

cared about California would have reversed those decisions and this administration should reverse those decisions right now.

Back in October, it was not obvious to many that California was going to be suffering just a few months later, but when that suffering began it is time to adopt revised Federal policies.

The second myth I want to dispel is the idea put forward by those who worship, do not just understand and usually practice but worship, the free market system. The free market system works rather well for most things, but if one had to pick something it was not going to work for, well think of a good that cannot be stored, cannot be transported but a few hundred miles, has no substitutes, is a necessity, to put it in economic terms, has a price elasticity of roughly point one, which is to say it is a necessity where you need the amount you need and if they sell it for less you are not going to use more, and if they charge you more it is incredibly difficult to use less. It is a necessity. It cannot be stored.

It is not subject to the regular market forces. If there was ever a good that did not fit the absolute worshiping of a free market, this is it.

We are told that the free market must be allowed to run unfettered and that California's problem is that we deregulated the wholesale price of electricity but we maintained regulation on the retail price. So the amount SoCal Edison has to pay the generator companies, most of them based in Texas coincidentally, the plants may be in California but they are owned by some particular business interests, that the amount that SoCal Edison has to pay for the electricity has been deregulated but the amount that they sell it to the consumer for has been regulated and that that is the problem; that if only we deregulated both sides of the equation everything would be fine.

I ask people to look at San Diego. In San Diego County, we did exactly what the worshippers of the free market, and I include myself among those who usually want to go with free enterprise and free markets, but those who are so blinded by the benefits of free markets that they cannot see the exceptions, we are told that if you only deregulated the wholesale and the retail that everything would be fine.

What has happened in San Diego when we did just what they suggest, the retail consumer price of electricity went up by four-fold. So you are used to paying a \$100 electric bill and you get one for \$400, the price goes four-fold in a couple of months. I ask my colleagues, what would happen in their districts if everyone who is used to getting a \$100 electric bill got a \$400 electric bill like that? How many people would be sitting in their office and how many of them would say, well, thank God, we did what those who are so extreme that they worship the free markets have suggested, thank God we

went for the most pristine possible deregulation?

How many of them would be thrilled to get that \$400 electric bill?

AMERICANS HELD HOSTAGE, DAY FOUR

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would now like to shift to a discussion of foreign policy, starting with the Americans being held on the Chinese island of Hainan; America held hostage, day four.

Let us go through a few of the facts that have been uncontroverted. Our plane was in international air space. The Chinese have admitted that. Our plane was flying slow, clumsy, large, Turboprop, not looking for any trouble; not trying to approach any Chinese planes. Chinese fighter planes that are fast and maneuverable deliberately came as close as possible to the American plane, and then there was a collision.

I ask us to think about this in our own lives. If one car is just proceeding about its business and another one, a hot rod, tries to squirm as close as possible, some teenager trying to get just as close as possible to an old driver and then there is a collision, who do we blame?

This was not the first time, Mr. Speaker. Again and again and again, through formal and informal channels, the United States has, for a period of many months, told the Chinese side that their repeated unsafe and reckless flying, their interception of our planes and coming not just as close as safe but closer than safe, buzzing those planes, reckless disregard for the safety of both aircraft, gross negligence, would some day lead to an accident; and then it did.

I do not know why the Chinese instructed their pilots to engage in this game, or whether they were so instructed at all. Was it teenage hormones? Was it an attempt to intimidate an American plane over international waters? Or was it some effort to try to cause a collision but one that would kill Americans instead of Chinese airmen?

I do not know, but there is no moral reason for this intentionally dangerous flying, even after repeat warnings. Yet, the Chinese are asking us for an apology.

Mr. Speaker, my people have a word for that. It is called chutzpah. Chutzpah is when a young man convicted of brutally killing both of his parents goes before the judge and asks for mercy on the basis that he is an orphan, and the request for this apology fits in that same category of chutzpah.

International law is clear. That plane cannot be touched. News reports are clear. The Chinese side is all over that plane looking for every secret, dismantling equipment, in violation of international law.

International law is clear. Our people are to be back here. They retain their sovereign immunity when they land in desperation and emergency, which I might add in this case was caused by

the incredible gross negligence, repeated gross negligence, of Chinese fliers. Yet, we are being asked for an apology. Reckless flying, ignoring international law as to our plane when it is on the ground, holding our Naval airmen hostage, and they are asking us for an apology.

Perhaps the only thing that is more outrageous than all that is that, as I speak here, imports from China are being unloaded at American harbors in part of the most lopsided pro-Chinese trade relationship that any economist could ever imagine. They are allowed access to our markets where they sell over \$80 billion of goods and we are lucky if we can sell \$12 billion of goods into China.

What ought to happen is that we ought to make it clear, we ought to today stop the importation of Chinese goods until our Naval airmen are back on their ships or in American hands. Oh, but that would mean perhaps a few hours or a day of delay in bringing in tennis shoes or plastic toys, and the commercial interests that flex their muscle so strongly when we dealt with providing China with permanent Most Favored Nation status will be back here, or are already back here flexing their muscles, and their message is clear. Do not interrupt a single package, a single container of tennis shoes, no matter how lopsided the trade arrangement is, no matter how absolutely dependent China is, and they are utterly dependent on the American market, roughly half, very roughly half their exports go to the United States. We are the only country that lets them run a huge trade surplus with us and we are the only country willing to run a huge trade deficit with them.

Yet in spite of the fact that we are strong and they are weak, they are unified and we are looking only at the commercial interests of a few companies.

So, Mr. Speaker, what I fear is that corporate interests, and just a few corporate interests, engaged in this importation frenzy will demand that we apologize, demand that we pay the Chinese money. They will demand that we be weak because sniveling preserves profits.

I hope that this administration and this Congress reject that kind of thinking.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to go into my fourth topic but I see it is getting late. So I will come back to this floor to deliver a speech dealing with the fourth topic I wanted to cover, and that was our use of economic sanctions, economic carrots and sticks, in order to achieve our international objectives.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. McNULTY) to revise and

extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BLUMENAUER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SKELTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GREEN of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SCHIFF, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. LANGEVIN, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BAIRD, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. RAMSTAD) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. SHADEGG, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. EHRLICH, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. WOLF, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. WILSON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HYDE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ROHRBACHER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SHIMKUS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GOSS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. BIGGERT, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. WELDON of Florida, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HAYWORTH, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. RAMSTAD, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. LARSEN of Washington, for 5 minutes, today.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. Trandahl, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 132. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 620 Jacaranda Street in Lanai City, Hawaii, as the "Goro Hokama Post Office Building".

H.R. 395. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2305 Minton Road in West Melbourne, Florida, as the "Ronald W. Reagan Post Office of West Melbourne, Florida".

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 93 of the 107th Congress, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PENCE). Pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 93 of the 107th Congress, the

House stands adjourned until 2 p.m. on Tuesday, April 24, 2001.

Thereupon (at 6 o'clock and 58 minutes p.m.), pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 93, the House adjourned until Tuesday, April 24, 2001, at 2 p.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1453. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Ethametsulfuron Methyl; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-301111; FRL-6773-7] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received March 29, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1454. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter requesting that Section 361 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 which authorized the Services to expend appropriated funds for recruiting functions be continued beyond the September 30, 2001, deadline as a permanent authorization, pursuant to Public Law 104-201, section 361(a) (110 Stat. 2491); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1455. A letter from the Assistant to the Board, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's final rule—Electronic Fund Transfers [Regulation E; Docket No. R-1041] received March 30, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

1456. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—List of Communities Eligible for the Sale of Flood Insurance [Docket No. FEMA-7750] received April 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

1457. A letter from the Acting Chair, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting an Annual Report for FY 2000 entitled, "Entering the 21st Century"; to the Committee on Financial Services.

1458. A letter from the Executive Secretary, Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Medicaid Program; Use of Restraint and Seclusion in Residential Treatment Facilities Providing Inpatient Psychiatric Services to Individuals Under Age 21: Delay of Effective Date [HCFA-2065-F] (RIN: 0938-AJ96) received March 28, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1459. A letter from the Executive Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Protection of Human Research Subjects: Delay of Effective Date (RIN: 0925-AA14) received March 28, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1460. A letter from the Executive Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Opioid Drugs in Maintenance and Detoxification Treatment of Opiate Addiction; Repeal of Current Regulations and Issuance of New Regulations: Delay of Effective Date and Resultant Amendments to the Final Rule (RIN: 0910-AA52) received March 28, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1461. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Depart-

ment of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Food Additives Permitted for Direct Addition to Food for Human Consumption; Food Starch-Modified by Amylolytic Enzymes [Docket No. 99F-2082] received April 4, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1462. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB's); Return of PCB Waste from U.S. Territories Outside the Customs Territory of the United States [OPPTS-66020A; FRL-6764-9] received March 29, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1463. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Missouri [MO 115-1115a; FRL-6961-9] received March 29, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1464. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clean Air Act Approval of Operating Permits Program in Washington [FRL-6952-3] received March 28, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1465. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Conversion of the Conditional Approval of the 15 Percent Plan and 1990 VOC Emission Inventory for the Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley Ozone Nonattainment Area to a Full Approval [PA 120-4110a; FRL-6961-4] received March 28, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1466. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Missouri [MO 114-1114a; FRL-6964-1] received April 3, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1467. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Amendments to Vehicle Inspection Maintenance Program Requirements Incorporating the Onboard Diagnostic Check [FRL-6962-9] (RIN: 2060-AJ03) received April 3, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1468. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Key West, Florida) [MM Docket No. 00-70; RM-9843] received March 28, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1469. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.622(b), Table of Allotments, Digital Television Broadcast Stations (Reno, Nevada) [MM Docket No. 00-234; RM-9999] received March 28, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1470. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.622(b), Table of Allotments, Digital Television Broadcast Stations