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 Nation have an energy policy. We must have a President who understands the energy policy. This is crucially, crucially important.

THE NEED FOR A NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY

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

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Alaska has outlined the necessity for energizing an energy policy. That is important for the future of our country. The lack of the current administration's intentions towards formulating an energy policy gives us this mandate now to do so in their place, so the gentleman from Alaska properly says Alaskan oil, ANWR, is one element of that.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GEKAS. I yield to the gentleman from Alaska.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I want to compliment the gentleman because he has introduced a bill to do just that, to take into consideration all of the facets of energy, to take and decide how many Btus we need for the future of this Nation.

Right now that has not happened. In fact, the administration has closed down 34 refineries in the United States. The last refinery, built in 1980, was in Alaska. That is what has happened to us.

The gentleman's bill, and I believe I am a sponsor with the gentleman, it says to bring to light the need for nuclear power, hydropower, wind power, for conservation, for gas, and for oil, and to put it all together in a package so that my grandchildren will have the ability to have Btus available to them so they can live, yes, a better way. I believe that is crucially important.

Mr. GEKAS. The national goal under the energy policy which is embodied in the bill that we propose calls for our being energy independent in 10 years.

What do we have to do? Increase by any means possible the correct and environmentally safe drilling on domestic properties, on domestic lands, on our Federal lands or wherever it is possible in the western part of our Nation or in Alaska, as the gentleman has outlined, and utilizing all the other devices we may have, our technologies, for solar, for hydroelectric that are our own, waiting for us to use for our own purposes.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. If the gentleman will continue to yield, Mr. Speaker, I would like to suggest that many people are very much unaware of the new demand on electrical power.

Twenty-five years ago we did not have that demand. The power being generated today, which we are now using mostly fossil fuels, natural gas, coal, no oil, but those two things, now the demand comes from that which we all take for granted, and that is the computer, the Internet.

The Internet alone, just the Internet, not the total, the Internet alone increased the consumption of electrical power 7 percent this year. Seven percent of our energy now is being used by the Internet.

Mr. GEKAS. Our bill, called the NRG bill, NRG, national resource governance, NRG, energy, calls for the establishment of a commission, a blue ribbon commission, which will put together all these various facets that we are talking about and balance them with conservation, good conservation methods, and provide for us within 10 years no longer to have to depend on OPEC oil or any foreign oil. That is a Declaration of Independence in energy that is on the horizon if only we will seize the opportunity.

What worse kind of position can the United States be in than to have to kneel in front of the OPEC countries to beg them to produce more oil, beg them to send us more oil, beg them to sell us more oil?

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. If the gentleman will yield one more moment, I said before that the only energy policy the administration has had is a set of knee pads so they can beg. The inappropriate conduct of trying not to allow us to produce energy, all forms of energy, in the last 8 years, has brought us to this point.

We have to wake up. The gentleman's bill does it. I am proud to be a sponsor of it. I hope everybody that is listening, and I know I am not supposed to say this, but all my colleagues who are listening, I hope they understand we had better approach this with the positive side of production.

We cannot, as we listen to AL GORE, conserve our way into self-sufficiency. That is impossible. Everybody knows it. As long as we are growing, and we are growing, our economy is growing, we have to have energy. That means all the forms of energy that we know, mankind is realizing today. To say no is wrong.

By the way, if I may, gas, natural gas, \$2.15 last year, \$5.40 today, it is going to \$6 because demand is so great. Many of the great fields that would have been drilled, should have been drilled, have been put off limits by this President and this Vice President.

Let us have a policy of energy development and deliveries to our people so we do not have to go back. Instead of issuing knee pads to every American so they can beg for energy, let us have the ability to say, I am American and we have our own power.

Mr. GEKAS. I ask our colleagues to cosponsor the NRG bill for self-sufficient energy in the United States.

THE PROBLEM OF HIV/AIDS AND METHODS TO COMBAT IT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentleman from Illi-

nois (Mr. DAVIS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the esteemed gentleman from California (Mr. DIXON) for joining me this afternoon as we discuss one of the most serious problems facing our country and, indeed, our world today, that is, the problem of HIV/AIDS and all of the problems associated with it, as well as talk about ways in which we can combat it.

Earlier today we passed the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Relief Act, which provides resources to fight this dreadful disease. I think our passage of this act today is further indication of how serious this Congress takes this problem and the approaches that we have begun to use in terms of providing resources to deal with it.

Although money is needed, and resources is one way of impacting positively the situation, there are other things that people can do that do in fact cost money, but sometimes not as much as we think. There are many agencies, organizations, and groups throughout America and throughout the world who are making use of themselves in every possible way to do what it is that they can to arrest this disease.

One of the areas that we have the most difficulty with is in teenagers. Despite the fact that most American teenagers are aware of methods for preventing pregnancy and STD infection, reports indicate that nearly half of teenagers engage in unprotected sexual activity. In turn, morbidity and infection rates due to HIV continue to rise as young adults become one of the fastest-growing populations contracting HIV/AIDS.

In addition, recent reports estimate that at least 20 to 30 percent of young men may be infected with herpes simplex virus, regardless of sociological demographic background.

As a matter of fact, in some manner, we are all affected by the hardships of these diseases because they have placed hardships on our communities, no matter where we are or who we are. Consequently, programs dedicated to informing young adults about safe sex practices in an appropriate and effective manner are vital.

One such national effort is Project Alpha, which is a creation of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Incorporated.

Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, founded in 1906 at Cornell University, has the distinction of being the first intercollegiate fraternity established for African Americans. Since its inception, Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity has provided voice and vision to the struggle of African Americans and people of color around the world.

Today Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Incorporated, has approximately 150,000 members. Past and present members include noted sociologist W.E.B. DuBois, Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., former Senator Ed Brooks, Dr. Martin