

Mr. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 51 on H.R. 774, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 51 on H.R. 774, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 51 on H.R. 774, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

#### EXPRESSING OPPOSITION TO DECLARATION OF PALESTINIAN STATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 24.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 24, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 380, nays 24, answered "present" 2, not voting 28, as follows:

[Roll No. 52]

YEAS—380

Abercrombie	Burr	Doggett
Ackerman	Burton	Dooley
Aderholt	Buyer	Doolittle
Allen	Calvert	Doyle
Andrews	Dremp	Dreier
Archer	Canady	Dunn
Armey	Cannon	Edwards
Bachus	Capps	Ehlers
Baird	Capuano	Ehrlich
Baker	Cardin	Emerson
Baldacci	Carson	Engel
Baldwin	Castle	English
Ballenger	Chabot	Eshoo
Barcia	Chambless	Etheridge
Barr	Chenoweth	Evans
Barrett (NE)	Clayton	Everett
Barrett (WI)	Clement	Ewing
Barton	Clyburn	Farr
Bateman	Coble	Fattah
Becerra	Coburn	Filner
Bentsen	Collins	Fletcher
Bereuter	Combest	Foley
Berkley	Condit	Forbes
Berman	Cook	Ford
Berry	Costello	Fossella
Biggert	Cox	Fowler
Bilbray	Coyne	Frank (MA)
Bilirakis	Crane	Franks (NJ)
Bishop	Crowley	Frelinghuysen
Blagojevich	Cummings	Frost
Bliley	Cunningham	Galleghy
Blumenauer	Danner	Ganske
Blunt	Davis (FL)	Gejdenson
Boehlert	Davis (IL)	Gekas
Boehner	Davis (VA)	Gephardt
Bonilla	Deal	Gibbons
Bono	DeGette	Gillmor
Borski	Delahunt	Gilman
Boswell	DeLauro	Gonzalez
Boucher	DeLay	Goode
Brady (PA)	DeMint	Goodlatte
Brady (TX)	Deutsch	Goodling
Brown (CA)	Diaz-Balart	Gordon
Brown (FL)	Dickey	Goss
Brown (OH)	Dicks	Graham
Bryant	Dixon	Granger

Green (TX)	Mascara	Sandlin
Green (WI)	Matsui	Sanford
Greenwood	McCarthy (MO)	Sawyer
Gutierrez	McCarthy (NY)	Saxton
Gutknecht	McCollum	Schakowsky
Hall (OH)	McCrery	Scott
Hall (TX)	McDermott	Sensenbrenner
Hansen	McGovern	Serrano
Hastert	McHugh	Sessions
Hastings (WA)	McInnis	Shadegg
Hayes	McIntosh	Shaw
Hayworth	McIntyre	Shays
Hefley	McKeon	Sherman
Herger	McNulty	Sherwood
Hill (IN)	Meehan	Shimkus
Hill (MT)	Meek (FL)	Shows
Hilleary	Meeks (NY)	Shuster
Hilliard	Menendez	Simpson
Hinchey	Metcalfe	Sisisky
Hinojosa	Mica	Skeen
Hobson	Miller (FL)	Skelton
Hoefel	Miller, Gary	Slaughter
Hoekstra	Minge	Smith (MI)
Holden	Mink	Smith (NJ)
Holt	Moakley	Smith (TX)
Hooley	Mollohan	Smith (WA)
Horn	Moore	Snyder
Hoyer	Moran (KS)	Spence
Hulshof	Morella	Spratt
Hutchinson	Myrick	Stabenow
Hyde	Nadler	Stearns
Inslee	Napolitano	Stenholm
Isakson	Neal	Strickland
Istook	Nethercutt	Stump
Jackson-Lee	Northup	Stupak
(TX)	Norwood	Sweeney
Jefferson	Nussle	Talent
Jenkins	Oberstar	Tancredo
Johnson (CT)	Olver	Tanner
Johnson, E. B.	Ortiz	Tauscher
Johnson, Sam	Ose	Tauzin
Jones (OH)	Owens	Taylor (MS)
Kaptur	Oxley	Taylor (NC)
Kasich	Packard	Terry
Kelly	Pallone	Thomas
Kennedy	Pascrell	Thompson (CA)
Kildee	Pastor	Thompson (MS)
Kilpatrick	Pease	Thornberry
Kind (WI)	Pelosi	Thune
Kingston	Peterson (PA)	Thurman
Kleczka	Petri	Tiahrt
Klink	Phelps	Tierney
Knollenberg	Pickering	Toomey
Kolbe	Pickett	Towns
Kuykendall	Pombo	Trafficant
LaFalce	Pomeroy	Udall (CO)
LaHood	Porter	Udall (NM)
Lampson	Portman	Upton
Lantos	Price (NC)	Velázquez
Largent	Quinn	Vento
Larson	Ramstad	Visclosky
Latham	Rangel	Walden
LaTourette	Regula	Walsh
Lazio	Reyes	Wamp
Leach	Reynolds	Watkins
Riley	Riley	Watts (OK)
Rodriguez	Rodriguez	Waxman
Roemer	Roemer	Weiner
Rogan	Rogan	Weldon (FL)
Rogers	Rogers	Weller
Ros-Lehtinen	Ros-Lehtinen	Wexler
Roukema	Roukema	Weygand
Roybal-Allard	Roybal-Allard	Whitfield
Royce	Royce	Wilson
Rush	Rush	Wise
Ryan (WI)	Ryan (WI)	Wolf
Ryun (KS)	Ryun (KS)	Woolsey
Sabo	Sabo	Wu
Salmon	Salmon	Wynn
Sanchez	Sanchez	Young (AK)
Sanders	Sanders	Young (FL)

NAYS—24

Bonior	Kanjorski	Paul
Campbell	Kucinich	Payne
Clay	Lee	Rahall
Conyers	McKinney	Rohrabacher
Dingell	Miller, George	Stark
Houghton	Moran (VA)	Sununu
Jackson (IL)	Murtha	Waters
John	Ney	Watt (NC)

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

NOT VOTING—28

Bartlett	Hastings (FL)	Pitts
Bass	Hostettler	Pryce (OH)
Boyd	Hunter	Rothman
Callahan	Jones (NC)	Scarborough
Cooksey	King (NY)	Schaffer
Cramer	Lewis (KY)	Souder
Cubin	Millender-	Turner
DeFazio	McDonald	Weldon (PA)
Duncan	Obey	Wicker
Gilchrest	Peterson (MN)	

□ 1448

Mr. THOMAS changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, earlier today, I missed the rollcall vote on H.R. 819, the Federal Maritime Commission Authorization Act, because my plane into Washington was delayed. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 52, on H. Con. Res. 24, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

#### REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 820, COAST GUARD AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1999

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-54) on the resolution (H. Res. 113) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 820) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2000 and 2001 for the Coast Guard, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

#### REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 975, REDUCING VOLUME OF STEEL IMPORTS AND ESTABLISHING STEEL IMPORT NOTIFICATION AND MONITORING PROGRAM

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-55) on the resolution (H. Res. 114) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 975) to provide for a reduction in the volume of steel imports, and to establish a steel import notification and monitoring program, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House,

the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each:

#### STEEL CRISIS

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

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I want to speak briefly on the steel issue tonight because tomorrow during the debate we have several markups where I may be tied up and may not be able to give a statement on the floor, plus I couldn't give them as extended remarks.

There will be much talk tomorrow about the question of free trade versus fair trade, and I wanted to register my opinions as somebody who is concerned about how to promote international trade and at the same time make sure that that trade is fair.

As we are aware, since July of 1997, as a result of the collapse of numerous economies around the world, there has been a flood of imports into the United States. Foreign corporations from Japan, Korea, Russia and a host of other countries have been selling steel at as much as \$100 a ton less than it costs them to produce it. Steel producers from Russia, one of the more egregious examples, were allowed to dump 47 percent more steel on our market than was shipped in 1997. We simply cannot allow this to continue.

We cannot have free trade if some people cheat. Russia is a particularly interesting case. Last fall, I was part of a Duma-House of Representatives' exchange where I spent a number of days in Russia. The steel industry was tremendously important and still is to the Soviet regime. It represents both an obvious source of the war machine there and reflected an almost excessive emphasis on manufacturing.

Enormous resources were mobilized and poured into this industry, without regard for market forces or efficient use of capital. This awesome industrial effort transformed vast rural regions into major steel producers. By the 1970s, the Soviets created by far the largest steel industry the world had seen. For many years, the Soviet Union was the leading producer, about 186 million tons in 1986, but there still was and still is no reliable cost data, no standardized accounting practices and no interest in even thinking of market efficiencies. In fact, most of their business transactions were conducted in barter, even paying taxes with steel.

The breakup of the Soviet Union has created a significant crisis for their steel industry. To say domestic demand has dropped is a laughable understatement. Russian steel's traditional market, especially the Soviet war machine, pales in comparison to what it once was. Russian GNP has fallen over 42 percent since 1989. Steel consumption, once 970 pounds, per capita has fallen to 265 today.

In 1997, it was estimated that they had nearly 5 times as much steel-making capacity as was needed to meet domestic demand, yet production continued. By mid-1998, Russian mills exported about 65 percent of their output, some even 100 percent of their output, usually at prices well below market levels.

In May 1998, Metal Bulletin reported that, incredibly, Russian plate and hot-rolled coils were being sold in some markets at less than half the prevailing domestic market price.

By late 1998, at least 30 countries had imposed import restrictions against Soviet companies or were preparing to do so. In 1998, the U.S. bore the brunt of this tremendous Russian onslaught. The President proposed a suspension agreement that represented a 78 percent reduction from the 1998 level, a good start but nowhere near enough.

Essentially, this still allows a significant amount of dumping to occur. We must do more.

In the meetings with the Duma, I raised this issue of dumping and their response is particularly telling. For those who tell me that this is a free trade issue, it simply is not. When I raised the fundamental injustice of their subsidization of energy costs, in my district we have the lowest producing steel companies in the world, Steel Dynamics being the example, and they have seen their energy costs soar, and when I raised this problem they advised me that we should do like they do; they said, we own our energy producers. Therefore, our energy costs are nothing.

That is a creative cost accounting way to get around the principle of free trade. This simply is not free trade. We in America cannot tell our foundries, we cannot tell our steel companies, that they have all these regulations, they have all of these energy prices, now go out there and compete freely, when we allow, contrary to free market principles, people to dump at below cost.

The principle of free trade requires fair trade and equitable trade. The President cannot merely say we are going to kind of jawbone with these other countries that have had the problems in Asia, that have had the problems in South America, the problems in Russia and then make us promises to enforce the rule of law. We need to do it.

I heard really moving stories about how in Russia and other countries steel workers have been laid off, how towns are being shuttered. Well, come to America. Whether it is in Pennsylvania or Indiana or all over this country, we have steel workers out of work, too. Only we have steel workers out of work because people did not follow the laws that are essential to making free trade work.

This bill that we are going to consider tomorrow not only rolls the level

of imports back to where it was before the illegal dumping came but also establishes a more effective steel import monitoring system. It is essential, if we are to have free trade, to make sure that it is fair.

□ 1500

#### GHB—DATE RAPE DRUG

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

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am back again. I am back again because young people are still dying from the date rape drug called GHB. I do, however, want to thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KLINK), the ranking member, for having me before the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations on the dangerous effects of GHB.

It is an important topic to me because young people are still losing their lives, and parents are not informed of the dangerousness of GHB. This uncontrolled substance has been used to commit date rape by rendering victims helpless to defend themselves against attack. But Mr. Speaker, teenagers, teenagers who have no history of drug use are dying.

So I thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY), the chairman of the Committee on Commerce Chairman and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL), the ranking member, and encourage a quick hearing on this matter, along with the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment of the Committee on Commerce, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS), and certainly I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MCCOLLUM), chairman of the Subcommittee on Crime, of which I sit on the Committee on the Judiciary, and let me thank my colleague, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK), because we are committed to working together.

The GHB legislation that I am sponsoring, H.R. 75, is named in honor of a 17-year-old from my community, Hillary J. Farias from LaPorte, Texas. Hillary died from an overdose of GHB that was put in her soda in a teenage nondrinking club on August 5, 1996. The gentlemen from Michigan (Mr. UPTON) and (Mr. STUPAK) have seen the same kinds of deaths in Michigan.

My bill, H.R. 75, directs the Attorney General to schedule GHB as a Schedule I drug and to establish programs throughout the country to educate young people about the use of controlled substances. The DEA has been working to place this drug on Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act at the Federal level, and we are looking