

6. No bill or joint resolution may be considered by a subcommittee unless such measure has been made available to all Members at least two calendar days prior to the meeting, accompanied by a section-by-section analysis of such measure. The provisions of this paragraph may be waived following consultation with the appropriate ranking minority Member.

7. The Chairperson and ranking minority Member of the Committee shall be *ex officio*, non-voting members of each subcommittee of the Committee.

RULE IX—SUBCOMMITTEES—SIZE AND RATIOS

1. To the extent that the number of subcommittees and their party ratios permit, the size of all subcommittees shall be established so that the majority party Members of the Committee have an equal number of subcommittee assignments; provided, however, that a majority Member may waive his or her right to an equal number of subcommittee assignments on the Committee.

2. The following shall be the sizes and ratios for subcommittees:

(a) Subcommittee on Housing and Community Opportunity: Total 26—Majority 14, Minority 12.

(b) Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Credit: Total 28—Majority 15, Minority 13.

(c) Subcommittee on Domestic and International Monetary Policy: Total 26—Majority 14, Minority 12.

(d) Subcommittee on Capital Markets, Securities and Government Sponsored Enterprises: Total 28—Majority 15, Minority 13.

(e) Subcommittee on General Oversight and Investigations: Total 10—Majority 6, Minority 4.

RULE X—BUDGET AND STAFF

1. The Chairperson, in consultation with other Members of the Committee, shall prepare for each Congress a budget providing amounts for staff, necessary travel, investigations and other expenses of the Committee and its subcommittees and shall present same to the Committee.

2. (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), the professional and investigative staff of the Committee shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the Chairperson and shall work under the general supervision and direction of the Chairperson.

(b) All professional and investigative staff provided to the minority party Members of the Committee shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the ranking minority Member of the Committee and shall work under the general supervision and direction of such Member.

3. (a) From funds made available for the appointment of staff, the Chairperson of the Committee shall, pursuant to clause 6(d) of Rule X of the Rules of the House ensure that sufficient staff is made available to each subcommittee to carry out its responsibilities under the rules of the Committee, and, after consultation with the ranking minority Member of the Committee, that the minority party of the Committee is treated fairly in the appointment of such staff.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c), the Chairperson shall fix the compensation of all professional and investigative staff of the Committee.

(c) The ranking minority Members shall fix the compensation of all professional and investigative staff provided to the minority party Members of the Committee.

4. From the amount provided to the Committee in the primary expense resolution adopted by the House of Representatives, the Chairperson, after consultation with the ranking minority Member, shall designate an amount to be under the direction of the ranking minority Member for the compensa-

tion of the minority staff, travel expenses of minority Members and staff, and minority office expenses. All expenses of minority Members and staff shall be paid for out of the amount so set aside.

5. It is intended that the skills and experience of all members of the Committee staff be available to all Members of the Committee.

RULE XI—TRAVEL

1. All travel for any Member and any staff member of the Committee in connection with activities or subject matters under the general jurisdiction of the Committee must be authorized by the Chairperson. Before such authorization is granted, there shall be submitted to the Chairperson in writing the following:

(a) the purpose of the travel;

(b) the dates during which the travel is to occur;

(c) the names of the States or countries to be visited and the length of time to be spent in each; and

(d) the names of Members and staff of the Committee for whom the authorization is sought.

2. In the case of travel outside the United States of Members and staff of the Committee, such Members or staff shall submit a written report to the Chairperson on any such travel including a description of their itinerary, expenses, activities, and pertinent information gained as a result of such travel.

3. Members and staff of the Committee performing authorized travel on official business shall be governed by applicable laws, resolutions, and regulations of the House and of the Committee on House Administration.

RULE XII—RECORDS

1. There shall be kept in writing a record of the proceedings of the Committee and of each subcommittee, including a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded. The result of each such record vote shall be made available by the Committee for inspection by the public at reasonable times in the offices of the Committee. Information so available for public inspection shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order or other proposition and the name of each Member voting for and each Member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and the names of those Members absent or present but not voting. A record vote may be demanded by any one Member of the Committee or subcommittee.

2. Access by any Member, officer or employee of the Committee to any information classified under established national security procedures shall be conducted in accordance with clause 13 of Rule XXIV of the Rules of the House.

3. The transcript of any meeting or hearing shall be a substantially verbatim account of remarks actually made during the proceedings, subject only to technical, grammatical, and typographical corrections authorized by the person making the remarks involved.

4. All Committee hearings, records, data, charts, and files shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the Member serving as Chairperson of the Committee; and such records shall be the property of the House and all Members of the House shall have access thereto.

5. The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with Rule VII of the Rules of the House. The Chairperson shall notify the ranking minority Member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of that rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented

to the Committee for a determination on the written request of any Member of the Committee.

6. To the maximum extent feasible, the Committee shall make its publications available in electronic form.

KEEPING THE BUDGET BALANCED

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

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on the Budget has been hearing testimony from Jacob Lew, the Office of Management and Budget Director. I think there are some portions of the President's budget that America should be very aware of.

Number one, the budget substantially increases spending and the size of government, and, therefore, the opportunity to control more of our individual lives. The President's budget breaks the budget caps that the budget and this Congress agreed to two years ago this coming spring. In the year ending in 2000, there is a \$17 billion expenditure in excess of those discretionary caps that we imposed during the balanced budget resolution.

I am concerned because the discipline of reaching the goal of balancing the budget of the Federal Government and the discipline that that has allowed us, encouraging us individually and collectively to do what was necessary in slowing down the growth of government, has resulted in very strong, good rewards.

We now have a surplus. In 1995, when the majority control changed hands in this body, we were looking at \$200 billion deficits every year for the foreseeable future. Last year we had a surplus of about \$70 billion. This year we are looking at a surplus that could be \$10 billion higher, maybe more.

But, again, we need to remind ourselves that this surplus comes from the extra taxes that workers are paying for Social Security. In other words, we are taking that surplus that is being sent in to support Social Security and using some of that money, some of that surplus, for other spending, but, even so, we still have an overall unified budget surplus.

I think it is interesting that just last week the Congressional Budget Office came out with their economic projections. In their economic projections, they said if we stay with the current caps on spending that we imposed on the balanced budget resolution about two years ago, we would not have to increase the national debt of this country, the debt limit for the national debt of this country.

Let me say that again: Currently the debt that somehow our kids and our grandkids are going to have to pay back, the national debt of this country, is \$5.5 trillion. The debt limit, and Congress is responsible to decide how deep we should be going in debt, the current debt limit legislation allows us to go in

debt up to \$5.95 trillion. I would hope that we do not exceed that. I would hope that we do not obligate our kids and grandkids.

I am also concerned about the President's proposal because it increases taxes \$108 billion over five years. Do you remember last year, this side of the aisle, the Republicans, suggested that we have a \$10 billion tax cut. There was great anxiety on the part of many, saying that was too much of a tax cut.

But, again, this budget that the President has just sent us increases taxes by \$108 billion. I include fee increases as part of that tax increase, because really fees are in effect real taxes. There is \$82 billion technically in taxes and \$26 billion in fees.

I am concerned that the budget reduces money for research. Look, the rest of the world is gaining on us. They are trying to learn how to produce as efficiently as we are. We have got strong challenges for the future. It means not only should we be frugal in not allowing government to grow, reducing our debt, the overall debt of this country, so interest rates will stay low, so that we can encourage economic development and the strength of our economy, but it also means we have to be on the cutting edge of research. I hope as we move ahead on this budget resolution, we will continue to be frugal in cutting out waste in the Federal Government and also we will be looking at prioritizing existing spending to maximize the chance that we can stay ahead of the rest of the world in terms of productivity and competitiveness and ultimately maintain our standard of living.

NIKITIN TRIAL TO PROCEED IN RUSSIA

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

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I want to acknowledge that the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. GANSKE) is here to begin his hour presentation, I believe, and I want to thank him for his courtesy in allowing me to claim this five minutes. I am sure that he will join with me and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) and others with respect to the very important subject that we wish to devote just a few minutes to today.

Mr. Speaker, surely we can take some time at this particular juncture to devote attention, in this special order, to the difficulties that are now being experienced in what was the former Soviet Union, that is to say, in Russia.

The Supreme Court in a Supreme Court session in Russia is being held on the 4th of February with respect to the Alexander Nikitin case. The case, Mr. Speaker, is important not only to Captain Nikitin and those who are interested in addressing issues of freedom in

Russia, but it has profound consequences for all of us on the planet.

Captain Nikitin has been the leading exponent of making clear what is happening with nuclear deterioration with the submarine fleet in the former Soviet Union. The degradation that is taking place in the environment there is something of concern, not only to the Russian people, but to all of us throughout the world. He is now being tried as a result of trying to bring this information forward in a more clear sense than it has been available before.

I want to indicate for those Members and those who may become aware of the special orders today throughout the Nation that they can contact the Bellona Foundation, B-E-L-L-O-N-A, at P.O. Box 11835 in Washington D.C., 20008, and contact the Bellona Foundation if you want to aid and assist Captain Nikitin in Russia, if you want to become more aware of what is taking place with the deterioration of the nuclear submarines in the former Soviet Union.

The Supreme Court is going to hear the appeal, as I indicated, on Thursday, February 4. I expect a verdict will be there the same day.

For those of you who are not familiar with the case and the circumstances, let me give you a little background very quickly. The Council for Criminal Cases in the Supreme Court in Russia takes many former Soviet dissidents back to the times of the KGB. They have a special department there supervised by the KGB. They used to have one responsible for handling crimes against the state.

I want it understood what is being said in Russia today is to express opinions and to discuss information that is otherwise available publicly, in public, in Russia today, is seen as a point of subversion and treason. That is what Captain Nikitin is being tried for.

So what we are asking, Mr. Speaker, is that the Department of State pay particular interest and approach their counterparts in Moscow to indicate that the United States is very, very concerned about this situation, that we are watching it, that they are not going to be able to do this behind closed doors and get away with it. They are not used to public hearings in Russia and they are scared to go public on this.

It is very, very important that Captain Nikitin's case be recognized by our Department of State as something that Members of this Congress are very, very concerned about, and I call on other Members to acquaint themselves with the circumstances.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) is well aware of it, as I said. He is unable to be with us today to discuss the situation further. But I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, and I assure the other Members, this is not the last time that I will be on this floor, nor that individuals like the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) will be here.

Let me conclude by indicating to that on a recent Congressional delegation trip to Russia, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) as the ranking Democrat on the Committee on Armed Services led a delegation of individuals from the Congress there, and we met with Captain Nikitin.

We can provide you information, Mr. Speaker, on the case in more detail, but we just want to alert you and alert the State Department today that we expect to have this case front and center in the consciences of everyone who is concerned about the environmental degradation taking place in Russia today as a result of the deterioration of the nuclear submarines that are presently being mothballed.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the following for the RECORD:

DR. CARAWAY: As you know the Supreme Court will hear the Nikitin appeal on Thursday. The verdict should be announced the same day. We will see then.

Unfortunately, the hearing will take place behind closed doors, somewhat incomprehensible given that the hearing is not about the secrecy question, but about procedural issues.

Yours,

THOMAS JANDL,
Director, Bellona USA.

NIKITIN SUPREME COURT SESSION BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

The Supreme Court session in the Nikitin case on 4 February will be held behind closed doors. The presiding judge, a member of an officially abolished department within the Supreme Court Council for the Criminal Cases, made the decision in fear that state secrets might be released.

The Nikitin case will be tried by the Council for the Criminal Cases of the Supreme Court. Many former Soviet dissidents associate this particular council with the dark times of KGB rule back in the Soviet past. The Council used to have a special department supervised by the KGB and responsible for the handling of crimes against the state. The special department was officially abolished as the 'wind of democracy' swept across the former Soviet Union, but its membership remained intact.

"The judges in the Council have been sitting there for as long as I can recall," says Yuri Schmidt, defender of Aleksandr Nikitin and former Soviet dissident. "They are not used to open hearings, they are scared to go public," adds Schmidt.

The court will not consider the merits of the case, but rather evaluate the legality of the 29 October 1998 St. Petersburg City Court ruling to send the case back for further investigation.

No legal grounds to have closed session.

"The only legal reference they can find to justify the closed door hearings is the fact that the case formally deals with so-called state secrets," says Yuri Schmidt. "But the court's task is not to go to the substance of the case, but rather evaluate the legal side of it. What secrets could this constitute," asks Schmidt rhetorically. According to Schmidt, there were quite solid grounds to have the court session behind closed doors in the St. Petersburg City Court as the court was examining the alleged secret material. A substantial part remained open to the public.

"To have the Supreme Court session closed can either be explained by the pressure from the FSB (successor to the KGB) or by the initiative of a KGB-trained judge", says Schmidt.