

Department's national security assets. This includes nuclear weapons, nuclear materials, highly classified information, and personnel clearances.

In his position within the Department, Colonel McCallum was responsible for evaluating and working to prevent security challenges with regard to our Nation's most sensitive technology. In his 9 years as director, Colonel McCallum worked under Clinton appointee Secretary Hazel O'Leary and then under current Energy Secretary Bill Richardson. Under both, he worked to highlight security lapses within the Department. Unfortunately, he faced a steep uphill battle getting anyone in the department to listen to his concerns.

Instead, his reports and memos were ultimately carelessly set aside. Even after gaining the attention of the Secretary, little or no action was taken. Time after time, his efforts were stonewalled.

Now Colonel McCallum is speaking out about the Department's efforts to ignore the great breaches of national security at our weapons laboratories. Since coming forward with the truth, Colonel McCallum was placed on administrative leave and his career was threatened. Now with the help of Bill O'Reilly and Fox News, I have been working to draw attention to the subject of China and other nations' efforts to steal American military secrets, as well as the administration's treatment of the men and women who are coming forward with the truth.

Colonel McCallum and members of his staff are working to protect the security of each and every American citizen. Rather than being rewarded for their patriotism, they are being punished by this administration.

After appearing on the O'Reilly Factor last month, my office has received numerous calls and letters from concerned citizens asking that we continue working to address this issue.

Mr. Speaker, the American people care that our national security has been compromised. The American people care about what other sensitive U.S. information China and rogue nations have been able to access. Our potential adversaries may have been able to steal information on our most advanced stealth technology. Our military space research or information on our most advanced communications equipment.

Each of these technologies by themselves pose real risks to the security of the American people. For that reason, I am concerned not only for the safety of our generation but also that of the future generations. My friend and colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON), and I have asked the Committee on Armed Services chairman, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPENCE), to hold a hearing allowing members of Colonel

McCallum's staff to testify. The information they can provide will be critical in assessing Congress' effort to halt the leakage of sensitive military secrets.

Mr. Speaker, we must take action to protect those individuals who are willing to come forward with the information that will keep our sensitive national security information protected and secret. We must take actions to ensure the safety and security of all Americans.

EILEEN COLLINS, A TESTAMENT OF THE POSSIBILITIES THAT DREAMS PRESENT TO US

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 19, 1999, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, as a testament of the possibilities that dreams present to us, I rise this morning to speak on a resolution that I introduced which passed the House yesterday honoring a true American hero.

After two frustrating but necessary delays, STS-93 finally launched early in the morning on July 23, and last Tuesday the Space Shuttle Columbia landed safely at the Kennedy Space Center after the successful completion of its mission. On its 26th voyage to Earth's orbit, Columbia launched the Chandra X-Ray Observatory. This marvel of technology promises to unlock many secrets of the origins of the universe and the formation of galaxies, stars and planets. As promising and as exciting as this latest enterprise of exploration is to scientists and students everywhere, there is still a greater significance to this mission.

The commander of this mission, U.S. Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Eileen Marie Collins, was born in 1956, just one year before the space race began with the Soviet launch of Sputnik 1. She grew up in the tense climate of the Cold War, fully aware that as demonstrated by Sputnik the Soviet Union could launch a missile with enough force to threaten her home. No doubt, she shared the apprehension that would spark the space race and see the United States play catch-up to the apparent dominance of the world's other superpower.

She just turned 12 when Apollo 8 made its 10 historic orbits of the Moon on Christmas day 1968, and I have no doubt she was among the millions who watched Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins, and Buzz Aldrin make their voyage in Apollo 11 in July of 1969.

She dreamed of being a test pilot and an astronaut but it did not come easy for her. Though women were early pioneers of flight, since the 1930s fewer opportunities were open to women. It was not until the mid-1970s that women be-

came eligible for positions as military aviators, the traditional route to the astronaut program.

Collins was working her way through community college during this time and earned a scholarship to Syracuse. She studied mathematics and economics, going on to later earn a Master of Science degree in operations research from Stanford University and a Master of Arts in space systems management from Webster University.

In 1979, the same year Skylab fell out of Earth's orbit, she completed her pilot training for the Air Force. She became a flight instructor, and in 1983 when Sally Ride became the first American woman in space, she was a C-141 commander and instructor. As a test pilot, she eventually logged over 5,000 hours in 30 different aircraft.

She was selected as an astronaut in 1990, became the first woman pilot of the Space Shuttle aboard the Discovery on STS-63 in February of 1995. Going into this most recent mission, she had already logged over 419 hours of time in space.

With her latest mission, however, she embarked on an adventure that marks another moment in history. She became the first woman commander of a mission to space.

As chair of the Subcommittee on Technology, I introduced the legislation that created the Commission on the Advancement of Women and Minorities in Science, Engineering and Technology Development, working to reverse the underrepresentation of these groups in the sciences through better education and encouragement at all levels of learning. Through my work on the Committee on Science, I have had the pleasure of meeting Colonel Collins. I have been impressed by her down-to-earth personality and sense of self in such a historic context.

Commenting on the low number of women astronauts, she said, "If you do not have large numbers of women apply, it will be hard to select large numbers of women."

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 267 seeks to recognize the wider possibilities demonstrated by this flight. This latest mission is a signal to little girls who dream. Space is there for them, too. And the next time humankind endeavors to take another joint leap, it could well be a woman to make it.

NAIVETE OR CRASS PARTISAN, POLITICAL ADVANTAGE THROUGH SCANDALOUS FUND-RAISING?

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

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, my colleague from Maryland spoke eloquently of the dreams of all Americans,

and it is with a sense of profound anxiety that I come to the floor today to talk about those elements in our world that could defer those dreams.

The lead story, Mr. Speaker, in today's Washington Times reads as follows: "China Tests New Long Range Missile." Bill Gertz, the byline, he writes and I quote, "China successfully test-fired its newest long-range missile yesterday amid heightened tensions with Taiwan over pro-independence remarks by the island's President. The CIA believes the DF-31 test launched from a base in central China will be the first new Chinese intercontinental ballistic missile to incorporate stolen U.S. warhead design and missile technology, according to U.S. officials."

Mr. Speaker, when I read those words this morning, I could not help but reflect on the revelations that have rocked our Nation's capital and our entire country in the past several months. The fund-raising scandals, the apparent absence of concern at our Nation's nuclear laboratories, the wholesale theft of our nuclear secrets and the apparent cooperation of some in the private sector, and some in alleged government service to make it so.

Mr. Speaker, what perverse pride can anyone derive from these revelations? Is there actually pride on the part of the Clinton-Gore gang and their fund-raisers this morning? Is there actually pride in the heart of Bernard Schwartz, the leading giver to the Democratic National Committee, whose firm, Loral, gave technology to the Communist Chinese? C. Michael Armstrong, the one-time CEO of Hughes, another company that gave technology to the Communist Chinese, can he feel pride at these revelations this morning?

Is our national security advisor, Sandy Berger, who sat on this information and apparently withheld it from the highest levels of government, does he feel pride this morning that our Nation is at risk?

How proud former Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary must be this morning, with her socialist utopian vision of sharing our nuclear technology with those who oppose us in the world. And finally and sadly, how proud the President and Vice President of the United States must be.

Mr. Speaker, our constitutional republic has survived scores of scoundrels and scallawags, but to have those at the highest level of government speak of a strategic partnership with Communist China and then have it revealed in the fullness of time just what that strategic partnership meant, crass partisan, political advantage through scandalous fund-raising that has led us to this sorry state of affairs. If it is not by design then at least by naivete, and that leads us to another item in this morning's paper.

William F. Buckley writes in his column and I quote, "With reference to

North Korea, specifically American intelligence has said that as things are now going the North Koreans plan to test the Taepodong II, an advanced version of the T-1 missile that rocked the world when last August it soared right over the island of Japan. T-2 is designed to do better than T-1, and better means that it could land a nuclear payload in Alaska or in Hawaii."

I recall the words and the intent of this administration by former Defense Secretary William Perry who lectured new Members of Congress on the necessity of giving, giving nuclear reactors to the outlaw nation, that is North Korea, and worse it has been reported in our press that the State Department kept from Congress information that the core of one of those reactors is now missing.

Mr. Speaker, when will we awaken to the threat that has been created by naivete or crass political advantage that some have sought in direct contravention and dereliction of the oath of office which we all take as constitutional officials to provide for the common defense, to defend the people and the Constitution of the United States?

Mr. Speaker, when will the partisan press awaken to these revelations?

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND INDIA REGARDING ENERGY ISSUES

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take the opportunity this morning to comment on the fact that Secretary of Energy, Bill Richardson, recently announced at the Energy Department that he will be visiting India this fall after the parliamentary elections that are supposed to take place next month, and basically indicated very strongly that the purpose of his visit is to encourage even more cooperation between the United States and India with regard to energy issues.

Yesterday, Mr. Speaker, last night actually on the floor, we initially had a debate on the Burton amendment, which was seeking to cut development assistance to India, and wisely the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) decided at the last minute to withdraw his amendment because the votes fortunately were not there; but during that debate many of us who opposed the Burton amendment pointed to increased trade and opportunities between the United States and India in various areas, and the support of the U.S. business community for more investment and trade with India.

I have to say that as Secretary Richardson and many of the Clinton Cabinet members have really taken the

lead the last few years in trying to promote more opportunities for cooperation in various areas between the United States and India, some of us remember when Ron Brown, who when he was the Commerce Secretary, went to India a few times and did a trade mission to India. After that, Secretary Daley took a mission to India to talk about the opportunities for trade and investment, and certainly Bill Richardson, when he was the U.N. ambassador and on other occasions, was there in India trying to promote more opportunities between our two countries.

Secretary Shalala did the same thing when she made a trip and talked about health issues. So I think that it is particularly opportune that after the parliamentary elections, which are likely to set a new course for India not only in terms of its diplomacy in politics but also in terms of its economic policy, would be followed by a trip to India by Bill Richardson this fall.

My understanding is that the Secretary plans to visit New Delhi to expand energy cooperation. During his visit, he will be discussing ways of reducing emission from thermal power plants through better technology and also explore possibilities for cooperation between the two countries in solar energy and related technologies.

So it is renewable resources, in particular, something that I am very concerned about and I think is very important for the future. We know that in the northeastern part of the United States recently we had blackouts. We know how important it is to try and use renewable resources and to find ways not only in developing countries like India but also in the United States, in developed countries, to try to conserve and find new ways of dealing with the scarce energy resources.

My understanding is that the Energy Secretary would also visit China for a similar exercise and discuss with Beijing ways to reduce pollution from thermal power generating units.

One other thing that happened relating to the Energy Department, again announced by the Secretary, is that because of his responsibility not only for peaceful uses of energy but also for America's nuclear weapons laboratories, Richardson announced that his senior advisor for national security, Joan Rohlfing, would work at the U.S. embassy in New Delhi to deal with non-proliferation issues. Essentially, Ms. Rohlfing's position is effective from September 1 for a specific period of about 6 months, and she obviously will be dealing with the whole issue of non-proliferation, ways of trying to deal with the fact that India is now a nuclear power; and we certainly recognize the fact that India is a nuclear power, but obviously we need to have better cooperation between the United States and India with regard to the nuclear issue in terms of security as well, and so I would encourage that.