

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to warn the working men and women of this country that the President has broken his word. He says he is going to veto a tax bill that contains exactly what he agreed to, badly needed tax relief for families and children.

Through his spokesman, the President says he will not sign a tax bill that contains a \$500-per-child tax credit, estate tax relief, and a capital gains reduction. I am outraged, first, that he would once again break his word, and second, that no one is holding him accountable. Every American who is faced with high taxes deserves an explanation. It is time for the President to quit playing games.

Mr. President, honor your commitment. America needs tax relief now.

INTRODUCING LEGISLATION TO GUARANTEE TAX FAIRNESS

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

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, the hallmark of any tax system has to be fairness and justice. No system of taxation, particularly in a republic like ours, can be supported if it is not fair and just. What the majority here in this House is trying to do is to perpetrate on the people of this country a system of taxation which is neither fair nor just.

The best example of that in the recent bill that they have proposed is a proposal to eliminate the alternative minimum tax. The alternative minimum tax was established back in 1986, when it was discovered that major American corporations with huge profits were paying absolutely no taxes to the Federal Government.

On one occasion, for example, a major American corporation, in spite of the fact that it had \$5.5 billion in profits, paid no taxes to the Federal Government whatsoever, while the average taxpayer in my State, for example, was paying \$34,000 of their hard-earned money in taxes that year. Obviously if we reduce the taxes for major corporations, others are going to have to make up the difference. That difference will have to be made up by the American working people.

I am going to introduce a resolution supporting the alternative minimum tax and an amendment to the bill when it comes on this floor to make sure that profitable corporations pay their share of taxes.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 1813, PER- SONAL INFORMATION PRIVACY ACT

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

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to point out how our children's

privacy is being violated. Last week the Wall Street Journal told how a jelly bean manufacturer uses its Web site to pump kids for personal information.

Lured by a free sample of jelly beans, children are asked to give this company their name, address, gender, age, and where they shop. The fine print disclaimer states that any information disclosed is the property of the candy maker to use any way it wants.

Jelly bean makers are not the only ones taking advantage of our children on the Net. Other on-line sites frequently require children to fill out questionnaires about themselves, their friends, and their family. This practice of prodding children for information on the Web is not only unethical, it is also dangerous. Not only can marketers use this information to further prey on our children, but it also leaves children vulnerable to wrongdoers who can victimize them.

The gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. BOB FRANKS, and I have introduced H.R. 1813, the Personal Information Privacy Act, that would keep critical information about children and their families from becoming fodder for marketers and potential wrongdoers. I urge my colleagues to become a sponsor of H.R. 1813.

PROBLEMS WITH THE CHILD CREDIT

(Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, this summer during the Presidential election, everyone, Republicans, Democrats, promised the American people a child credit. We certainly should keep that promise. However, when we look at the bill that has passed out of the Committee on Ways and Means, the promise is not kept for many people. Working families can lose a child credit if they have day care expenses. What a message to send out to the 70 percent of working parents, two-parent families, with young children.

Average families can lose both the child credit and the educational credit because they are thrown into the alternative minimum tax, a great complication in the tax system, but one that was put in there to make sure very well-off families did not zero out, certainly not to get a complicated tax form for people with children.

Here we look at the bill. Poor families cannot get the child credit because they do not earn enough money. Hard-working families with children will see their credit disappear before their eyes because they are using the education credit or the child credit. Then we look at wealthy families, and they do not get it because they earn too much money. We agreed on a child credit. We should go back and do it right. Americans need that \$500. Americans need that tax credit.

MIDDLE-CLASS AMERICANS ARE ASKING: WHO IS ON MY SIDE?

(Ms. DELAURO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, as this body begins to implement the balanced budget agreement, working middle-class Americans are asking themselves one simple question: Who is on my side?

The Republicans' tax proposal makes clear who their party is looking out for: big business and the wealthy; for under the Republican bill over half the tax benefits go to the top 5 percent of Americans, those making over \$250,000 a year.

In addition, they are giving \$22 million in new tax breaks to big business by phasing out the alternative minimum tax, which was supposed to ensure that even big corporations pay some taxes every year, the way hard-working middle Americans pay their taxes every year. But Mr. Speaker, this is wrong for these corporations to be able to limit their tax obligation. We need to provide tax relief to those families who really can use it, hard-working middle-class American families.

The Democrats have proposed a tax cut package whose benefits are targeted to these families, families struggling to make ends meet, to put food on the table, with enough left over to pay for health care for their kids. We are on your side.

CHINA'S SALE OF MISSILES TO IRAN

(Ms. PELOSI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, as we prepare for the debate and the vote on most-favored-nation status for China, I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues a statement made by Secretary William Cohen yesterday in which he said that Iran this month successfully tested a new air-launched antiship cruise missile obtained from China.

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A Member should have serious concerns about China's proliferation behavior to Iran. We spend a great deal of time, money, and effort to promote the Middle East peace, and Iran is a menace to that peace.

I would like to also call to the attention of my colleagues the statement by the Office of Naval Intelligence: Discoveries after the Gulf war clearly indicate that Iraq maintained an aggressive weapons of mass destruction procurement program. A similar situation exists today in Iran with a steady flow of materials and technologies from China to Iran.

This exchange is one of the most active weapons of mass destruction programs in the Third World and is taking

place in a region of great strategic interest to the United States.

Mr. Speaker, this is also a place where our young people are in harm's way in the Persian Gulf. I urge my colleagues to seriously attend to the issue of proliferation as they decide on their vote and vote no on most-favored-nation status to China.

AVAILABILITY OF CLASSIFIED ANNEX AND SCHEDULE OF AUTHORIZATIONS FOR REVIEW BY MEMBERS

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

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to announce to all Members of the House that the permanent select committee has ordered H.R. 1775, the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 1998, reported to the House. That report was filed this morning.

I would also like to announce that the classified annex and the classified schedule of authorizations accompanying H.R. 1775 are available for review by Members at the offices of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence in room H-405 of the Capitol. The committee office will be open during regular business hours for the convenience of any Member who wishes to review this material prior to its consideration by the House. It is my understanding that H.R. 1775 will be considered on the floor the week we return from the Independence Day recess.

I would recommend that Members wishing to review the classified annex contact the committee's director of security to arrange a time and date for that viewing. This will assure the availability of committee staff to assist Members who desire that assistance during the review of the classified materials. I urge Members to take some time to review these classified documents before the bill is brought to the floor in order to better understand the recommendations of the committee.

The classified annex to the committee's report contains the intelligence committee's recommendations to the intelligence budget for fiscal year 1998 and related classified information that may not be disclosed publicly but which Members are entitled to.

It is important that Members keep in mind the requirements of clause 13 of rule XLIII of the House adopted at the beginning of the 104th Congress. That rule only permits access to classified information by those Members of the House who have signed the oath set out in rule XLIII.

For Members who wish further instruction on rule XLIII and the oath, they can also call the intelligence office.

NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGE PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1997

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 164 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 164

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 consideration of the bill (H.R. 437) to reauthorize the National Sea Grant College Program Act, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour, with forty minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Resources and twenty minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Science. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. In lieu of the amendment recommended by the Committee on Science now printed in the bill, 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 printed in the Congressional Record and numbered 1 pursuant to clause 6 of rule XXIII. Each section of that amendment shall be considered as read. 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 amendment in the nature of a substitute made in order as original text. 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. ROGAN). The gentleman from Florida [Mr. GOSS] is recognized for one hour.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY], my friend, ranking member, former distinguished chairman of the Committee on Rules, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, this rule is straightforward, fair, was reported without dissent by the Committee on Rules. Under House Resolution 164, any Member seeking to improve the bill by offering a germane amendment may do so. The rule provides for 1 hour of general debate, 40 minutes equally divided between the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Resources and 20 minutes afforded to their counterparts from the Committee on Science, as we heard from the reading from the Clerk.

The rule also reconciles a slight difference between those committees by

considering an amendment in the nature of a substitute as the base text for consideration. It is a sensible process that allows us to consider the bill in a timely fashion without restricting the rights of the minority or individual Members, the deliberative process at work in the people's House.

H.R. 437 reauthorizes the National Sea Grant College Program. This program leverages a small Federal investment of approximately 50 million a year which is matched by nonfederal funds to over 300 sea grant institutions and affiliated schools throughout our Nation. Located at the Nation's premier research universities, sea grant focuses the skills of hundreds of researchers on issues affecting the development and use of our marine and coastal resources. It is a program that is working.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of H.R. 437, especially as a Representative from the great State of Florida and its wonderful coastline and beaches. I am particularly pleased that my home State of Florida is a leading participant in the program. All nine of our State universities are involved in sea grant activities, along with several private universities and marine research laboratories. Sea grant provides a good example of the national benefits that can come with local investment. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this wide-open fair rule that makes this important bill in order.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I thank my colleague and dear friend, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GOSS], for yielding me the customary half hour.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this open rule. It is a very, very good program. The National Sea Grants College Act was created 30 years ago to improve the marine resource conservation management and use. Since that time, Mr. Speaker, the U.S. sea grants have provided our country with priceless information about our marine resources, how best to conserve them, how best to use them.

This marine science is not only limited to ocean life, Mr. Speaker. It includes our coastal and Great Lakes areas as well.

Today there are over 300 sea grant institutions, two of which are in my home State of Massachusetts: the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Woods Hole. Woods Hole has been a national leader in marine biotechnology research for many years. And Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been a leading participant in sea grant programs since 1969.

Today they are researching the northern right whale. This is an endangered species whose last natural habitat is in the Stellwagen Bank. Unfortunately, something in the environment is changing the whale's breeding patterns and causing great concern not