Shuster	Sweeney	Walsh
Simpson	Talent	Wamp
Skeen	Tancredo	Watkins
Skelton	Tauzin	Watts (OK)
Smith (MI)	Taylor (MS)	Weldon (FL)
Smith (NJ)	Taylor (NC)	Weldon (PA)
Smith (TX)	Terry	Weller
Souder	Thornberry	Weygand
Spence	Thune	Whitfield
Stearns	Tiahrt	Wicker
Stenholm	Toomey	Wilson
Stump	Traficant	Wolf
Stupak	Upton	Young (AK)
Sununu	Vitter	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—6

Brown (CA)	Kasich	Stark
Hinchey	Sherwood	Visclosky

□ 2033

Ms. MCKINNEY changed her vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. NEY) having assumed the chair, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration 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, had come to no resolution thereon.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT TO REPORT ON H.R. 1000, AVIATION INVESTMENT AND REFORM ACT FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure be permitted to file a supplemental report to report number 106–167, which accompanied the bill (H.R. 1000) to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize programs of the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes.

The supplemental report contains the CBO cost estimate for the bill.

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

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1401.

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

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

CONTROLS ON EXPORTATION OF TECHNOLOGY IN AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about a very important policy issue in this country and that is the policy of export controls and specifically the controls that we place on the exportation of technology.

There has been a lot of talk about this issue today on the national defense bill, a lot of concerns about the exportation of technology. And I want to make a national security argument for changing some of those controls and allowing actually for the greater exportation of technology.

We heard a lot of talk today about the dangers of technology and what it can do to our national security. I think this is a misguided policy based on Cold War philosophies that fail to recognize the changes that have taken place in our economy and the emergence of a new information-based economy and what that means for all manner of policy decisions, particularly in the area of exportation of technology.

The situation we have right now is we have very strict restrictions on exportation of certain technology, most notably encryption software and any sort of so-called supercomputer. I say ''so-called'' because, basically, the laptops that we have on our desks today just a couple of years ago were considered supercomputers. That shows how fast computers advance and how much our policy fails to keep up with it.

The national security argument that I wish to make is based on the fact that our national security is best protected by making sure that the United States maintains its leadership role in the technology economy, maintains a situation where we in the U.S. have the best encryption software and the best computers.

If we place restrictions on the exportation of that technology, that will soon fail to be the case. We will cease to be the leaders in this technology area and we will cease to be able to provide that very important R&D to the military that enables them to be the leaders in technology.

Our current policies are creating a situation where more and more countries of the world have to go elsewhere to get access to either encryption software or computers of any kind. And that is a very important point in this debate.

The limitations that we place on the exportation of technology is based on two premises. One is correct but misinterpreted, and the other is incorrect. The one that is correct but misinterpreted is that technology matters in national security. That is absolutely true. Computers, software, all manner of technology give us a stronger national defense, and all manner of technology can be a potential threat to any country's national security. That is true.

But the mistaken application comes from the belief that somehow the United States can place its arms around that technology and not allow the rest of the world to get it. That might have been true in the 1940's and in the 1950's. But in the new economy, in the Internet age and in the age of technology, it is not true.

Encryption is the best example. We believe that we are not going to allow the rest of the world access to the best encryption technology by restricting our Nation's companies' ability to export it. But we can download 128 byte encryption technology off the Internet.

Dozens of countries, not the least of which are Canada, Russia, Germany, export that technology. Also not to mention the fact that if we want to buy the best encryption technology possible, we can go to just about any software store in the world, slip it into the pocket of our suit, and climb on an airplane and go anyplace we want to go.

Our restricting our Nation's companies' ability to export encryption technology is not stopping so-called rogue nations or anybody out there from getting access to that technology. What it is doing is it is having them get that technology from some other country and also hurting our companies' ability to export to legitimate users of encryption technology.

And in the long-run, or actually, given the way the technology economy works, in the much shorter run than we would like, we are going to cease to be the leaders in encryption technology. The rest of the world is going to overtake us. And then our national security is really going to be threatened because we are not going to be the best and we are going to face other countries that have better technology than us.

The same is true in the area of computers. We are but a couple years away from creating a situation where most countries in the world will not be able to export so-called supercomputers to the rest of the country.

What we are a couple of years away from, forgive me, I did not exactly explain that right, is having our basic