

Terry  
Thomas  
Thornberry  
Towns  
Traficant  
Velazquez  
Vento

Vitter  
Walden  
Watt (NC)  
Weiner  
Weldon (FL)  
Weldon (PA)  
Weller

Wexler  
Weygand  
Wicker  
Wilson  
Wolf  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

## NOES—231

Abercrombie  
Aderholt  
Andrews  
Archer  
Army  
Baird  
Baker  
Baldwin  
Ballenger  
Barr  
Barton  
Becerra  
Bentsen  
Berry  
Bishop  
Blumenauer  
Blunt  
Boehner  
Boswell  
Boucher  
Boyd  
Brady (TX)  
Brown (FL)  
Brown (OH)  
Burr  
Burton  
Buyer  
Callahan  
Camp  
Capps  
Capuano  
Carson  
Chambliss  
Chenoweth-Hage  
Clay  
Clayton  
Clyburn  
Coble  
Collins  
Condit  
Conyers  
Cook  
Costello  
Cramer  
Crowley  
Cubin  
Cunningham  
Davis (FL)  
Davis (IL)  
Deal  
Delahunt  
DeLay  
DeMint  
Dickey  
Dingell  
Dixon  
Doggett  
Dooley  
Doolittle  
Dreier  
Duncan  
Edwards  
Ehrlich  
Emerson  
Etheridge  
Everett  
Filner  
Fletcher  
Forbes  
Ford  
Franks (NJ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Frost  
Gekas  
Gibbons  
Goode  
Goodlatte  
Gordon

Graham  
Green (TX)  
Green (WI)  
Gutierrez  
Hall (TX)  
Hastings (FL)  
Hayes  
Hayworth  
Hefley  
Herger  
Hill (IN)  
Hilleary  
Hilliard  
Hinojosa  
Holden  
Hostettler  
Hulshof  
Inslee  
Isakson  
Istook  
Jackson-Lee  
(TX)  
John  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones (NC)  
Jones (OH)  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Kelly  
Kennedy  
Kildee  
Kilpatrick  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Klecza  
Klink  
Kucinich  
LaHood  
Lampson  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Leach  
Lee  
Levin  
Lewis (GA)  
Lewis (KY)  
LoBiondo  
Lofgren  
Lucas (KY)  
Lucas (OK)  
McCarthy (MO)  
McCrery  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McInnis  
McIntosh  
McKinney  
McNulty  
Meek (FL)  
Meeks (NY)  
Menendez  
Mica  
Millender-  
McDonald  
Mink  
Mollohan  
Moore  
Moran (KS)  
Moran (VA)  
Myrick  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Norwood  
Nussle  
Obey  
Oliver

Ose  
Pastor  
Paul  
Pease  
Peterson (PA)  
Petri  
Phelps  
Pickering  
Pombo  
Pomeroy  
Portman  
Price (NC)  
Radanovich  
Rahall  
Ramstad  
Rangel  
Reyes  
Reynolds  
Rodriguez  
Roemer  
Rogers  
Rohrabacher  
Roukema  
Roybal-Allard  
Royce  
Rush  
Ryan (WI)  
Ryun (KS)  
Sabo  
Sanchez  
Sandlin  
Saxton  
Scarborough  
Schaffer  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Shadegg  
Shays  
Sherman  
Sherwood  
Shimkus  
Shows  
Skelton  
Smith (NJ)  
Spratt  
Stearns  
Stenholm  
Stump  
Stupak  
Sununu  
Sweeney  
Talent  
Tancred  
Tauscher  
Tauzin  
Taylor (MS)  
Taylor (NC)  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thune  
Thurman  
Tiahrt  
Tierney  
Toomey  
Turner  
Udall (CO)  
Udall (NM)  
Upton  
Visclosky  
Walsh  
Wamp  
Waters  
Watts (OK)  
Whitfield  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Wynn

## NOT VOTING—19

Ackerman  
Berman  
Castle  
DeFazio  
Dunn  
Ewing  
Fossella

Gephardt  
Hill (MT)  
McIntyre  
Meehan  
Murtha  
Ortiz  
Payne

Quinn  
Smith (MI)  
Watkins  
Waxman  
Wise

□ 1915

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. SAXTON, Mrs. KELLY, and Mr. MENENDEZ changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. HOBSON and Mr. PALLONE changed their vote from "no" to "aye." So (two-thirds not having voted in favor thereof) the motion was rejected. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

□ 1915

## THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARR of Georgia). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the pending business is the question of agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal of the last day's proceedings.

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

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Government Relations:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with section 701 of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-454; 5 U.S.C. 7104(e)), I have the pleasure of transmitting to you the twentieth Annual Report of the Federal Labor Relations Authority for Fiscal Year 1998.

The report includes information on the cases heard and decisions rendered by the Federal Labor Relations Authority, the General Counsel of the Authority, and the Federal Service Impasses Panel.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 16, 1999.

## PERIODIC REPORT ON CONTINUING NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAN—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 106-159)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report on the national

emergency with respect to Iran that was declared in Executive Order 12170 of November 14, 1979.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 16, 1999.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith the Annual Report of the Railroad Retirement Board for Fiscal Year 1998, pursuant to the provisions of section 7(b)(6) of the Railroad Retirement Act and section 12(1) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 16, 1999.

## ANNOUNCEMENT OF MEASURES TO BE CONSIDERED UNDER SUSPENSION OF THE RULES

Mr. THUNE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 374, I announce the following measures to be taken up under suspension of the rules:

S. 1844, Child Support Miscellaneous Amendments;

S. 1418, Holding Court in Natchez, Mississippi;

S. 1235, Railroad Police Training;

H.R. 1953, Cahuilla Indians;

H.R. 3051, Jicarilla Apache Reservation;

S. 278, Land Conveyance, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico;

S. 416, City of Sisters;

S. 1843, Dugger Mountain Wilderness Act of 1999;

H.R. 1167, Tribal Self Governance;

S. 382, the Minuteman Missile National Historic Site Establishment Act of 1999;

H.R. 1827, Government Waste Corrections Act of 1999; and S. 440, Support School Endowments.

## REQUEST FOR INFORMATION REGARDING LEGISLATIVE SCHEDULE OF THE HOUSE

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

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, as we know, we were originally scheduled to meet here on Friday last. Unfortunately, though requests were made to see whether we could meet perhaps on Monday or Tuesday, that was denied by the distinguished majority leader. We were not informed that we were not to

come in on Friday until Thursday morning.

I would just like to indicate to the distinguished majority leader and any other Members who might be interested in the Veterans Day ceremonies that took place out in Hawaii, I will be happy to forward newspaper accounts and television transcript excerpts to them if they want to be informed about them, inasmuch as that is the way that I had to find out about them myself.

I wonder, Mr. Speaker, whether the majority would be prepared to tell us at this time whether or not we can anticipate leaving tomorrow or the next day or the next day, or any day thereafter.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

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

#### CHINA'S POTENTIAL ENTRY INTO THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

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

Mr. SHERMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise with the sense that I am standing in front of a moving train. Today's media has almost already brought China into the World Trade Organization, and already declared that we are going to get enormous benefits from that entry, and from a decision that they presume will be made on this floor to grant China permanent most-favored-nation status, which some call normal trade relation status.

Let us review where we are now on our trading relationship with China. We have the most lopsided trading arrangement in the history of a Nation's life. We have a situation where we export roughly \$14 billion and import close to \$70 billion from China.

China is shameless in maintaining and expanding that lopsided trading relationship. It maintains high tariffs on American goods, but what is worse than what China does officially in its published laws is what it does to restrict the access of American exports through hidden, through unofficial, through cozy relationships between the Communist party of China and those business enterprises that could be involved in importing American goods if they only chose to do so.

We would think, then, that any change in this relationship would be a change for the better, since it is already the worst trading relationship I could identify. Yet, I have to question the idea of this House giving most-favored-nation status to China on a permanent basis.

Madam Speaker, I cannot judge the deal in advance. It is yet to be pre-

sented to us formally, and just perhaps it will have some mechanisms in it that will allay my concerns. My chief concern is that what we would be doing in giving permanent most-favored-nation status to China is making permanent the current situation.

That situation is one in which we are a country of laws, so any American businessperson can import goods from China, subject only to our published tariffs and restrictions and quotas. So many business people work here in the United States that they assume that if we could only change China's laws, that their business people would be free to bring in our goods. Nothing is all that clearcut.

Imagine, if you will, some business enterprise in China seeking to import American goods receives a telephone call from a Communist party cadre telling them, don't buy American goods, buy them from France, buy them from Germany. The Communist party of China is angry at speeches made on the floor. The gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) took the floor again, you had better not buy American goods.

An American businessman would simply laugh at some party official telling him or her what to buy and what to import, but a Communist Chinese citizen would ignore advice, oral advice, nonprovable advice, from the Communist Party of China only at their peril. China is not a country where the rule of law prevails. Accordingly, getting China to change its law accomplishes perhaps very little. We cannot assume that our trade deficit with China will go down.

What we have now is an annual review of our trading relationship with China, so that if China were to move into Tibet and slaughter hundreds of thousands of people, we could react in a way that they would understand, by cutting off most-favored-nation status; that if China were to engage in massive nuclear proliferation, we could react. If China continues to widen its trade deficit and use unofficial means to exclude our exports, we could finally summon up the determination to react here on this Floor. If we give China most-favored-nation status on a permanent basis, then we will not be able to react in any meaningful way.

Madam Speaker, I have come to this Floor three times, to vote in favor of giving China most-favored-nation status one more year, and a second year, and a third year, because I am not ready to use our most powerful weapon in the Chinese-U.S. trade relationship at this time. But it is a long way between saying we are not willing to use that weapon and that we want to engage in unilateral disarmament.

#### CONCERNING THE UNWARRANTED REGULATIONS TO BE IMPOSED ON MICROSOFT

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

tleman from Indiana (Mr. MCINTOSH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCINTOSH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to comment briefly on the findings of fact that were issued on Friday, November 5, in the United States District Court by Judge Penfield Jackson in the Microsoft case.

Madam Speaker, this week we celebrate the tenth anniversary of a great moment in time when the Berlin Wall that divided Europe for generations came tumbling down. I was a young lawyer in the White House staff with Vice President Quayle in the fall of 1989, and I will never forget the sense of joy that I had in watching that accomplishment.

When the Berlin Wall was torn down, the spirit of free enterprise flowed like a river, irrigating economic wasteland that had been Communist East Germany. How ironic, Madam Speaker, that at the same time that we are celebrating the tenth anniversary of the tearing down of the Berlin Wall, we are forced to watch the spectacle of this Justice Department attempting to build up a wall around a pioneering American company that has helped to make our Nation the unchallenged technological leader of the free world.

While Microsoft fights to protect its freedom in court, freedom to innovate and to compete in the free market, this administration, the Clinton-Reno Justice Department, presses forward with its zeal to erect a Berlin Wall, if you will, of government regulation around America's most successful technological enterprise.

Madam Speaker, this Justice Department's zealous campaign against Microsoft is the latest manifestation of the liberal obsession with punishing success. Here in Washington, because of the tasteless class envy that many of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle continually wage, Mr. Gates and other successful men and women have been vilified.

□ 1930

Yet in America, in the heartland of America, at the latest trade show, Mr. Gates and his company were applauded for bringing yet more new wonderful technology that will benefit all people in this world.

Mr. Gates is a man who had a dream, a focus, a passion, an intelligence, and the savvy which for 25 short years has revolutionized the computer industry. Today, because of Bill Gates and his colleagues in the computer industry, people like me, my family, my grandmother, my wife's father, Hoosiers all over Indiana, and Americans everywhere can simply flick a switch and play video games against each other, access the same documents thousands of miles apart, and view real-time video images of their children, their grandchildren, and their family.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the enormous contribution that Microsoft has made towards making the United States of America the technological