

to our rights and to our liberty and to our way of life.

Globalism, this thought that has captured the imagination of our corporate leadership, now is being used as an excuse to do things that will hurt the standard of living of the American people and will reduce the protections and the legal rights of our people.

This patent maneuver is just one example of that. It is maybe the first easily defined and easily described example of that. We cannot permit the corporate interests, who basically have the right to live here and enjoy the protection that the American people have given them, and they use their investments to go overseas to countries like China and create factories, perhaps even based on the technology they have stolen from their fellow Americans, we cannot permit this to happen so that our wealth and our technology and our ideas are used against the United States of America in the name of some global concepts.

It is not globalism they want. They are putting that money in their own pocket. They know that and they are justifying that sellout of the American people by talking about globalism.

I have not met any corporate leaders who come into my office and told me about the big meetings they have had with their Chinese leaders on the mainland of China about human rights. They always talk about how most-favored-nation status and trading with the Chinese is going to bring about more liberalization on the mainland of China and more respect for human rights, and yet they have never spoken to the red Chinese bosses themselves about human rights. I guess they think it is osmosis that will create these ideal flows.

Well, I know those people who were sitting in my office trying to get me to vote for most-favored-nation status were really interested in a 20-percent return on their investment rather than investing in the United States of America and getting only a 5- to 10-percent return. I know that is what it is all about. That is fine. If I can vote against it, I will, but I understand where they are coming from.

What is happening with H.R. 400, they have convinced themselves, the corporate leaders have convinced themselves that they are creating this new global economy, and that they can basically bring down the level of protection for American citizens and it will not bother them at all because they are creating this new global economy which will be better for everybody.

No. Their real purpose is to put more money in their pocket and to excuse every dastardly act that they need to do to make that money, even if they are making deals with the worst butchers in the world. The people of Tibet could be totally incinerated tomorrow, millions of them, and our corporate elite would still want to have most-favored-nation status with China.

Where does this all fit in with, of course, the campaign donations made to this administration? Where does it fit in with the subject of patents? It is the Red Chinese as well as the Japanese and other copycats around the world who are going to use our technology. They are going to have the benefits, these monster regimes will have the benefits of all the innovations and creative ideas before our own people are even issued the patent.

That is what H.R. 400 is trying to do. H.R. 400, the Steal American Technologies Act, will give them all that even before the patents are issued. We cannot let that happen. And we can stop it. The lobbyists can be defeated if people let their Member of Congress know that they are opposed to H.R. 400, the Steal American Technologies Act, and want their representatives to vote for the Rohrabacher alternative, H.R. 811 and 812. They can be stopped.

Whether it is Orville or Wilbur or whether it is Tom Edison, or whether we are talking about the people that have come up with the ideas and fought the wars, the people who have built the churches, the people who teach in our schools, the people who make this country what it is, a great and wonderful country, and have defended this country, these are ordinary American people. These are people who have come here from every part of the world to live in freedom, and not to have our laws harmonized downward with the laws that they came here to escape. They came here because this was going to be a better place, where individual rights of all citizens would be protected. The ordinary people of the United States of America. People who are not rich.

Both of my parents were raised on farms. Homesteads. My dad was a marine who fought in World War II. I spent 10 years as a journalist before I got involved in politics, and I did not make much money. It is ordinary people that will save our Republic. It is ordinary people that have saved and preserved our freedom, and this is one of those occasions when the ordinary people of the United States have got to make their will felt or we will see our freedom diminished and we will pay a price in the long run.

I am confident that a week from Thursday when this vote comes, that good will triumph and American freedom will be preserved because the people will speak and they will not let down the Orville and Wilbur Wrights of the past. They will not let down the patriots of bygone eras, and they will not let, in the name of some global concept, our rights as Americans to be diminished and to be frittered away by an elite that seems to have lost their patriotism and their direction and their moral values.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM IN BURMA AND AFGHANISTAN

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

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, I have been involved with many various groups of people who are struggling for their freedom in different parts of the world. Tonight, I would like to mention two of them. One is the people of Burma. The people of Burma are still under the heels of a despotic regime. Let me note that those people in Burma are led by a nobel laureate named Aung San Suu Kyi. Aung San Suu Kyi is one of the true heroes of our day. I would hope that as the American people hear about the issue of patents, which I just described, that they will realize that there are some people, no matter how brutal a regime, that are still willing to trade and do business with countries and governments like that in Burma. That government and the Burmese people are separated by a wide difference in the sense that one is the oppressed and one is the oppressor.

We set our policies, and as Americans we should always be identifying with the people who are the oppressed people and not those people who are the oppressors. This is important for our trade policies as well as our personal and political policies.

The other country I would like to mention is Afghanistan, where the Taliban movement is in control of three-quarters of the country. There is a king of Afghanistan in exile in Italy today who could and offers a positive alternative to the chaos and somewhat repressive nature of those individuals or other individuals seeking power in Afghanistan. I would hope that the people of Afghanistan can someday free themselves from the tyranny of chaos that has gripped them since the Russians invaded their country back in 1979-80.

So tonight, as part of my message, I would hope that people in Burma and the people of Afghanistan who have struggled so long and hard for their liberty understand that while we are here on the House floor debating issues like the patent law and other laws that really impact us greatly in the United States of America, that we also understand that America is a shining light of hope for the people of the world, whether they are oppressed people in Burma or in Afghanistan or elsewhere, and that in Afghanistan, where there is a chance for the king to bring about a new era, that the United States Government backs him and helps to end the cold war which was put to an end by the strength and freedom of the Afghan people.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. SCHIFF (at the request of Mr. ARMEY), for today, on account of medical reasons.

Ms. KAPTUR (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today, on account of personal business.

Mr. POMEROY (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today, on account of official business.

Mr. FILNER (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today and the balance of the week, on account of official business.

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today, on account of illness.

Ms. CARSON (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today, on account of illness.

Ms. KILPATRICK (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today, on account of personal business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. SHERMAN) to revise and extend her remarks and include extraneous material:)

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

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. TIAHRT) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. HULSHOF, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. GIBBONS, for 5 minutes, on April 9.

Mr. CHRISTENSEN, for 5 minutes each day, on April 9 and 10.

Mr. SHIMKUS, for 5 minutes each day, on today and April 9.

Mr. PAPPAS, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. SCARBOROUGH, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GEKAS, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. BONO, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. THUNE, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. RIGGS, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. KINGSTON, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. SHERMAN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. ANDREWS.
Mr. STARK.
Mr. PASCRELL.
Mrs. MALONEY of New York in two instances.

Mr. WEYGAND.
Ms. WOOLSEY.
Mr. UNDERWOOD.
Mr. TRAFICANT.
Mr. KLECZKA.
Mr. KUCINICH.
Mr. STOKES.
Mr. HOLDEN.

Mr. THOMPSON.
Mr. MORAN of Virginia.
Mr. DIXON.
Mr. VISCLOSKY.
Mr. ORTIZ.
Ms. HARMAN.
Mr. ACKERMAN.
Mr. MARTINEZ.
Mr. COYNE.
Mr. BERRY.
Mr. BROWN of California.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. TIAHRT) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. GIBBONS.
Mr. BLUNT.
Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
Mr. GINGRICH.
Mr. SENSENBRENNER.
Mr. GILMAN in three instances.
Mr. GALLEGLY.
Mr. GEKAS in two instances.
Mr. MCCOLLUM.
Mr. DAVIS of Virginia in two instances.

Mrs. ROUKEMA.
Mr. PORTMAN.
Mr. SHUSTER.
Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ROHRABACHER) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DUNCAN.
Mr. CLAY.
Mr. DEUTSCH.

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 March 21, 1997:

H.R. 514. An act to permit the waiver of District of Columbia residency requirements for certain employees of the Office of the Inspector General of the District of Columbia.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, April 9, 1997, at 11 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

2493. A letter from the General Sales Manager and Vice President, Commodity Credit Corporation, transmitting the annual report on monetization programs for U.S. fiscal years 1993, 1994, and 1995, pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 1431(b)(9)(B); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2494. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, transmitting

the Service's final rule—Revisions of part 46, Regulations Under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (PACA) (FV96-351) received March 31, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2495. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Nectarines and Peaches Grown in California; Revision of Handling Requirements for Fresh Nectarines and Peaches (FV-96-916-3 Interim Final Rule) received April 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2496. A letter from the Under Secretary for Rural Development, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Community Facilities Grant Program (Rural Housing Service (RHS)) (RIN: 0575-AC10) received April 1, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2497. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Propamocarb Hydrochloride; Pesticide Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-300464; FRL-5597-2] (RIN: 2070-AC78) received March 3, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2498. A letter from the Chairman and CEO, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Disclosure to Shareholders; Disclosure to Investors in Systemwide and Consolidated Bank Debt Obligations of the Farm Credit System; Quarterly Report (RIN: 3052-AB62) received March 25, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2499. A letter from the Administrator, Farm Service Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Interim Rule: Special Combinations for Flue-Cured Tobacco Allotments and Quotas (RIN: 0560-AF14) received March 31, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2500. A letter from the Administrator, Farm Service Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Farm Credit—Title VI of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (1996 Act) (RIN: 0560-AE87) received March 26, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2501. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his requests for a fiscal year 1997 supplemental and a fiscal year 1998 budget amendment for the Federal Election Commission [FEC], pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1107 (H. Doc. No. 105-61); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2502. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the annual report of the Reserve Forces Policy Board for fiscal year 1996, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 113 (c) and (e); to the Committee on National Security.

2503. A letter from the Under Secretary of Defense, transmitting the Secretary's selected acquisition reports [SARS] for the quarter ending December 31, 1996, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2432; to the Committee on National Security.

2504. A letter from the Director, Office of Administration and Management, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Air Force Privacy Act Program [Air Force Reg. 12-35] received