

Just which companies would get to claim Iraq's oil has been a subject of much debate. After a war, the contracts that Iraq's state-owned oil company has signed with European, Russian, and Chinese oil firms might well be abrogated, leaving the field to U.S. oil companies. "What they have in mind is denationalization, and then parceling Iraqi oil out of American Oil companies," says Akins. "The American oil companies are going to be the main beneficiaries of this war."

The would-be rulers of a post-Saddam Iraq have been thinking along the same lines. "American oil companies will have a big shot at Iraqi oil," says Ahmad Chalabi, leader of the Iraqi National Congress, a group of aristocrats and wealthy Iraqis who fled the country when its repressive monarchy was overthrown in 1958. During a visit to Washington last fall, Chalabi held meetings with at least three major U.S. oil companies, trying to enlist their support. Similar meetings between Iraqi exiles and U.S. companies have also been taking place in Europe.

"Iraqi exiles have approached us, saying, 'You can have our oil if we can get back in there,'" says R. Gerald Bailey, who headed Exxon's Middle East operations until 1997. "All the major American companies have met with them in Paris, London, Brussels, all over. They're all jockeying for position. You can't ignore it, but you've got to do it on the QT. And you can't wait till it gets too far along."

But the companies are also anxious about the consequences of war, according to many experts, oil-company executives, and former State Department officials. "The oil companies are caught in the middle," says Bailey. Executives fear that war could create havoc in the region, turning Arab states against the United States and Western oil companies. On the other hand, should a U.S. invasion of Iraq be successful, they want to be there when the oil is divvied up. Says David Long, the former U.S. diplomat, "It's greed versus fear."

Ibrahim Oweiss, a Middle East specialist at Georgetown University who coined the term "petrodollar" and has also been a consultant to Occidental and BP, has been closely watching the cautious maneuvering by the companies. "I know that the oil companies are scared about the outcome of this," he says. "They are not at all sure this is in the best interests of the oil industry."

Anne Joyce, an editor at the Washington-based Middle East Policy Council who has spoken privately to top Exxon officials, says it's clear that most oil-industry executives "are afraid" of what a war in the Persian Gulf could mean in the long term—especially if tensions in the region spiral out of control. "They see it as much too risky, and they are risk averse," she says. "They think it has 'fiasco' written all over it."

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

CUBA BEGINS TRIALS OF DISSIDENTS

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

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, let me draw your attention to a headline that appeared in the Associated Press today, and the headline reads "Cuba Begins Trials of Dissidents. Cuba pressed forward with its harshest crackdown on dissidents in years, holding the first trials Thursday for dissidents rounded up across the Island and reportedly seeking life sentences for at least 10 of them."

My colleagues, we are at this moment attempting to liberate Iraq from a dictator, Saddam Hussein. Our men and women are in harm's way. Regrettably, in this very Chamber, we have had our own colleagues, our own colleagues advocating open trade and opportunity with Fidel Castro.

□ 2330

Mr. Speaker, I am referring to the very person who is arresting and charging and sentencing dissidents in Cuba to life sentencing. At least 78 dissidents have been arrested since March 18. If you dare to speak out against the government, and I say that loosely because it is not a government, it is a dictatorship, of Fidel Castro, you are arrested. My colleagues from south Florida will tell Members at length what is considered a chargeable crime, and they will tell some of the things that this dictator is charging his citizens with.

Let me read what Elsa Pollan said about her husband, Hector Fernando Maseda. She says, "I feel so defenseless. Where can I find someone to defend my husband?"

Her husband is going to be on trial, and no one will stand up for him. Why are our men and women in Iraq? To free and liberate people. And yet the very Members who voted to send our men and women into harm's way in Iraq, some of those people here on the floor gleefully say the embargo has not worked, 42 years later. Let us just trade with Cuba because if we embolden this dictator, he may give up and we will have freedom for people.

I have never heard such nonsense in my life. I hope those Members who advocate free trade with Cuba will look at today's headlines. If they feel comfortable doing business with a person who will incarcerate people for simply speaking their free will and their free mind, then have at it. I want no part of it.

If Members can look Elsa Pollan in the eyes and say her husband should be locked up for life because he spoke out against Fidel Castro, join with the happy campers in wanting to do free trade with Cuba. I challenge those Members who believe in free trade with Cuba, would they today, based on the political reality, advocate free trade with Saddam Hussein? Would they stand up in this well and say let us do business with Saddam Hussein because if he gets a little economic commerce, he will become a nicer person?

It is different because they keep saying if we do grain sales and medicine and food, we do opportunity, travel, somehow we are going to loosen the embargo and loosen Fidel Castro's grip on his people. Obviously, Fidel Castro has a different opinion on what loosening the grip on his people means. There are 78 people, confirmed defendants, and sentences sought for each. Several Cuban exile groups have distributed slightly longer lists. We are not sure. We hear 78 by the Associated Press. These are probably people who we will never hear from again because they will probably be dead at the hands of Fidel Castro's henchmen.

Mr. Speaker, tonight I ask my colleagues to carefully look at the headlines, think about our men and women in harm's way, and think if they really want to pursue a policy of appeasement with a man who is in fact locking up his own citizens as we speak. The parallels between Saddam Hussein and Fidel Castro are absolutely identical. One has a beard, one is south of Florida by 90 miles, the other is in the Middle East. But if the citizens dare speak out against either, they are dead or imprisoned for life. If they advocate health care or opportunity, they are arrested. Please do not fall for the trap; trade will not work. The embargo must stand. Fidel must go, and Cubans on that beautiful island south of Florida should have a chance for democracy and free elections.

CUBAN REGIME ARRESTS PRO-DEMOCRACY ACTIVISTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BISHOP of Utah). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART) is recognized for at least half the time until midnight as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I appreciated the remarks of the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and then my distinguished friend from Florida, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY),

with regard to the crackdown that the Cuban dictatorship is engaged in at this moment against the pro-democracy movement in Cuba.

An entire new generation of leaders has developed and sprung up in Cuba; and even though they make a very purposeful point of maintaining their struggle always to a totally peaceful means, the dictator in Cuba is nervous, precisely because an entire generation of leadership that signifies and represents the future of Cuba has arisen. So this crackdown has occurred while the attention of the world, and it is occurring while the attention of the world is obviously upon Iraq because of the liberation of Iraq taking place by coalition forces led by the United States.

So taking advantage of the fact that the world is looking at Iraq, the Cuban dictator has once again filled his prisons with men and women who are peaceful pro-democracy activists or independent librarians, independent journalists, including Raul Rivero who is usually referred to as the dean of independent journalists in Cuba. Very well-known peaceful pro-democracy activists have been part of this roundup. Their homes have been burst into by the thugs of the dictatorship called the Rapid Action Brigades. They have burst into the homes, ransacked the homes, stolen property and terrorized the families of the pro-democracy victims, as well as the pro-democracy activists; and that has been going on systematically in the last 2 weeks in Cuba.

As I stated before, very well-known activists such as Hector Palacios and Martha Beatriz Roque are among the many, the 80 that we know of. Certainly there are many more that we do not know of, but 80 we know of.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD the list of the 80 imprisoned journalists and activists that we know of.

INDEPENDENT JOURNALISTS

Víctor Rolando Arroyo, Pedro Argüelles Morán, Majail Bárcaga Lugo, Carmelo Díaz Fernández, Oscar Espinosa Chepe, Adolfo Fernández Sainz, Miguel Galván Gutiérrez, Julio César Gálvez, Edel José García, Roberto García Cabrerías (prisión domiciliaria), Jorge Luis García Peneque, Ricardo González Alfonso, and Luis González Pentón.

Alejandro González Raga, Normando Hernández, Juan Carlos Herrera Acosta, José Ubaldo Izquierdo, Héctor Maseda, Mario Enrique Mayo, Jorge Olivera, Pablo Pacheco Avila, Fabio Prieto Llorente, José Gabriel Ramón Castillo, Raúl Rivero Castañeda, Omar Rodríguez Saludes, Omar Ruiz Hernández, and Manuel Vázquez Portal.

PRO-DEMOCRACY ACTIVISTS

Osvaldo Alfonso, Nelson Aguilar, Pedro Pablo Alvarez Ramos, Rafael Ernesto Avila Pérez, Margarito Broche Espinosa, Marcelo Cano, Eduardo Díaz Fleites, Antonio Díaz Sánchez, Alfredo Domínguez Batista, Efrén Fernández, José Daniel Ferrer Castillo, Luis Enrique Ferrer García, Oscar Elias Biscet, Orlando Fundora, Alfredo Felipe Fuentes, Próspero Gainza, Javier García Pérez, Diosdado González Marretero, Léster González Pentón, Jorge Luis González

Tanquero, Iván Hernández Carrillo, Regis Iglesias, Rolando Jiménez Posada, Reynaldo Labrada Peña, Librado Linares, José Miguel Martínez Hernández, and Rafael Millet.

Luis Milán Fernández, Roberto de Miranda, Nelson Moliné, Angel Moya Acosta, Félix Navarro, Héctor Palacios Ruiz, Arturo Pérez de Alejo, Omar Pernet Hernández, Horacio Julio Piña Borrego, Alfredo Pulido, Arnaldo Ramos Laubiriquet, Alexis Rodríguez Fernández, Blas G. Rodríguez Reyes, Martha Beatriz Roque Cabello, Claro Sánchez Altarriba, Ariel Sigler Amaya, Guido Sigler Amaya, Miguel Sigler Amaya, Ricardo Silva Gual, Fidel Suárez Cruz, Manuel Ubals González, Julio Antonio Valdés Guerra, Miguel Valdés Tamayo, Héctor Raúl Valle Hernández, Antonio A. Villarreal Acosta, and Orlando Zapata Tamayo.

Mr. Speaker, without any doubt, Martha Beatriz Roque, of the pro-democracy activists who have been rounded up in this Stalinist crackdown in the last 2 weeks, she is the best known, an economist by trade and a very erudite intellectual. Martha Beatriz was rounded up and thrown in the dungeon along with these 80 other pro-democracy activists, and today her summary trial began. Apparently it is set to end tomorrow.

The Castro regime's prosecutors are requesting life imprisonment for this woman, this economist who simply writes and speaks on behalf of freedom and democracy and analyzes economic conditions, and engages in that kind of work. The indictment does not contradict the fact that her work is peaceful, the so-called indictment because it is really a farce. It would be laughable if we were not dealing with the tragic situation of a people who have had to be subjected to 44 years of totalitarianism led by a Stalinist dictator.

□ 2340

The indictment charges Marta Beatriz Roque with possessing a computer, possessing a Web page on her computer, utilizing a server for her Web page in the United States of America. By way of the Web page, the indictment continues, Marta Beatriz Roque established links with entities in the United States. The accused, Marta Beatriz Roque, numerous times spoke on Radio Martí. The accused, Marta Beatriz Roque, published an article in a dissident magazine known as "Enquentro." The accused, Marta Beatriz Roque, was visited in her residence by the head of the United States Diplomatic Mission. The accused, Marta Beatriz Roque, possessed in her residence, the indictment continues, a Cannon copier and a Panasonic fax machine. The accused, Marta Beatriz Roque, had communications with the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) and LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART. The accused must be sentenced pursuant to this indictment, pursuant to the request of the prosecution in the totalitarian state to life imprisonment for what she is being accused of.

That is what the Cuban people are subjected to, Mr. Speaker. Obviously, we see that the international commu-

nity is beginning despite the fact that, naturally so, the attention has been on the liberation of Iraq, despite the fact that the dictator chose this moment to act, to attempt to wipe out an entire generation of leaders that will be the leaders of democratic Cuba. The international community is beginning to react. The European Union that had recently declared that it would accept the Cuban dictatorship in its international aid agreement, its foreign aid agreement, has now said that it will not continue to do so. The Cuban ambassador in London, I read today, was called in for an explanation by the Foreign Ministry in London. Publications, editorial boards, and I think it is just, it is only just and fair and appropriate to admit that publications, editorial boards with which I, for example, have had profound differences on many issues over the past, a number of them have come around and have seen that this totalitarian crackdown cannot be treated as business as usual; and thus business as usual must not be able to take place now with that dictatorship.

For example, the Los Angeles Times last week talking about the crackdown even before these sentences were requested, these barbaric Stalinist sentences. The Los Angeles Times ended its editorial last week saying before Congress even thinks about loosening restrictions, it should demand that Castro free those rounded up this month and demonstrate that his nation is moving toward democracy and away from totalitarianism, the Los Angeles Times, a newspaper that admittedly has had a different position in the past. And I must admit this demonstrates intellectual honesty and good faith by the editorial board of the Los Angeles Times.

The Washington Post today talks about the fear that obviously the dictator is demonstrating because, yes, he chose this moment; and then The Washington Post says there are signs of deeper reasons besides just the diversion of attention that Iraq signifies.

Over the past 2 weeks, The Washington Post of today says, there have been two skyjackings and a ferry hijacking in Havana. In all cases, the apparently well-armed hijackers wanted to be taken immediately to Miami or Key West, also the recent destination of a Cuban Government patrol boat.

The normally placid Cuban Church has recently blasted the regime, and the economy is in crisis. Perhaps Fidel Castro is more worried about the growth of opposition to his regime than he wants to let on, and perhaps this is not the moment for the U.S. Government to drop the ball, ease the pressure, or allow Cuba to pretend that the country's multiple problems are anything but self-inflicted. The Washington Post. I think that it is important and relevant to point this out and appreciate it.

I appreciate my colleagues being here. We have 15 minutes remaining, and I know we will be back on Tuesday,

but I so much appreciate their being here also this evening, the distinguished gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART).

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART) for yielding to me in this special moment for the people of Cuba.

It is with a heavy heart that my colleagues from south Florida and I stand here today because, while we are filled with hope and satisfaction about the liberation of the Iraqi people from the repressive regime of Saddam Hussein, at the same time our hearts bleed and weep for our brothers and sisters enslaved and oppressed in Cuba because the brutal tyrannical regime of Fidel Castro has used the cover of military action in Iraq to launch, as my colleague from south Florida clearly pointed out, one of the most intense crackdowns against dissidents in recent years. Castro's security agents have been storming into homes across the island, confiscating typewriters, books, papers from dissidents' homes, and rounding up almost 100 pro-democracy activists and independent journalists. And what have been their so-called crimes? Engaging in supposedly threatening activities such as possessing and lending books by such authors as Vaclav Havel, Mahatma Gandhi, Martin Luther King, Jr.

Arrested have been valiant freedom fighters such as Marta Beatriz Roque, an economist by trade who has already served time in Castro's gulags for her role in a publication that sought to take back the rights of all of the Cuban people, by underscoring that the "Homeland Belongs to All, La Patria es de Todos."

Another arrested, Raul Rivero, perhaps Cuba's most prominent independent journalist; Reformist Hector Palacios; labor leader Pedro Pablo Alvarez Ramos. And my colleague had entered into the RECORD all of their names, as far as we know; and the list is growing every day. And their sentences: Osvaldo Alfonso Valdes, life sentence; Jorge Olivera Castillo, 15 years; Ricardo Gonzalez Alfonso, life sentence; Orlando Fundora Alvarez, 15 to 25 years. Life sentences, 15 years, 25 years for possession of papers.

And these brave souls that are listed in these pages are just a few of the victims of the most recent wave of terrorism and repression. Many of the dissidents are being tortured. The summary sentences range from 15 years to execution, all in an attempt to intimidate by submission and silence those who oppose the regime's tyrannical rule. However, as Claudia Marquez, the wife of jailed dissident Osvaldo Alfonso, has emphasized, she said: "Our voices and cries will not be silenced, even if our only weapon is our statements."

With every arrest the opposition is strengthened, not weakened. With each beating their mission becomes clear.

They are willing to make the ultimate sacrifice if it means an end to tyranny, for they know that their blood and their tears fertilize the roots of democracy which are taking hold in our native Cuba.

□ 2350

They will not be deterred. Let us not ignore their cries, cries emanating just 90 miles off our shores. This crackdown is a direct challenge to the United States and to the international community.

The regime assumed that we were all too busy with Iraq to care about the suffering of the Cuban people. Well, the dictatorship made a grave mistake. The European Union issued a statement condemning the arrest and demanding that these prisoners of conscience be immediately released. Amnesty International urged Cuba to release all of its prisoners of conscience and reform the laws which make such detentions possible. Human Rights International, the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the Inter-American Press Association have all denounced the crackdowns; and newspapers, as pointed out by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART), in the Los Angeles Times, they have published editorials saying, "After years of calling for liberalized relations with Cuba, this editorial page must now urge American policymakers to hit the brakes."

So rather than focusing on rewarding the Castro regime by loosening U.S. restrictions, all of us in the U.S. Congress should demand that Castro free all of the pro-democracy activists who have been arrested in the last few weeks, along with all prisoners of conscience.

We must demand respect for human rights and freedom for the Cuban people. We have done it before. We did it for the iron grip, for the former Soviet Union. We did it for the people in Kosovo, for the people in Bosnia. We did it for the Haitian people. We supported the Afghan people in their struggle, and we are now working to liberate the Iraqi people. But after more than 40 years of enslavement and subjugation, the U.S. Congress, with a single voice but one which will be heard around the world, must speak out against these atrocities and the gross violations committed by the Castro dictatorship, because the Cuban people deserve no less. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman. Her words were eloquent, as always, and so appropriate. I would like to yield at this time to our other distinguished colleague from South Florida (Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART).

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida for this opportunity.

I was listening to our distinguished colleague, the gentlewoman from Flor-

ida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN), talk about the sentences, these horrendous, long prison sentences to these human beings. Why are they going to prison? It sounds like a cruel joke. They are going to prison because they own a fax machine. They are going to prison because they own a copy machine. They are going to prison because they have the audacity of owning a computer. They are going to prison because how could they dare put up a Web page, a Web page that expresses what? Love for freedom. That is why they have been sentenced to prison. People who are nonviolent, people who want just one thing: freedom. Because they have the audacity to speak up and say that they want to be free and they want their people to be free, they get sentences of life imprisonment. Is that a cruel joke?

At the same time there are brave men and women who are giving their lives for freedom, just 90 miles from our shores we have another dictator taking away people's freedoms, putting them in prison because they own a fax machine and because they have the audacity to own a printer, a copier, or to have a Web page.

The world will not sit quietly. The world will not pretend this is not happening. We must all now speak up with one voice. We must all speak up against permitting this insanity by this insane human being just 90 miles away from our shores from taking place. Again, we will not forget these people. We will not tolerate their incarceration. We will not stop until they are freed, and we will insist that the entire world, starting with this body, the Congress of the United States, we will insist that every single one of us say to that dictator, we will not tolerate it. We will provide and put all of the pressure necessary to make sure that these people go free and that everybody on that island will one day very soon get rid of that nightmare, that horrendous nightmare that the world knows as Fidel Castro.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank both of my colleagues.

One week ago, the President of the United States, despite the fact that he is leading as Commander in Chief Operation Iraqi Freedom, with all the complexities that that has entailed and the attention that that has required, the President of the United States a week ago sent a letter to one of the most prestigious political prisoners in Cuba, a prisoner of conscience, Dr. Oscar Elias Biscet, and the President wrote in this letter to Dr. Biscet at Combinado del Este Prison where he is currently imprisoned:

"Dear Dr. Biscet: Congratulations on your recognition by the International Republican Institute with its first Democracy's People Award.

"Your work and your example are the embodiment of democratic values, including self-determination, free expression, and liberty. I applaud your courageous and dignified struggle for

human rights and to bring freedom to all Cubans.

"Laura and I continue to pray for your health and that of the many political prisoners held unjustly in your country.

"Sincerely, George W. Bush."

The President sent this letter. Obviously, Castro cannot stand the fact that a Cuban would receive such an honor as a letter of this type from the President of the United States.

Well, Dr. Biscet's trial, after having languished for month after month after month, without being even charged, his summary trial has been announced for commencement and perhaps for finishing, for termination on Monday. And there are reports that Castro's prosecutor will either ask for the death penalty for Dr. Biscet or, in an act of great totalitarian mercy, request life imprisonment.

This cannot continue. This cannot continue and the Cuban people cannot continue, as the gentleman stated, in this nightmare.

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I imagine that now the Members of this body who may be well intentioned thought that we should do business as usual, as the gentleman well stated, with that dictator, will now realize that Castro is what he is. He is an assassin, he is a thug, he is a murderer, and he jails people for having computers in their homes.

So I would imagine and, of course, encourage everybody in this body to now join us, join the President of the United States, join the European Community in condemning this dictatorship and also making sure that we put pressure by applying every possible sanction possible to make sure that this nightmare goes away.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for being here this evening. We will come back next week. I know that the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) has been working hard, and we have been working along with her, on precisely a resolution to condemn this Stalinist crackdown on the peaceful pro-democracy movement in Cuba 90 miles from our shores in the strongest possible terms by this House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, I will include for the RECORD the letter sent by President Bush to Dr. Oscar Elias Biscet that I previously referred to.

Mr. Speaker, we shall return.

PRESIDENT, GEORGE W. BUSH,

March 26, 2003.

Dr. OSCAR ELÍAS BISCET,
*Combinado del Este Prison,
La Habana, Cuba.*

DEAR DR. BISCET: Congratulations on your recognition by the International Republican Institute with its first Democracy's People Award.

Your work and your example are the embodiment of democratic values, including self-determination, free expression, and liberty. I applaud your courageous and dignified struggle for human rights and to bring freedom to all Cubans.

Laura and I continue to pray for your health, and that of the many political prisoners held unjustly in your country.

Sincerely,

GEORGE W. BUSH.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. MCINNIS (at the request of Mr. DELAY) for today on account of surgery.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PALLONE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SKELTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MEEK of Florida, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CUMMINGS, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. FOLEY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. SMITH of Michigan, for 5 minutes, today and April 7.

Mr. OXLEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BONNER, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FOLEY, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. CONYERS, for 5 minutes, today.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 58 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, April 7, 2003, at 12:30 p.m. for morning hour debates.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1661. A letter from the Deputy Associate Attorney General and White House Liaison, Department of Justice, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

1662. A letter from the Deputy Associate Attorney General and White House Liaison, Department of Justice, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

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1668. A letter from the Deputy Associate Attorney General and White House Liaison, Department of Justice, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

1669. A letter from the Deputy Associate Attorney General and White House Liaison, Department of Justice, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

1670. A letter from the Attorney/Advisor, Department of Transportation, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

1671. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting a report entitled, "Federal Assistance for Interjurisdictional and Anadromous Fisheries, Program Report 2001-2002"; to the Committee on Resources.

1672. A letter from the Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting notification that funding under title V of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as a result the loss of the Space Shuttle Columbia has exceeded \$5 million, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5193; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1673. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security zone; Cruise ship, Resurrection Bay, Alaska [COTP Western Alaska 02-010] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received February 27, 2003, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

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. SENSENBRENNER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 760. A bill to prohibit the procedure commonly known as partial-birth abortion (Rept. 108-58). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.