Harrison in the Northwest Territory and the Federal Government, ceding millions of acres.

Chief Richardville, the civil chief of the tribe, and Little Turtle, the war chief of the Miami Nation, did the best they could to keep as many Miamis in Indiana as possible, approximately at that point 800. The rest were transported in one of the many cases of mistreatment of Native Americans by the American Government, and moved across the Mississippi River.

That tribe continued to be recognized and currently is basically the Miami of Oklahoma. They have completely at this point a distinctive history, a distinctive tribal form of government from the Miami Nation of Indiana. They moved across the Mississippi, then down into Oklahoma, have their own tribal governments and work with that, and occasionally even come in conflict with their brothers from Indiana over what to do with artifacts. over what things are important in the tribe. Because quite frankly, the Indiana Miami are not in many ways a traditional nation, in the sense they were not part of the reservation system that many other Indian tribes in America were part of.

Their goals as a tribe are different. Theirs are predominantly historic and cultural goals as opposed to necessarily the same financial goals, because they are more or less integrated in, but that does not mean that they have not been a continual independent nation. Much of this is detailed in the book "The Miami Indians of Indiana." This particular book was given to me by Charles Bevington, or Meshintoquah, chief of the Pecongeah Clan of the Miami Nation of Indiana.

And he, Chuck, still gets benefits from the treaty of Greenville from 1795. His kids get benefits from the Treaty of Greenville; yet our government says they are not an Indian tribe. Now, wait a minute. If they are getting treaty benefits directly from 1795, this seems like a tad of a stretch.

Let me make a couple of points with this: one is, they have been in continual relationship with the Federal Government, one of the standards to be an independent Indian nation. One of the problems was that in 1897, the Secretary of the Interior based on an opinion by a then assistant Secretary withdrew the acknowledgment of the Indiana Miamis as a tribe.

Since then, Congress has never terminated this relationship. Since then, there has been an acknowledgment that that was an error in 1897. In 1990, the Department of the Interior specifically admitted that the opinion of Attorney General Van Devanter was incorrect and that the trust relationship of the Indiana Miamis was wrongfully terminated. In other words, in 1897 this was wrongfully done. They reappealed to the BIA and lost their appeal, because, apparently, some of the minutes from meetings in either the late 1950s or early 1960s were lost partly because

the Secretary's house trailer burned and the Miami did not have records of their continual meetings they had. They had powwows in our district, and throughout parts of northern Indiana they have had a consistent form of tribal government. So we are basically looking at technicalities that have disqualified a nation that is one of our most historic.

Let me give my colleagues a couple of examples. The famous Indian chief, Little Turtle, was one of the greatest warriors in American history. This is a drawing by a Miami of Indiana person who lives in Fort Wayne area, my hometown. What is interesting about this is, this is not a drawing that is contemporary of its period, because the only oil painting of Little Turtle was in the White House, and it was burned when the White House was burned in 1812 when James Madison was President. And it was by Gilbert Stuart.

But this is a likeness drawn after that. Little Turtle is famous because on American soil, he is the only person to have defeated full-blown American armies authorized by this Congress, not once, but twice, bigger defeats, than Custard, bigger defeats than the Western, different things where Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull and all of those famous Indian chiefs, Little Turtle defeated American armies twice.

George Washington said they had to get the junction of the rivers in what is now Fort Wayne but at that time was Kekionga, because it was the controlling of the Northwest territory and we would have never had a Lewis and Clark. We never would have had a Louisiana Purchase if we could not get control of the Northwest Territory. Little Turtle twice defeated those armies.

He was victorious right near Eel River where his settlement was, and he also defeated La Balme from France, who was considered the foremost calvary officer in France.

But then Little Turtle realized he was not going to be able to defeat Anthony Wayne. He stayed in the coalition with Blue Jacket and other Indian tribes, the Shawnee and others; but they were defeated at the battle of Fallen Timbers and that led to a change in the West. Little Turtle decided to work with the United States Government. Then the civil chief, Chief Richardville, also decided to work with the United States Government and in Fort Wayne. We hope within a few months this will be a national historic landmark: it is the oldest Indian treaty house east of the Mississippi still on its

It is Chief Richardville's house. It is where the Miami Nation congregated. It was their civil chief. We also have Richardville's son-in-law Lafontaine, in an Indian house. After all, Indiana is named after the Indians, but we do not have respect and have not respected them enough.

We have two treasures of these homes. This is apparently the only Native American home east of the Mississippi on its original site. Richardville and Little Turtle were in fact in essence punished because they stopped warring with the United States.

It is time that the United States correct what are acknowledged wrongs in decertifying the Miami Nation in 1897, to reconcile the bookkeeping error. One last point, they have agreed by a 12 to zero council meeting to suspend their gaming rights. The act says that pursuant they will not pursue gaming in class 3, and only be allowed with expressed approval from Congress.

It is unfortunate that true rights are being denied because of gambling, but they have agreed to suspend theirs.

JAMES RIADY INVITES BILL CLINTON TO LIPPO BOARD

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, last year, during our investigation, the Committee on Government Reform had John Huang testify that James Riady, a close personal friend of the President of the United States, organized a scheme to funnel a million dollars into the President's campaign in the early 1990s. Around \$700,000 to \$800,000 of that money was raised, brought into the country from Indonesia through conduits, and funneled into the campaign as had been promised.

We believe much more than that was brought in, but that is all we could account for. Most of that money was sent back, was returned, because it was illegal campaign contributions. We have been after the Justice Department for some time to, in absentia, indict Mr. Riady for illegal campaign contributions and for obstruction of justice.

Mr. Riady fled the country. He is now living in Indonesia, and he is one of the major partners or executive officers in the Lippo Group, which was formed by his father, Mochtar Riady, sometime

Mr. Riady also orchestrated a complex scheme to launder over \$4 million in political contributions to various campaigns, parties and other nonprofit groups in addition to the money that he gave to the President's campaign in the early 1990s.

And throughout the 1990s, he worked with John Huang, helped get John Huang appointed to the Democratic National Committee leadership, so that he could extract more money from illegal sources in China and the Far East, including Indonesia.

The Justice Department has not moved to indict Mr. Riady, and that is something that we have really been fighting with them about, because we think, even though he is in Indonesia, he has violated American law, he has fled the country, and he has not complied with subpoenas from our committee and others.

One of the things that really bothers me, and the reason I come to the floor today, is not to rehash what we have known for a long time, Mr. Speaker; but today we find out that Mr. Riady invites the President of the United States to be on the Lippo board of directors in Indonesia. This comes right from the Far Eastern Economic Review that was reported today, and I urge my colleagues to look at the article.

Mr. Speaker, I include this article for the RECORD.

RIADY INVITES CLINTON TO LIPPO BOARD

Indonesian tycoon James Riady has invited U.S. President Bill Clinton to join the board of Lippo Group when he steps down from Office early next year, according to business people who have met Riady in Jakarta recently. Riady has been telling business contacts in Jakarta that he expects Clinton to accept, even though the U.S. president has been dogged by allegations that Riady funnelled illegal foreign donations to Clinton's 1992 and 1996 election campaigns. A former Lippo Group employee reports that as far back as the mid-1990's Riady was said to be trying to recruit Clinton to the board as soon as he left office. Jakarta police are currently helping the U.S. Justice Department in its investigation of the alleged campaign contributions.

The article reads like this: "Riady invites Clinton to Lippo board. Indonesian tycoon James Riady has invited President Bill Clinton to join the board of Lippo Group when he steps down from office early next year, according to business people who have met with Mr. Riady in Jakarta recently. Riady has been telling business contacts in Jakarta that he expects Clinton to accept even though the U.S. President has been dogged by allegations that Riady funneled illegal foreign contributions to the 1992 and 1996 campaigns."

The thing that is interesting about this, and I am not accusing the President of anything, so I do not want to be stopped for anything, but the thing that is interesting about this, Mr. Speaker, is that the beneficiary of one of the major decisions by the administration was the Riady group, the Lippo Group, in Indonesia.

Sometime in the 1990s, the President took the coal reserve, the largest clean burning coal reserve in the United States, out of possible production in Utah and made it a national park. Many engineers told us that this could have been mined in an environmentally safe way; but, nevertheless, the President said he wanted to make it a national park to preserve the ecology.

Now the beneficiary of that was the Lippo Group in Indonesia, because they have one of the largest clean burning mining operations in the entire world. And when you take this large reserve out of possible production in Utah, the only real beneficiary that we could find was the Riadys and the Lippo Group in Indonesia.

In addition to that, Mr. Riady met with the President in the back of a car in 1992, and again in 1996 worked with him, met with him, and funneled, we

believe, millions of dollars in illegal campaign contributions in from Indonesia and from China and many of those hundreds of thousands of dollars of this money was returned because it was to be illegal.

Now we find out that the Riady group is going to put the President on the board of directors when he leaves office in January. All I can say is that this really bothers me a great deal, because all of the information we have would lead one to believe that the very strong possibility exists that a lot of these things were done to benefit the Riady group, and now they are going to put the President on the board of directors. I think every American ought to know that.

NO ENERGY POLICY UNDER CURRENT ADMINISTRATION

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

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I, again, rise in the special orders for my colleagues to understand the importance of the energy policy of the United States under this present administration, which is zero. There is no energy policy. In fact, under this administration, we have declined the use of nuclear. We have declined the use of oil. We have declined the use of coal. We have declined the use of hydro.

And, in fact, there has never been a position where they have developed any new power as our population grows and our economy grows. We are using more power every day, and this administration has sought not to do it.

During an election time, the presidential candidate, what is his name, Mr. Gore, decides to asks us to lower the price of fuel in the Northeast by using our reserves. Now, I cannot think of anything more ridiculous and using a reserve that was set up when I was here and this Congress set it up for strategic purposes, in case there was a cutting off of our shipping channels and we needed that fuel for military purposes. That is why it was set up.

There is no shortage of oil. Yes, there is an increase of prices because we are dependent because of this administration's policy on foreign oil. Now, we have a lot of oil and gas in the United States of America. We just have not been able to find it or develop it because of the policies of the Department of Interior, the President of the United States and the Vice President.

What I am very familiar with, of course, is Alaska. Everybody knows that Alaska's Prudhoe Bay, 16 billion barrels have been delivered to the United States. Every American citizen has benefited from that. It has not gone overseas. It was from Prudhoe Bay, developed in 1973 by this Congress because we had an embargo in place.

What else do we have in Alaska? We have in Alaska a place called 1002 area, right here, right here, 74 miles from

the existing pipeline that could deliver us a million barrels a day for the next hundred years.

Everybody said what is a million barrels a day? I heard the other night that my so-called candidate, Mr. GORE, he is not my candidate, but the candidate of many unenlightened people, Mr. GORE said we should not destroy the pristine areas, the last ones we have in Alaska. Alaska, every area you see in Alaska has been set aside here, all the way around 147 million acres of land, set aside for wilderness for a great purpose for the American people. Right up here we have 1.5 million acres that has the potential, 39 billion barrels of oil.

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That is 39 billion barrels of oil, a million barrels a day which we are now buying from Saddam Hussein that we could be producing and shipping through our pipeline to the American people. But what does Mr. GORE say? Oh, we cannot develop it.

Show me one area where he suggested developing will occur. He has not done it in his 8 years, he did not do it when he was in the House, and he did not do it while he was in the Senate. He does not believe in it.

To have him say now that we are going to use the reserve and not support opening this ANWR area to me is ridiculous.

By the way, Mr. Speaker, the footprint is less than 12,000 acres, to give the American people, give the American people 1 million barrels a day for the next 100 years. That is what is so crucially important.

But along those lines, keep in mind there has been no energy policy by Mr. GORE. He has none now; and he will have none in the future, other than the fact he wants us all to peddle bicycles. That is his idea.

He raised taxes while he was in the Senate, and he has proposed raising taxes while he was Vice President. Remember, Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues who drive back and forth and fly an airplane, those taxes were raised supposedly to stop our consumption. It has not done so, and in the meantime we have become more dependent, 57 percent today and by the year 2005 it will be 60 percent, which we will be dependent upon foreign countries for oil.

By the way, anytime someone controls us 60 percent, we will do anything they tell us to do. As bad as it is, we will do it because they control us. That is what this administration has done to us; they have made us subservient to the foreign countries and not America.

I always hear the Vice President talk about big oil. There is no big oil that belongs to America anymore; it belongs to the foreigners. He supported that.

We have heard the previous speaker talk about the Lippo situation, the coal situation. There is another classic example where being dependent on foreign countries is wrong. We must as a