

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Friday, August 7, 1998

The House met at 11 a.m.

The Chaplain, Reverend James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

On this special day, we pray, gracious God, that we would receive every blessing and we would meet each concern or care so we remain always in Your grace and mercy. Renew us in our civic endeavors so that the great human issue of understanding between peoples is ever before us. Open our hearts so we relate our faith to the needs of our communities and our world and so serve You with all truth and justice.

In your name, we pray. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. PALLONE led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

### SADDAM HUSSEIN AT IT AGAIN

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, well, Saddam Hussein and Iraq are at it again. I am not surprised, are you?

It seems that Saddam Hussein has decided to stop cooperating once again with the United Nations weapons inspectors. As expected, the United Nations have offered another olive branch to Iraq if they would just cooperate with the disarmament process.

Oh, please, give us a break. At what point is the United Nations going to stop coddling Saddam Hussein? I do not think any of us were surprised at this dictator's last demands. Sadly, I do not think any of us were surprised at the United Nations Secretary General's response either.

Iraq is thumbing their nose at the world. They are again ignoring their obligations under the U.N. resolutions,

defying the U.S. and playing a very dangerous game, all the while they are insulting our intelligence.

Now, barely 6 months after our threat to use force, inspectors have been turned away again, and Saddam is laughing at the world. It is time for this administration to get its head out of the sand and start by developing a real strategy designed to show the world and Saddam that we are serious.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back any foreign policy and national security that this Nation may have left.

### CALLING FOR NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER AS CHILDREN GO BACK TO SCHOOL

(Mr. LAMPSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, this morning, I rise to call on my colleagues to join me in praying for our children, teachers, and administrators as a new school year begins. Why is it important that we pray for our children? Well, it is because our kids face so many more risks today than I ever dreamed possible when I was a child going to school, going to public school, or even as a high school teacher. People of all faiths and convictions throughout this country must come together in prayer for the safety of our own children.

Tomorrow, I will hold a prayer breakfast and luncheon with students, parents, clergy, and educators to focus our community on the importance of prayer for our children as they prepare to go back to school.

I also ask that we pray for our law enforcement officials who are charged with the responsibility of protecting our children. It takes all of us to ensure the continued well-being of our children and their success throughout the new school year. May God bless us all.

### ATTACK ON U.S. EMBASSIES IN AFRICA

(Mr. MICA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I come before the House this morning, having heard the news of the attack on the United States Embassies in Africa.

Even though our President has particular problems at this time, it is important that the Congress join with the

President and this administration to make it clear to anyone who attacks an American Embassy anywhere in the world, that an attack on an American Embassy and American officials is an attack on the United States of America and will not be tolerated.

In fact, this Congress, this administration, will track down the perpetrators of those horrendous attacks on American Embassies and American personnel and those who work for the United States. They will, in fact, be brought to justice.

We will not tolerate lawlessness anywhere in the globe and particularly against American facilities and American personnel. I know other Members join me in that commitment.

### MCINTOSH TO BE ADDED AS COSPONSOR TO H.R. 4422, FEDERALISM ACT OF 1998

(Mr. PORTMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, first I would like to join my colleagues in expressing condolences to the families of those Americans and others who were killed in the recent car bombing in our embassies in eastern Africa.

Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning to ask that a cosponsor be added to H.R. 4422, the Federalism Act of 1998. That cosponsor is the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MCINTOSH). He has taken the lead in this Congress on federalism issues.

This legislation is to codify the pre-existing federalism executive orders by President Reagan and President Clinton, and he was inadvertently left off as an original cosponsor yesterday when we introduced the legislation. The legislation was introduced by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN).

I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be added as a cosponsor. We are working with the Parliamentarian's office as to the specific addition into the RECORD.

But, again, just to commend the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MCINTOSH) for his work and his effort and ask that he be added as a cosponsor to this important legislation that our cities and States are so interested in, which would codify existing executive orders in area federalism.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER  
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The statement of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) will be entered in the RECORD, but adding the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MCINTOSH) as a cosponsor will require the proper procedure.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, VIVIAN  
CORREIA

(Mr. HUNTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to take a minute this morning to wish happy birthday to Vivian Correia, who is the matriarch of one of our leading fishing families in San Diego.

The fishing industry, the tuna industry, has been a great part of our heritage. It is mostly gone now because of a lot of regulations with respect to the tuna industry and a lot of economic factors. But that community gave great character to our city and county in San Diego, California. We hope someday to be able to retrieve that industry.

But, for the time being, to Vivian, and to Joe, her loving husband, and to her children who served that industry so well, happy birthday.

## SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

TRANSIT PASSES FOR HOUSE  
EMPLOYEES

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, sometimes the action of this Chamber can confuse or disappoint even those of us on the floor. We find occasionally people switching sides of debate on the great issues, seemingly to suit their mood or whim.

Everybody agrees, at a time of great need for the wise use of Federal dollars, that too much is not used as wisely as possible. Despite the rhetoric about Washington living by the rules that we impose on the rest of America, we still have some very frustrating things happening, like the Post Office building in Flood Plains.

I am pleased that the House leaves to return to our districts this week having done one thing that benefits everyone, that saves money, improves the

quality of life in Washington, D.C. and its environs, without acrimony or micromanagement.

I am pleased that this week the Committee on House Oversight took action on a proposal that I have been working on here for the last 2 years. We have acquired some 256 cosponsors, enlisted the assistance of dozens of people around the country and an alliance with able Members of this Chamber, like the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA), the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS).

That proposal that was approved will enable us to provide transit passes for our employees. It is a small step towards improving the quality of life and having us do what we ask the rest of America to do. It gives, for the first time, employees on the House side the choice between free parking or subsidized transit. It provides savings for hundreds of our employees who already use transit and incentives for hundreds more who will, in fact, take advantage of it.

It is a smaller step for clean air. It is a nudge for people to live nearer to where they work or near transit stations and not drive on the streets of the second most congested area of the country that are sadly in need of repair.

It is a move for us to have more authority behind our urging America to be more sensitive in how we use our environmental resources.

Last but not least, it is an important step towards uniformity in Federal transit and parking policies for our employees.

But in a sense, Mr. Speaker, it is a very important part of a larger picture. It shows how the Federal Government can use its great powers and solemn responsibilities as a partner for a more livable community.

In the final analysis, America often sort of looks askance at what we talk about on the floor of this House, when what they care about is making sure their children are safe when they go out the door to go out to school in the morning, that they are economically secure and healthy.

I look forward to more steps, in this Congress and beyond, where we harness our resources planning for a more livable future, using the land, the infrastructure, environmental protection, and housing for more livable communities.

This transit pass is an important step in showing that we know how to put the pieces together. I appreciate the steps that the Committee on House Oversight has taken on behalf of our employees and a better environment.

RETRIBUTION FOR STATE-  
SPONSORED TERRORISM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to convey my personal sympathies and to say that our heart goes out to the families of the Americans who were apparently killed earlier this morning in eastern Africa, yet another two terrorist attacks against Americans overseas; and to say that, apparently, there was a third one planned, which for some reason did not materialize, also in the eastern part of Africa.

To say that once again, that as bad as we feel when these types of events happen and as much as we wish that we did not have to deal with them, the fact is that we do have to deal with these instances.

As the chairman of a group of Republicans, I am joined here today by the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER) who is also a member of the group of Republicans which calls ourselves the Task Force on Terrorism and U.N. Conventional Warfare.

We have studied these types of activities. We have studied the causes of them and we have, sadly, become too aware that our government as an institution is either unable or unwilling to put in place policies to deal with them. I would like to think that we have been unwilling rather than unable.

Let me just recite one example of the kind of thing that leads me to that conclusion. In 1996, we passed the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of that year. Among other things, it provided that victims of terrorism and their families could sue States who sponsor terrorism.

In the case of one individual who was killed, it happened to be in Gaza in the West Bank, a young lady by the name of Alysa Flatow, who was an American citizen studying in Israel, was killed by a car bomb. It sounds familiar.

Pursuant to the act that we passed in 1996, her family had the right to sue in American courts to recover damages which they did, and they were granted a judgment by the judge in U.S. District Court here in Washington, D.C., a judgment for \$247 million against the State of Iran who, through various accounts, had transferred monies to the Islamic Jihad who carried out this attack.

Here on the floor this week, and 2 weeks ago, members of the Task Force on Terrorism had to fight against the State Department to pass another amendment to another law to enable the Flatow family to collect their judgment.

In other words, our State Department and our Justice Department was fighting against our efforts to help the Flatow family cause a price to be paid by Iran, the sponsor of this terrorist act. In other words, our government was protecting the rights of the State of Iran rather than the rights of the Flatow family and the rights of every

Member of this House who voted for the Antiterrorism Act of 1996.

There has to be a price to pay. Ronald Reagan knew there had to be a price to pay. He told Qadhafi that there would be a price to pay, and there was a price to pay. The Libyans have been silent ever since on these subjects.

Our State Department must take note that, in the case of Khobar Tours, there was no price to pay. In the case of these two latest explosions, we will go through the process of grieving. We will go through the process of cleaning up the embassies. We will go through the process of some kind of a cursory investigation.

Unless our policies change, there will be no price to pay. Those who cause these types of actions must know that there is not only a price to pay, but that America will cause a heavy price to be paid.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding to me. I want to thank him first for being the Chairman of the Task Force on Terrorism and U.N. Conventional Warfare. I know he has got a lot of things to do as a member of the Committee on National Security and chairman of the Joint Economic Committee. But this is a very important area.

I agree with the gentleman very strongly that, when we have a State-sponsored terrorism where assets and resources are funneled to terrorists to kill people around the world, in many cases Americans, it only makes sense to deter that type of State action, whether it is Iraq or Iran or Libya or others, to deter those States from putting the full force and effect of their State treasury into terrorist activities.

The way we do that is by hitting them in the pocketbook. That means when we have a judgment, taking assets; that means freezing assets where you can; that means hurting them economically around the world.

We do need to have the full cooperation of our own State Department to do that. That is really the only way we can establish a policy of deterrence.

#### HUMAN INTELLIGENCE IS IMPORTANT

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

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, it is important, obviously, to have what is called human intelligence. That is, when a group of terrorists are planning to bomb an embassy or do something else that takes life and property, it is good to know ahead of time what is going to happen, because this is not a big military operation where, by national technical means, that means by satellite overheads and other things,

we can see large events developing, like tanks massing for an attack and other things that would indicate a large movement of a military force.

But in this case, an attack may be promulgated by a small group of people, meeting in a small room somewhere. It is important for us to have human intelligence, to have a person who sees that group or a person who sits in with that group or a person who knows what that group is doing to report to us so we can stop that terrorist act.

Having a large human intelligence capability requires a lot of funding. It requires money. It is expensive to have good intelligence. I think that one of the things that we are going to have to realize as we move from the Cold War into this new era, an era that I would call the era of terrorism and State-sponsored terrorism in many cases, is that we are going to have to meet this age of terrorism with a lot of investment in human intelligence along with national technical means.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleague, who is really an expert in terrorism, for his views. I yield to my friend from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON).

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me. I also thank the gentleman for his great effort on behalf of our task force, overall effort to come to grips here in the House with these issues.

The gentleman is absolutely correct. The subject of human intelligence is one that we have discussed at great length and, I believe, recognize today that our ability to deal through human intelligence has been greatly limited in recent years.

I do not say this to be critical, but I think it is an objective fact, because the recent administration has put in place policies that have made it difficult, and more difficult as time has gone on, for us to collect data that we need.

We had a discussion just the other day about a related but slightly bigger issue, and that is whether or not we can detect the emergence in certain countries of nuclear capability, which relates to human intelligence as well or the lack thereof.

So certainly one of the things that we can do is to work with the CIA and other agencies to beef up our human intelligence effort, which is so necessary in being able to predict with some degree and certainty, at least in general, where these types of acts will occur.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his observations, and I think the recent nuclear tests in India and Pakistan reflect this to some degree also. We were surprised by this activity. It reminded us once again that there is no substitute for having a person in the plant or a person in the planning group or a person in a par-

ticular government agency. And especially to relate back to the tragic bombings that have just occurred, when there is a likelihood that this is State-sponsored terrorism, it is going to be more and more important for us to beef up our intelligence budget.

Finally, one last thing that has always occurred to me in the 18 years that I have been here in the House of Representatives is this: We admire and we respect our Armed Forces and the men and women who serve in them.

But in some corners in Congress, there has always been a resentment, if you will, of our intelligence agencies as if these men and women who put their lives on the line in remote places of the world where they do not come home to ticker tape parades like our military sometimes does, as if they are something less of American servants than the people in uniform.

Actually these people, our intelligence personnel, perform an enormous service for our country, and they do it, generally speaking, in a way in which they receive very little credit for what they have done.

In the end, at the end of their career, they know what they did. One or two other people, or maybe a handful of people, may know what they have done for their country. But, as I said, they do not come home to ticker tape parades.

I think we have to adjust our attitude about the value and the patriotism of the folks who work in the intelligence services for our country. I hope we get to the bottom of what happened in Africa. I hope that it serves a warning bell to us in this House that we need to put more resources into the intelligence and the counterterrorism area.

I wonder if my friend, the gentleman from New Jersey, has any comments.

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I would just quickly make one final point, and that is that acts of terrorism, we know now, are not carried out in a vacuum. They are part of an overall plan to destabilize some kind of activity. I would suggest that, in this case, Mr. Speaker, it appears that it is an activity to destabilize our overseas international operations. I think the American people ought to be aware that it is not just an act. It is a planned covert activity that is being carried out in general against our country.

#### CELEBRATION OF 50 YEARS OF INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, this morning I want to join with the people

of India and the Indian American community as we conclude a year of celebrations in honor of the 50th year of Indian independence.

The 51st anniversary of India's independence will actually occur on August 14th of this year, when Congress is in recess. So I wanted to take this opportunity today to mark this important occasion before my colleagues and the American people in this House.

On August 14 of 1947, after years of determined and dignified struggle, the people of India finally gained their independence. That midnight hour, a vote by India's first Prime Minister, Nehru, in a stirring speech to the Parliament, marked the beginning of an inspiring effort by the people of India to establish a Republic devoted to the principles of democracy and secularism.

In the 5 decades since then, despite the challenges of sustaining economic development while reconciling her many ethnic and religious and linguistic communities, India has stuck to the path of free and fair elections, a multiparty political system, and the orderly transfer of power from one government to a successor.

Mr. Speaker, earlier this year, India once again demonstrated its continued commitment to democratic values through its parliamentary elections in which more than 300 million people voted. The 1998 elections were but the latest example of the vibrancy of the electoral process in the world's largest democracy.

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Mr. Speaker, while the programs and policies have changed over the years, successive Indian governments representing various parties and coalitions, have continued to build on the dream of India's first Prime Minister Nehru to move forward on the path of representative democracy and economic development.

Mr. Speaker, there is a rich tradition of shared values between the United States and India. The United States and India both proclaimed their independence from the British colonial order. India derived key aspects of her Constitution, particularly the statement of fundamental rights, from our own Bill of Rights. The Indian independence movement has strong moral support from American intellectuals, political leaders and journalists. One of our greatest American heroes, Dr. Martin Luther King, in his struggle to make the promise of American democracy a reality for all of our citizens, Dr. King derived many of his ideas of nonviolent resistance to injustice from the teachings of the father of India's independence movement, Mahatma Gandhi.

In our time, Mr. Speaker, we are seeing another exciting way in which our two societies are moving closer to-

gether, namely through the influx of immigrants from India who have made their homes in America. The Indian American community, now numbering more than 1 million, have become an important part of the ethnic mosaic in my home State of New Jersey and in communities throughout the United States. As they strive for a part of the American dream, Indian Americans continue to enrich our civic, political, business, professional and cultural life through their commitment to hard work, family values and communities. The Indian American community also serves as a human bridge between the world's two largest democracies.

Another way in which India and America continue to grow closer is through economic ties. The historic market reforms begun in India at the beginning of this decade continue to move forward, offering unparalleled opportunities for trade, investment and joint partnerships, all of which include a human dimension of friendship and cooperation, in addition to the economic benefits for both societies.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that this House will soon after the recess pass legislation I have sponsored with my colleague, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MCCOLLUM), which would allow the Government of India to construct a statue of Gandhi here in Washington, D.C. The legislation, which has been reported out of committee and is ready for floor action, stipulates that American taxpayers would not have to bear any costs for constructing or maintaining the memorial, but merely provides the land for the Government of India to construct the monument. The location of the monument would be adjacent to the Indian Embassy on Washington's "Embassy Row" on Massachusetts Avenue. The National Capital Memorial Commission has already given its approval to this proposal.

Washington, as we know, is a city of great monuments and memorials that help define who we as Americans are and what we as a Nation stand for, and I believe that the proposed Gandhi memorial would be a worthy addition to the landscape of our Nation's Capital.

Mr. Speaker, just a few weeks ago, we Americans celebrated the Fourth of July. For nearly 1 billion people in India, one sixth of the human race, the 14th of August holds the same significance, and I am proud to extend my congratulations to the people of India as they embark on their second half-century of independence and democracy.

Mr. Speaker, as we enter the August recess after today, the United States and India are preparing to meet and discuss peace and security in south Asia. We all know that our relations were somewhat dampened after the explosion of the nuclear bombs, the tests that occurred back in May of this year. Last week the Congressional Caucus on

India and Indian Americans met with Assistant Secretary of State for South Asia, Rick Inderfurth. And Mr. Inderfurth has accompanied Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbot for talks in New Delhi. Mr. Inderfurth said that the meetings in India were positive and he believed that progress was being made in terms of improving relations. He categorized the bilateral meetings as successful "quiet diplomacy." He told the India Caucus that the United States was not demanding, but helping India take the proper steps towards international consensus on nuclear nonproliferation.

Later this month in Washington, Mr. Talbot will again meet with India's Prime Minister's representative, Mr. Jaswant Singh, to reconcile U.S. differences on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. I am confident that progress will be made at this meeting.

I am confident because earlier this week, India's Prime Minister Vajpayee told the Indian Parliament that India was close to signing the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. The Prime Minister felt that India was ready to sign, because India's national security is no longer compromised and it is not necessary to conduct further nuclear tests. Furthermore, he said that he wanted to improve bilateral relations with Pakistan and that he wanted to conduct ranging talks with Pakistan that incorporated long-term vision.

Although a recent meeting between India and Pakistan's prime ministers did not lead to concrete and positive results, they may meet again in South Africa later this month, and I am hoping that they will meet and resolve some issues that have kept them apart and begin talks for peace in south Asia.

Mr. Speaker, I was very pleased to learn that the U.N. Conference on Disarmament is close to beginning new talks on halting the production of nuclear bomb fissile material. India, a member of the conference, has agreed to take an active role in the talks; and ironically, India and Pakistan's nuclear tests have revived the talks after they stalled for 3 years.

When we return from the August recess, I look forward to working with Members of this body in giving the President proper sanction waiver authority so that he may have more flexibility in imposing sanctions. Senator BROWNBACK has amended the Senate agricultural appropriations bill so that the President would have a limited waiver authority. And this amendment is similar to the proposal put forward by the Senate Task Force on Sanctions.

Although the House agricultural appropriations bill does not include a similar amendment, I hope that my colleagues will include the amendment in the conference report. I have introduced similar language to the Brownback amendment and the Senate

task force proposal, and I urge my colleagues in the House to support the Brownback amendment and give the President proper waiver authority.

When India conducted nuclear tests earlier this year, for a period of time there was no dialogue between our two countries, but now we are talking and determined to maintain peace in south Asia. To encourage such dialogue, President Clinton should continue with his plans to visit India, probably this November. It has been almost 20 years since a U.S. President has been to south Asia, and if the President is serious about peace and nuclear non-proliferation, he should go to India.

Mr. Speaker, I have a large Indian American constituency in my district in New Jersey, and this community feels very strongly that U.S.-India relations need to prosper, regardless of the two countries' views towards nuclear tests. One leader in the community, Dr. Sunil Jaitly, recently noted that the gap between India and the United States is not large and that the differences can be resolved. Dr. Jaitly said, and I agree, that "the U.S. and India need to express to each other clearly and open-heartedly" so that "we may eliminate any and all misunderstandings created by the May 1998 events."

Mr. Speaker, finally, I want to say that it is important that we support the administration and India in their efforts to reconcile their differences in an effort to bring peace not only to south Asia, but throughout the world.

#### TRANSFER OF AMERICAN TECHNOLOGY TO CHINESE COMMUNISTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HUNTER). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRBACHER) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, on April 30 of this year, I came to the floor of the House to use 1 hour of time available to me in a special order to discuss a matter of utmost importance to the security of our country and the safety of the American people.

In that special order, which I gave on April 30, I disclosed information that indicated that American aerospace firms, with the acquiescence of officials in the Clinton administration, and perhaps the President himself, had facilitated the transfer of sophisticated rocket technology to the Communist Chinese. If true, I stated, Americans have been put in jeopardy and that this could be the worst technological betrayal of our country since the Rosenbergs.

For those of my colleagues who do not remember the Rosenbergs, the Rosenbergs were people who worked for the United States in our own program

to develop an atomic bomb during World War II; who, for whatever reason, gave the secrets of producing that atomic bomb to Communist Russia, to the Soviet Union when it was under the control of Joseph Stalin.

Well, today, unfortunately, it appears that some major American aerospace companies may well have given to the world's worst abuser of human rights, tyrants that are on the par with Joseph Stalin and Mao Tse Tung and other tyrants of the past, may have given them secrets that we developed during the Cold War for our own protection. They have given them those secrets in a way which will increase their capability of building rockets that could hit the United States with nuclear weapons.

Mr. Speaker, I take the floor again today to update my colleagues and interested parties on what has happened since my initial disclosure, as well as disclose new information that has come to light concerning the use of technology developed and paid for by the U.S. taxpayers, handed over to the Communist Chinese.

First and foremost, since my first address, nothing has emerged that suggests that my original statements were inaccurate. The more information that becomes available, the more certain it becomes that aerospace firms like Loral Space and Communications, Hughes and Motorola, callously disregarded the security of our country. To be fair on this, Hughes Corporation denies that they have done anything to improve Communist Chinese rocket capability, and is taking steps to provide me with information which they believe will demonstrate this fact and will demonstrate the fact they have remained true to the United States.

Hughes notwithstanding, there is ample evidence that American technology was transferred to this hostile potential enemy of the United States and that the vast experience of some of our best aerospace engineers provided the Communist Chinese the guidance needed to upgrade and perfect highly sophisticated weapons systems, increasing the reliability and capability of Communist Chinese rockets. This has given what anyone has to admit is at least a potential enemy of the United States, a better ability to deliver nuclear warheads to our country, to American cities, to incinerate millions of our people.

Did the Communist Chinese have that capability before? Yes, they did, minimally, have that capability. Perhaps they could have gotten a rocket to us. But now, thanks to American know-how, given them by American aerospace companies, their rockets are more accurate and are more reliable, and now their rockets can kill more than one nuclear warhead, and this, thanks to American know-how.

I expected, after my first speech on this issue, that the companies in ques-

tion would protest that I was wrong, that my fears were unfounded, that my sources had exaggerated the damage being done to our security. That has not been the case. The dangers to our country may, in fact, have been understated. Since disclosing the limited information I uncovered, there have been several hearings in the House and in the Senate looking into this horrific possibility that the money that we Americans spent developing technology to defend us ended up perfecting Communist Chinese rockets, and in the House, a select committee of nine distinguished Members has been appointed. Under the leadership of the gentleman from California (Mr. Cox), this select committee is now organizing its efforts to thoroughly investigate the situation.

One of the executives in question is Bernard Schwartz of Loral. Schwartz was hell-bent to sell an arsenal of high-tech weapons to the Communist Chinese, weapons that would have put tens of thousands of American military personnel in jeopardy, our military personnel, our sons and daughters on our ships or in our airplanes. In any future confrontation between the United States and China, our military people would have been put in jeopardy of being shot out of the air, blown out of the water, and murdered by Communist Chinese who are being armed with technology that was developed by the United States for our own defense.

This is what Bernard Schwartz wanted to sell to the Communist Chinese. We do not know exactly how much of this lethal weapons-related technology Loral was able to transfer. He was stopped in many cases, and he was not given permission in many cases. But what is clear, that when it comes to the upgrading of China's rocket system, which could land a nuclear weapon here, Loral was anxious to help, and in fact there is evidence to indicate that the weapons systems, that these missiles were improved with Loral's help.

According to reports, on February 6, 1996, a Chinese long march rocket carrying a \$200 million Loral satellite, exploded shortly after its launch from a satellite launch center in China. Loral and the Hughes Corporation went to work on an accident review for the insurance companies who insured that flight and insured the coverage of that loss.

First of all, we need to understand that it is illegal for corporations to transfer this weapons technology and to upgrade rockets, so there was no excuse whatsoever for Hughes and Loral to be going through an accident investigation that was involving only the blow-up of a Chinese rocket, not the malfunction of a satellite system. There should have been no discussions whatsoever.

The Chinese Government, once Loral and Hughes jumped into analyzing

what had gone wrong with this launch, the Chinese Government requested a Chinese-born Loral executive named Dr. Wah Lim, to be put in charge of this report. Loral complied with this request, and replaced an experienced American U.S. Air Force colonel who was at that time responsible for the launch security, and they replaced this man, this American military officer at Loral, they replaced him with Dr. Lim, who had been requested by the Communist Chinese. One wonders why that happened. One wonders what justification there could be in that.

In May 1996, the 200-page accident review, this report that dealt with this rocket's performance, was finished and this again had nothing to do with the satellite, it had to do with the explosion of the rocket. This report was unlawfully faxed by Dr. Lim, the man who the Chinese had requested be on this team, this report was faxed to the Communist Chinese themselves without either a State Department or Defense Department approval.

One year later, when the Pentagon completed an assessment of what had happened, an assessment of this report, and Dr. Lim's actions taken to provide this report to the Communist Chinese, our Defense Department concluded, and I quote: "The United States national security has been harmed," end of quote.

To put that in terms that my colleagues might understand, now millions of Americans live under the threat of being incinerated by a nuclear weapon launched at the United States from China, and made more accurate and made more reliable by our own aerospace industry.

Mr. Speaker, I have spoken with a former security monitor for U.S. space launches overseas who has monitored Loral launches in the former Soviet Union and in China. He claims to have witnessed serious lapses in the security of U.S. satellites and these rocket launches in both countries. In addition, the Cox committee will be looking into reports by the Defense Department officials who were present at Loral's launches in China. We are talking especially about that launch in February of 1996.

The mass of information is somewhat confusing, but to begin with, the report that we are talking about that went to the Communist Chinese, this was supposedly for insurance companies, and the one that of course ended up going directly to the Chinese Communist rocket builders is not just a general assessment. It turns out that that report that was put together by Loral and Hughes engineers, it is not just a road map, it is kind of a blueprint, if you will, for perfecting the Chinese Communist long march rocket system.

That rocket system, before the American intervention, before our experts started talking to the Communist

Chinese, had blown up four times in a row. It was one of the world's most unreliable systems. But the suggestions that they were given were so precise that it was not just trying to perfect things and make things better, it was so precise it included such things as make sure, and I will use terms that are not classified terms, turn this widget and replace it with a "thingamabob." Make sure that the settings on the "what'a-ya-call-it" panel are turned this way. And even a layman like myself, with very little technological background, but even I could read and see that this was a blueprint for improving a Communist Chinese rocket system and had nothing to do with the satellite itself. It was clearly instructions on how to dramatically improve that Communist Chinese rocket system.

And guess what? Think about it. After these meetings and after this report was put in the hands of the Communists, well, guess what? After they got their advice from, their technological advice from their American buddies, this particular Communist Chinese rocket system flew successfully, and has continued to fly successfully. Now it is a reliable rocket system, from the most unreliable in the world to a very reliable system. No more explosions. It is a perfected system. The trouble is, that same system is identical, although it is carrying American satellites now, it is identical to the system that carries nuclear warheads, atomic bombs. The difference between that rocket system and the one that carries the weapons to kill us, the only difference, one is painted a pastel color and is very beautiful and the other may have military painting on it.

Mr. Speaker, I say to my fellow colleagues, this is a severe, a severe breach of American security, and has put our country in jeopardy. We are not just talking about American satellites. Again, when we hear the issue discovered, those people who talk about satellites, are trying to confuse the issue. What we are really talking about is the upgrading of a nuclear weapons delivery system in the hands of the Communist Chinese, a weapons system that is designed to hit American cities and vaporize millions of our own people.

Shame on Loral and any other American company involved in providing this assistance to a potential enemy of the United States of America.

Another aerospace company, Motorola, appears to have been involved in advancing Chinese ballistic missile capabilities as well. In this case, Motorola took a Chinese rocket, not the same one that we are talking about with Loral and Hughes, took a Chinese rocket, called the Chinese long march 2-C rocket and upgraded its capabilities. The long march 2-C was a rel-

atively reliable system, unlike the other one that we are talking about that Hughes and Loral were dealing with. It had in fact flown 14 times before the Americans came around to use it in order to launch a new generation of communication satellites.

The problem with launching those satellites was that it was a reliable system, but it really was not as capable as Motorola and other companies wanted it to be. In fact, as long as it saved money and did not enhance the Chinese ability to attack its enemies, meaning the United States, it was okay for Loral to use that system, because it was reliable and they had done that on their own, the Chinese had developed that on their own.

What happened was this: In all of the launches of that Chinese long march 2-C rocket before Motorola showed up with its engineering advice and sophisticated technology, in all of those launches, the Chinese rocket that we are talking about only carried one payload. In the launches afterwards, after Loral had 40-some engineering meetings with the Chinese, and after Loral gave them certain technologies, the Chinese rocket that we are talking about went from carrying one payload to carrying two payloads.

Now, that may not sound very threatening, but let me put it this way: American technology was then used to double the capacity of a Communist Chinese missile system. This is called MIRVing. When we have only one payload and then we take it to two or more payloads, it is MIRVing. This is the ability to dispense more than one projectile from a rocket, whether it is a satellite or a nuclear warhead. That is from one rocket, more than one payload is MIRVing. And so others will know why that is a threat, instead of just destroying one city, that rocket now could destroy two American cities rather than just one American city. Is that important that we have doubled their capability of this rocket system to destroy American cities and obliterate our countryside with just one missile? Yes, that is really important.

The frightening fact screams out at us. China did not have MIRVing capability for this system before the iridium satellite contract was signed with Motorola. However, on September 1, and here is a quote from the Chinese themselves, on September 1, 1997, the official Communist Chinese news agency reported, and I quote: A Chinese long march rocket carrier containing two simulations, two simulations of iridium satellites owned by the American electronic giant Motorola was successfully launched.

And here is the hook to it. The carrier, based on the long march 2-C, was the first of its type ever launched. Why was it the first of its type? Because it carried two satellites, two payloads instead of one.

An American company essentially doubled the capacity of a Communist Chinese rocket system to carry payloads. Both payloads may be deadly payloads that would put millions of American lives in jeopardy.

In addition, Motorola officials confirmed to me that they have provided the Chinese with technology such as exploding bolts. Exploding bolts. That is the technology that facilitates the stage separation of rockets. So that if a rocket is taking off, some of the times the Chinese rockets that were taking off before Loral and Hughes and Motorola got over there, they tried to separate their stages, and they would just explode.

That is what was explained to me the first time I heard about this. And I looked at the engineer, the American engineer who was telling me about this, and I said, you know, I think it is a good thing when Chinese rockets explode. We like it when Chinese rockets explode, because those rockets then cannot come over here and kill our loved ones.

Well, at first the company was turned down, Motorola, when they wanted to give some of these technologies, these exploding bolts that facilitate MIRVing and stage separation technology, they were turned down. They were turned down in their attempt. Just as perhaps Bernie Schwartz was turned down on some of these requests early on to sell weapons technology to the Chinese, they were turned down to sell these exploding bolts to the Chinese. But through a Clinton administration sleight of hand, by readjusting the paperwork, the licensing process moved forward, and this technology, which helps the rockets, was moved from the rocket category, which is illegal for these companies to transfer to the Communist Chinese, it was moved to the satellite list simply by reworking the paperwork.

Now, it is permissible for them to give this technology, before it was illegal. The end result: Communist Chinese, who are infamous copy cats, these people spend billions of dollars trying to copy American ideas and technology and engineering, these famous copy cats ended up with 40 of these incredibly precise and sophisticated pieces of aerospace engineering.

□ 1200

We do not expect them to try to copy this when it gives them the ability to perfect their own missile system.

Motorola indicated to me that they wanted to provide me with information that would convince me that they were not guilty of betraying the security of our country. Unfortunately, they have not been willing to provide me with any more information and suggesting, instead, well, we are only going to talk to the Cox committee which is, as I said, now just getting organized.

Frankly, I look at this as a stall and will let the public and my colleagues determine for themselves whether they think that this is a stall or an attempted coverup.

I gave Motorola every opportunity to correct what they said was a false impression on my part. They decided not to provide me with information, knowing that I would be speaking to the House of Representatives as well as to the American people on this issue.

I will continue to speak to the House of Representatives and the American people on this issue and continue my investigation of this issue. If Motorola chooses not to make information available, we can only think the worst of them for it.

The Hughes Corporation, on the other hand, has tried to be cooperative. The company has some serious questions to answer in regard to three satellite launches in China that did not have U.S. security monitors present.

Under U.S. regulations, security monitors were needed. They had to be there. It was required that they be there for all the launches in China. Yet, they were not there at three of these major launches.

Why was that? Hughes Aircraft and Hughes Electronics understood the necessity, the legal requirement for these launches to be monitored. Hughes is making, however, as I say, information and personnel available to me so that if mistakes were made, we can talk about them and they can be corrected. I take that as an act of good faith on the part of Hughes.

One question I will be asking is why Hughes hired the son of a general, of a Chinese Communist general, to be involved in their own program. In fact, the son of the general they hired is the general who was in charge of China's own military satellite program. We need to know the role that this man played in that company, the son of a Communist Chinese general, as well as whether he has had a hand in some of these sensitive decisions as well as access to this very sensitive U.S. aerospace technology.

Hughes must explain the role that they have given to Dr. Wah Lim. They hired Wah Lim, Hughes hired Wah Lim as a senior vice president after the Loral report debacle was made public.

I will be reporting back to my fellow Members of Congress and to the American people upon the return from our August break. This issue should not be lost in the headlines of controversy that are now flowing through Washington, D.C. This issue is important to our national survival.

The central issue in this egregious breach of America's national security is whether or not China is a threat to America and to the peace of the world. Some people just say, well, I say we give Communist Chinese all this technology. Some people shrug their shoul-

ders and say "so what," because they do not understand the threat that China poses to the world.

I believe that Communist China should be the ultimate factor in the determination of U.S. foreign policy today, just as containing communism was our primary factor during the Cold War.

The truth is that, despite utilizing some forms of capitalism, China is still a one-party Communist dictatorship. That has become especially evident in the recent attempt by brave democrats across China to officially register as a democratic party during President Clinton's visit to China. As a result, all of the leaders of that movement are currently in jail or under house arrest with constant harassment by State security forces.

When China was going in the right direction, I would not have been here complaining that we were too involved in cooperating with Communist China. I would not have been. But China is not going in the right direction. There has been a regression. It is becoming more repressive.

Ten years ago, before Tiananmen Square, the Communist Chinese had other elements in their society who were developing alternatives. They seemed to be accepting the fact that alternatives had a right to exist. There was an acceptance of certain kinds of religious activities in China. People, communications were opening up. It is going in the opposite direction.

The Communist Chinese, while becoming more totalitarian now, are also becoming more heavily armed and more belligerent. By the way, there is a white paper on China's national defenses. The document is from a leadership document of the Communist Chinese themselves. It was released last week. This white paper details China's own goals. It calls the United States and its alliance with democratic countries in Asia as "the main threat to world peace and stability." It calls our own defense pact, America's defense pact with Japan, "an infringement on China's internal affairs."

What, pray tell, might China's national military objective be? Beijing's white paper emphasized China's intention to use force, if necessary, to conquer the free people of Taiwan. These are people that the United States, by treaty, have sworn to protect and defend.

China is also staking out its claim to all the territories in the South China Sea, including islands just off the coast of the Philippines, almost within view of the Philippines and Malaysia as well.

In partnership with the despicable SLORC regime, this is the Chinese Communists are in partnership with a regime in Burma, the SLORC regime, that is one of the darkest corners of

this planet and one of the most malevolent and evil, evil regimes in this world.

Human rights organizations all over the world have targeted Burma because of this ugly regime. China is arming the SLORC regime to the teeth in exchange for raw materials, cutting down and destroying their teak forest, as well as having a hand in the drug trade, in the heroin trade coming out of Burma.

That is China. Of course it is important. In this, China, while cozying up to this dictatorship, actually supporting the dictatorship in Burma, is building a chain of military naval installations in Burma along the Indian Ocean that, in part, have lead India, have lead India to become more aggressive in developing its own conventional and nuclear weapons policies.

While China was assuring the world that it was against this nuclear arms race, and we have seen that in Pakistan and in India and what a threat it is, but while China says it is against that arms race, what has it done? It continues to ship and to smuggle components to Pakistan for their nuclear weapons program and their missile delivery systems.

This is really, perhaps, the thing that China is doing that perhaps causes a short-term threat, even greater than the long-term threat of their own missiles. If Pakistan and India began exchanging rockets and atomic bombs, millions of people will die, and it will be a tragedy beyond all description. China is helping people put these weapon systems together.

Even worse, during, and this is during and after, President Clinton's stay in China, our new strategic partner, because that is what the President is trying to say China is, our partner, this villainous, evil regime is this strategic partner, even while he was there trying to make friends with them so they would be good guys, the Communist Chinese continued to transfer weapons of mass destruction technology and know-how to Iran and Libya while the President was there.

This was confirmed to me by a State Department official last week during a House Committee on International Relations hearing. The Communist Chinese have more than earned their title as the number one on the CIA's list of major proliferators of weapons of mass destruction technology.

However, the most egregious demonstration of contempt, contempt for the people of the United States and contempt for President Clinton, was demonstrated when Beijing successfully tested an engine for a whole new generation of long-range ICBMs. This weapon that can hit the United States from mobile missiles launched in China, this engine for this new rocket was tested while President Clinton was right there in Beijing saying, let us be

friends. Let us be friends. This is worse than Neville Chamberlain and his efforts to try to befriend Adolf Hitler in order to prevent aggression just prior to World War II.

The people in Beijing, these dictators, these gangsters, are laughing at the United States of America and laughing at us. Why not? We are helping them modernize their weapons systems. We are actually giving them the money that they need to do it, as well as the expertise of what they need.

Oh, this is the same group of people, the Butchers of Tiananmen Square. Will they show the people of the United States the same kind of mercy they showed their own people when they mowed them down, thousands of young people who wanted democracy 10 years ago, snuffed out?

Will they show us the same bed of mercy they showed the people of Tibet? Right now, the people of Tibet are going through a systematic genocide. Communist China could incinerate all of Tibet, and our big corporations will still come to us and say, oh, we are going to make them more moderate and democratic and peaceful if we just simply continue in this trade relationship in which they enrich themselves and get our technology.

What do we get? Well, a few corporations get rich, but most Americans end up with a pink slip and out of work because their job is shipped to slave labor in China.

Will they demonstrate to the American people the same type of mercy that they have shown to their own women? Women in China, millions of them, are forced to get abortions after they have conceived a baby, an incredible violation of millions of people with an incredible violation of human rights of women.

Will we trust the survival of our precious freedom and our peace basically to help this regime that systematically persecutes believers in God, whether they be Muslims or whether they be Christians or Tibetan Buddhists?

Should we continue to subsidize a nation with Most Favored Nation status, Most Favored Nation status which gives them an unfair advantage over us; that holds, and this country has a \$40 billion annual trade surplus with the United States all the time while breaking every promise to abide by the international standards respecting our own patents and our own intellectual property rights.

They are the biggest thieves of America's intellectual property. They are stealing billions of dollars from our creators in Hollywood and in Broadway and our musicians and our filmmakers.

Every year, they steal billions of dollars. Even before we can sell it overseas, they are reproducing these things, giving us no royalties, undercutting our own people from getting their just rewards for what they are

creating, not to mention the intellectual property rights when they steal our technology and use our ideas to outcompete us and put our people out of work.

How does China maintain this huge advantage? Of course we have permitted China to have a 30 or 40 percent tariff on our goods. When our people want to sell over in China, they end up paying 30 or 40 percent tariffs. When they come to sell their goods in our country, they are only charged 3 or 4 percent.

They have slave labor there as compared to our free labor, and they flood our markets with these consumer goods, putting our people out of work. These businesses say, oh, we have to maintain the status with China. Why? Because we want to sell our products there.

That is baloney. These big businesses do not want to sell our products there because China is demanding, in order to sell products there, we have to build a manufacturing unit. This is not fair trade. We are being saps. We negotiated the well-being of our own people away. Now we are putting our country's security in jeopardy.

It is basically what we are engaged in in China economically is little more than corporate welfare subsidized by U.S. taxpayers who end up guaranteeing the investments of these corporations in China through the Export-Import Bank, in other words. Then our taxpayers guarantee the investments there. They set up the companies. They use the slave labor. They do not sell in China. They export them back to the United States, and they put out of work the taxpayers, the working people who are subsidizing and guaranteeing their investments in the first place. It is a sin against our people.

This is the kind of China that we are struggling to maintain a good relationship with, and, oh, let us not cause any problems. Let us not say anything. Let us not confront them with the evil doings and the buildup of their nuclear weapons industry or confront them, that they are threatening us or our friends or democracy or undermining the peace of the world interest.

We have got to be quiet about these things because of what? Because some huge multinational corporations are making a short-term profit. In the end, what will happen to those corporations? I will tell you. They will be expropriated. They will be expropriated, or the American people will lose out.

In order to sell to China, the few companies that are able to sell to China, as I say, are forced to set up these manufacturing units. This has happened in the aerospace industry. What those leaders in the aerospace industry are doing are taking the short term. They are saying, yes, we will make a profit, a huge billion dollars profit this year, even though it means

we are setting up a manufacturing unit in China that 2 years from now or 5 years or 10 years from now will be used to outcompete the American aerospace industry.

We are selling out the jobs of our people in the long run in order for a short-term profit for these companies. It is wrong. It is wrong.

These are unfair advantages of what? They have given the Communist Chinese \$40 billion, \$50 billion a year to build up their military. Why do we continue with this insane policy? It is an insane policy.

It has even led to the point that we are giving them rocket technology which they are aiming their rockets at us. So why do we continue this? How is it possible?

This body, my colleagues, ends up voting a majority to provide a trading status for this type of regime. Why is it? Yes, there is a handful of big corporations who are making immense short-term profits but, of course, that would not sell it here. The selling pitch is that by continuing this relationship with China, continuing this relationship with China, we are making them more democratic. We are going to make them liberal. It's the a hug-a-Nazi theory, and the Nazi will become a liberal democrat.

It is ridiculous what is actually happening. Instead of making the Communist Chinese more democratic, instead of our corporations over there interacting with the people of China and making them more democratic, what has happened is just the opposite.

By the way, the people of China are our friends. We are not talking about the people of China. We are talking about the oppressors and the Fascist government that holds them in a powerful grip. They know they are gangsters. They know they are bad guys. They know they are a clique that is holding a country of a billion people under submission. They think we are saps by playing a game by not confronting them with that.

What is actually happening, we are not making them more democratic. The Communist Chinese are corrupting our democratic processes. This corruption is, was epitomized by the millions of dollars that China may well have poured into the 1996 U.S. election campaign of President Clinton and Vice-President GORE and to the Democratic Party.

Do you remember, does everyone here remember the impoverished Buddhist monks that supposedly gave \$5,000 checks to Vice-President GORE when he was out campaigning in California at that Buddhist temple? Everybody knows we are not supposed to have fund-raisers at a religious institution.

Where do those \$5,000 checks come from? Those were impoverished Buddhist monks. I mean, our economy is

not doing that well that even impoverished Buddhist monks can give \$5,000 donations. Where did it come from?

We are talking about money being funneled into the American democratic process in order to what? In order to further a policy that is contrary to the interest of our people. They are corrupting us. We are not making them more democratic.

What about Loral president, Bernie Schwartz, the man we first talked about, the man who is pushing selling weapons technology that can kill American military personnel, a man who was over there, responsible for overseeing this company that upgraded these Chinese missiles and, as the Defense Department says, put our country's security at risk and has harmed our national security? This was the largest single contributor to the Democratic Party and to President Clinton's reelection effort in the last campaign. The largest single contributor.

Again, it is aimed at China policy. China policy. They are corrupting our system. Chinese officials from their own aerospace companies tried to channel hundreds of thousands of dollars into the Clinton campaign. Much of it was discovered and returned.

But what is important was this was not just a Chinese aerospace company. We are talking about a Chinese aerospace company that, like most of their companies, are nothing more than a front for the People's Liberation Army. That means the military in China was trying to channel money into our election process. The People's Liberation Army.

We do not know if millions of dollars did not end up in the President's reelection campaign. It looks like some did. But that is one thing that we will be looking into.

Our policies in regards to China are, at the very best, amoral. At the very best, they are saying set morality aside. Be practical. That is at the best. But more likely, our policies have to be considered by people around the world as immoral as policies based on certain people profiting from activities that they know to be contrary to any standards and values held by the American people.

Someday, there will be a price to pay for this type of immorality that is set in policy. There is a symmetry in the universe. When a person or when a country engage in this type of blatant immorality and ignores the standards that have been given to us and the values that we believe in, that our Founding Fathers and their American people believe in, there will be a price to pay. It inevitably leads to the pit of deprivation of defeat and despair.

The Adolf Hitlers of the world and the Al Capones of the world always end up in the ash heap of history, in the rogue's gallery. But we Americans should demand a higher standard. If we

do not, we will pay the price. Our children will pay the price. Already we are paying the price economically with jobs lost here going to slave labor in China.

We won the Cold War, not by compromising with evil. We won the Cold War because we looked at the Soviet Union and Ronald Reagan called it an evil empire and we sought to contain it and to make sure that it was not in any way assisted as long as it posed this threat to the democratic nations of the world.

We never gave Most Favored Nation status to the Soviet Union. Never. Ronald Reagan would have thought it was a joke to give more trade and permit the Russians to have more hard currency through trade with the United States in order to make them nicer.

No. We said in order to have a closer relationship with us, you have got to become a freer society. You have got to open up so that religious people and people who disagree with you have rights to speak.

You have got to quit the genocide on different peoples in Tibet and elsewhere. And do you know what? Essentially those vicious people who ran the government and the Soviet Union and the Kremlin, they collapsed. They cracked because we took a moral stand.

Yes, we played China off against the Soviet Union during the Cold War, just as we played Stalin off against Hitler when Hitler and the Japanese were the major threats to the security and the peace of the world. Yes, we did that. But the Cold War is over. The China card no longer needs to be played.

In fact, China has replaced the Soviet Union, as the Soviet Union replaced Hitler, as the country and the people that we need to be concerned about to maintain the peace of the world, the greatest threat to our economic security, the greatest threat to the peace and the greatest threat to freedom.

Some people are surprised to see, my gosh, it has even gone so far that we were giving these people nuclear weapons. Why be surprised? Why be surprised at that? What is the result of this? All over the world this is known. Our policies of weakness towards China are known.

In Japan, what is going to happen with Japan? Japan is going through a crisis. If we are not strong and we do not provide leadership and we do not stand for the things that give us the strength of a Nation, give us the right to reach out to the rest of the people of the world and say let us lead the way, those people will go in another direction. They will be on their way. Their leadership will cut deals with the gangsters that threaten the world.

What will happen in Japan? What would happen if Japan said, uh-oh, this part of the world is now going to be dominated with Communist China. We

better cut our deals with Beijing. This will be a far different world 50 to 100 years from now if that happens. It will be a world in which our children and our grandchildren will suffer greatly and the threat will be enormous.

What about in India? Why did India have to explode its nuclear weapon? Why did Pakistan move forward? Yes, they have their own problems. But at the same time, India is watching China. India is watching China. They might be able to handle a threat from Pakistan, but China? Maybe the democratic countries of the world, even in Thailand.

But let us take this out. What about those people who are struggling to build democracy? What about the former Soviet Union? In Russia, these people are struggling. Any factor can turn Russia this way or that way.

The United States is not seen as a powerful strong force for freedom; and, instead, we are letting the Chinese dominate this huge part of the planet. Russia borders on China.

What about the bad guys in Russia? What about the evil forces in Russia? They will cut their deals with Beijing and undermine peace and prosperity and the development of freedom in Russia.

There are major consequences to these insane policies that we have had with China. We have seen it now with India, as I say, India and Pakistan. It makes it more likely to have a war there. Japan is drifting into an anti-American orbit.

In other words, these are significant issues. These are historic issues that we must deal with. The threats to America's national security and our future prosperity, well-being of our people did not end with the end of the Cold War. We have got to pick up the torch. We have got to be diligent. We have got to be strong, just as our Founding Fathers were, just as every generation has had to be strong in order to maintain this American dream.

There are many scandals that we are going to hear about in the next 30 days. This titillation is swirling through the capital. All this attention is focused on the so-called scandals. Let the American people not lose sight of what we are, what I am talking about today.

Let them not lose sight of what I call Missilegate, if nothing else, the fact that our own weapons, our own technology are being turned against us, and that our policies are skewed toward helping a dictatorship and impoverishing the American people to build up the billions of people in the mainland of China which, in the end, is stolen from them by an oppressive dictatorship.

I will continue to investigate this, and I hope the American people will continue through this other scandal to focus on this important issue. We will move forward on it, as I say, and I will

give certain updates, especially when I come back after the August break.

But in the end, our vigilance as Americans, as the world's last hope, last best hope of all of mankind, it is our vigilance that will save us and save all humankind. We are the keepers of the flame. Let us not share the power of that flame with tyrants and the enemies of freedom.

#### KEN STARR'S LEAKS MAY VIOLATE ETHICAL GUIDELINES AS WELL AS FEDERAL LAW

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

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to put in the RECORD additional information about the serious problems that may have been created by Mr. Starr's recent revelations about the extent of his off-the-record contacts with the media and his justification for those contacts.

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The press coverage of this controversy seemed to have missed the forest for the trees by concentrating almost exclusively on whether Mr. Brill, in his interview with Mr. Starr, had produced conclusive evidence that Mr. Starr had violated the Federal law which prohibits the disclosure of materials related to a grand jury investigation. There is evidence that suggests that he may have done just that, and I am hopeful that the Attorney General of the United States, Janet Reno, and Judge Johnson, will take appropriate steps to credibly resolve these issues.

More importantly, however, many of the leaks attributed to Mr. Starr's office raise two additional questions. Namely, whether they violate Department of Justice policy and whether they violate the Rules of Professional Ethics.

What is the Department of Justice's policy? Well, it forbids government prosecutors from making any statement that will have a substantial likelihood of materially prejudicing a proceeding. Moreover, the guidelines specifically direct prosecutors to not discuss certain categories of information which are presumed to have the effect of prejudicing an adjudicative proceeding if released. These include whether or not the accused has offered to make a statement; it includes the results of any investigative tests; it includes any opinion as to the guilt of a witness or any opinion as to the possibility of a plea agreement.

So the Rules of Professional Ethics for the District of Columbia prohibit almost exactly the same disclosures as the Department of Justice guidelines. Notwithstanding these guidelines, which are fairly clear, we have seen numerous press reports that contain exactly this type of information.

It has been reported that Mr. Starr has won his legal fight to prevent President Clinton's lawyers from questioning him directly about numerous leaks that are alleged to have come from his office. It is not clear, it is unknown whether Mr. Starr claims some sort of privilege to prevent his direct interrogation, but his resistance is at odds with his public statements about the importance of truth.

As the question of Office of the Special Counsel disclosures continues to be reviewed, we should all keep in mind that Mr. Starr's obligations go far beyond the legal requirements that he not disclose grand jury information. Any departure from those guidelines threatens to rob his investigation of credibility and also invites speculation about partisan motives.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE NORTHERN MARIANAS DELEGATE ACT

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

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to talk about a piece of legislation that I dropped yesterday, that I introduced yesterday, and this is the Northern Marianas Delegate Act to provide for a nonvoting delegate to the House of Representatives to represent the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands. The Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands is the newest commonwealth and the only American territory acquired by the United States in this century.

Many people are familiar with the fact that the CNMI was the site of the famous battle of Saipan during World War II, but are less familiar with the history of that group of islands. Guam, the island that I represent, is part of the Marianas, but had a slightly different history since Guam was taken by the United States as a result of the Spanish-American War 100 years ago.

The CNMI, as I mentioned, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the newest commonwealth and the newest territory of the United States, came into the United States in 1976, after it made a free choice to have a close political union with the United States, they being formerly part of an organization, an entity known as the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

When the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands came into the United States in 1976, it was decided at that time, and the people of the CNMI were discouraged from having a delegate in this body. Then subsequently in the 1980s, a Commission of Federal Laws appointed by President Reagan in 1985 then recommended that the CNMI should have a delegate in the House of Representatives. The reasons

outlined were fairness, democratic principles, and practical utility.

Today, the CNMI is represented, very ably I might add, by a gentleman by the name of Juan Babauta who is in an elected position called the Resident Representative of the Northern Mariana Islands. But he is not accredited to this House.

Frequently, we like to state in this body that this is the People's House, and that all Americans are represented in the People's House. Yet there remains one group of Americans who cannot participate in the debate over policy which directs their lives. There is one group of Americans who cannot introduce legislation on their own behalf. There is one group of Americans who cannot protect themselves when they are under attack or under criticism in this body. That group of Americans are the Americans of the Northern Marianas Islands.

Mr. Speaker, in the name of all that is fair; in the name of the American sense of fair play; in the American quest for the perfection of democratic principles and the full implementation of representative democracy, the Americans of the Northern Marianas Islands deserve to be heard and deserve to have their points of view addressed in the context of this House.

I am a nonvoting delegate from the Island of Guam, and even though there are many restrictions attached to the nature of the office I hold, I am here and I can have the freedom of mobility and the freedom to use all the talents that I have been blessed with, and to use all the energy that the people of Guam continue to provide me with, to represent their interests in the pursuit of legislation which will benefit my people.

Unfortunately, there is one group of Americans who are not afforded this opportunity, and those are the people of the Northern Marianas Islands.

There are many issues attendant to the Northern Mariana Islands, including alleged labor abuses, which have attracted the attention of the national media and for which many Members of Congress are vitally concerned about, myself included. I too am vitally concerned about that. But those problems that may exist in the Northern Marianas Islands should not be an impediment to being allowed to represent themselves.

The principle of representative democracy stands before us as one of the core principles of the American creed. And it is ironic that today in the People's House, not all of the people that call themselves American citizens, that are blessed to be American citizens, are represented here.

So I call upon my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation and to move this legislation so that all Americans can speak on their own behalf and represent their own best interests.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO DR. GARY DENNIS AND MRS. SHARMAN DENNIS OF THE NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dr. Gary Dennis, who is the new President of the National Medical Association, and his wife, Mrs. Sharman Dennis, who will head the Auxiliary to the National Medical Association.

They were both installed this week at NMA's annual convention and scientific assembly in New Orleans. This is the first time in the history of the NMA that a husband and wife will serve simultaneously as heads of these partner organizations.

Mr. Speaker, the NMA is a 103-year-old organization which represents African-American physicians and the patients we serve. As I congratulate this outstanding couple and wish them well and Godspeed, I also want to commend the National Medical Association for its caring service for over a century.

As we approach a new century, we still face many of the challenges that were the impetus for its founding in 1895. Wide disparities in health status still exist for people of color.

Mr. Speaker, we know that Dr. Dennis, Mrs. Dennis, and the entire NMA stand ready to continue to meet that challenge.

#### INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC ISSUES AND A PERSONAL TRIBUTE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, before I begin my tribute this morning, I did want to acknowledge the tragedy in Africa that occurred just this morning and last night where a tragic bombing occurred in Kenya and Tanzania. The reports have it that thousands were injured, many were killed, and amongst those were public servants of the United States, members of the State Department who may have lost their life.

I would like at this time to offer my deepest sympathy to both the Americans and Africans who have lost their life for this random terroristic act, and to acknowledge that no one is immune from terrorism. But it is important that this Nation remains open to the world promoting democracy and claiming freedom.

I would hope that we would recognize that the African people do not hold to this mass destruction and that where there are a few that would try to destroy the relationship between the Af-

rican people and this Nation, let me be one to say that it will not be destroyed.

Mr. Speaker, my prayers go out to the family members. Our flags now fly at half-mast, and I join the President of the United States recognizing that our fight is just beginning to ensure freedom and democracy on the continent of Africa, to join hands with the likes of Nelson Mandela and other leaders of democratic Nations to fight against terroristic acts and to find and prosecute all those who would commit such terrible and heinous acts.

#### WELFARE TO WORK

Mr. Speaker, I also congratulate those who joined the President this morning to acknowledge the signing of a wonderful new direction for welfare to work training where now we give the opportunity for those who were on welfare, who have lost their jobs, to get the resources to choose their own destiny, to be able to select the kind of training they would like, to find out the kind of training institution they would like to go to. To have counselors and career advisors who would direct them into a new career.

Now it is in the hands of the American people. We will not give agencies money and they tell Americans what to do. This new job training bill, the "Workforce Investment Act of 1998," will give the money directly to those in need and they will go back into the community and determine whether they want to get an undergraduate degree or go to a community college or want labor training or apprenticeship training. All of this is now provided with new leadership and job training and the new emphasis of moving people from welfare to work.

#### TRIBUTE TO CARL S. SMITH

Mr. Speaker, I now want to speak about a good friend of mine, and this is a tribute to Carl S. Smith, the Harris County tax assessor who lost his life and, of course, we lost him.

But Carl gave us 50 years of service and so I wish to say this afternoon, "Farewell my friend." For those who hope in the Lord will renew their strength. They will soar on wings like eagles. They will run and not grow weary. They will walk and not be faint.

Carl Smith was that kind of servant. Henry David Thoreau once said, "The death of friends will inspire us as much as their lives \* \* \* Their memories will be encrusted over with the sublime and pleasing thoughts, as monuments of other men are overgrown with moss; for our friends have no place in the graveyard."

That is the testimony of Carl Smith's life. He served the State of Texas for some 50 years. He was an individual that was willing to take a chance when no others would. That is why Reverend McAdow indicated that in the early '50s Carl promoted the first black deputy clerk and he also helped in our segregated community of Houston, Texas,

with bringing about race relations and interrelations.

Carl was not afraid of opposition. He was tall and stately and he recognized that his responsibility as a public servant, one which I greatly admire, was to serve the public. Nothing else.

Reverend Thompson who delivered his eulogy at the Bethany Christian Church said this about my friend Carl Smith: He was smart, insightful, unpredictable and, yes, he was a darned good Democrat. Dynamic, he was colorful, caring about all he served. And I personally know how Carl Smith walked the hallways of the tax assessor's office dignified as he was, but he would stop on those long lines for those getting their license plates or trying to pay the taxes on their property and he would individually share with them their concerns or questions.

Mr. Speaker, he was a bold and straightforward, astute man of integrity. As I close, principled, humble, faithful, confident, helpful, a consummate public servant. But most of all, Mr. Speaker, Carl Smith was a child of God.

Mr. Speaker, I say to our departed public servant, "Farewell my friend. We thank you for 50 years of service to Harris County, Texas, and the Nation."

#### CORRECTION TO THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD OF THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1998 AT PAGE 19107

MODIFICATION TO AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MORAN OF VIRGINIA

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to modify the amendment to correct a small typo in the way that it was actually typed up. It was typed up quickly. And I think the correction is at the desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the modification.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment, as modified, offered by Mr. MORAN of Virginia:

Page 58, strike lines 6 through 10 and insert the following:

No Federal funds appropriated in this Act shall be used to carry out any program of distributing sterile needles or syringes for the hypodermic injection of any illegal drug.

A portion of the following was omitted from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Thursday, August 6, 1998 at page 19108.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. LARGENT

Mr. LARGENT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment printed in House Report 105-679 offered by Mr. LARGENT:

Page 58, insert after line 10 the following:  
SEC. 151. None of the funds contained in this Act may be used to carry out any joint adoption of a child between individuals who are not related by blood or marriage.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legis-

lative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at their own request) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BLUMENAUER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SAXTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HUNTER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. CONYERS, for 5 minutes, today.

#### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Oversight, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker.

H.R. 3824. An act amending the Fastener Quality Act to exempt from its coverage certain fasteners approved by the Federal Aviation Administration for use in aircraft.

#### A BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Oversight, reported that that committee did on the following date present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

On August 6, 1998:

H.R. 1385. An act to consolidate, coordinate, and improve employment, training, literacy, and vocational rehabilitation programs in the United States, and for other purposes.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 114 of the 105th Congress, the House stands adjourned until 12 noon, Wednesday, September 9, 1998.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 47 minutes p.m.), pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 114, the House adjourned until Wednesday, September 9, 1998, at 12 noon.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 3625. A bill to establish the San

Rafael Swell National Heritage Area and the San Rafael Swell National Conservation Area in the State of Utah, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 105-685). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. GOODLING: Committee on Education and the Workforce. H.R. 4271. A bill to amend the Community Services Block Grant Act to reauthorize and make improvements to that Act; with amendments (Rept. 105-686). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

#### TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 5 of rule X the following action was taken by the Speaker:

H.R. 4005. Referral to the Committee on Ways and Means extended for a period ending not later than September 11, 1998.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of Rule X and clause 4 of Rule XXII,

Mr. WELLER introduced a bill (H.R. 4521) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that the dollar limitation on the estate tax deduction for family-owned business interests shall not apply to interests in a business owned by a single family; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 20: Mr. TORRES.

H.R. 23: Mr. PALLONE and Mr. McNULTY.

H.R. 326: Mr. HASTERT, Mr. BUNNING of Kentucky, Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. EWING, Ms. DUNN of Washington, Mr. GOSS, Mr. STUMP, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mrs. EMERSON, and Mr. DREIER.

H.R. 628: Mrs. THURMAN and Mrs. MORELLA.

H.R. 773: Mr. DELAHUNT.

H.R. 1126: Mr. PAXON, Mr. HUTCHINSON, and Mrs. CHENOWETH.

H.R. 1766: Mr. MINGE, Mr. COX of California, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 2670: Mr. BERMAN and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 2754: Mr. FORD.

H.R. 2758: Mr. MCINTOSH, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. NORWOOD.

H.R. 2828: Mr. WYNN.

H.R. 2953: Ms. SLAUGHTER and Mr. FORD.

H.R. 3001: Mr. TORRES.

H.R. 3251: Mrs. LOWEY.

H.R. 3436: Mr. MARKEY.

H.R. 3541: Ms. STABENOW and Mr. GOODLATTE.

H.R. 3568: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 3594: Mr. PICKERING, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, and Mr. ENSIGN.

H.R. 3661: Mr. KLECZKA and Ms. KILPATRICK.

H.R. 3783: Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. SESSIONS, Mrs. LINDA SMITH of Washington, and Mr. PICKERING.

H.R. 3792: Ms. DUNN of Washington.

H.R. 3865: Mr. SHAYS.

H.R. 3935: Ms. SLAUGHTER.

H.R. 4006: Mr. SOUDER, Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma, and Mr. PETRI.

H.R. 4035: Mr. ROHRBACHER, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr.

RODRIGUEZ, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. NADLER, Mr. JONES, Mr. LUTHER, Mr. ADAM SMITH of Washington, Mr. WEXLER, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania, Mrs. CHENOWETH, and Mr. BURR of North Carolina.

H.R. 4036: Mr. CLEMENT, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. NADLER, Mr. JONES, Mr. ADAM SMITH of Washington, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania, Mrs. CHENOWETH, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 4086: Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ALLEN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. FORD.

H.R. 4126: Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mrs. CHENOWETH, Mr. HERGER, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. CAMP, Mr. NETHERCUTT, and Mr. METCALF.

H.R. 4127: Mrs. LOWEY.

H.R. 4151: Mrs. MORELLA.

H.R. 4152: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.

H.R. 4181: Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina and Mrs. KELLY.

H.R. 4183: Mr. WALSH.

H.R. 4184: Mr. CONYERS and Mr. CRAMER.

H.R. 4185: Mr. CONYERS and Mr. CRAMER.

H.R. 4213: Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 4316: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. FROST, Mr. FORBES, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. HILLIARD, and Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 4339: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. EDWARDS, and Mr. GILCHRIST.

H.R. 4347: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. FROST, and Mr. LANTOS.

H.R. 4394: Mr. GUTKNECHT.

H.R. 4402: Mrs. FOWLER, Mr. WAMP, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. PAPPAS, and Mr. HANSEN.

H.R. 4404: Mr. GOODE and Mr. METCALF.

H.R. 4489: Mr. MCDERMOTT.

H.R. 4508: Mr. JOHN and Mr. BRYANT.

H. Con. Res. 154: Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin.

H. Con. Res. 205: Mr. PORTER.

H. Con. Res. 304: Mr. PASCRELL and Mr. SOLOMON.

H. Con. Res. 313: Mr. BONIOR, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. FORBES, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. PAXON, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. SOLOMON.

H. Res. 212: Mr. STRICKLAND.

H. Res. 460: Mrs. LINDA SMITH of Washington, Mr. NEY, and Mr. FORD.

H. Res. 483: Mr. CUMMINGS.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

10542. A letter from the Administrator, Rural Utilities Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Servicing of Community and Insured Business Programs Loans and Grants (RIN: 0572-AB23) received August 3, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

10543. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—National Poultry Improvement Plan; Special Provisions for Ostrich Breeding Flocks and Products [Docket No. 97-043-2] received August 3, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

10544. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agri-

culture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Commutated Traveltime Periods: Overtime Services Relating to Imports and Exports [Docket No. 98-076-1] received August 3, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

10545. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Technical Amendments to OMB Control Numbers [OPPTS-00246; FRL-5799-8] received July 27, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

10546. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Avermectin; Extension of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-300613; FRL-6021-2] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received August 4, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

10547. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Carfentrazonethyl; Temporary Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-300686; FRL-6018-1] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received August 4, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

10548. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Endothal; Extension of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-300691; FRL 6020-1] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received August 4, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

10549. A letter from the Assistant to the Board, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the System's final rule—Capital; Risk-Based Capital Guidelines; Capital Adequacy Guidelines; Capital Maintenance: Servicing Assets [Regulations H and Y; Docket No. R-0976] received August 3, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

10550. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—List of Communities Eligible for the Sale of Flood Insurance [Docket No. FEMA-7689] received July 17, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

10551. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Child Care and Development Fund (RIN: 0970-AB74) received July 28, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

10552. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Exemption of commonly-owned motor carriers from equipment identification and receipt requirements applicable to leased and interchanged vehicles [FHWA Docket No. FHWA-97-3050] (RIN: 2125-AE26) received August 3, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10553. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Head Impact Protections [Docket No. NHTSA-98-3847] (RIN No: 2127-AG07) received August 3, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10554. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Side Impact Anthropomorphic Test Dummy [Docket No. NHTSA-97-3144] (RIN: 2127-AG74) received August 3, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10555. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities; New York [Region 2 Docket No. NY28-2-180b, FRL-6134-7] received July 30, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10556. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Acquisition Regulation: Administrative Amendments [FRL-6135-5] received July 30, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10557. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Lead; Minor Amendment to the Grant Provision in the Lead-Based Paint Activities Rule [OPPTS-62157; FRL-5796-1] (RIN: 2070-AC64) received July 30, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10558. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; Ohio; Control of Landfills Gas Emissions from Existing Municipal Solid Waste Landfills [OH116-1a; FRL-6134-5] received August 3, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10559. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories: Pharmaceuticals Production [AD-FRL-6135-6] (RIN: 2060-AE83) received August 3, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10560. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Organobromine Production Wastes; Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste; Land Disposal Restrictions; Listing of CERCLA Hazardous Substances, Reportable Quantities; Final Rule; Technical Amendment [FRL-6139-6] (RIN: 2050-AD79) received August 4, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10561. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Office Policy, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Medical Devices; Reclassification and Codification of Vitamin D Test System [Docket No. 96P-0228] received August 3, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10562. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Export Administration, transmitting the Bureau's final rule—Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations; Conforming Revisions to the Wassenaar Arrangement List of Dual-Use Items and Revisions to Antiterrorism Controls [Docket No. 980619158-8158-01] (RIN: 0694-AB35) received August 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

10563. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule—Federal Employment Priority Consideration Program for Displaced Employees of the District of Columbia Department of Corrections (RIN: 3206-AI28) received August 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

10564. A letter from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; Little Tunny Exempted Gillnet Fishery [Docket No. 980717183-8183-01; I.D.072098D] (RIN: 0648-AK35) received August 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

10565. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule—Visas: Documentation of Non-immigrants and Immigrants—Minor corrections or additions to nonimmigrant visa regulations and deletions of obsolete immigrant visa provisions [Public Notice 2863] received August 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

10566. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Oil Spill Financial Responsibility for Offshore Facilities (RIN: 1010-AC33) received August 3, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10567. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A310 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98-NM-44-AD; Amendment 39-10682; AD 98-16-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 3, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10568. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Dornier Model 328-100 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98-NM-90-AD; Amendment 39-10686; AD 98-16-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 3, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10569. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300, A310, and A300-600 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98-NM-116-AD; Amendment 39-10687; AD 98-16-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 3, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10570. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 767 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 97-NM-52-AD; Amendment 39-10683; AD 98-16-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 3, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10571. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary for Technology, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule—Announcement of Availability of Funding for Competitions—Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Technology (EPSCoT) [Docket No. 980317064-8064-01] (RIN: 0692-ZA01) received July 9, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Science.

10572. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Weighted Average Interest Rate Update [Notice 98-37] received August 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

10573. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Part III—Administrative, Procedural, and Miscellaneous [Rev. Proc. 98-40] received August 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

10574. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Branch, U.S. Customs Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Exporters Not Liable For Harbor Maintenance Fee [T.D. 98-64] (RIN: 1515-AC31) received August 3, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

10575. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Medicare and State Health Care Programs: Fraud and Abuse; Issuance of Advisory Opinions by the OIG (RIN: 0991-AA85) received July 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Commerce.

10576. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Medicare and Medicaid Programs; Surety BOND Requirements for Home Health Agencies [HCFA-1152-2-F] (RIN: 0938-AJ08) received August 3, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Commerce.

10577. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the annual report on foreign investment in U.S. agricultural land through December 31, 1997, pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 3504; to the Committee on Agriculture.

10578. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to assist States in implementing pathogen reduction reforms to their meat and poultry inspection programs; to the Committee on Agriculture.

10579. A letter from the Director, Test, Systems Engineering and Evaluation, Department of Defense, transmitting Notification of intent to obligate funds for test projects for inclusion in the Fiscal Year 1999 Foreign Comparative Testing (FCT) Program, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2350a(g); to the Committee on National Security.

10580. A letter from the Under Secretary of Defense, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting the Defense Manpower Requirements Report (DMRR) for FY 1999; to the Committee on National Security.

10581. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's annual report on the status and accomplishments of the runaway and homeless youth centers for fiscal year 1995, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5715(a); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

10582. A letter from the Administrator, Energy Information Administration, Department of Energy, transmitting the Energy Information Administration's Annual Report to Congress 1997, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 790f(a)(2); to the Committee on Commerce.

10583. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations for the motor vehicle safety and information programs of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration for fiscal years 1999-2001; to the Committee on Commerce.

10584. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification that effective July 19, 1998, the danger pay rate for the Kosovo Province was designated at the 25% level, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5928; to the Committee on International Relations.

10585. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting List of all reports issued or released in June 1998, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

10586. A letter from the Chief, Benefits and Investments Branch, Treasury Division, Army and Air Force Exchange Service, transmitting a report on the Annual Federal Pension Plans, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

10587. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General, Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting the monthly listing of new investigations, audits, and evaluations; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

10588. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs and Public Liaison, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the report entitled "A Study of Actuarial Alternatives for the DC Pension Plans"; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

10589. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Management and Budget, Chief Financial Officer, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting in compliance with the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) and the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1998 (IGAA), we are transmitting the Department's 1997 FMFIA Annual Report and the FY 1997 Semi-Annual Report including the Management Report on Final Action for the last 6 months of FY 1997. These reports are contained in the enclosed FY 1997 Accountability Report the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

10590. A letter from the Employee Benefits Manager, Farm Credit Bank, transmitting the Independent Associations' Retirement Plan, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

10591. A letter from the Human Resource Assistant, Farm Credit Bank of Texas, transmitting the annual report for the Farm Credit Bank of Texas Thrift Plus Plan for the year ended December 31, 1997, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

10592. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a report entitled "Information Collection Budget of the United States Government Fiscal Year 1998," pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 3504(e)(2); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

10593. A letter from the Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, transmitting a report on the Salmon Lake Dam, Okanogan Project in Washington, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 509; to the Committee on Resources.

10594. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting notice on leasing systems for the Western Gulf of Mexico, Sale 171, scheduled to be held in August 1998, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1337(a)(8); to the Committee on Resources.

10595. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting the annual report entitled "Outer Continental

Shelf Lease Sales: Evaluation of Bidding Results and Competition" for fiscal year 1997, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1337(a)(9); to the Committee on Resources.

10596. A letter from the Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, transmitting Proceedings of the Judicial Conference of the United States, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 331; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

10597. A letter from the Acting Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting copies of the report of the Attorney General regarding activities initiated pursuant to the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act during fiscal year 1997, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1997f; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

10598. A letter from the Acting Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the restructuring of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

10599. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide the Secretary of the Treasury with authority to prescribe by regulation an alternative interest accounting methodology; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

10600. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Tax Policy, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation providing for an amendment regarding Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands rum excise tax collections; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

10601. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Social Security Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Administrative Review Process; Prehearing Proceedings and Decisions by Attorney Advisors; Extension of Expiration Date (RIN: 0960-AE86) received July 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

10602. A letter from the United States Trade Representative, transmitting a draft

of proposed legislation to amend the Uruguay Round Agreements Act with respect to the Rules of Origin for Textile and Apparel Products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

10603. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's mid-year Monetary Policy Report to the Congress, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 225a; jointly to the Committees on Banking and Financial Services and Education and the Workforce.

10604. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report on the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) implementation of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) Land Withdrawal Act, pursuant to Public Law 102-579; jointly to the Committees on Commerce and National Security.

10605. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend titles XI, XVIII, and XIX of the Social Security to permit paid staff other than nurse aides and licensed health professionals to provide feeding and hydration assistance to residents in nursing facilities participating in the Medicare and Medicaid programs (and to provide special training requirements for such staff), and to establish a program to ensure that such facilities do not employ individuals who have a history of patient or resident abuse or have been convicted of certain crimes; jointly to the Committees on Commerce and Ways and Means.

10606. A letter from the Secretary, Judicial Conference of the United States, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to establish the District Court of the Virgin Islands as a court under article III of the United States Constitution; jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary and Resources.

10607. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for implementation by the United States of the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption, and for other purposes; jointly to the Committees on

International Relations, Ways and Means, and the Judiciary.

#### MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

389. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, relative to House Resolution No. 176 memorializing the President and the United States Congress to exercise a stance of uncompromising opposition to religious persecution around the world; to the Committee on International Relations.

390. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of The Mariana Islands, relative to House Resolution No. 11-65 memorializing the United States Congress to consider the position of the CNMI and to reject Senate Bill 1275 as amended and to require the Commonwealth and Federal Government to consult and negotiate with each other on immigration and labor issues; to the Committee on Resources.

391. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, relative to House Resolution No. 322 memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact the Automobile National Heritage Area Act; to the Committee on Resources.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

72. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the City Council of Detroit, Michigan, relative to Resolution 2183 opposing the proposed restrictions on advocacy work of charitable organizations and non-profit groups that do not represent the people like big business; to the Committee on House Oversight.