

Lewis (KY) Packard Skaggs
 Lightfoot Parker Skeen
 Lincoln Pastor Skelton
 Linder Paxon Slaughter
 Livingston Payne (NJ) Smith (MI)
 LoBiondo Payne (VA) Smith (NJ)
 Lofgren Pelosi Smith (TX)
 Lowey Peterson (FL) Smith (WA)
 Lucas Peterson (MN) Solomon
 Luther Petri Souder
 Maloney Pomeroy Spence
 Manton Porter Spratt
 Manzullo Portman Stark
 Martini Poshard Stearns
 Matsui Pryce Stenholm
 McCollum Quillen Stockman
 McCrery Quinn Studds
 McDade Radanovich Stump
 McHale Rahall Stupak
 McHugh Ramstad Talent
 McInnis Rangel Tanner
 McIntosh Reed Tate
 McKeon Regula Tauzin
 McKinney Richardson Taylor (NC)
 McNulty Riggs Thomas
 Meehan Rivers Thornberry
 Metcalf Roberts Thornton
 Meyers Roemer Thurman
 Mica Rogers Tiaht
 Miller (FL) Rohrabacher Torres
 Minge Ros-Lehtinen Torricelli
 Mink Rose Upton
 Moakley Roth Vucanovich
 Molinari Roukema Walker
 Mollohan Roybal-Allard Walsh
 Montgomery Royce Wamp
 Moorhead Salmon Ward
 Moran Sanders Watts (OK)
 Morella Sanford Waxman
 Murtha Sawyer Weldon (FL)
 Myers Saxton Weldon (PA)
 Myrick Scarborough Weller
 Nadler Schaefer White
 Neal Schiff Whitfield
 Nethercutt Schumer Williams
 Neumann Scott Wilson
 Norwood Seastrand Wolf
 Nussle Sensenbrenner Woolsey
 Oberstar Shadegg Wynn
 Obey Shaw Yates
 Orton Shays Young (AK)
 Owens Shuster Young (FL)
 Oxley Sisisky

NAYS—65

Abercrombie Hefley Pickett
 Bonior Heineman Pombo
 Borski Hilleary Rush
 Brown (CA) Hilliard Sabo
 Brown (OH) Hinchey Schroeder
 Clay Jacobs Serrano
 Collins (IL) Kim Taylor (MS)
 Costello Latham Tejada
 DeFazio Levin Thompson
 DeLauro Lewis (GA) Torikildsen
 Dornan Longley Towns
 Ensign Markey Traficant
 Everett Martinez Velazquez
 Fazio Mascara Vento
 Filner McDermott Visclosky
 Franks (CT) Meek Volkmer
 Frost Menendez Waters
 Gephardt Miller (CA) Watt (NC)
 Gillmor Ney Wicker
 Green Olver Wise
 Gutierrez Ortiz Zimmer
 Gutknecht Pallone

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Gibbons Harman

NOT VOTING—18

Bryant (TX) DeLay LaFalce
 Bunning Dickey Lipinski
 Chapman Dixon McCarthy
 Christensen Durbin Stokes
 Clinger Gilman Waldholtz
 Collins (MI) Houghton Zeliff

So the Journal was approved.

¶23.6 WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER

AGAINST THE CONFERENCE REPORT ON
 H.R. 927

Mr. DIAZ-BALART, by direction of
 the Committee on Rules, called up the
 following resolution (H. Res. 370):

Resolved, That upon adoption of this reso-
 lution it shall be in order to consider the
 conference report to accompany the bill
 (H.R. 927) to seek international sanctions
 against the Castro government in Cuba, to
 plan for support of a transition government
 leading to a democratically elected govern-
 ment in Cuba, and for other purposes. All
 points of order against the conference report
 and against its consideration are waived.
 The conference report shall be considered as
 read.

When said resolution was considered.
 After debate,

By unanimous consent, the previous
 question was ordered on the resolution
 to its adoption or rejection.

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House agree to said resolu-
 tion?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr.
 EWING, announced that the yeas had
 it.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART objected to the
 vote on the ground that a quorum was
 not present and not voting.

A quorum not being present,

The roll was called under clause 4,
 rule XV, and the call was taken by
 electronic device.

When there appeared { Yeas 347
 Nays 67

¶23.7

[Roll No. 46]

YEAS—347

Ackerman Clinger Fox
 Allard Clyburn Franks (CT)
 Andrews Coble Franks (NJ)
 Armev Coburn Frisa
 Bachus Coleman Frost
 Baesler Collins (GA) Funderburk
 Baker (CA) Combest Gallegly
 Baker (LA) Condit Ganske
 Baldacci Cooley Gekas
 Ballenger Costello Gephardt
 Barcia Cox Geren
 Barr Coyne Gilchrest
 Barrett (NE) Cramer Gillmor
 Barrett (WI) Crapo Gilman
 Bartlett Creameans Goodlatte
 Barton Cubin Goodling
 Bass Cunningham Gordon
 Bateman Danner Goss
 Beilenson Davis Graham
 Bentsen de la Garza Green
 Bereuter Deal Greenwood
 Bevill DeLay Gunderson
 Bilbray Deutsch Gutierrez
 Bilirakis Diaz-Balart Gutknecht
 Bishop Dickey Hall (TX)
 Bliley Dicks Hamilton
 Blute Dingell Hancock
 Boehlert Dixon Hansen
 Boehner Doggett Hastert
 Bonilla Dooley Hastings (FL)
 Bono Doolittle Hastings (WA)
 Borski Dornan Hayworth
 Brewster Doyle Hefley
 Browder Dreier Hefner
 Brown (CA) Duncan Heineman
 Brown (FL) Dunn Herger
 Brown (OH) Edwards Hilleary
 Brownback Ehlers Hobson
 Bryant (TN) Ehrlich Hoekstra
 Bunn Emerson Hoke
 Bunning Engel Holden
 Burr English Horn
 Burton Ensign Hostettler
 Buyer Eshoo Houghton
 Callahan Everett Hoyer
 Calvert Ewing Hutchinson
 Camp Farr Hyde
 Campbell Fawell Inglis
 Canady Fazio Istook
 Cardin Fields (LA) Jackson-Lee
 Castle Fields (TX) (TX)
 Chabot Filner Jacobs
 Chambliss Flanagan Jefferson
 Chenoweth Foley Johnson (CT)
 Chrysler Forbes Johnson (SD)
 Clayton Ford Johnson, E. B.
 Clement Fowler Johnson, Sam

Jones Molinari Sensenbrenner
 Kanjorski Mollohan Shadegg
 Kaptur Montgomery Shaw
 Kasich Moorhead Shays
 Kelly Morella Shuster
 Kennedy (MA) Murtha Skeen
 Kennedy (RI) Myers Skelton
 Kennelly Myrick Slaughter
 Kildee Neal Smith (MI)
 Kim Nethercutt Smith (NJ)
 King Neumann Smith (TX)
 Kingston Ney Smith (WA)
 Kleczka Norwood Solomon
 Klink Nussle Souder
 Klug Ortiz Spratt
 Knollenberg Orton Stearns
 Kolbe Oxley Stenholm
 LaHood Packard Stockman
 Lantos Pallone Stump
 Largent Parker Stupak
 Latham Pastor Talent
 LaTourette Paxon Tanner
 Laughlin Payne (VA) Tate
 Lazio Peterson (FL) Tauzin
 Leach Peterson (MN) Taylor (MS)
 Levin Petri Taylor (NC)
 Lewis (CA) Pickett Tejada
 Lewis (KY) Pombo Thomas
 Lightfoot Pomeroy Thompson
 Linder Porter Thornberry
 Lipinski Portman Thornton
 Livingston Poshard Thurman
 LoBiondo Pryce Tiaht
 Longley Quinn Torikildsen
 Lucas Radanovich Torricelli
 Luther Rahall Traficant
 Manton Ramstad Upton
 Manzullo Reed Volkmer
 Martinez Regula Vucanovich
 Martini Richardson Weldon
 Mascara Riggs Walsh
 Matsui Rivers Wamp
 McCollum Roberts Ward
 McCrery Roemer Watts (OK)
 McDade McGowan Weldon (FL)
 McHugh Rohrabacher Weldon (PA)
 McInnis Ros-Lehtinen Weller
 McIntosh Rose White
 McKeon Roth Whitfield
 McNulty Roukema Wicker
 Meehan Royce Williams
 Meek Salmon Wilson
 Menendez Sanford Wise
 Metcalf Sawyer Wolf
 Meyers Saxton Wynn
 Mica Scarborough Young (AK)
 Miller (FL) Schaefer Young (FL)
 Minge Schiff Zeliff
 Moakley Seastrand Zimmer

NAYS—67

Abercrombie Hinchey Roybal-Allard
 Becerra Jackson (IL) Rush
 Berman Johnston Sabo
 Bonior Lewis (GA) Sanders
 Boucher Lincoln Schroeder
 Clay Lofgren Schumer
 Collins (IL) Lowey Scott
 Conyers Maloney Serrano
 DeFazio Markey Skaggs
 DeLauro McDermott Stark
 Dellums McHale Studds
 Evans McKinney Torres
 Fattah Miller (CA) Towns
 Flake Mink Velazquez
 Foglietta Moran Vento
 Frank (MA) Nadler Visclosky
 Furse Oberstar Waters
 Gejdenson Obey Watt (NC)
 Gibbons Olver Waxman
 Gonzalez Owens Woolsey
 Hall (OH) Payne (NJ) Yates
 Harman Pelosi
 Hilliard Rangel

NOT VOTING—17

Archer Durbin Quillen
 Bryant (TX) Frelinghuysen Sisisky
 Chapman Hayes Spence
 Christensen Hunter Stokes
 Collins (MI) LaFalce Waldholtz
 Crane McCarty

So the resolution was agreed to.

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

23.8 CUBAN LIBERTY AND DEMOCRATIC SOLIDARITY

Mr. GILMAN, pursuant to House Resolution 370, called up the following conference report (Rept. No. 104-468):

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 927), to seek international sanctions against the Castro government in Cuba, to plan for support of a transition government leading to a democratically elected government in Cuba, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996”.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Findings.
- Sec. 3. Purposes.
- Sec. 4. Definitions.
- Sec. 5. Severability.

TITLE I—STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL SANCTIONS AGAINST THE CASTRO GOVERNMENT

- Sec. 101. Statement of policy.
- Sec. 102. Enforcement of the economic embargo of Cuba.
- Sec. 103. Prohibition against indirect financing of Cuba.
- Sec. 104. United States opposition to Cuban membership in international financial institutions.
- Sec. 105. United States opposition to termination of the suspension of the Cuban Government from participation in the Organization of American States.
- Sec. 106. Assistance by the independent states of the former Soviet Union for the Cuban Government.
- Sec. 107. Television broadcasting to Cuba.
- Sec. 108. Reports on commerce with, and assistance to, Cuba from other foreign countries.
- Sec. 109. Authorization of support for democratic and human rights groups and international observers.
- Sec. 110. Importation safeguard against certain Cuban products.
- Sec. 111. Withholding of foreign assistance from countries supporting Juragua nuclear plant in Cuba.
- Sec. 112. Reinstitution of family remittances and travel to Cuba.
- Sec. 113. Expulsion of criminals from Cuba.
- Sec. 114. News bureaus in Cuba.
- Sec. 115. Effect of Act on lawful United States Government activities.
- Sec. 116. Condemnation of Cuban attack on American aircraft.

TITLE II—ASSISTANCE TO A FREE AND INDEPENDENT CUBA

- Sec. 201. Policy toward a transition government and a democratically elected government in Cuba.
- Sec. 202. Assistance for the Cuban people.
- Sec. 203. Coordination of assistance program; implementation and reports to Congress; reprogramming.
- Sec. 204. Termination of the economic embargo of Cuba.

- Sec. 205. Requirements and factors for determining a transition government.
- Sec. 206. Requirements for determining a democratically elected government.
- Sec. 207. Settlement of outstanding United States claims to confiscated property in Cuba.

TITLE III—PROTECTION OF PROPERTY RIGHTS OF UNITED STATES NATIONALS

- Sec. 301. Findings.
- Sec. 302. Liability for trafficking in confiscated property claimed by United States nationals.
- Sec. 303. Proof of ownership of claims to confiscated property.
- Sec. 304. Exclusivity of Foreign Claims Settlement Commission certification procedure.
- Sec. 305. Limitation of actions.
- Sec. 306. Effective date.

TITLE IV—EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

- Sec. 401. Exclusion from the United States of aliens who have confiscated property of United States nationals or who traffic in such property.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:
(1) The economy of Cuba has experienced a decline of at least 60 percent in the last 5 years as a result of—

(A) the end of its subsidization by the former Soviet Union of between 5 billion and 6 billion dollars annually;

(B) 36 years of communist tyranny and economic mismanagement by the Castro government;

(C) the extreme decline in trade between Cuba and the countries of the former Soviet bloc; and

(D) the stated policy of the Russian Government and the countries of the former Soviet bloc to conduct economic relations with Cuba on strictly commercial terms.

(2) At the same time, the welfare and health of the Cuban people have substantially deteriorated as a result of this economic decline and the refusal of the Castro regime to permit free and fair democratic elections in Cuba.

(3) The Castro regime has made it abundantly clear that it will not engage in any substantive political reforms that would lead to democracy, a market economy, or an economic recovery.

(4) The repression of the Cuban people, including a ban on free and fair democratic elections, and continuing violations of fundamental human rights, have isolated the Cuban regime as the only completely non-democratic government in the Western Hemisphere.

(5) As long as free elections are not held in Cuba, the economic condition of the country and the welfare of the Cuban people will not improve in any significant way.

(6) The totalitarian nature of the Castro regime has deprived the Cuban people of any peaceful means to improve their condition and has led thousands of Cuban citizens to risk or lose their lives in dangerous attempts to escape from Cuba to freedom.

(7) Radio Marti and Television Marti have both been effective vehicles for providing the people of Cuba with news and information and have helped to bolster the morale of the people of Cuba living under tyranny.

(8) The consistent policy of the United States towards Cuba since the beginning of the Castro regime, carried out by both Democratic and Republican administrations, has sought to keep faith with the people of Cuba, and has been effective in sanctioning the totalitarian Castro regime.

(9) The United States has shown a deep commitment, and considers it a moral obligation, to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms as expressed in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

(10) The Congress has historically and consistently manifested its solidarity and the solidarity of the American people with the democratic aspirations of the Cuban people.

(11) The Cuban Democracy Act of 1992 calls upon the President to encourage the governments of countries that conduct trade with Cuba to restrict their trade and credit relations with Cuba in a manner consistent with the purposes of that Act.

(12) Amendments to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 made by the FREEDOM Support Act require that the President, in providing economic assistance to Russia and the emerging Eurasian democracies, take into account the extent to which they are acting to “terminate support for the communist regime in Cuba, including removal of troops, closing military facilities, and ceasing trade subsidies and economic, nuclear, and other assistance”.

(13) The Cuban Government engages in the illegal international narcotics trade and harbors fugitives from justice in the United States.

(14) The Castro government threatens international peace and security by engaging in acts of armed subversion and terrorism such as the training and supplying of groups dedicated to international violence.

(15) The Castro government has utilized from its inception and continues to utilize torture in various forms (including by psychiatry), as well as execution, exile, confiscation, political imprisonment, and other forms of terror and repression, as means of retaining power.

(16) Fidel Castro has defined democratic pluralism as “pluralistic garbage” and continues to make clear that he has no intention of tolerating the democratization of Cuban society.

(17) The Castro government holds innocent Cubans hostage in Cuba by no fault of the hostages themselves solely because relatives have escaped the country.

(18) Although a signatory state to the 1928 Inter-American Convention on Asylum and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (which protects the right to leave one’s own country), Cuba nevertheless surrounds embassies in its capital by armed forces to thwart the right of its citizens to seek asylum and systematically denies that right to the Cuban people, punishing them by imprisonment for seeking to leave the country and killing them for attempting to do so (as demonstrated in the case of the confirmed murder of over 40 men, women, and children who were seeking to leave Cuba on July 13, 1994).

(19) The Castro government continues to utilize blackmail, such as the immigration crisis with which it threatened the United States in the summer of 1994, and other unacceptable and illegal forms of conduct to influence the actions of sovereign states in the Western Hemisphere in violation of the Charter of the Organization of American States and other international agreements and international law.

(20) The United Nations Commission on Human Rights has repeatedly reported on the unacceptable human rights situation in Cuba and has taken the extraordinary step of appointing a Special Rapporteur.

(21) The Cuban Government has consistently refused access to the Special Rapporteur and formally expressed its decision not to “implement so much as one comma” of the United Nations Resolutions appointing the Rapporteur.