

In recent statements to Congressional committees, members of the administration have counseled that America stay the course and continue importing cheap foreign imports at record levels. But this policy is unsustainable. The U.S. cannot continue as an oasis of prosperity while the rest of the world experiences economic depression of a magnitude in some countries that greatly overshadows our own Great Depression of the 1930's.

The extent of the economic crisis around the world is so great that even if the United States doubles its record trade deficit, it will not be enough to pull the rest of the world out of its troubles, but it will be enough to send thousands and thousands more Americans out of work and send the United States into a recession.

That is why we are here today, Mr. Speaker, to step into the breach by proposing the Visclosky-Quinn-Kucinich-Ney steel quota bill. Our bill will impose limitations on the imports of cheap foreign steel at levels not to exceed the average volume of steel products that was imported monthly during the three years before the recent import surge began in July 1997. Our bill is the only action that will directly confront the major cause of layoffs in the steel industry. Our bill is America's best hope in averting an economic crisis of our own.

It is time to stand up for American steel workers. It is time to stand up for America's future. We cannot have a free nation if we let our manufacturing base fall apart, and that is what our trade policy is doing.

NO PARDON FOR POLLARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 19, 1999, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. NETHERCUTT) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Speaker, on January 19, I introduced House Concurrent Resolution No. 16, expressing the sense of Congress that Jonathan J. Pollard should serve his full sentence and not receive any presidential pardon for his crime of espionage.

Jonathan Pollard was a civilian employee at the Department of the Navy from September 1979 until November 1985. He had access to classified documents and information and began making those documents available to Israeli intelligence officers in 1984. When he was arrested, by his own estimate, Pollard had given the Israelis enough documents to fill some 360 cubic feet. In 1987, he pled guilty and was sentenced to life in prison.

The President has twice rejected release for Pollard, in 1994 and again in 1996. In fact, the White House press statement in 1996 found that, "The enormity of Mr. Pollard's offenses, his lack of remorse, the damage done to our national security and the need for

general deterrence in the continuing threat to national security that he posed made the original sentence imposed by the court warranted."

Of course, nothing has changed. Pollard remains unrepentant, and the damage to national security has not paled with the passage of time. But something must have changed, at least in the mind of the Clinton White House.

In October 1998 President Clinton acceded to the request of the Israeli prime minister to review Pollard's sentence. The answer should have been a polite but a firm "no." But, instead, the President agreed to a review.

On January 11, the relevant executive agencies were to report back on the virtues of releasing Pollard. Not surprisingly, the director of the CIA, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense and the director of the FBI were unanimous in opposing any pardon for Pollard.

The position of the Department of Justice has been less clear. Attorney General Janet Reno has delayed in offering an opinion to the President in the case pending a meeting with the prominent Jewish figures who support Pollard's release. The AG's office could not confirm for me yesterday whether such a meeting had taken place, nor could they offer any date when any legal opinion on Pollard's release may be offered.

To me, this seems like a clear case for the Department of Justice. But apparently they require more extensive deliberations than our national security agencies are capable of providing.

But what deliberation is really needed? Press accounts have given us some indication of how damaging Pollard's betrayal really was. He didn't just give away intelligence estimates, he also betrayed sources and methods, the very capabilities that make sound intelligence estimates possible.

Revealing how our intelligence services learn secrets is extremely damaging, because it provides opportunities for our targets to hide assets and plant misinformation, negating the very capabilities we spend billions of taxpayer dollars over the years to develop and maintain.

Of course, Pollard is now claiming that he never intended to spy against the United States. He claims that his espionage efforts were motivated by a noble concern for the State of Israel and a desire to avoid a return of the Yom Kippur War.

He says, very charitably, that the money he was paid, more than \$50,000, did not motivate his spying, and that he intended to repay it all, and he suggests that because Israel is an ally of the United States, his sentence should be reduced, as if spying for a friend is a lesser evil than spying for an enemy.

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Of course, this logic also ignores the suggestions in the public record that much of what Pollard provided to

Israel may have ended up in the hands of the Soviet Union. Then there is the issue of his willingness to provide information to countries in addition to Israel.

It is important to point out that even though Pollard is now eligible for parole, he has not chosen to apply. All of the public deliberations on Pollard are occurring without his having even sought release.

The granting of pardons is a constitutional power reserved for the President of the United States, but that does not mean that Congress is obliged to sit by quietly as this decision is made. Two weeks ago, 60 Senators from the United States Senate sent a letter to the President urging that Pollard not be set free. House Concurrent Resolution 16 similarly will allow the House of Representatives to go on record opposing any pardon, reprieve, or any other form of executive clemency for Mr. Pollard. The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON) has also introduced a resolution opposing a pardon, and I encourage all Members to join us as cosponsors of both resolutions. This betrayal of U.S. national security must not be rewarded with a presidential pardon.

Last week, two Americans were convicted of spying for East Germany throughout the 1970s and 1980s. Releasing Pollard now suggests that when the political price is right, we are willing to look the other way on espionage. Pollard's betrayal of U.S. national security must not be rewarded with a Presidential pardon and I hope Members will join as cosponsors to H. Con. Res. 16.

NO NEW INITIATIVES YIELDS EMPTY PROMISES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 19, 1999, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I have heard a lot of comments about this steel dumping issue, and it continues to amaze me how we debate this issue on a lot of sophisticated, philosophical grounds when it is basically a very simple issue. A number of foreign countries are invading our marketplace with illegal criminal trade practices.

The White House, it was rumored, was going to come out with a response and that response, they said, would include no new initiatives. Well, that rumor is true. The White House response includes absolutely no new initiatives.

So let us go over just briefly the old initiatives that we will, as diplomats and bureaucrats, sit down with the Japanese, the Russians, the Brazilians, the South Koreans, and we will ask them to please stop violating our laws. We are going to ask them to make another promise, another promise. And I can remember Richard Nixon and every President up to and including President Clinton who threatened Japan