

announced the further unfinished business to be the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 216) expressing the sense of the Congress regarding human rights in Vietnam; as amended.

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. VISCLOSKEY, announced that two-thirds of those 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, 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.

¶120.42 H.R. 2826—UNFINISHED BUSINESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced the further unfinished business to be the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the 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.

The question being put, *viva voce*,

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

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

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and said amendment was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate thereof.

¶120.43 H.R. 3485—UNFINISHED BUSINESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced the further unfinished business to be the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the amendments 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.

The question being put, *viva voce*,

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

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

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said amendments were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and said amendments were agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate thereof.

¶120.44 PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, laid before the House a communication, which was read as follows:

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND
TRANSPORTATION,

Washington, DC, September 28, 1994.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Enclosed are copies of resolutions adopted today by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation. These resolutions authorize studies of potential water resources projects by the Secretary of the Army in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Act of March 4, 1913, section 2 of the Act of June 15, 1955, and section 204 of the Flood Control Act of 1970.

Sincerely yours,

NORMAN Y. MINETA,
*Chair, Committee on Public Works
and Transportation.*

The communication, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

¶120.45 PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, laid before the House a communication, which was read as follows:

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND
TRANSPORTATION,

Washington, DC, September 28, 1994.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Enclosed are copies of two resolutions adopted today by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation. These resolutions authorize small watershed projects of the Soil Conservation Service in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (Public Law 83-566).

Sincerely yours,

NORMAN Y. MINETA,
*Chair, Committee on Public Works
and Transportation.*

The communication, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

¶120.46 DISINSECTION OF PLANES

On motion of Mr. OBERSTAR, by unanimous consent, the following concurrent resolution of the Senate was taken from the Speaker's table (S. Con. Res. 77):

Whereas the United States has a responsibility to protect the health and safety of United States air travelers in the United States and abroad;

Whereas the United States ended the practice of aircraft cabin disinsection 15 years ago, after determining that the process was ineffective and posed a possible death risk to aircraft passengers;

Whereas 27 countries require disinsection of aircraft cabins by the spraying of an insecticide while passengers are on board the aircraft or by a residual pesticide treatment which is not registered for use in the United States.

Whereas the United States 10,000,000 people fly every year from the United States to countries that require disinsection of aircraft;

Whereas the United States pilots and flight attendants on flights to such countries are repeatedly exposed to the chemicals used in disinsection of aircraft;

Whereas approximately 53,000,000 Americans, more than 20 percent of the population, suffer chronic respiratory problems that put them at special risk to aircraft cabin disinsection procedures;

Whereas no tests have been conducted to determine whether insecticides used for aircraft cabin disinsection are safe for use in unventilated aircraft cabins or for people with chemical sensitivities or breathing conditions;

Whereas there has been a decrease in the number of insecticides registered for aircraft cabin disinsection by the Environmental Protection Agency by reason of the health concerns raised with respect to such insecticides, and there is no indication that insecticides produced in foreign countries which might serve to replace such insecticides present any less threat to health;

Whereas Annex 9 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, done at Chicago, December 7, 1944, states that "Contracting States shall ensure that their procedures for disinsecting or any other remedial measure are not injurious to the health of passengers and crew and cause the minimum of discomfort to them";

Whereas the Facilitation Division of the International Civil Aviation Organization is scheduled to meet in the Spring of 1995 to discuss changes to the standards set forth in Annex 9 to the Convention; and

Whereas the United States will be a participant at that meeting; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that the United States delegation to the Spring 1995 meeting of the Facilitation Division of the International Civil Aviation Organization—

(1) seek to amend the Convention on International Civil Aviation, done at Chicago, December 7, 1944, to end aircraft disinsection practices that threaten the health of aircraft passengers and crew; and

(2) make every effort to gain the support and cosponsorship of other member nations of the organization of that amendment.

When said concurrent resolution was considered and agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said concurrent resolution was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate thereof.

¶120.47 SHEEP PRODUCT PROMOTION

On motion of Mr. DE LA GARZA, by unanimous consent, the bill of the Senate (S. 2500) to enable producers and feeders of sheep and importers of sheep and sheep products to develop, finance, and carry out a nationally coordinated program for sheep and sheep product promotion, research, and information, and for other purposes; was taken from the Speaker's table.

When said bill was considered, read twice, ordered to be read a third time, was read a third time by title, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said bill was passed was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate thereof.

¶120.48 ATLANTIC BLUEFIN TUNA
CONSERVATION

On motion of Mr. STUDDS, by unanimous consent, the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries was discharged from further consideration of the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 295):

Whereas Atlantic bluefin tuna are a valuable commercial and recreational fishery of the United States;

Whereas many other countries also harvest Atlantic bluefin tuna in the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea;

Whereas the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (hereinafter referred to as the Commission), was established in 1969 to develop conservation and management recommendations for Atlantic bluefin tuna and other highly migratory species in the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea;

Whereas the Commission adopted conservation and management recommendations in 1974 to ensure the recovery and sustainability of Atlantic bluefin tuna throughout the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea;

Whereas in 1981, the Commission adopted a management strategy for Atlantic bluefin tuna predicated on a hypothesis that two stocks of the fish existed; a western stock found in the Atlantic west of 45 degrees west longitude (hereinafter referred to as the 45 degree line), and an eastern stock found in the Atlantic Ocean east of the 45 degree line and in the Mediterranean Sea;

Whereas since 1981, the Commission has adopted additional, more restrictive conservation and management recommendations for Atlantic bluefin tuna for countries that harvest bluefin tuna west of the 45 degree line, including a 25 percent quota reduction since 1991 with an additional 40 percent quota reduction scheduled for 1995;

Whereas the United States and other Commission members that harvest bluefin tuna west of the 45 degree line have implemented all conservation and management recommendations adopted by the Commission for Atlantic bluefin tuna west of the 45 degree line;

Whereas many other Commission members do not comply with the conservation and management recommendations adopted by the Commission for Atlantic bluefin tuna east of the 45 degree line;

Whereas a recent National Academy of Sciences (NAS) review of the scientific data used by the Commission concluded that the available data is consistent with a one stock management strategy for bluefin tuna in the North Atlantic;

Whereas the NAS review also found that abundance of Atlantic bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic has remained stable since 1988, in contrast to the roughly 50 percent decline in abundance reported by the Commission;

Whereas the continued unrestricted harvesting of Atlantic bluefin tuna east of the 45 degree line and in the Mediterranean Sea will undermine the Commission's recommendations being implemented west of the line to rebuild Atlantic bluefin tuna; and

Whereas, in order to successfully rebuild the Atlantic bluefin tuna stock, conservation and management recommendations must be adopted and implemented throughout the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea; Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) the United States and the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (hereinafter referred to as the Com-

mission) should continue to promote the conservation and management of Atlantic bluefin tuna throughout the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea and develop a program to rebuild Atlantic bluefin tuna that requires the participation of all nations that harvest this species;

(2) the United States should ensure that the scientific findings and recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences Atlantic bluefin tuna review panel are made available to and included in the considerations of the Commission's scientific advisory panel;

(3) the United States should oppose any further quota reductions for nations harvesting Atlantic bluefin tuna west of the 45 degree line until the impacts of recent conservation measures can be determined, and until all nations harvesting Atlantic bluefin tuna west and east of the 45 degree line share equally in conservation and rebuilding efforts for the Atlantic bluefin tuna resources;

(4) the continued harvesting by fishermen from any country which is a member of the Commission and which does not comply with the conservation and management recommendations of the Commission will be considered by the Congress to diminish the effectiveness of an international fishery conservation program and, as such, will be considered by the Congress to be subject to the embargo provision in section 6 of the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act;

(5) the United States should encourage other nations with significant markets for Atlantic bluefin tuna to prohibit the importation of that species from harvesting nations which did not comply with the conservation and management recommendations adopted by the Commission; and

(6) the United States should encourage the Commission to adopt recommendations authorizing the use of discretionary trade actions as enforcement measures when the actions of a nation are undermining the effectiveness of conservation and management recommendations of the Commission.

When said concurrent resolution was considered.

Mr. STUDDS submitted the following amendment in the nature of a substitute which was agreed to:

Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert:

(1) the United States and the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (hereinafter referred to as the Commission) should continue to promote the conservation and management of Atlantic bluefin tuna throughout the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea and develop a program to rebuild Atlantic bluefin tuna that requires the participation of all nations that harvest this species;

(2) the United States should ensure that the scientific findings and recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences Atlantic bluefin tuna review panel are made available to and included in the considerations of the Commission's scientific advisory panel;

(3) the United States should oppose any further quota reductions for nations harvesting Atlantic bluefin tuna west of the 45 degree line and insist that all nations harvesting Atlantic bluefin tuna west and east of the 45 degree line implement comparable conservation and rebuilding programs for the Atlantic bluefin tuna resource;

(4) the continued harvesting by fishermen from any country which is a member of the Commission and which does not comply with the conservation and management recommendations of the Commission will be considered by the Congress to diminish the effectiveness of an international fishery conservation program and, as such, will be considered by the Congress to be subject to the

embargo provision in Section 6 of the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act;

(5) the United States should encourage other nations with significant markets for Atlantic bluefin tuna to prohibit the importation of that species from harvesting nations which do not comply with the conservation and management recommendations adopted by the Commission; and

(6) the United States should encourage the Commission to adopt recommendations authorizing the use of discretionary trade actions as enforcement measures when the actions of a nation are undermining the effectiveness of conservation and management recommendations of the Commission.

The concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. STUDDS submitted the following amendment to the preamble, which was agreed to:

Amend the preamble to read as follows:

Whereas Atlantic bluefin tuna are a valuable commercial and recreational fishery of the United States;

Whereas many other countries also harvest Atlantic bluefin tuna in the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea;

Whereas the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (hereinafter referred to as the Commission), was established in 1969 to develop conservation and management recommendations for Atlantic bluefin tuna and other highly migratory species in the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea;

Whereas the Commission adopted conservation and management recommendations in 1974 to ensure the recovery and sustainability of Atlantic bluefin tuna throughout the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea;

Whereas in 1981, the Commission adopted a management strategy for Atlantic bluefin tuna predicated on a hypothesis that two stocks of the fish existed: a western stock found in the Atlantic west of 45 degrees west longitude (hereinafter referred to as the 45 degree line), and an eastern stock found in the Atlantic Ocean east of the 45 degree line and in the Mediterranean Sea;

Whereas since 1981, the Commission has adopted additional, more restrictive conservation and management recommendations for Atlantic bluefin tuna for countries that harvest bluefin tuna west of the 45 degree line, including a 25% quota reduction since 1991 with an additional 40% quota reduction scheduled for 1995;

Whereas the United States and other Commission members that harvest bluefin tuna west of the 45 degree line have implemented all conservation and management recommendations adopted by the Commission for Atlantic bluefin tuna west of the 45 degree line;

Whereas many other Commission members do not comply with the conservation and management recommendations adopted by the Commission for Atlantic bluefin tuna east of the 45 degree line;

Whereas a recent National Academy of Sciences (NAS) review of the scientific data used by the Commission concluded that the available data is consistent with a one stock management strategy for bluefin tuna in the North Atlantic;

Whereas the NAS review also found that abundance of Atlantic bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic has remained stable since 1988, in contrast to the roughly 50% decline in abundance reported by the Commission;

Whereas the continued unrestricted harvesting of Atlantic bluefin tuna east of the 45 degree line and in the Mediterranean Sea