

Gibbons  
Gilchrist  
Gillmor  
Goode  
Goodlatte  
Gordon  
Goss  
Graham  
Granger  
Graves  
Green (WI)  
Greenwood  
Grucci  
Gutknecht  
Hall (TX)  
Hansen  
Harman  
Hart  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayes  
Hayworth  
Hefley  
Herger  
Hilleary  
Hobson  
Hoekstra  
Holden  
Horn  
Hostettler  
Houghton  
Hulshof  
Hunter  
Hyde  
Isakson  
Issa  
Istook  
Jenkins  
John  
Johnson (CT)  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones (NC)  
Keller  
Kelly  
Kennedy (MN)  
Kerns  
Kingston  
Kirk  
Knollenberg  
Kolbe  
LaHood  
Larson (CT)  
Latham  
LaTourette

Leach  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (KY)  
Linder  
LoBiondo  
Lucas (KY)  
Lucas (OK)  
Manzullo  
McCrery  
McHugh  
McInnis  
McKeon  
Mica  
Miller, Dan  
Miller, Gary  
Miller, Jeff  
Moran (KS)  
Moran (VA)  
Morella  
Myrick  
Nethercutt  
Ney  
Northup  
Norwood  
Nussle  
Osborne  
Ose  
Otter  
Oxley  
Paul  
Pence  
Peterson (MN)  
Peterson (PA)  
Petri  
Pickering  
Pitts  
Platts  
Pombo  
Portman  
Pryce (OH)  
Putnam  
Quinn  
Radanovich  
Ramstad  
Regula  
Rehberg  
Reynolds  
Riley  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rohrabacher  
Roukema  
Royce  
Ryan (WI)

Ryun (KS)  
Saxton  
Schaffer  
Schrock  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Shadegg  
Shaw  
Shays  
Sherwood  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Simmons  
Simpson  
Skeen  
Smith (MI)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Souder  
Stearns  
Stenholm  
Stump  
Sullivan  
Sununu  
Sweeney  
Tancredo  
Tanner  
Tauzin  
Taylor (MS)  
Taylor (NC)  
Thomas  
Thornberry  
Thune  
Tiahrt  
Tiberi  
Toomey  
Upton  
Vitter  
Walden  
Walsh  
Wamp  
Watkins (OK)  
Watts (OK)  
Weldon (FL)  
Weldon (PA)  
Weller  
Whitfield  
Wicker  
Wilson (NM)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wolf  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

Obey  
Olver  
Ortiz  
Owens  
Pallone  
Pascarell  
Pastor  
Payne  
Pelosi  
Phelps  
Pomeroy  
Price (NC)  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Reyes  
Rivers  
Rodriguez  
Roemer  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Ross  
Rothman

Roybal-Allard  
Sabo  
Sanchez  
Sanders  
Sandlin  
Sawyer  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Scott  
Serrano  
Sherman  
Shows  
Skeltton  
Slaughter  
Smith (WA)  
Snyder  
Solis  
Spratt  
Stark  
Strickland  
Stupak

Tauscher  
Terry  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thurman  
Tierney  
Towns  
Turner  
Udall (CO)  
Udall (NM)  
Velazquez  
Visclosky  
Waters  
Watson (CA)  
Watt (NC)  
Waxman  
Weiner  
Wexler  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Wynn

Barrett  
Blagojevich  
Davis (IL)  
Eshoo

## NOT VOTING—11

Fattah  
Fletcher  
Hinojosa  
Kilpatrick

Murtha  
Rush  
Traficant

□ 1812

Ms. BROWN of Florida changed her vote from “yea” to “nay”.

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, due to business in the District, I was unavoidably detained on Wednesday, March 13. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows on the amendments to H.R. 2341, the Class Action Fairness Act: “aye” on the Waters Amendment (Roll-call No. 56); “aye” on the Conyers Amendment (Roll-call No. 58); “aye” on the Jackson-Lee Amendment (Roll-call No. 59) and “aye” on the Frank Amendment (Roll-call No. 60).

Finally, I would have voted “aye” on the motion to recommit offered by Mr. SANDLIN (Roll-call No. 61) and “nay” on final passage of H.R. 2341 (Roll-call No. 61).

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 2341, the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER  
AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3694

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 3694.

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

There was no objection.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on March 7 I had to return to

my district on official business. On Rollcall No. 51, if I had been present, I would have voted no.

On Rollcall No. 52, H.R. 3090, the economic stimulus package to increase the unemployment benefits for laid-off workers, I would have voted aye.

On March 12, 2002, Rollcall No. 53, H.R. 1885, Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002, I was unavoidably detained in my district. If I had been present, I would have voted aye.

Mr. Speaker, my final one, today, March 13, 2002, on Rollcall No. 54, the Journal vote, I was delayed because of air travel. I was coming from my district. If I had been present, I would have voted aye.

CUBANS SEEKING POLITICAL  
CHANGE

(Mr. FLAKE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include therein extraneous material.)

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about a remarkable event that occurred last Thursday on the island of Cuba. According to Reuters, “In an apparently unprecedented move during Fidel Castro’s 43-year rule, a group of dissidents says it has gathered 10,000 signatures to ask the Cuban parliament for a referendum on political reforms.”

“We are proposing a consultation with the people so that they can decide about change,” a leading moderate dissident, Oswaldo Paya, who is the main promoter of the so-called Varela Project, told Reuters late on Wednesday.

The project, named for the pro-independence Catholic Priest Felix Varela, is based on Article 88 of the Cuban constitution, which says new legislation may be proposed by citizens if more than 10,000 voters support them.

The proposed referendum, Paya says, would be on the need to guarantee rights of freedom of expression and association and amnesty for political prisoners; more opportunities for private businesses; and new electoral law and a general election.

Unfortunately, it is virtually certain that the National Assembly will reject the referendum.

Mr. Speaker, I include these two articles and state for the RECORD that these dissidents from Cuba deserve to be seen and heard.

[From the Associated Press, Mar. 8, 2002]

## CUBANS SEEKING POLITICAL CHANGE

(By Anita Snow)

HAVANA.—Cuban dissidents said Friday they have collected 10,000 signatures needed to force a referendum on overhauling the government, a move unprecedented in communist Cuba.

Miguel Saludes of Cuba’s Christian Liberation Movement said activists were checking the signatures to verify their authenticity. The petition will then be delivered to Cuba’s National Assembly, he said.

## NAYS—190

Abercrombie  
Ackerman  
Allen  
Andrews  
Baca  
Baird  
Baldacci  
Baldwin  
Becerra  
Bentsen  
Berkley  
Berman  
Berry  
Bishop  
Blumenauer  
Bonior  
Borski  
Boswell  
Brady (PA)  
Brown (FL)  
Brown (OH)  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cardin  
Carson (IN)  
Carson (OK)  
Clay  
Clayton  
Clement  
Clyburn  
Condit  
Conyers  
Costello  
Coyne  
Crowley  
Cummings  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (FL)  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
Delahunt  
DeLauro  
Deutsch

Diaz-Balart  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Doyle  
Edwards  
Engel  
Etheridge  
Evans  
Farr  
Filner  
Ford  
Frank  
Frost  
Gephardt  
Gilman  
Gonzalez  
Green (TX)  
Gutierrez  
Hall (OH)  
Hastings (FL)  
Hilliard  
Hinchey  
Hoeffel  
Holt  
Honda  
Hooley  
Hoyer  
Inslee  
Israel  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson-Lee  
(TX)  
Jefferson  
Johnson, E. B.  
Jones (OH)  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Kennedy (RI)  
Kildee  
Kind (WI)  
King (NY)

Klecza  
Kucinich  
LaFalce  
Lampson  
Langevin  
Lantos  
Larsen (WA)  
Lee  
Levin  
Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
Lofgren  
Lowey  
Luther  
Lynch  
Maloney (CT)  
Maloney (NY)  
Markley  
Mascara  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy (MO)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCollum  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McIntyre  
McKinney  
McNulty  
Meehan  
Meek (FL)  
Meeks (NY)  
Menendez  
Millender-  
McDonald  
Miller, George  
Mink  
Mollohan  
Moore  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Oberstar

He would not say when activists expected to have the document ready. The proposed referendum, known as the Varela Project, appears to be the first signature-gathering effort to get this far under the government of Fidel Castro (news—web sites), in power for 43 years.

The referendum would ask voters whether they think guarantees are needed to assure the rights of free speech and association and whether they support an amnesty for political prisoners. It would also call for new electoral laws and more opportunities for Cubans to run their own private businesses.

Castro's government has not commented publicly on the effort. Previous petition efforts have stalled in part because people were afraid to sign, but in the decade since the collapse of the Soviet Union, the government has shown slightly more tolerance for opposition groups.

The project is named for Father Felix Varela, a Roman Catholic priest who fought for the emancipation of slaves on the Caribbean island. The referendum was first mentioned by the Christian Liberation Movement shortly after Pope John Paul (news—web sites) II's visit here in January 1998.

The Cuban Commission for Human Rights and Reconciliation and the Democratic Solidarity Party later joined the Christian Liberation Movement in helping coordinate the signature-gathering drive. The groups have been gathering signatures across the island since early last year.

All three groups operate here without the approval of the government, which regularly characterizes its opponents as "counter-revolutionaries" and "mercenaries" for the U.S. government and Cuban exiles.

#### CUBA DISSIDENTS SAY 10,000 SIGN REFERENDUM APPEAL

(By Isabel Garcia-Zarza)

HAVANA (Reuters)—In an apparently unprecedented move during President Fidel Castro's 43-year rule, a group of dissidents says it has gathered 10,000 signatures to ask the Cuban parliament for a referendum on political reforms.

"We are proposing a consultation with the people so they decide about change," a leading moderate dissident, Oswaldo Paya, who is the main promoter of the so-called Varela Project, told Reuters late on Wednesday.

The project, named for pro-independence Catholic priest Felix Varela (1788-1853), is based on article 88 of the Cuban constitution, which says new legislation may be proposed by citizens if more than 10,000 voters support them.

The proposed referendum, Paya said, would be on the need to guarantee the rights of free expression and association; an amnesty for political prisoners; more opportunities for private business; a new electoral law; and a general election.

Havana, which scorns dissidents as "counter-revolutionary" pawns of a hostile U.S. government and anti-Castro Cuban American groups, has publicly ignored the project. But Paya and others behind the campaign accused the government of mounting a strong campaign of "threats and persecution" to impede the gathering of signatures and delivery of letters to authorities.

"Authorities are acting like gangsters," said Paya, who has a long list of alleged verbal and physical abuse against Varela Project activists in the last year.

#### 'GOVERNMENT AFRAID'—PAYA

"The government is afraid of this liberating gesture, where a social vanguard is showing it has no fear. The government is afraid when the people are not afraid," he added. Castro frequently says his one-party communist system is more democratic than

the Western model and denies the existence of political prisoners or repression of freedom of expression.

The signatures, gathered by activists across the Caribbean island of 11 million inhabitants over the last year, will be presented to the National Assembly in a few weeks, once all 10,000 signatures have been checked and ratified, Paya said.

"This has never been done before, it has no precedent," he added. "It shows Cubans not only want changes, but also are ready to face the risks to show they want changes." According to Paya, more than 100 small opposition groups have backed the initiative. However, some prominent dissidents, such as Martha Beatriz Roque, do not support it, arguing it is unrealistic to seek change within a constitution designed by the Castro government.

Paya did not say what Varela Project backers will do if the initiative is rejected by the National Assembly, something analysts and diplomats think is virtually certain. "We are ready to keep demanding our rights," he said.

Over the four decades since the 1959 revolution, Cuba's scattered and marginalized internal dissident movement has made little headway against Castro's grip on power. Castro again scathingly lambasted dissidents this week, in a three-hour TV speech, as non-representative of the Cuban people and intent on helping Washington bring Cuba into the U.S. "empire."

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PALLONE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### STEEL PROTECTIONISM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I am disheartened by the administration's recent decision to impose a 30 percent tariff on steel imports. This measure will hurt far more Americans than it will help, and it takes a step backward toward the protectionist thinking that dominated Washington in decades past. Make no mistake about it, these tariffs represent naked protectionism at its worst, a blatant disregard of any remaining free market principles to gain the short-term favor of certain special interests.

□ 1815

These steel tariffs also make it quite clear that the rhetoric about free trade in Washington is abandoned and replaced with talk of "fair trade" when special interests make demands. What most Washington politicians really believe in is government-managed trade,

not free trade. True free trade, by definition, takes place only in the absence of government interference of any kind, including tariffs. Government-managed trade means government, rather than competence in the marketplace, determines what industries and companies succeed or fail.

We have all heard about how these tariffs are needed to protect the jobs of American steelworkers, but we never hear about the jobs that will be lost or never created when the cost of steel rises 30 percent. We forget that tariffs are taxes and that imposing tariffs means raising taxes. Why is the administration raising taxes on American steel consumers? Apparently no one in the administration has read Henry Hazlitt's classic book "Economics in One Lesson." Professor Hazlitt's fundamental lesson was simple: we must examine economic policy by considering the long-term effects of any proposal on all groups.

The administration, instead, chose to focus on the immediate effects of steel tariffs on one group, the domestic steel industry. In doing so, it chose to ignore basic economics for the sake of political expediency. Now, I grant you that this is hardly anything new in this town, but it is important that we see these tariffs as the political favors that they are. This has nothing to do with fairness. The free market is fair. It alone justly rewards the worthiest competitors. Tariffs reward the strongest Washington lobbies.

We should recognize that the cost of these tariffs will not only be borne by American companies that import steel, such as those in the auto industry and building trades. The cost of these import taxes will be borne by nearly all Americans, because steel is widely used in the cars we drive and in the buildings in which we live and work. We will all pay, but the cost will be spread out and hidden, so no one complains. The domestic steel industry, however, has complained; and it has the corporate and union power that scares politicians in Washington. So the administration moved to protect domestic steel interests, with an eye towards upcoming elections. It moved to help members who represent steel-producing States.

We hear a great deal of criticism of special interests and their stranglehold on Washington, but somehow when we prop up an entire industry that has failed to stay competitive, "we are protecting American workers." What we are really doing is taxing all Americans to keep some politically favored corporations afloat. Some rank-and-file jobs may also be saved, but at what cost? Do steelworkers really have a right to demand Americans pay higher taxes to save an industry that should be required to compete on its own?

If we are going to protect the steel industry with tariffs, why not other industries? Does every industry that competes with imported goods have the same claim for protection? We have propped up the auto industry in the