

research conducted in the Pharmaceutical Sciences Department. The researchers there in several other Washington State University research departments are studying the deadly disease, including some in biochemistry, food sciences and human nutrition, microbiology and zoology, veterinary medicine, and many, many more.

Today, the Cancer Center is a catalyst to mobilize collaborative research efforts within the University and the surrounding health care community, especially Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho. The goals of the Center in its work are to attack cancer through a multidisciplinary research approach, provide central support services and shared facilities for ongoing research, facilitate translation of basic research to the clinic, and educate health professionals and the public about healthy life-styles and cancer prevention.

The new director of the center, Gary Meadows, hopes to make WSU, Washington State University, and its Cancer Prevention Research Center the major cancer organization in eastern Washington. And our State, by the way, is rich in cancer research facilities: The Hutchinson Cancer Research Center in Seattle, the University of Washington Medical School, and many other university support services provide great research for cancer.

So I applaud and encourage Dr. Meadows and his colleagues for their demanding pursuit to eradicate this deadly disease, and I urge my colleagues to consider favorably additional funding through the National Institutes of Health and research grants for not only cancer research and a possible cure but for diabetes and Alzheimer's and multiple sclerosis and all the other diseases that affect Americans throughout this country.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, REVISIONS TO AGGREGATE SPENDING LEVELS SET BY INTERIM ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999

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

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to Sec. 314 of the Congressional Budget Act, I hereby submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD revisions to the aggregate spending levels set by the interim allocations and aggregates for fiscal year 1999 printed in the RECORD on February 3, 1999, pursuant to H. Res. 5 and adjusted for H.R. 1141. The adjusted allocation for the House Committee on Appropriations, adjusted by the Kosovo & Southwest Asia Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1999, reflects \$11,109,000,000 in additional new budget authority and \$2,907,000,000 in additional outlays for designated emergency spending. In addition, the Committee on Appropriations will receive \$25,000,000 less in budget authority

and \$2,000,000 less in outlays for funds previously appropriated for arrearages that were rescinded in H.R. 1141. Overall, the allocation to the Appropriations Committee will increase to \$584,912,000,000 in budget authority and \$579,814,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1999.

I also submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an adjusted fiscal year 2000 allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations to reflect \$1,838,000,000 in additional new budget authority and \$1,774,000,000 in additional outlays for designated emergency spending. In addition, the outlay effect of the fiscal year 1999 budget authority of H.R. 1664 will result in additional outlays of \$5,243,000,000 for fiscal year 2000. This will increase the allocation to the Appropriations Committee to \$538,109,000,000 in budget authority and \$577,962,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2000.

The House Committee on Appropriations submitted the report on H.R. 1664, the Kosovo & Southwest Asia Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1999, which includes \$11,109,000,000 in budget authority and \$2,907,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1999 designated defense and non-defense emergency spending. H.R. 1664 includes \$1,838,000,000 in budget authority and \$7,017,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2000 designated emergency spending.

These adjustments shall apply while the legislation is under consideration and shall take effect upon final enactment of the legislation. Questions may be directed to Art Sauer or Jim Bates at x6-7270.

NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER

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

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, today is the National Day of Prayer. After what my staff and I have observed in our beloved home State of Oklahoma in the past 2½ days, I would ask all of my colleagues and all Americans to lift our friends and neighbors in prayer.

This natural disaster has physically impacted virtually every region of our State. The super cells that shot from the far southwest quadrant of the State to the northeast boundaries caused damage and loss in the districts of each of my colleagues in the Oklahoma delegation.

But, as is always the case in the history of our State, no disaster, man-made or natural, can break the resolve or the spirit of our fine people.

Pray for the widow and her adult daughter in Del City who were searching through the rubble of a home she shared with her husband from 1973 until his death 2 years ago. They were not searching for diamond rings or stock certificates. No, all they hoped to find was a keepsake photo of their late husband and father.

Pray for their young neighbor boy who was so excited to find a single baseball card on the spot where his bedroom once sat.

And pray for Oklahomans in all parts of the storm-ravaged State, including

the small town of Dover where over half of their community has been destroyed. They, too, need uplifting.

These good people and thousands of others are hauling off all of their worldly possessions in the trunk of a car or even a wheelbarrow. So many more were not that fortunate.

Nothing can contain their will, their faith, and their fight. God bless Oklahoma. Pray for Oklahoma.

CHINA'S THEFTS OF U.S. NUCLEAR SECRETS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, last week I came to the floor to point out some of the misleading statements coming out of the White House with respect to China's thefts of U.S. nuclear secrets. I said that the White House had misled the public when it was said by the President that no one had reported to him about Chinese spying, when in reality National Security Advisor Sandy Berger had made such a report to him in July of 1997.

The President said on March 19, when asked by a reporter, and the reporter asked this question, "Can you assure the American people that under your watch no valuable secrets were lost?" And the President responded, "Can I tell you there has been no espionage at the labs since I have been President? I can tell you that no one has reported to me that they suspect such a thing has occurred."

Well, Sandy Berger, the head of the National Security Council, in the fall of 1996 and early 1997 was told by the Department of Energy, their intelligence people, their security people, that there had been espionage taking place at the nuclear laboratories, at Los Alamos and others.

Now, he is the head of the National Security Council. He is appointed by the President to inform him about national security matters. He is the chief national security fellow. And yet the President said he had no knowledge of any espionage taking place; and he said this in March of 1999 this year, just last month or so.

And then again on NBC's "Meet the Press," Sandy Berger, the head of the NSC, said his first Energy Department briefing with Chinese spying was very general and very preliminary, said he did not really know about it. He went on to say at that interview, at that stage Mr. Berger said to Mr. Tim Russert of NBC, "We did not really know how and we did not really know what was taking place."

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These facts are not facts. These assertions do not square with the facts.

In April of 1996, Notra Trulock, the Energy Department's Chief of Intelligence, briefed Sandy Berger about the

full extent of Chinese spying. Berger was told that China had stolen W-88 nuclear warhead designs and the neutron bomb data. He was told that a spy might still be passing secrets to China at Los Alamos. He was even told that the theft of neutron bomb data occurred in 1995 under President Clinton's administration. So if he was told all that, why did he not go right into the Oval Office and tell the President? Well, I believe he did, and the President stated, later on, that he did know about these things.

At the end of the briefing, Trulock referred to a recent intelligence report. In the report a Chinese source said that officials inside China's intelligence service were boasting about how they had just stolen U.S. secrets and how those secrets allowed them to improve their neutron bomb. The neutron bomb is a weapon that could be launched at an American city, kill everybody in it but leave the infrastructure, the buildings and bridges and the roads intact. The source said that the Chinese agents solved the 1988 design problem by coming back to the United States in 1995 to steal more secrets.

According to one official, the intelligence about the neutron bomb was hot off the press, and it was included in the briefing to warn the White House of the possibility of continued Chinese espionage at Los Alamos and Livermore. It was a pretty specific briefing, one official said who was present.

When Paul Redmund, the CIA's chief spy hunter, was given a similar briefing from Mr. Trulock a few months earlier, he said that China's spying was far more damaging to the United States security than Aldrich Ames, who is now in prison, and would turn out to be as bad or worse than the Rosenbergs, who were executed for giving top nuclear information to the Soviets back in the 1940s.

Mr. Speaker, contrary to his claims on Meet the Press, the fact is that Sandy Berger knew who, knew how and really knew what with respect to the Chinese spying right then in his April 19, 1996, Energy Department briefing. So why does the head of the NSC, Sandy Berger, claim that this briefing was so general? Why does he claim that he did not brief the President until July of 1997 only after receiving a second and supposedly more detailed briefing from Trulock?

Now, he admits to briefing the President in 1997, but remember what the President said in March of this year: "Can I tell you there has been no espionage at the lab since I have been President? I can tell you that no one has reported to me they suspect such a thing has occurred." And yet Mr. Berger does admit that he briefed the President in 1997.

So why was the President misleading the American people? I do not know, but we need to know why. There are only two explanations. Either Mr. Berger was grossly incompetent and did not want to tell the President when

he should have back in 1996 and is now covering for himself, or he wants to protect the President and make it appear that the President only found out about the spying in July of 1997.

But, again, the President said he did not really know anything about it, even in March of this year. Is it really likely that Sandy Berger after hearing such a detailed and alarming picture of Chinese spying, that he would keep this information to himself instead of immediately informing the President? And if he did so, if he did not tell the President when he found out about it, he should be fired.

The New York Times reported that in 1998, in a sworn reply to the House committee chaired by Christopher Cox, the Cox report which we have read so much about, Berger first said that the White House was not told about the espionage until 1998. So Berger apparently has changed his story as more and more of the facts have come out.

When David Leavy, the National Security Council spokesman, was asked to explain the discrepancy about when Berger informed the President, he said that after the Cox committee process, we started to remember more. They started to remember more about Chinese espionage on our nuclear facilities at our nuclear laboratories? They just did not tell the truth.

Are we supposed to believe that Sandy Berger forgot about the briefing of the President on Chinese spying in July of 1997? That is just crazy. How could we believe anything that the Clinton administration says about this when the President says he was not told, did not know anything about it in 1999 in March? Berger says he told him in 1997 and said he did not tell him anything before that when he knew about it in the fall of 1996.

Worse than that is the man that they knew or believed was giving these secrets to the Communist Chinese about our nuclear weaponry that makes them on a par with us in many cases, this man was left in the job at these laboratories, this man who was supposed to be a spy, for 3 years. Why was he kept at the laboratory in his top secret position for 3 years after they knew espionage was taking place from our sources in China? Why did they not fire the guy?

And the FBI went to the Justice Department, not once, not twice, not three times, but four times the FBI went to the Justice Department with probable cause and said they wanted to put a wiretap on this guy and they wanted to have a warrant to investigate his computer to see if he was giving information to the Chinese Communists. And the Justice Department denied all four of the requests, saying there was not enough evidence. Yet that was the only wiretap in 1997 and 1998 that was turned down, and it was turned down four times.

Now, the Justice Department has said they are going to investigate this whole thing. But they are the ones who

turned down the wiretaps on the man that was performing the espionage, according to the FBI, Mr. Lee, Wen Ho Lee.

This whole thing stinks to high heaven. And at the same time this espionage was taking place and the Chinese Communists were being able to target not one American city but 10 American cities with one missile with 10 warheads, with pinpoint accuracy, at the time all this technology was being transferred and we were leaving this guy in place at the nuclear laboratory, the White House and the Democrat National Committee was getting campaign contributions from sources in Communist China.

Mr. Johnny Chung will be appearing before my committee next week and will be questioned about these conduit contributions into the Democrat National Committee and into the Clinton-Gore Reelection Committee.

What I cannot understand is how the White House could have all these Chinese Communist businesspeople coming in and out of the White House with Johnny Chung. He was in there 49 times. He said, the only way you get in and out of the White House is by putting money in because it is like a turnstile at a subway station.

While all this money was changing hands and going into the coffers of the President's Reelection Committee, this espionage was taking place at our nuclear laboratories and the man was left in place even though the Justice Department was asked four times by the FBI for electronic surveillance.

These questions must be answered for the American people, because the security of every man, woman and child has been jeopardized by this espionage that has taken place.

Now, the thing that bothers me even in addition to all this is that when the President went to China last year, he stood beside President Jiang; and President Jiang said that nobody in his government was involved in giving illegal campaign contributions to the President's Reelection Committee or to the Democrat National Committee.

Johnny Chung has said that the head of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Military Intelligence Agency, the head man, the head spy for that country, met with him along with the head of their aerospace industry; and this lady, who is the head of their aerospace industry, is the daughter of the fellow who used to be the head of the People's Liberation Army and a member of the Communist Chinese hierarchy, the Politburo. They met with Johnny Chung and they gave him \$300,000 to give to the President's Reelection Committee and to the Democrat National Committee. Part of that was delivered; part of it Mr. Chung kept.

How could the President stand beside President Jiang in 1998 and say this? When President Jiang said that they were not giving any money, he says, I do believe him, President Jiang, that

he had not ordered or authorized or approved any such thing and that he could find no evidence that anybody in governmental authority had done that.

The President said that at the same time that he knew espionage had taken place at Livermore and at Los Alamos, because he had been briefed by Sandy Berger. He knew that illegal campaign contributions had come into the United States from Communist China, and he said he believed President Jiang. Why was that said?

Again, in April of this year, how could the President listen to Chinese Prime Minister Zhu Rongji deny any Chinese involvement in spying and espionage? President Clinton said, "China is a big country with a big government, and I can only say that America is a big country with a big government and occasionally things happen in this government that I don't know anything about."

Talk about a disingenuous statement. In China, in Communist China, if you are involved in this kind of activity and the government does not know about it, they put you in prison or they kill you. Especially nuclear espionage. Yet the President said, "Well, that's a big country and maybe they didn't know about it." Espionage at our laboratories, giving them nuclear technology that could kill 50 to 60 million Americans? Mr. Speaker, our leadership cannot continue to blindly accept each and every denial that comes out of China.

Newsweek recently reported that a team of U.S. nuclear experts practically fainted, these are our top scientists, they practically fainted when the CIA showed them the data that was obtained from its sources in China.

What did this data show, Mr. Speaker? It showed Chinese scientists routinely using phrases, descriptions and concepts that came straight out of our weapons laboratories.

One of the officials close to the investigation said, the Chinese penetration is total. They are deep, deep into the lab's black programs. That means the nuclear technology that we have spent decades developing, that have cost the American taxpayer billions of dollars, that ensured our national security against a first strike by a Communist country or an adversary, Saddam Hussein or whoever it might be, has been compromised and jeopardized; and the Chinese Communists are deep into every one of our top nuclear missile programs.

Now, they say that we are the only superpower in the world. I can tell you that the Chinese Communist government is advancing their nuclear technology with this espionage that has taken place to such a degree that, if they are not on a par with us yet, they are getting very, very close; and we are going to be in jeopardy if we ever have a conflict with them. They have 1.2 or 1.3 billion people. We have 225 or 230 million people. In a nuclear exchange, they could sacrifice 200 million people.

But we could not sacrifice 50 million. Yet they now have the technology with this espionage to really cause our economy and our country severe problems, and I am talking about 50 to 60 million people killed with a first strike and our economy to be in a complete shambles.

We need to have the answers to this. We need to make sure that this kind of espionage never takes place again. And we need to make absolutely sure that those who were responsible, either through neglect or intentionally allowing this to happen, be brought to justice and be held accountable.

I intend to come to this floor every week until we get through this mess for 5 minutes or for an hour to bring this information to the attention of the American people.

Right now, we are all paying attention to Kosovo, halfway around the world, an area where we do not have any vital national interest. And while we are talking about Kosovo and our heart goes out to those people over there who are suffering, while we are talking about that, espionage has taken place in the United States that endangers every man, woman and child, and nobody is even paying any attention to it. It is a darn shame. It shall not continue if I have anything to do with it.

CHINESE ESPIONAGE

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

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I applaud my colleague who was just at the podium addressing the issue of Chinese espionage at our nuclear facilities and would, of course, like to engage the gentleman from Indiana, if I may.

And certainly a question that would have to be raised at this point in time is, can America feel secure today with its nuclear weapons secret intact now? Have we solved this problem yet? Or is there something we should be doing?

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. No, the problem has been exacerbated by the espionage that has taken place, as I alluded to a few minutes ago.

The thing that really concerns me is the head of the National Security Council, Sandy Berger, who was briefed about this in April 1996 really did not do anything about it.

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He informed the President in 1997. The President has not owned up to that, and the thing that concerns me a great deal is that when this was known we should have called the head of the FBI, Louis Freeh; Janet Reno; the head of the CIA; and the head of the Energy Department, and together to come up with a way to catch the people who were involved in the espionage and make sure it stopped. But unfortunately they kept the people on at Los Alamos for 3 years after that, and the

Justice Department would not even allow wiretaps on the fellow.

So it has been a real mess, and we need to get to the bottom of it.

Mr. GIBBONS. Is the gentleman suggesting that through inadvertence or maybe intentionally disregarding the danger here, the FBI and the Justice Department failed to take an active role in the investigation of this espionage once it was found out in 1995 and 1996?

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I think that Louis Freeh and the FBI were trying to do the best that they could. They went to the Justice Department four times asking for electronic surveillance on Mr. Wen Ho Lee, the man who was involved in the espionage, or allegedly involved in the espionage, and the Justice Department denied on four separate occasions the electronic surveillance, and to my knowledge that was the only denial of electronic surveillance where there was probable cause by the FBI in the year of 1997, 1998. And so why did they deny it when we are talking about national security, and why was this man left in this position for 3 years?

Those are questions that need to be answered and answered very quickly.

Mr. GIBBONS. Well, I do express the same concerns that my colleague has over this issue because once our nuclear weapons technology has spread to other countries, of course, as we know, there is a likelihood that that will even progress further in the proliferation of that technology to Third World countries or even rogue states. I know that China has an ongoing participation with countries like Iran, Pakistan and others who are in the process today of building up their nuclear arsenal.

So from the standpoint that America has lost a great deal of its internal security, we have also lost a great deal of our national security from the fact that now these weapons, the design of which was obviously transferred to the Chinese through some process like the gentleman is describing here, now can be directed toward us by the Chinese or other countries who possess this technology.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. The gentleman makes a very valid point. The proliferation of nuclear weapons is growing at a rapid rate, and with this technology going to the Chinese communists, I do not know if they are going to let it out or not, but the fact is they have been selling a lot of advanced weaponry to countries like Iran, and I am not sure about Iraq, but I believe Iraq, and my colleague mentioned some other countries as well. And that technology, if it gets into the wrong hands, could precipitate a strike by some kind of a crazy like Saddam Hussein, if he had the opportunity, that could cause untold human misery.

And so we need to keep a tight lid on all of the nuclear technology that we have, and for us to keep a person who is suspected of espionage in a position of leadership at Los Alamos for 3 years