

that we will properly protect all classified information submitted in response to this request.

(1) Documents in the custody of the Secretary of State:

(A) The Aide Memoire dated June 30, 1995, signed by Vice President Al Gore and Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin, along with all annexes thereto that have at any time been in effect (including any amendments to such annexes).

(B) The letter dated December 9, 1996, from Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin to Vice President Al Gore, any correspondence from the U.S. Government to which that letter was responding, and any U.S. Government response to that letter.

(C) The letter dated January 13, 2000, from Secretary of State Madeleine Albright to Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov, transmitted by the Department of State on January 13, 2000, in a telegram designated "State 008180".

(D) The letter dated December 17, 1999, from Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov to Secretary of State Madeleine Albright.

(E) The Department of State telegrams designated "State 243445", "State 244826", "Moscow 32441", and "Moscow 362", referred to in the Department of State telegram designated "State 008180" of January 13, 2000.

(2) Documents in the custody of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the director of Central Intelligence, or any agency or establishment within the Intelligence Community:

(A) All documents that contain, refer, reflect, or relate in any way to transfers or possible transfers of goods or technology from Russia to Iran in violation or potential violation of commitments contained in the Aide Memoire dated June 30, 1995, signed by Vice President Al Gore and Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin, or the letter dated December 9, 1995, from Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin to Vice President Al Gore.

(B) All documents that contain, refer, reflect, or relate in any way to possible revisions to the understanding set forth in the Aide Memoire dated June 30, 1995, signed by Vice President Al Gore and Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin, and the annexes thereto.

(C) All documents that contain, refer, reflect, or relate in any way to possible application of the Case-Zablocki Act (1 U.S.C. 112b) to the Aide Memoire dated June 30, 1995, signed by Vice President Al Gore and Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin, or the letter dated December 9, 1995, from Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin to Vice President Al Gore.

(D) All documents that contain, refer, reflect, or relate in any way to consideration of whether goods or technology transferred from Russia to Iran contributed to efforts by Iran to acquire destabilizing numbers and types of advanced conventional weapons.

(E) All documents that contain, refer, reflect, or relate in any way to consideration of whether weapons transferred from Russia to Iran destabilized the military balance in the Persian Gulf region, or enhanced Iran's offensive capabilities in destabilizing ways.

(F) All documents that contain, refer, reflect, or relate in any way to other secret understandings or agreements, or secret provisions of understandings or agreements, reached by the Clinton Administration with Russia regarding transfers to Iran or any other country of weapons-related goods, services, or technology.

(3) Documents in the custody of the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration:

(A) All documents that contain, refer, reflect, or relate in any way to the rationale or

justification for purchase from the Russian Aviation and space Agency of the items referred to in the letters dated February 11, 2000 and February 15, 2000, from the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to Chairman F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr., of the Committee on Science (exclusive of those items that, as of the date of the adoption of this resolution, already have been acquired from the Russian Aviation and Space Agency).

(B) All documents that contain, refer, reflect, or relate in any way to utilization of the exception for crew safety contained in section 6(f) of the Iran Nonproliferation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-178), or interpretation of the term "necessary to prevent the imminent loss of life by or grievous injury to individuals aboard the International Space Station" as contained in that section.

We appreciate your prompt attention to this request.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely,

BENJAMIN A. GILMAN,  
*Chairman, Committee  
on International Relations.*

PORTER J. GOSS,  
*Chairman, Permanent  
Select Committee on  
Intelligence.*

FLOYD SPENCE,  
*Chairman, Committee  
on Armed Services.*

□

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the subject of my special order.

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

There was no objection.

□

#### TIPPING THE BALANCE: GEORGE W. BUSH AND THE SUPREME COURT

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

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, when women and Americans go to the polls on Tuesday, I believe there will be two words more important and more at stake than any other. These two words are not "Democrat" and "Republican," they are not "House" and "Senate," and they are not even "Gore" and "Bush."

The two words that this election comes down to are "Supreme Court." The next President of the United States will appoint at least two or three, maybe even more, Supreme Court Justices. He will define our constitutional rights not for the next 4 years, but for the next 40.

If G.W. Bush is elected and the balance of the court tips right, which it will, far right, the consequences are clear: civil rights, privacy rights, and reproductive rights will be in jeopardy. Our environmental protections, affirm-

ative action, and the separation of church and State will all be on the line, because the fact is these two words, "Supreme Court," can come down to just one vote.

Right now, one single vote protects a woman's right to choose and recognizes her fundamental control over her own body. Both Planned Parenthood versus Casey and Stenberg versus Carhart demonstrated that a woman's right to choose is fragile. It hangs by the slimmest of margins five to four.

Without the protection of Roe v. Wade, Congress and many State legislators have proven that they are willing to pass laws restricting abortion procedures, even when a woman's health is at stake. Yet, to overturn Roe, to put a woman's health and her very life at risk, G.W. Bush would not need to use three appointments or even two. It would just take one.

He says he trusts the people and not the government to make their own decisions. He must not be talking about women. One vote. There are those who say there is no way to predict. They say Justices are independent; that Reagan appointed Sandra Day O'Connor, who is pro-choice; that the would-be impact of G.W. Bush on the bench is exaggerated.

But I think that the best way to measure someone is through not what they say but what they do. When asked what kind of Justices he would appoint to the bench, Governor Bush said very clearly, strict constructionists, like Scalia and Thomas, the far right of the current court. Governor Bush is not just looking to tip the balance to the right, he wants to knock the scales over.

If Members doubt that Scalia, Thomas, and Bush would wipe out many of the protections Americans hold dear and undermine decades of Supreme Court decisions, just look at the Scalia and Thomas dissents.

Scalia, Thomas, and Bush would exempt elections for State judges from all provisions of the Voting Rights Act.

Scalia, Thomas, and Bush would permit sex discrimination in jury selection.

Scalia, Thomas, and Bush would eliminate affirmative action.

Scalia, Thomas, and Bush would restrict remedies for discrimination, while at the same time making it harder to prove discrimination.

And who would join Scalia, Thomas, and Bush? Let us look at the possible short list: J. Michael Luttig of the Fourth Circuit. He wrote the opinion that prevents women from suing their attacker in Federal court under the Violence Against Women Act.

Judge Luttig, along with another potential Bush pick, Fourth Circuit Chief Justice J. Harvie Wilkinson, led the charge to overturn the Miranda decision that says, you should know your rights if you are arrested.

Judge Emilio Garza said Roe v. Wade may not be constitutional law.

Justice Samuel Alito is so conservative that he is now referred to as