

Schumer	Stenholm	Visclosky
Scott	Stokes	Waters
Serrano	Strickland	Watt (NC)
Sherman	Tanner	Waxman
Sisisky	Tauscher	Wexler
Skaggs	Taylor (MS)	Weygand
Skelton	Thompson	Wicker
Slaughter	Thornberry	Wise
Smith (NJ)	Thurman	Wolf
Smith, Adam	Tiahrt	Woolsey
Snyder	Torres	Wynn
Solomon	Towns	Yates
Spratt	Turner	Young (AK)
Stabenow	Velazquez	Young (FL)
Stark	Vento	

NOT VOTING—13

Davis (IL)	Lipinski	Schiff
Gephardt	Martinez	Stupak
Gonzalez	McDade	Tierney
Gutierrez	Parker	
Hefner	Poshard	

□ 1431

Mr. ORTIZ and Ms. SLAUGHTER changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mrs. ROUKEMA changed her vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the resolution was not agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Con. Res. 227.

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

There was no objection.

COPYRIGHT TERM EXTENSION ACT

(Mr. SOLOMON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to inform the House of the Committee on Rules' plans in regard to H.R. 2589, the Copyright Term Extension Act. The bill was ordered reported by the Committee on the Judiciary on March 4, and the report was filed in the House today.

The Committee on Rules will meet next week to grant a rule which may require that amendments to H.R. 2589 be preprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. In this case, amendments to be reprinted would need to be signed by the Member and submitted at the Speaker's table, not to the Committee on Rules, at the Speaker's table. Members should use the advice of Legislative Counsel to ensure that their amendments are properly addressed.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FOLEY). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, 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 gen-

tleman from California (Mr. RIGGS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. RIGGS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extension of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. FILNER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extension of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. MORELLA addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extension of Remarks.)

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extension of Remarks.)

CHILD CARE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. TAUSCHER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Mr. Speaker, in honor of Women's History Month, I would like to take a moment to draw our attention to the issue of child care. There is general agreement in America that two of our most precious values are family and work.

During the course of the last century, we have seen many changes in the way that we work and raise our families. One hundred years ago the vast majority of Americans were doing some kind of home-based work, such as working on a family farm. In those earlier years, extended family members could be counted on to help parents provide care for their children. But as we have become an increasingly mobile and quickly growing society, many of those traditional methods of child care are no longer an option.

While most people would agree that it is preferable for a parent to stay home with his or her child, we all have to realize that most families simply do not have that option any longer. Today in America working families face a constant challenge of how to balance family and work. There is no one-size-

fits-all solution to child care. But there are things as a Nation we can do at a Federal, state, and a community level to improve and enhance the quality of the care our children receive. We must empower parents with a variety of options, opportunities, and information and allow them to make their choices about which solution best suits their own family's needs.

In the parts of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties in California that I represent, roughly 60 percent of the women work outside of home, which requires most parents to search for quality child care. Nationwide only 7 percent of American families fit the old traditional model of a working dad and a stay-at-home mom, and 62 percent of the women in the entire American work force are working mothers.

Finding the right information about child care can be difficult for many of these working families. In my district, we have wonderful groups, such as the Contra Costa Child Care Council, which helps parents find quality child care that is right for them. But, in general, getting information about the differences between nannies, au pairs, in-house care, day-care centers, work site centers, and babysitters can be daunting, if not impossible, and it is a task that overburdens many parents.

There are a number of legislative options being offered to help families who have difficulty in finding and affording good child care. What we must remember is that no one single approach is better than another. Our goal must be to help parents find and afford the type of care that best suits their lifestyle and needs. For example, one family may benefit from a tax credit, while another family may want to use after-school care. We must work together to offer multiple solutions so that parents can choose for themselves.

I strongly believe that the final child care package must be one that empowers parents and encourages public-private partnerships without creating another large bureaucracy. While we draw attention to child care during Women's History Month, we must also realize that child care is not just a women's issue; it is a family issue and in a sense a community issue.

Children are our most precious asset; and from the very beginning, we must take the right steps to ensure that they are properly nurtured and cared for during the times we are with them and during the times we are unable to be with them. Our job now is to develop a child-care initiative that provides working families with the tools necessary to ensure quality and affordable care for every child in America that needs it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

THREATS TO U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY FROM CUBAN DICTATORSHIP

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, I have received extremely disturbing reports that the Department of Defense plans to officially minimize the threat assessment of Castro's Cuba and that this may be utilized to subsequently remove Castro from the State Department's terrorist list.

Despite Cuba's destroyed economic situation, Castro remains a dangerous and unstable dictator with the intention and capability to hurt U.S. interests. Thirty-five years ago, during the Cuban missile crisis, Castro urged a nuclear first strike by the Soviet Union against the United States. Ten years ago, Cuban General Rafael del Pino disclosed that Cuban combat pilots train for air strikes against military targets in South Florida.

Five years ago, a Cuban airforce defector in a MiG-29 fighter aircraft, flying undetected until outside Key West, Florida, confirmed that he had trained to attack the Turkey Point nuclear power facility in South Florida. Two years ago, Castro ordered Cuban MiG-29 fighter aircraft to attack and kill unarmed American civilians flying in international air space just miles from the United States.

□ 1445

There is a pathologically unstable tyrant in the final years of his dictatorship just 90 miles from our shores. His 4-decade record of brutality, rabid hostility toward the Cuban exile community, anti-Americanism, support for international terrorism, and proximity to the United States, is an ominous combination.

When considering the potential threat from Castro, the following must be noted.

Despite the end of the Cold War, Castro continues to espouse a hard line, using apocalyptic rhetoric, proclaiming socialism or death, ranting about a final reckoning with the United States, and punishing any Cuban who advocates genuine political or economic reform.

Castro maintains one of Latin America's largest militaries with capabilities completely inconsistent with Cuba's economic reality and security needs.

Despite Cuba's economic failure, Castro has the capability to finance special projects through his network of criminal enterprises and billions of dollars of hard currency reserves that he maintains in hidden foreign accounts. Castro has a proven capability to penetrate U.S. airspace with military aircraft and to conduct aggressive shoot-

down operations in international airspace just outside the U.S.

Castro is training elite special forces in Vietnam who are prepared to attack U.S. military targets during a final confrontation, according to *Janes Defense Weekly*.

Castro actively maintains political and scientific exchanges with each of the countries on the Department of State's list of terrorist states. Castro continues to provide logistical support for international terrorism and pro-Castro guerrilla groups, and Cuban-trained international terrorists are still active around the world, most ominously at this time in Colombia.

Castro continues to coordinate and facilitate the flow of illegal drugs through Cuba into the United States. He continues to offer Cuba as a haven for drug smugglers, criminals and international terrorists, including more than 90 felony fugitives wanted by the U.S. Department of Justice.

The Lourdes electronic espionage facility is used to spy against U.S. military and economic targets, including the intercept, and this has been confirmed, of highly classified 1990 Persian Gulf battle plans. Castro is working with Russia, which recently extended a \$350 million line of credit to him for priority installations in Cuba, and anyone else willing to offer assistance to complete the nuclear reactor in Cuba.

Castro has access to all the chemical and biological agents necessary to develop germ and chemical weapons. Despite his failed economy, he has constructed a secretive network of sophisticated biotechnology labs, fully capable of developing chemical and biological weapons. These labs are operated by the military and Interior Ministry, are highly secure and off-limits to foreigners and visiting scientists. Under the guise of genetic, biological and pharmaceutical research, Castro is developing a serious germ and chemical warfare capability. He has the ability to deliver biological and chemical weapons with military aircraft, various unconventional techniques and perhaps even missile systems increasingly available in the international black market.

Tyrants are most dangerous when they are wounded. Given Cuba's proximity to the U.S. and Castro's proven instability, it would be an unacceptable and potentially tragic mistake to underestimate his capabilities. It is critical that Castro be kept on the State Department's list of terrorist states and that a realistic threat assessment be made, which includes an examination of Cuba's biotechnical capabilities as the Castro dictatorship moves towards its final stages.

It is important, Mr. Speaker, that we explain at this time what our embargo against Castro is and what it is not. We must counter the massive disinformation campaign by those who wish to lift the embargo against Castro. The way to do that is with the facts. Our embargo is an embargo

against U.S. credits, financing and mass tourism to Castro. It is not an embargo on medicine or humanitarian assistance.

These facts are necessary to be espoused and clarified. We will continue speaking on them in the coming days.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the Cold War was about one thing: freedom.

As the communist tyrants of the Soviet Union tried to expand their evil form of repression around the world after World War II, the United States stepped up to the plate and said "no".

Why? Because it was the right thing to do. Yes, it was the right thing strategically. It was in our interest to contain Soviet military power. But more importantly, it was the right thing morally.

As the heroic dissidents and defectors from communist repression, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Andrei Sakharov, Vaclav Havel and many others told us, and as level-headed academics like Robert Conquest chronicled, and as the opening of the Soviet archives have proven definitively, communism has been the most destructive force in this century, responsible for more harm to more people in more places than any other.

That's why we waged the Cold War, Mr. Speaker. It was simply the right thing to do.

But now, with the Cold War long gone, some people, and certainly the people making foreign policy in the Clinton administration and in Europe, have forgotten all about morality in foreign policy. They have forgotten about doing the right thing.

We see it in the Clinton administration's shameless appeasement of Communist China, all because of the almighty dollar.

We see it in the administration's normalizing of relations with the Communist regimes of Vietnam and Laos, despite the fact that those very regimes killed, captured and have failed to account for thousands of young Americans.

We see it in the French drive to let Saddam Hussein off the hook, just so they can earn a few bucks. And we see it in the worldwide business as usual relationship with this awful tyrant in Havana named Fidel Castro.

Despite Castro's vicious dictatorship, despite his political prisons, despite his documented human rights abuses, despite his support for Marxist revolutionary movements around the world during the Cold War, the pernicious effects of which are still being felt in places like El Salvador and Nicaragua, our Canadian neighbors, our European friends and many other countries throughout the world serve to prop up Castro's repressive machine through trade.

It has devolved to America to continue to do the right thing by maintaining our trade embargo, Mr. Speaker.

And now there are some Americans, and perhaps even the Clinton administration, who want to copycat the immoral policies of Canada, Europe and countless dictatorships around the world by lifting the embargo.

What a tragic mistake that would be Mr. Speaker. What a terrible message that would send to those who languish in Castro's prisons, to those Cubans who long to cast a vote for their government for the first time in their lives.

It would tell them that their last hope, America, has abandoned them.

And what a terrible message that would send to Castro.