

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I was not here on Thursday, March 30, as I was in Michigan attending a funeral. I missed two rollcall votes: rollcall vote No. 278 and rollcall vote No. 279.

If I had been here, I would have voted "no" on rollcall 278 and "no" on rollcall 279.

I ask that this be reflected in the RECORD.

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□ 1745

## SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

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MISSILE PROLIFERATION, ONE OF THE GREATEST THREATS TO AMERICA IN THE 21ST CENTURY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WELDON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to an issue that is dominating much of the discussion of the House and Senate Armed Services and National Security Committees dealing with missile defense.

Those of us who saw CNN yesterday report that the Russians have now decided to offer for sale the SS25 missile launch architecture to other nations of the world realize that the potential for this technology, that in fact could launch an intercontinental ballistic missile to any part of our country, is in fact being offered for sale to Third World nations and to nations to be used as a space launch assembly. This greatly concerns me and many of my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, because of the potential for a rogue nation to obtain this technology in a very short period of time.

In addition, we see where the Iranians are now putting together cruise missiles along the Straits of Hormuz, which could threaten the shipping lanes in that area.

Mr. Speaker, the bottom line is that one of the greatest threats that we will have to face as we approach the 21st century is that of missile proliferation.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, there are three specific areas we have to focus on. The first deals with cruise missiles, low-flying, the kind of missiles we saw Saddam Hussein use in Desert Storm against the Israelis, known as the SCUDS.

Cruise missiles are currently in the hands of 77 nations around the world, Mr. Speaker. In fact, 20 nations of the world are not producing cruise missiles. In fact, we in this country, much to my objection, just allowed the technology to be transferred to China to allow them to increase their cruise

missile technology in terms of their motors to drive those cruise missiles.

It is an area we need to focus on, and Mr. Speaker, one that we are not putting enough emphasis on in terms of national security interests.

Mr. Speaker, the second concern dealing with missiles deals with theater missiles, those systems that could protect our troops from an attack in a theater of operation, like we saw the SCUDS do in Desert Storm. We are working aggressively in this area, Mr. Speaker. The President supports theater missile defense. I support that effort. I want to make sure we give General O'Neill the maximum support possible in terms of theater missile defense.

The third area deals with national missile defense. Most of the public at large in this country does not realize that currently we have no protection against a deliberate or accidental launch of one missile aimed at our mainland.

What further concerns me, Mr. Speaker, is the fact that China now has a missile, the CSS II, that has a range of 2,000 miles. North Korea is developing a missile, the Taipodong II missile, that has a range of several thousand kilometers, that could one day reach Guam and perhaps even Alaska. We have no defense against those kinds of missiles.

In fact, as I mentioned at the onset of my comments tonight, Russia is now offering the SS25 architecture, one of their main missile launch systems, to other nations.

Mr. Speaker, with these things in mind, we are now trying to provide for Members of Congress a detailed assessment of the threat and what our capabilities are in terms of missile defense technology. We are holding five hearings in the Committee on National Security on missile defense, the technology, where we are today, the threat, and what we have bought and what we have received for the dollars we have invested.

Mr. Speaker, I would invite all of our colleagues to come out tomorrow morning in the Rayburn Building in H.R. 2118, the Committee on National Security main hearing room, where we will have assembled the technologies that we have purchased with our missile defense moneys over the past decade or so. Members will be able to see these technologies, ask questions, and be briefed by General O'Neill and those people in the Navy, the Air Force, and the Army who have been working on missile defense technology.

Following that walk-through, which is open to every Member of the House and Senate, we will have a press conference at 11 o'clock and then open the entire display to the public. From 11:00 until 1:00 the public is invited to come to 2118 Rayburn, where they can see the kinds of technology that we have developed over the years and that is ready to go into deployment, in some cases, over the next several years.

Finally, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon in that same hearing room, General O'Neill will come before the Subcommittee on Research and Development of the Committee on National Security, and we will explore in great detail with him the technologies that are in fact available today, those that are being deployed, and those technologies that are on the horizon for us to be researching and looking to implement.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask all of our colleagues to join in this assessment of where we are going with missile defense technology, and to join with a bipartisan effort in making sure that Members of Congress understand the threat that is there. Some would say that with the demise of the former Soviet Union there is no more threat.

Mr. Speaker, one only has to look at what is happening in the real world to understand that we are today unprotected.

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THE CROWN JEWELS OF THE REPUBLICAN CONTRACT WITH AMERICA GO TO WEALTHY CORPORATIONS, NOT TO MIDDLE-INCOME AMERICANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. DEFAZIO] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, the Speaker said it all over the weekend. He talked about the crown jewel, or the crowning achievement of the Republican Contract on America; that is, the coming tax cuts.

I would say it is a crowning achievement for certain, because we are talking about \$188 billion over 5 years. That is even more than these precious jewels on this crown here could represent: \$630 billion over 10 years. This is quite an achievement.

We have been cutting and hacking our way through domestic programs the school lunch program, the Women, Infants, and Children Program, and a whole host of other things that are important to middle-income Americans. We are putting that in the pot. That is going to help begin to pay for the crowning achievement, for the crown jewels.

We could say, in fact, that figuratively the Speaker and his party have been taking dollars and cents out of the pockets of middle-income and less-well-off Americans, thrown them all together in one big pot, in order to buy a crown for those who are already at the top.

Mr. Speaker, one of the most startling proposals, and this wasn't in the contract to come forward, but it has been added after some corporate arm-twisting and lobbying, big business got a very, very special break here. Everyone's eyes start to glaze over a bit when you talk taxes, so I guess no one thought much when suddenly the Republican contract had a little addition; that is, a repeal of the alternative corporate minimum tax.