been committed. Since all logical investigation has been completed, this matter is being closed.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to point my colleagues to a story that ran just the last few days where we now have seen that Danny Stillman has evidence and material he collected that shows that the Chinese were aggressively trying to acquire supercomputers so that they could miniaturize their nuclear weapons. Up until 1996, China had no supercomputers. That was the year President Clinton lowered the standard and within 2 years China acquired 700 supercomputers. The information Danny Stillman allegedly has gives us the details as to how China uses the supercomputers we gave them to build miniature weapons, nuclear weapons to be used against us and our allies.

Right now, the Department of Defense and Department of Energy are refusing to allow Danny Stillman's notes to be made public. I am today writing Secretary Rumsfeld and the administration to demand that these questions be answered. As a member of the Cox Committee that looked at this issue in depth, we need to know for sure what impact the President's decision in 1996 had to allow China to develop miniature nuclear weapons which they could use against America today.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD the letter to Secretary Rumsfeld.

MAY 3, 2001.

DONALD H. RUMSFELD,
Secretary of Defense, Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC.

DEAR SECRETARY RUMSFELD: I am writing with regard to today's article in the Washington Post entitled, "U.S. Blocks Memoir of Scientist Who Gathered Trove of Information." As a member of the Select Committee on U.S. National Security and Military/Commercial Concerns with the People's Republic of China, I am alarmed and concerned that the Committee was never informed about Danny B. Stillman or provided with the materials he collected over the years.

The article states:

Stillman said Chinese physicists told him that they had begun research on miniaturization during the 1970s, but could not complete it because they lacked the computing power to carry out massive calculations. When the Chinese physicists got access to supercomputers, they pulled out their old research, ran the numbers and designed the new devices.

These supercomputers not only benefited the Chinese advanced conventional weapons programs but also their weapons of mass destruction programs. Now these weapons are targeted at the United States and our friends and allies in the region.

Please answer the following questions:

1. Where did the Chinese get the supercomputers?
2. What other weapons systems did they use the supercomputers on?
3. Were export control officers made aware of the importance of supercomputers to the Chinese weapons programs?
4. When did the previous Administration learn of this?
5. Why was Congress not informed?

The article also states:

In all, Stillman said he collected the names of more than 2,000 Chinese scientists working at nuclear weapons facilities, recorded detailed histories of the Chinese program from top scientists, inspected nuclear weapons labs and bomb testing sites, interviewed Chinese weapons designers, photographed nuclear facilities—and then, each time he returned home, passed the information along to U.S. intelligence debriefers.

Please provide to me Stillman's trip reports, notes, photographs, videos, the list of Chinese scientists and a draft of his book. Along with a list of all DOE employees who have visited Chinese nuclear weapons facilities.

Sincerely.

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

(Ms. JACKSON–LEE of Texas addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

IN SEARCH OF THE DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION

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

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, has anyone seen the defense supplemental appropriation? I seem to recall that during the recent Presidential election, much was made of the needs of our men and women in uniform. "Help," we were told, "is on the way."

Now we know of helicopters that cannot fly, roofs on family housing leaking, training missions being canceled or deferred, and even major procurements being modified, all because the supplemental that was promised, the supplemental that was planned for, has not arrived.

I know that Secretary Rumsfeld is in the middle of a wide-ranging strategy review and I know that he has put most of the Department of Defense on hold while the review runs its course. I will have more to say about that soon in another venue.

But a supplemental appropriation has nothing to do with our future strategy. The shape of tomorrow's force is not the issue. The supplemental is supposed to pay for what our military has already done.

So surely, Mr. Speaker, there must be a supplemental around here somewhere, and I would appreciate hearing from any other Member who happens to stumble over it. I have risen on this floor several times in the Congress to point out the need for such a supplemental. Even the commitment to having one would be enough to let commanders carry on, secure in the knowledge that their costs would be reimbursed later. But even that simple assurance has not been forthcoming. And our military services are paying the price today. Readiness is lower, aircraft are being scavenged for parts, and all because we cannot find that darn supplemental.

Mr. Speaker, if you see it, would you please let me know?

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

(Mr. PALLONE 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 Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

AIDS IN AFRICA

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

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, each day, 16,000 more people become infected with HIV/AIDS. Nowhere is this staggering figure more apparent than sub-Saharan Africa, where 25 million people are HIV positive. Last year alone, 2.4 million sub-Saharan Africans died of HIV/AIDS. One particular group deserves our particular attention and assistance due to the disproportionate burden that they have borne, that is, the women of sub-Saharan Africa.

Sub-Saharan African women are now the fastest growing HIV population in Africa. They constitute 55 percent of all adult HIV infections in the entire region. Most disturbing, sub-Saharan African women are becoming infected at earlier ages than their male counterparts. Teenage girls are infected at a rate five to six times greater than their male counterparts. Of course, the escalation of HIV/AIDS among sub-Saharan African women has a direct and important impact upon the most vulnerable population in the sub-Saharan region, its impact on children. Two-thirds of the 500,000 orphaned children in Africa lost parents to HIV/AIDS. Over 30 percent of children born to HIV positive women will develop pediatric AIDS.

□ 1915

I have personally witnessed the orphanages overflowing with children who have lost parents to this disease, and it is both astonishing and heart-wrenching.

Mr. Speaker, many social factors have resulted in these staggering statistics. Sub-Saharan African women often suffer from lower social status and lower economic status. They are economically dependent on males in their society. Many do not have the same access to health care or education as their male counterparts.

Also, despite the fact that many women are primary sources of income for their families, poverty abounds and abounds and abounds and abounds. This pervasive policy of poverty forces many women into vocations which make them more susceptible to HIV/AIDS.