

on this. Do we stand for reform or do we stand for big money? I hope it is for reform.

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER TO CHINESE BAD FOR U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY

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

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, our Commander-in-Chief and our President's national security doctrine seems to be "anything for a buck."

A 1997 Pentagon report revealed that a defense contractor had given highly technical information regarding a failed space launch to the Great Wall Industry. Great Wall also produces key components to China's strategic nuclear missiles. The Pentagon concluded that this transfer of information damaged our United States national security, and the Department of Justice has been conducting a criminal investigation into the transfer.

That is until the President got involved. The President, however, approved a waiver for the export of that same technology, effectively killing the criminal investigation. Conveniently, the chairman of the aerospace firm being investigated was the largest donor to the Democratic Party last year.

The Clinton Administration continues to follow a policy of helping its friends at the expense of national security. It does not take a Pentagon report or a rocket scientist to figure out that the transfer of missile technology to the Communist Chinese is bad for the United States national security.

MARRIAGE TAX PENALTY

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

Mr. ROGAN. Mr. Speaker, no sane individual, if asked to start from scratch, would come up with the current tax code in a million years. A tax code that is baffling even to the experts is indefensible.

One of the aspects of the tax code that is particularly obnoxious is the marriage tax penalty. Many people do not learn about the marriage tax penalty until they get married. Then they discover all of a sudden that the Government wants to make sure that couples just starting out have a little bit tougher time than they had planned.

Perhaps most surprising of all is the fact that the marriage penalty can be stiffest for those who can afford it least, the working poor. Those who benefit from the earned income tax credit can face a marriage penalty that can only be described as destructive.

This tax code monstrosity should have been done away with years ago. It will take a Republican Congress to do away with it now. I urge my colleagues to pass H.R. 3734.

GLOBAL WARMING TREATY

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

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, on December 11, 1997, the United States became a signatory to the Kyoto Protocol, or so-called global warming treaty. They did this despite the fact that the treaty went against the unanimous advice of the Senate.

In Kyoto, the administration completely ignored the Senate position and did exactly the opposite. Now there is wide concern that the administration is working proactively to implement the Kyoto targets through the back door. Part of this stems from the EPA indicating its plan to draft new clean air rules enacting portions of the Kyoto protocol.

That is why I introduced the American Economy Protection Act, H.R. 3807, which will ensure that the Kyoto Protocol is not implemented through the regulatory process. H.R. 3807 would prevent the administration from implementing this dangerous treaty in the absence of Senate ratification by requiring that Federal funds cannot be used for rules, regulations, or programs designed to execute the Kyoto Protocol.

This bill maintains the integrity of the United States Constitution and supports continued economic growth in this country. I urge support of this bill.

IMMIGRATION REFORM AND IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1998

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

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, are my colleagues tired of hearing about thousands of felons being naturalized as American citizens by an agency out of control? Are my colleagues tired of having lost control of our borders? Are they tired of a bureaucracy that allows millions of illegal aliens simply because they overstayed while on a legal visa?

Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to overhaul and dramatically improve the Nation's immigration system. The bill would enact the reforms proposed by the bipartisan Commission on Immigration Reform, headed by the late Barbara Jordan.

These reforms, received by Congress last year, are based on the most comprehensive bipartisan study of our immigration system to date and they offer a common-sense approach to fixing a system that is broken, failing the citizens it is supposed to protect and the immigrants it is supposed to serve.

Since 1984, the Congress has increased the budget of the INS by over 600 percent, yet illegal immigration is at an all-time high and service for illegal immigrants is at an all-time low. Money is no longer an excuse. By im-

plementing these changes, we can end the 3-year backlogs in benefits processing, end the granting of citizenship to criminals and other undeserving individuals, and end the mismanagement of our entire immigration system.

HIGH TECHNOLOGY TRANSFERS TO COMMUNIST CHINA

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

Mr. COOKSEY. Mr. Speaker, it might very well be impossible to prove the quid pro quo which seems obvious to all observers, Chinese money to the Democrats in exchange for high technology to the Chinese.

But whether the Clinton administration changed the policy to give high technology to the Chinese because they were taking millions of dollars in illegal campaign donations or not, the scandal is still the same.

Why did the Clinton administration go against its own Defense Department and the Department of State in giving sensitive technology to Communist China? I would like to insist on this point. Taking campaign money from Communist China is a crime, a serious crime. Crimes have been committed. But giving high technology to Communist China and endangering national security is an even more serious crime.

The first subverts democracy and is evidence of political corruption. But the second puts the lives of 265 million Americans at risk; and that, Mr. Speaker, is the biggest crime of all.

□ 1030

QUESTIONS REMAIN UNANSWERED BY LORAL SPACE AND COMMUNICATIONS

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

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, I have here in my hand a copy of a two-page statement released by the Loral Space and Communications Group in response to recent allegations that, after large contributions to the Democrat party, Loral aided the communist Chinese government with the development of the "Long March" missile, jeopardizing the security of the United States.

As always, the scandal is not what is in the statement but what is left out, what Loral is not telling us. If Loral is correct that no sensitive information and no significant technology was conveyed to the Chinese, why then did the State Department and the Defense Department oppose the administration's granting of a waiver?

Did Loral violate its own policy by providing a report to the Communist Chinese before consulting with the State Department? Was not Loral specifically advised by the U.S. Government not to go forward with their review of the Chinese investigation of the "Long March" missile failure?

I assume Loral's claim of innocence is correct, but questions remain unanswered. That is why I ask all Members of Congress who care about our national security to join in an effort to find out the answers to these questions.

TRANSFERRING MISSILE TECHNOLOGY TO CHINA IS WRONG

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

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. Speaker, the national security of the United States has been damaged, in my opinion, by the action of Hughes Electronic Corporation and Loral Space and Communications. They have transferred sensitive missile technology to the Chinese in violation of our laws.

The President of the United States is supposed to protect and defend the interest of the United States. But it seems that when it comes to our foreign policies and trade policies, this administration's attitude is that it has been elected to defend the interests of multinational companies who promise big campaign contributions.

Instead of pursuing legal actions against these companies, our President has, instead, tried to help them cover their tracks on this issue. He needs to be more concerned about the national security of the United States than he is with the security of a friend who happens to raise a lot of campaign contributions for the President's party.

I do not know if there is a quid pro quo. I do not care. I do not know if \$100,000 is involved or not, but it is wrong to transfer missile technology to China.

HOPING REPUBLICANS STAND FIRM FOR CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

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

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, many of my colleagues this morning have raised very serious issues regarding the transfer of technology to China as well as Chinese donations. I would simply say the President as well as this administration is welcoming an investigation into whether or not any of these donations were improper and whether or not the transfer of this technology was improper.

But I would say to my colleagues who were so indignant and filled with horror this morning that as we prepare to debate campaign finance, I hope that they bring the same degree of passion and the same degree of integrity and certainly, the same degree of energy to that discussion.

We have an opportunity to ban soft money which, in many ways, would help us correct many of the ills and the pariahs that affect this great system, this great democracy of ours. Twenty States in this Nation have already done so.

If Shays-Meehan comes to the floor, I would hope that my dear friend the majority whip, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY), despite what Roll Call and all of the other newspapers in town have said, that he, in fact, will refrain.

I hope that the leadership on the Republican side as well as those on the Democratic side will stand firm for reform, will stand firm against the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY) and those in the Republican leadership who seem adamantly opposed to campaign finance.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 441 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 441

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 1(b) of rule XXIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for further consideration of the bill (H.R. 3616) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1999 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1999, and for other purposes. No further general debate shall be in order. The bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule.

SEC. 2. (a) It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on National Security now printed in the bill. The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. All points of order against the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute are waived.

(b) No amendment to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except the amendments printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution and amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution.

(c) Except as specified in section 5 of this resolution, each amendment printed in the report of the Committee on Rules shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. Unless otherwise specified in the report, each amendment printed in the report shall be debatable for 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent and shall not be subject to amendment (except that the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on National Security each may offer one pro forma amendment for the purpose of further debate on any pending amendment).

(d) All points of order against amendments printed in the report of the Committee on Rules or amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution are waived.

(e)(1) Consideration of the amendments in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules shall begin with an additional period of general debate, which shall be confined to the subject of the policy of the United States

with respect to the People's Republic of China and shall not exceed two hours equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on National Security.

(2) Consideration of the amendments in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules shall begin with an additional period of general debate, which shall be confined to the subject of the assignment of members of the armed forces to assist in border control and shall not exceed 30 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on National Security.

SEC. 3. It shall be in order at any time for the chairman of the Committee on National Security or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments printed in part D of the report of the Committee on Rules not earlier disposed of germane modifications of any such amendment. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read (except that modifications shall be reported), shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on National Security or their designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. For the purpose of inclusion in such amendments en bloc, an amendment printed in the form of a motion to strike may be modified to the form of a germane perfecting amendment to the text originally proposed to be stricken. The original proponent of an amendment included in such amendments en bloc may insert a statement in the Congressional Record immediately before the disposition of the amendments en bloc.

SEC. 4. The chairman of the Committee of the Whole may: (1) postpone until a time during further consideration in the Committee of the Whole a request for a recorded vote on any amendments; and (2) reduce to five minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on any postponed question that follows another electronic vote without intervening business, provided that the minimum time for electronic voting on the first in any series of questions shall be 15 minutes.

SEC. 5. The chairman of the Committee of the Whole may recognize for consideration of any amendment printed in the report of the Committee on Rules out of the order printed, but not sooner than one hour after the chairman of the Committee on National Security or a designee announces from the floor a request to that effect.

SEC. 6. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHAW). The gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, for the purposes of debate only, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST), a very strong supporter of our military, pending which I would yield myself such time as I might consume. Mr. Speaker, during consideration of