

social security fund, if we have an education system which guarantees that the jobs that are created in this Nation will be there and the people who are in the Nation can qualify for them and earn wages and pay into the social security system, we are helping social security.

So education helps to keep us strong militarily, it helps to keep us strong economically. Education is the best investment we can make in social security.

The problem now is that because already we have not been able to fill many of the jobs in the high-tech industries, corporations are contracting out to other nations. Bangalore, India, is called the computer capital of the world because in Bangalore, India, they have numerous contractors from this Nation who are contracting with firms in Bangalore to provide computing services. And because of our high-tech communications facilities, we can do that kind of thing.

In addition to large numbers of corporations contracting to firms located in Bangalore, and the people in Bangalore, of course, pay their social security into the Indian system, not the American system, we have also large numbers who come to this country as foreign workers and improve their skills because they are hired in the jobs that cannot be filled by our corporations. They go back and make the computer and other high-tech industries of their Nation even more efficient and effective as competitors. So wherever we look, we find the need for greater investment in education.

There are many ways we can invest in education. We have talked about a lot of them. I do not think that I would rank reducing the classroom size over construction or construction over reducing the size of the elementary classes, but I would like to say that a school construction initiative which is meaningful would send a message to the whole Nation and the whole public education system.

If we believe in a religion, then the first visible commitment of that religion is manifested in the kind of church they build or temple they have or synagogue they have. The physical facility is not at the heart of what the religion is all about, but the physical facility is a visible manifestation of a commitment.

If we abandon the public schools of this Nation, and we have a situation similar to the one we have now, where we are spending only 23 cents per child on physical infrastructure in the elementary and secondary schools, the Federal commitment, the Federal portion of the commitment to the physical infrastructure right now is about 23 cents per child. We have 53 million children in school. When we look at the amount of money the Federal Government is spending, it is about 23 cents per child.

I propose a bill, H.R. 1820, which I have already introduced and am seeking cosponsors, where we would spend \$417 per year per child instead of 23 cents per year per child. For \$417 per year per child, we could deal with the crumbling, dilapidated schools, schools that endanger the health of youngsters because they have coal-burning furnaces, lead pipes, some have serious problems in terms of the roof. No matter how many times you repair it, the water seeps into the walls at the top and it keeps coming down. Lead paint, lead is in the paint. There are all kinds of dangers.

Many buildings are just so old. We have a lot of buildings in New York City that are 75 years or older, many that are 50 years old. This is not unique to New York City. All of the big cities have the same problem. Many rural areas, of course, have even worse problems. They never had sound buildings. We need a construction effort.

I conclude by saying that investment in the public education system is one of many of the steps we need to take to end the oppression of working families and provide benefits, and have them share in the wealth, instead of being objects of our contempt.

Madam Speaker, I include for the RECORD the following information on World War II:

#### BIG STATE, BIG CITY CASUALTIES

State	Total casualties	Combat deaths	Three big cities
World War I			
New York .....	35,100	7,307	New York, Buffalo, Albany
Pennsylvania .....	29,576	5,996	Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg
Illinois .....	15,984	3,016	Chicago, Springfield, Peoria
Ohio .....	14,487	3,073	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Dayton
Massachusetts .....	11,455	2,153	Boston, Amherst, Burlington
Michigan .....	9,702	2,213	Detroit, Ann Arbor, Lansing
New Jersey .....	8,766	1,761	Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken
California .....	6,153	1,352	San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles
World War II			
New York .....	89,656	27,659	New York, Buffalo, Albany
Pennsylvania .....	81,917	24,302	Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg
Illinois .....	54,686	17,338	Chicago, Springfield, Peoria
Ohio .....	49,989	15,636	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Dayton
Massachusetts .....	31,910	9,991	Boston, Amherst, Burlington
New Jersey .....	31,544	9,742	Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken
California .....	47,073	17,048	San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles
Korean Conflict			
New York .....	8,780	2,249	New York, Buffalo, Albany
Pennsylvania .....	8,251	2,327	Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg
Illinois .....	6,435	1,744	Chicago, Springfield, Peoria
Ohio .....	6,614	1,777	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Dayton
Michigan .....	5,181	1,447	Detroit, Ann Arbor, Lansing
Vietnam			
New York .....	N/A	4,108	New York, Buffalo, Albany
Pennsylvania .....	N/A	3,133	Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg
Illinois .....	N/A	2,926	Chicago, Springfield, Peoria
Ohio .....	N/A	3,082	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Dayton
Massachusetts .....	N/A	1,317	Boston, Amherst, Burlington
Michigan .....	N/A	2,641	Detroit, Ann Arbor, Lansing
California .....	N/A	5,563	San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles

#### REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1401, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000

Mrs. MYRICK (during the Special Order of Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania), from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-175) on the resolution (H. Res. 200) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1401) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2000 and 2001 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal years 2000 and 2001, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

#### INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE COX REPORT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise tonight to continue to provide for our colleagues in the House and for the constituents that they represent across the country information relative to the Cox report and the way this report is being spun by this administration.

Madam Speaker, I had wanted to go into much of the information I am going to share tonight in more detail yesterday, but because I had to leave after 30 minutes, I could not go into detail last evening. I will do so tonight.

Madam Speaker, I want to start off this evening, as I did last night, by saying it is not my normal course to spend every evening over a given period of time on the floor of this House discussing the same issue. But like eight of my colleagues, I spent almost the last year of my life focusing on the investigation that we were asked to perform by the leadership in both parties in this body on potential security harm done to our country by our policies relative to China and other nations that might benefit from technology developed here in America.

We worked tirelessly behind closed doors, cooperating fully with the FBI and the CIA, and with the full support of George Tenet, who heads the CIA, in trying to determine whether or not there were damages done to our national security, and if so, what was the extent of that damage.

We deliberately made a decision when we began the process last summer that we would not go into the specifics of campaign finance activity or what other motives would have driven policymakers to lower the thresholds for exports, or perhaps the reasons why influence would be allowed by Chinese nationals and others, both at the White House and to other Federal agencies, to