

Thornberry  
Thune  
Tiahrt  
Traficant

Walsh  
Wamp  
Waters  
Watts (OK)

Weygand  
Whitfield  
Young (AK)

NOES—227

Ackerman  
Aderholt  
Allen  
Archer  
Armey  
Baesler  
Bass  
Bateman  
Becerra  
Bentsen  
Berman  
Berry  
Bilbray  
Bishop  
Blagojevich  
Bliley  
Blunt  
Boehlert  
Boehner  
Boswell  
Boucher  
Boyd  
Brady  
Brown (CA)  
Brown (FL)  
Bryant  
Burr  
Buyer  
Camp  
Canady  
Cannon  
Capps  
Carson  
Castle  
Chabot  
Clement  
Clyburn  
Coble  
Conyers  
Cummings  
Davis (FL)  
Davis (IL)  
Davis (VA)  
Delahunt  
DeLauro  
DeLay  
Deutsch  
Dickey  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Dooley  
Edwards  
Ehlers  
Ehrlich  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Evans  
Ewing  
Farr  
Fattah  
Fawell  
Fazio  
Ford  
Fox  
Frank (MA)  
Franks (NJ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Frost  
Furse  
Ganske  
Gejdenson  
Gekas  
Gilchrest  
Gilman  
Gonzalez  
Goodlatte

Gordon  
Granger  
Green  
Greenwood  
Gutierrez  
Gutknecht  
Hall (OH)  
Hall (TX)  
Hamilton  
Hastert  
Hastings (FL)  
Hefner  
Hilliard  
Hinojosa  
Hobson  
Hoekstra  
Holden  
Hoolley  
Horn  
Houghton  
Hyde  
Inglis  
Jefferson  
Jenkins  
John  
Johnson (CT)  
Johnson (WI)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Kanjorski  
Kasich  
Kelly  
Kennedy (MA)  
Kennedy (RI)  
Kennelly  
Kilpatrick  
Kind (WI)  
Knollenberg  
Kolbe  
LaFalce  
Lampson  
Lantos  
Latham  
Levin  
Lewis (GA)  
Linder  
Lofgren  
Lowey  
Luther  
Maloney (NY)  
Manton  
Markey  
Matsui  
McCarthy (MO)  
McCollum  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McHale  
Meehan  
Meek  
Minge  
Moakley  
Mollohan  
Moran (VA)  
Morella  
Nadler  
Neal  
Nethercutt  
Northup  
Nussle  
Owens  
Oxley  
Packard  
Pastor  
Paxon  
Pease  
Pelosi

Peterson (MN)  
Peterson (PA)  
Pickett  
Pitts  
Pomeroy  
Porter  
Portman  
Price (NC)  
Pryce (OH)  
Quinn  
Rahall  
Ramstad  
Rangel  
Reyes  
Rodriguez  
Roemer  
Rogan  
Rogers  
Rothman  
Roukema  
Roybal-Allard  
Rush  
Sabo  
Sanchez  
Sandlin  
Sawyer  
Schumer  
Scott  
Serrano  
Shaw  
Shays  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Sisisky  
Skaggs  
Skeen  
Skelton  
Slaughter  
Smith (OR)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith, Adam  
Spratt  
Stabenow  
Stark  
Stenholm  
Stokes  
Stupak  
Tanner  
Tauscher  
Tauzin  
Taylor (MS)  
Thompson  
Thurman  
Tierney  
Torres  
Turner  
Upton  
Velazquez  
Vento  
Visclosky  
Watkins  
Watt (NC)  
Waxman  
Weldon (FL)  
Weldon (PA)  
Weller  
Wexler  
White  
Wicker  
Wise  
Wolf  
Woolsey  
Wynn  
Yates  
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—28

Andrews  
Baker  
Barrett (NE)  
Barton  
Blumenauer  
Borski  
Bunning  
Callahan  
Clay  
Costello

Crane  
DeGette  
Dicks  
Dreier  
Dunn  
Etheridge  
Flake  
Foglietta  
Harman  
Hinchey

Johnson, Sam  
Klug  
McCrery  
Millender-  
Donald  
Schaefer, Dan  
Schiff  
Sensenbrenner  
Towns

□ 1804

The Clerk announced the following pair:

On this vote:  
Mr. Dan Schaefer of Colorado, for with Ms. Dunn against.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas and Messrs. DAVIS of Illinois, FAWELL, SERRANO, EDWARDS, and GUTIERREZ changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. PAYNE changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment in the nature of a substitute was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I was unable to be present for the vote on the Rohrabacher substitute amendment to H.R. 400. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. UPTON) having assumed the chair, Mr. LAHOOD, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 400) to amend title 35, United States Code, with respect to patents, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM AND OVERSIGHT

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
April 17, 1997.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,  
*Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, The Capitol, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby resign from the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight effective April 17, 1997.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely,

TIM HOLDEN,  
*Member of Congress.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted. There was no objection.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Resources:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, April 17, 1997.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,  
*Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, Capitol, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby resign from the Committee on Resources, effective April 17, 1997.

Sincerely,

NICK LAMPSON,  
*Member of Congress.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted. There was no objection.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Science:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
April 17, 1997.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER, I hereby resign from the Committee on Science.

Sincerely,

LLOYD DOGGETT.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted. There was no objection.

CONCERNING PROMOTION OF PEACE, STABILITY, AND DEMOCRACY IN ZAIRE

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on International Relations be discharged from further consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 115) concerning the promotion of peace, stability, and democracy in Zaire, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and it is not my intention to object, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. ROYCE] the chairman of the Subcommittee on Africa to explain his unanimous-consent request.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution has been cleared on both sides of the aisle and no recorded votes are anticipated.

Mr. Speaker, we have seen the headlines. Zaire is in crisis. Its government has collapsed, having lost much of its territory to rebel forces. There is humanitarian suffering throughout the country. This is a complex crisis.

Mr. Speaker, one of these forces has been a constant throughout this, and that has been the corrupt and despotic rule of President Mobutu. For more than 30 years, Mr. Mobutu has ruled Zaire with disdain for its people. Zaire is now politically collapsed. It is also economically collapsed. What should be a prosperous country is now one of the world's poorest.

Meanwhile, Mr. Mobutu is one of the world's wealthiest men. Simply put, Mobutu has bled Zaire. Repairing this economic damage will not be easy. Repairing the political damage of Mobutu will be a bigger challenge. The immediate task is to stop the fighting, develop a transitional government, and start on the path toward democracy.

Let us be clear: Mr. Mobutu has no role to play in this process. He should immediately resign from the office of the Presidency, leave Zaire, and withdraw from all political activity. That is what the resolution states. Mr. Mobutu should leave Zaire now.

This is a strong statement for the U.S. House of Representatives to send. It is an important statement. America has a big stake in Zaire, and what the United States Congress says about Zaire is taken seriously in Zaire.

This resolution is directed against Mobutu, but it is really about bringing democracy to Zaire. It calls on the administration to support democratic, multiparty elections. Getting to that goal is a tall order. Multiparty democracy is difficult under the best of circumstances. But single-party democracy long ago proved to be a mirage.

Zaire does not need another leader emerging from the chaos to become a tyrant. That is what Mobutu did. Zaire can do better.

This is a bipartisan resolution. It is the work of the members of the Subcommittee on Africa, who have been very interested in Zaire's political and humanitarian crisis, interested in making things better for the people of Zaire.

I want to thank the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. MENENDEZ], the ranking member on the subcommittee, who has spoken forcefully on Zaire's crisis; and I want to thank the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PAYNE], who has long been engaged in Zaire; and I also want to thank the gentleman from New York, Chairman GILMAN, and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON] of the Committee on International Relations for supporting this resolution.

As I say, this is a good resolution for Zaire and for the United States.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time and continuing my reservation of objection, I am very pleased that we have been able to work together.

The gentleman from California [Mr. ROYCE] is the committee chair, and I want to commend my colleague for his work in this regard and the rapidity with which we have dealt with this issue because we think it is timely and it makes a difference now if we pursue it.

Also, I want to commend my colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PAYNE], who has for quite some time pursued the course of justice and democracy in Zaire and I understand is a cosponsor with the chairman on this resolution; and the gentleman from California [Mr. CAMPBELL], as well as the committee, for their hard work negotiating, compromising to make this happen.

What we do and what is being offered in this resolution is to send a strong message to our colleagues in Congress and the State Department but most importantly to the Mobutu regime by passing this collaborative resolution.

The Congress can play a unique role different than the role of the State De-

partment in foreign policy by reflecting the beliefs and opinions of the American people.

In this resolution, I think we have done just that. The resolution is carefully drafted to address Zaire's real problem, and that is Mobutu.

□ 1815

The resolution states that Mobutu should resign from the office of president, leave Zaire and withdraw from all political activity. We are on the brink of a new era in Zaire. Rebel leader Kabila has launched a process long overdue, the transition from Mobutu to democracy. And while it is Kabila who has ushered in this process, we have got to be cautious not to anoint him or anyone else for that fact before they have proven their commitment to democracy, a free market economy, a commitment to holding elections in a reasonable time frame. And I know at the State Department is working very hard to communicate our expectations to Mr. Kabila, and they are also working behind the scenes to thwart an escalation of violence which could become potentially uncontrollable and destabilized, not just Zaire, but the fragile peace process in Angola.

It is important that the United States send a message to all parties in Zaire and to other countries in the region that the continued flow of arms into Zaire and the escalation of violence will undermine, not support the Nation's transition process. Years of pillaging Zaire's natural resources and its inattention to the development of its infrastructure, economy and support systems like education and health have left Zaire years behind where it might have been under qualified and well-intentioned leadership. But the Zairian people are resilient, it as a country has enormous tremendous potential, it has natural resources and its people to become politically and economically a strategic power within Africa and the world.

So, Mr. Speaker, as we send this message we think that it is extremely important for our colleagues to join with us sending a unified strong message and creating the opportunity for the United States to play a very significant role in creating a broad-based transitional government pledged to democracy ultimately holding democratic elections.

Mr. Speaker, under my reservation of objection I yield to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MORAN].

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution. It is long passed due, and it is entirely appropriate that this body pass such a resolution because Mobutu was able to stay in power. We established his power base, we sustained him in power for years, long past any time when he could allege to be a legitimate leader of his country. We did that because we assumed he was anticommunist. And so through our misguided ideological objectives, we established in power a

leader whose sole objective was his own self-serving interest.

And so over the last quarter century what he has done is to extract the natural resources of his country, he has exploited its people, he has acquired immense wealth, he has used that wealth to spend most of his time in his European villas while the people of his country suffer.

Mr. Speaker, it is long past time when this country should have cut bait on this guy. I am extremely pleased that the people of Zaire have risen and are about to depose him. It is now time for the United States to play a constructive role in that transition. This resolution outlines that constructive role, and I strongly support it.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, under my continuing reservation of objection I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PAYNE], who has worked with the chairman in helping to draft this resolution that is being proposed.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the chairman and ranking member of the Africa Subcommittee for their diligence and work on H.R. 115. This is by far the most important piece of legislation on Africa we have before us today.

This bill calls for Mobutu Sese Seko, the President of Zaire, to step down from his office immediately. The bill is symbolic in that it means this is the first step of getting rid of the colonial dictators like the Abachas and the Mobutus that prevent true democracy. They have been an extension of the colonial rule in the past, and they must leave.

Before I came to Congress and for many years after that, I have been an outspoken critic of the corrupt military regime of Mobutu, so I believe it is timely that we do this in this session.

I introduced in the 102d Congress a resolution calling for the administration to draw on its power to have Mobutu resign and leave Zaire. Although it passed overwhelmingly, it did not move him out.

Mr. Speaker, we all know Mobutu imprisoned Patrice Lumumba in which, those years, he was captured and killed under the aid of our CIA surveillance. And 2 years later, the United States actively supported African allies during the cold war in which the CIA virtually helped bring Mobutu to power in 1965.

At this time, Kabila and Lumumba were fighting for the same cause. It was at the height of the cold war, and things today are very different. And so we should take a different look at what is going on.

I know it was U.S.'s policy of supporting UNITA and Jonas Savimba in Angola, the RENAMO forces in Mozambique, Ian Smith in Rhodesia, our policy of constructive engagement in South Africa, and Sergeant Doe following the brutal coup in Liberia in the 1980's.

Along with that, 75 years of colonial rule by Belgium, France's influence on

a continent and one of the wealthiest countries in Africa will perhaps for the first time be able to have self-governance. Mobutu's army is notorious for depending on foreign troops and mercenaries to combat there and fight their fights. As my colleagues know, Serbian troops were there recently. Troops from UNITA have also been in the country.

Today 1.1 million refugees have returned to Rwanda, which has increased the stability in Uganda and Burundi. In the last 6 months the Alliance for Democratic Forces for the Liberation of the Congo-Zaire, the ADFL, have gained control over Kisangani, Zaire's third largest city, Mbuji, one of the other large cities, and Lumbumashi, the second largest city. We hope that Kinshasha will not have to be fought over and destroyed.

I am not pro-Kabila or anti-Kabila, but I think that the time is right, that we should see new leadership in that country.

And so I stand here with my colleagues saying that we should ask the United States to be engaged in the negotiations, to be engaged with our diplomats trying to help the Europeans move along, a removal of Mobutu and then move towards a transitional government so that elections could be held and so that we can move this country for the first time to have free, transparent and democratic society.

Once again I thank my colleagues for allowing me this time.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, under my continuing reservation of objection I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CHABOT].

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend both the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] and the gentleman from California [Mr. ROYCE] as well as the Africa Subcommittee staff for the excellent job they have done in bringing this important and timely resolution to the floor. I also want to express a special appreciation to my colleague from New Jersey [Mr. PAYNE] and also the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. MENENDEZ], both of whom have shown great leadership on this very important issue for years now.

The message we are sending to Zaire is straightforward. President Mobutu must resign from office immediately and leave the country. The transition from dictatorship to democracy can only begin after the dictator himself has gone. The continuing political chaos in Zaire can only exacerbate a very bad situation and could, sadly, lead to chaos in all of central Africa.

Witnesses testifying before our subcommittee maintain that, and I quote, a disintegration of Zaire could create a dangerous situation in that region that could take decades to fix. Mobutu's exit from Zaire will help to prevent that disintegration from taking place.

Mr. Speaker, the beleaguered people of Zaire have suffered for far too long under the autocratic and thoroughly corrupt rule of President Mobutu. They

deserve a better life than they have under him at this time. They deserve freedom. This resolution expresses the sense of this House that the United States supports the creation in Zaire of the enabling environment necessary to conduct democratic multiparty elections as soon as humanly possible. It is a good resolution, and it sends a strong message to President Mobutu.

I urge adoption of the resolution.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, as the ranking member I appreciate the work and the courtesies extended by the chair and other colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 115

Whereas Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko's 31-year rule has turned his potentially prosperous country into one of the world's poorest, where human suffering long has been widespread;

Whereas the Mobutu Government has systematically violated the human rights and undermined the security of Zaire's 46,000,000 people;

Whereas the Mobutu Government has proven itself unwilling to allow a genuine transition to multi-party democracy and continues to cling to power against the best interests of Zaire's people;

Whereas the Mobutu Government permitted the circulation of extremist propaganda in the refugee camps that undermined voluntary repatriation efforts of the United Nations High Commission on Refugees;

Whereas the international community is concerned about the humanitarian needs of the hundreds of thousands of refugees and displaced Zairians;

Whereas there are continuing reports of human rights violations by all parties that stem from the continued fighting in Zaire;

Whereas representatives of the Zairian Government and the Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo-Zaire (ADFL) negotiated in South Africa, under the supervision of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, with no cease-fire agreement; and

Whereas the objectives of the United States Government, achieving the cessation of hostilities and achieving political reforms in Zaire, continue to be stymied: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, That—*

(1) it is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

(A) President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire should immediately resign from the office of the Presidency of Zaire, leave Zaire, and withdraw from all political activity;

(B) the United States Government should unequivocally call on Mobutu Sese Seko to immediately leave Zaire and withdraw from all political activity;

(C) the United States should continue to distance itself and its foreign policy from President Mobutu and his government in order to hasten his departure from Zaire's government and political life;

(D) the United States should work with all interested African and European nations to oppose the presence in Zaire of foreign government and mercenary forces, halt the flow of arms into the country, and encourage the

warring parties to negotiate a cease-fire leading to a lasting peace; and

(E) the United States Government should play a leading role in the international effort in supporting the creation of a broad-based transitional government of national unity composed of all democratic forces in Zaire; and

(2) the House of Representatives supports the creation in Zaire of the enabling environment necessary to conduct democratic, multi-party elections at the earliest feasible time, as well as the necessary conditions to establish the rule of law, respect for human rights, and the effective provision of humanitarian assistance.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ROYCE

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROYCE:

Page 3, line 14, strike "and".

Page 3, after line 19, insert the following:

(F) the United States should actively pursue an immediate agreement among the various parties to permit the immediate and unhindered provision of humanitarian relief and the presence of international humanitarian workers to aid refugees and displaced persons in the Zaire; and

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. ROYCE].

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

AMENDMENT TO THE PREAMBLE OFFERED BY MR. ROYCE

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the preamble.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment to the preamble offered by Mr. ROYCE:

After the fifth clause of the preamble, insert the following:

Whereas many thousands of Rwandans seeking to return home are now too ill to walk and scores succumb each day to cholera, malnutrition, malaria, dehydration, and other diseases while awaiting final agreements among parties to the conflict, the Government of Rwanda, and international humanitarian organizations, to permit the organization and implementation of a speedy air evacuation and the regular supply of urgently needed relief supplies and medical care;

Whereas in Zaire there have been numerous attempts to obstruct humanitarian relief to these populations at risk and to hinder relocation of civilians and the repatriation of refugees wishing to return home;

Mr. ROYCE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment to the preamble be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment to the preamble offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. ROYCE].

The amendment to the preamble was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.