may determine the future leadership and orientation of their government.

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, as amended?

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.

¶119.83 AMERICANS MISSING IN CYPRUS

Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2826) to provide for an investigation of the whereabouts of the United States citizens and others who have been missing from Cyprus since 1974:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. UNITED STATES CITIZENS MISSING FROM CYPRUS.

(a) INVESTIGATION.—As soon as is practicable, the President shall undertake, in cooperation with appropriate international organizations or nongovernmental organizations, a thorough investigation of the whereabouts of the United States citizens who have been missing from Cyprus since 1974. Any information on others missing from Cyprus that is learned or discovered during this investigation shall be reported to the appropriate international or nongovernmental organizations. The investigation shall focus on the counties and communities which were combatants in Cyprus in 1974, all of which currently receive United States foreign assistance.

(b) REPORT TO THE FAMILIES.—The President shall report the findings of this investigation of the missing Americans to the family of each of the United States citizens. Such reports shall include the whereabouts of the missing.

(c) REPORT TO THE CONGRESS.—The information learned or discovered during this investigation shall be reported to the Congress.

(d) RETURNING THE MISSING.—The President, in cooperation with appropriate international organizations or nongovernmental organizations, shall do everything possible to return to their families, as soon as is practicable, the United States citizens who have been missing from Cyprus since 1974, and others who have been missing, including returning the remains of those who are no longer alive.

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 amendment?

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.

¶119.84 EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS REDUCTION

Mr. BROWN of California moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3485) to authorize appropriations for carrying out the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 for fiscal years 1994, 1995, and 1996:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 12 of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7706) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(7)—

(A) by inserting “of the Agency” after “to the Director”;

(B) by striking “and” after “September 30, 1992.”;

(C) by inserting “, \$25,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, and

\$25,750,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996” after “September 30, 1993”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking “and” after “September 30, 1992.”; and

(B) by inserting “; \$49,200,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995; and \$50,676,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996” after “September 30, 1993”;

(3) by adding at the end of subsection (c) the following new sentence: “There are authorized to be appropriated, out of funds otherwise authorized to be appropriated to the National Science Foundation: (1) \$16,200,000 for engineering research and \$10,900,000 for geosciences research for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, and (2) \$16,686,000 for engineering research and \$11,227,000 for geosciences research for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996.”; and

(4) by adding at the end of subsection (d) the following new sentence: “There are authorized to be appropriated, out of funds otherwise authorized to be appropriated to the National Institute of Standards and Technology, \$1,900,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, and \$1,957,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996.”.

SEC. 2. EARTHQUAKE ENGINEERING ASSESSMENT.

(a) ASSESSMENT.—The President shall conduct an assessment of earthquake engineering research and testing capabilities in the United States. This assessment shall include—

(1) the need for shake tables and other earthquake engineering research and testing facilities in the United States;

(2) options to cooperate with other countries that have developed complementary earthquake engineering research and testing programs and facilities;

(3) projected costs for construction, maintenance, and operation of new earthquake engineering research and testing facilities in the United States; and

(4) options and recommendations to provide funding for the construction and operation of new earthquake engineering and testing facilities, including the feasibility and advisability of developing a comprehensive earthquake engineering research and testing program within the scope of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977.

(b) DEADLINE.—The assessment required by subsection (a) shall be transmitted to Congress within nine months after the date of enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. POSHARD, recognized Mr. BROWN of California and Mr. WALKER, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House suspend the rules and agree to said amendments?

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

Mr. GOODLING 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.

¶119.85 ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. ROSE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that

that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 734. An Act to amend the act entitled “An Act to provide for the extension of certain Federal benefits, services, and assistance to the Pascua Yaqui Indians of Arizona, and for other purposes.”

¶119.86 SENATE ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

Mr. SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles:

S.J. Res. 157. Joint resolution to designate 1994 as “The Year of Gospel Music.”

S.J. Res. 185. Joint resolution to designate October 1994 as “National Breast Cancer Awareness Month.”

S.J. Res. 198. Joint resolution designating 1995 the “Year of the Grandparent.”

¶119.87 BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROSE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on the following date present to the President, for his approval, bill of the House of the following title:

On September 30, 1994:

H.R. 4556. An Act making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, and for other purposes.

¶119.88 LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. MCNULTY, for today after 7 p.m. through 2 p.m. October 5.

And then,

¶119.89 ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Mr. UPTON, pursuant to the special order heretofore agreed to, at 12 o'clock and 18 minutes a.m., Wednesday, October 5 (legislative day of Tuesday, October 4), 1994, the House adjourned until 9:30 a.m. today.

¶119.90 REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BROOKS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 4922. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to make clear a telecommunications carrier's duty to cooperate in the interception of communications for law enforcement purposes, and for other purposes; with an amendment, referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce for a period ending not later than December 2, 1994, for consideration of such provisions of the bill and amendment as fall within the jurisdiction of that committee pursuant to clause 1(h), rule X (Rept. No. 103-827, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DERRICK: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 563. Resolution providing for consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 301) expressing the sense of the Congress regarding entitlements (Rept. No. 103-828). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DERRICK: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 564. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5110) to approve and implement the trade agreements con-