

FLOOR PROCEDURE IN THE 104TH CONGRESS; COMPILED BY THE RULES COMMITTEE DEMOCRATS—Continued—Continued—Continued

Bill No.	Title	Resolution No.	Process used for floor consideration	Amendments in order
H.Res. 304	Providing for Debate and Consideration of Three Measures Relating to U.S. Troop Deployments in Bosnia.	N/A	Closed: makes in order three resolutions; H.R. 2770 (Dorman), H.Res. 302 (Buyer), and H.Res. 306 (Gephardt); 1 hour of debate on each.	1D; 2R.
H.Res. 309	Revised Budget Resolution	H.Res. 309	Closed: provides 2 hours of general debate in the House.	N/A.
H.R. 558	Texas Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Compact Consent Act	H.Res. 313	Open: pre-printing gets priority	N/A.

* Contract Bills, 67% restrictive; 33% open. ** All legislation, 55% restrictive; 45% open. *** Restrictive rules are those which limit the number of amendments which can be offered, and include so called modified open and modified closed rules as well as completely closed rules and rules providing for consideration in the House as opposed to the Committee of the Whole. This definition of restrictive rule is taken from the Republican chart of resolutions reported from the Rules Committee in the 103rd Congress. **** Not included in this chart are three bills which should have been placed on the Suspension Calendar. H.R. 101, H.R. 400, H.R. 440.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FIELDS].

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I was not able to yield just a moment ago to my friend. If he wants me to yield, I will, after I make the one statement. Not only is Governor Bush, our current Governor, endorsing this, but former Governor Ann Richards endorses not only the process but the site that was selected.

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman. I understand the politics of doing what they did. What I have to tell the gentleman is, however, it is something I hope that we will have during the course of the debate. I hope to be able to show this House the geological findings concerning not just this site but others that were far more suitable. But politically, both the Governors the gentleman just cited, and politically the legislature would refuse to site it where it was the safest. I understand that.

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Speaker, let me ask the gentleman, is he glad this is an open rule?

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, absolutely. As I told my colleagues on the Committee on Rules, I intend to support this rule and hope it passes.

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's comment.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maine [Mr. LONGLEY].

(Mr. LONGLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LONGLEY. Mr. Speaker, this process that we are debating today stems from a 1985 Low Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Policy Amendment Act. In full compliance with the procedures established under that statute, the States of Maine, Vermont, and Texas entered into negotiations that were approved by citizens groups and by legislative bodies and by executives in each of the three States.

This is a win/win situation for all three States. In particular, the State of Texas is going to benefit to the extent of \$50 million that will be contributed by the States of Maine and Vermont. I think it is a positive for all three parties involved.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as we wrap up the debate here, I would just want to remind my colleagues that the issue in front of us is the rule. The rule came out of the

Committee on Rules on a unanimous vote. It is an open rule.

Today we have heard some very good debate. We have heard healthy debate. There is going to be an opportunity if this rule passes, which I fully expect it to do on voice vote here on the House floor, then all of this debate can be presented again at the proper time.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from the State of California, my colleague on the Committee on Rules, and would urge a "yes" vote on the rule.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1415

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. UPTON). The Chair will begin special orders without prejudice to further legislative business.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

PARTIAL LIST OF MOST RECENT CASES OF INTIMIDATION AND ARRESTS BY THE CUBAN REGIME

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

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, the Cuban dictator just returned from a trip to Asia. He was disappointed. The Japanese gave him a credit of \$100,000. I think he wanted a little bit more than that.

He is in poor health. Things do not seem to be going right for him. But nevertheless that does not keep him from engaging in his traditional repression.

Castro has initiated a new campaign of terror and aggression against all of his internal opposition and his henchmen have been attacking the members of a new group that has formed that has brought together over 130 of the opposition groups within the island. It is Concilio Cubano, Cuban Council. So

Castro is paranoid, and he is cracking down on them, and in, for him traditional, but nevertheless unacceptable manner.

Dissidents of all ideological tendencies have joined together in this Cuban Council. So I think Castro has reason to be worried.

In the last few weeks, Jose Martinez Puig, executive secretary of the Proconstitutional Democracy Association has been detained numerous times by Castro's henchmen.

Castro's henchmen have also harassed Felix Fleites Posada, president of the Proconstitutional Democracy Association.

Agents of the dictatorship have invaded the home of the well-known opposition leader Elizardo Sanchez Santa Cruz, obviously seeking to intimidate him.

Amado Gonzalez Paz and Lazaro Garcia Torres have both been arrested and their families' physical safety has been threatened if they remained in Cuban Council.

Recently, Nerys Goristoza Campo Alegre and Marta Ramirez Jerez, both members of the Popular Democratic Alliance, were also arrested. Another member of the Popular Democratic Alliance, Maria de la Caridad Salazar Ramirez was thrown in a prison cell with 14 common criminals.

Radamaes Alfaro Garcia was arrested and told that he had to convince his mother, Beatriz Garcia Alvarez, and brother, Rinaldo Alfaro Garcia, to resign from the Cuban Council.

Lazaro Miguel Rivero de Quesada was arrested along with his mother, Dulce Maria de Quesada. This is within recent weeks, Mr. Speaker.

Sergio Aguiara Cruz was sentenced to 4 years in prison under the charge of predelinquent dangerousness. Aguiara is the president of the Union of Cubans for Liberty.

In Camaguey Province, well-known dissident Antonio Femenias Echemendia, has been continuously harassed by Castro's state security for the last 5 weeks.

Also, in Camaguey, Alberto Hernandez Frometa, from the group Man's Human Rights, was arrested.

The regime has consistently sought to intimidate Marcelino Soto, Jose Nieves Arrieta and Bernardo Fuentes Cambior on a regular basis for their activities on behalf of human rights.

The list goes on, Mr. Speaker. This is just the tip of the iceberg. Some dissidents issued a statement in support of the conference that was held in Beijing, the World Conference on