

Whereas in June 1997 fighting erupted in Phnom Penh between military and paramilitary forces loyal to First Prime Minister Prince Norodom Ranariddh and Second Prime Minister Hun Sen;

Whereas on July 5, 1997, Second Prime Minister Hun Sen deposed the First Prime Minister in a violent military coup d'état;

Whereas at least several dozen opposition politicians have died in the custody of Hun Sen's forces, some after being tortured, and hundreds of others have been detained due to their political affiliation;

Whereas democracy and stability in Cambodia are threatened by the continued use of violence to resolve political differences;

Whereas internal Cambodian Government reports and investigations by United States drug enforcement agencies have reported that Hun Sen and his forces have received millions of dollars in financial and material support from major international drug dealers; that Hun Sen has publicly threatened violence against any Cambodian official who attempts to arrest alleged drug barons Teng Bumma and Mong Rethy; and in a July 23, 1997, press conference in Cambodia Teng Bumma admitted to providing \$1,000,000 to Hun Sen to fund the ongoing coup and is providing his personal fleet of helicopters flown by Russian pilots to ferry Hun Sen's troops to suppress democratic forces in western Cambodia;

Whereas representatives of the United Nations and the Government of Thailand estimate at least 30,000 Cambodian refugees (including wounded civilians and malnourished children) displaced by the ongoing fighting are massed, without assistance, in northwest Cambodia near the border of Thailand;

Whereas the administration has suspended assistance to Cambodia for 1 month in response to the deteriorating situation in Cambodia; and

Whereas the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has decided to delay indefinitely Cambodian membership: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) the forcible assault upon the democratically elected Government of Cambodia is illegal and unacceptable;

(2) the recent events in Cambodia constitute a military coup against the duly elected democratic Government of Cambodia;

(3) the authorities in Cambodia should take immediate steps to halt all extralegal violence and to restore fully civil, political, and personal liberties to the Cambodian people, including freedom of the press, speech, and assembly, as well as the right to a democratically elected government;

(4) the United States should release the report by the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning the March 30, 1997, grenade attack in Phnom Penh;

(5) the United States should declassify and release all reports by the United States Drug Enforcement Agency related to Cambodia that were compiled between 1994 and the present;

(6) the United States should press the authorities in Cambodia to investigate fully and impartially all abuses and extralegal actions that have occurred in Cambodia since July 4, 1997, and to bring to justice all those responsible for such abuses and extralegal actions;

(7) the administration should immediately invoke section 508 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104-208), as it is required to do;

(8) the United States should urgently request an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council to consider all options to restore peace in Cambodia;

(9) the United States should encourage the Secretary General of the United Nations to expand the monitoring operations of the United Nations Special Representative on Human Rights in Cambodia;

(10) the United States and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) should coordinate efforts to restore democracy, stability, and the rule of law in Cambodia;

(11) direct United States assistance to the Government of Cambodia should continue to be suspended until violence ends, a democratically elected government is reconstituted, necessary steps have been taken to ensure that the election scheduled for 1998 takes place in a free and fair manner, the military is depoliticized, and the judiciary is made independent;

(12) at least a substantial share of previously appropriated United States assistance to the Government of Cambodia should be redirected to provide humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in western Cambodia through nongovernmental agencies or through Cambodian civilian, political, or military forces that are opposing the coup; and

(13) the United States should call for an emergency meeting of the Donors' Consultative Group for Cambodia to encourage the suspension of assistance as part of a multilateral effort to encourage respect for democratic processes, constitutionalism, and the rule of law.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. GOODLATTE, recognized Mr. KIM and Mr. FALEOMAVEGA, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House suspend the rules and agree to said resolution, as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. GOODLATTE, 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, as amended, was agreed to.

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

§88.14 DEATH ON THE HIGH SEAS

Mr. DUNCAN moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2005) to amend title 49, United States Code, to clarify the application of the Act popularly known as the "Death on the High Seas Act" to aviation incidents; as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. GOODLATTE, recognized Mr. DUNCAN and Mr. LIPINSKI, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House suspend the rules and pass said bill, as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. GOODLATTE, 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 bill, as amended, was passed.

By unanimous consent, the title was amended so as to read: "An Act to amend title 49, United States Code, to

clarify the application of the Act popularly known as the 'Death on the High Seas Act' to aviation incidents, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider the votes whereby the rules were suspended and said bill, as amended, was passed and the title was amended was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

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

§88.15 SITUATION IN REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Mr. KIM moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 74); as amended:

Whereas the Korean demilitarized zone remains extremely tense 44 years after the ending of the Korean War, as evidenced most recently by a mortar attack and exchange of gunfire on July 17, 1997;

Whereas with more than 1,000,000 soldiers in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and 600,000 soldiers in the Republic of Korea, both militaries are on a constant high alert;

Whereas the threat of North-South military confrontation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea is of grave concern to the United States;

Whereas 37,000 United States troops are stationed on the Korean Peninsula;

Whereas the United States and the Republic of Korea have long had a close relationship based on mutual respect, shared security goals, and shared interests;

Whereas as a result of an invitation extended last year by President Clinton and Republic of Korea President Kim Young Sam, four-party preparatory talks involving the United States, the Republic of Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the People's Republic of China are likely to begin in August 1997 to determine timing, venue, level of representation, and broad agenda categories for forthcoming talks;

Whereas the participation of China is integral to the success of any agreement; and

Whereas it will be impossible to resolve the conflict on the Korean Peninsula and fashion a lasting solution unless the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea engage in direct dialogue, without depending on other parties to act as intermediaries: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) supports United States troops who have faithfully served the interests of the United States by ensuring stability on the Korean Peninsula;

(2) supports our Republic of Korea allies who have made good faith efforts to resolve this conflict; and

(3) supports four-way talks between the United States, China, the Republic of Korea, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to peacefully and permanently resolve the conflict between the two Koreas.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. GOODLATTE, recognized Mr. KIM and Mr. HAMILTON, 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. GOODLATTE, 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,