

publish a coordinated, comprehensive strategy. I think that is very sound advice and I will be introducing a resolution shortly to that effect.

Another major area of concern is China's military modernization. The weapons China is investing in include cruise missiles, amphibious assault ships, submarines, long-range target acquisition systems, and advanced SU-30 and SU-31 fighter aircraft it has been purchasing from Russia.

I have always been very proud of GEN John Jumper, who had the courage back in 1998 to stand up publicly to say right now we have other countries that are producing better equipment than we have, such as our strike vehicles. The very best we have is the F-15 and F-16. The SU-30s, according to General Jumper, are in many ways superior to ones we make in this country. We have to correct that situation and we are going to with the advent of the FA-22 and joint strike fighters that will be coming on line, but in the meantime China is buying these vehicles. We have always known they have a nuclear capability, but what is more concerning now is they have developed a conventional capability that is equal to or greater than ours in many respects.

The commission believes that this force is being shaped to fit a Taiwan conflict scenario:

[China's] military advancements have resulted in a dramatic shift in the cross-Strait balance toward China, with serious implications for Taiwan, for the United States, and for cross-Strait relations.

The commission states that there are two ways we can prevent a military escalation over Taiwan. The first is to pressure the EU to maintain its arms embargo on China. This is a group of bipartisan experts saying this. Second, we should have harsher punishments for contractors who sell sensitive technology to China. We need a comprehensive annual report on who is selling what to China because, quite frankly, right now we simply don't know exactly how deep this problem goes.

Opting to ignore the situation with China is not a choice that we as representatives of the American people can afford to make. I urge this body to listen closely to the commission's conclusion:

We need to use our substantial leverage to develop an architecture that will help avoid conflict, attempt to build cooperative practices and institutions, and advance both countries' long-term interests. The United States has the leverage now and perhaps for the next decade, but this may not always be the case . . . If we falter in the use of our economic and political influence now to effect positive change in China, we will have squandered an historic opportunity . . . China will likely not initiate the decisive measures toward more meaningful economic and political reform without substantial, sustained, and increased pressure from the United States.

In the resolution I introduce, I will be asking you to stand behind the US-China Commission's recommendations.

These recommendations are listed in the Commission's 2004 Report to Congress. I have highlighted a few of these in my recent speeches, but there are many more. We need to send a message of urgency to the administration to adopt what our own commission recommends. This is not a partisan move. This is a real and legitimate need to respond to the facts before us. We have a clear picture of where the trends are heading—economically, militarily and in ideology—and the security of the United States demands our response.

In my last speech that will accompany the resolution I will be introducing, I will summarize all the recommendations from the commission. I hope it will be the first—but not final—step in the development of a more proactive and comprehensive policy toward China. It needs to be a policy that adequately addresses our national security, especially the proliferation of military technology. It also needs to address free trade, human rights and, of course, Taiwan. I fear the track we are on does not adequately address any of these.

This is very distressing. In some of the previous talks we quoted some of the Chinese colonels when they said we can do this to America, we can compete not only militarily but economically. This is something we have to be concerned about. I cannot think of anything that would be more important to address from a national security objective than that.

However, there is something that is most important to address right now and that is the subject we are on, which is the reauthorization of the highway bill.

I will make a couple of comments about that. I know there are some other people who want to come down. I will yield to them at that time. But when you look at the way the Senate has historically approached the reauthorization of the highway bill, it is different than has been done on the other side. It is the more difficult way because there are so many things that are in a formula. Formulas address problems in low-income States, in low-population States, in low-population density States, in States with high fatality rates, with guaranteed minimum growth and guaranteed minimum rate of return from donor States. We have done States. All of these things are part of a very complex formula.

We will tomorrow be talking about this for an hour, from 10:45 to 11:45. There will be 1 hour equally divided between both sides. I will be controlling the time on this side. I hope at that time we have Members come down who are concerned about this bill, who have problems with this bill, so we can respond to those problems but, most importantly, so we can have cloture on a motion to proceed and have a vote. That vote will take place at 11:45 tomorrow morning. I look forward to coming down and debating the merits of the highway bill.

The bill passed last year—and this is substantially the same as last year's bill—passed this body by a margin of 76 to 21. I anticipate the same thing will happen, but it will not happen until we get to the bill. We will not get on the bill until the cloture on the motion to proceed is voted on, which will be at 11:45 tomorrow morning.

With that, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent there now be a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### SILVER STAR IN ILLINOIS ARMY RESERVE UNIT

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I would like to say a few words about two Army Reserve soldiers from Illinois I had the pleasure of meeting recently: SPC Jeremy Church and LT Matthew Brown.

Both of these soldiers fought last year in a battle that remains the largest enemy ambush of American troops in the war in Iraq. The battle occurred on Good Friday last year, April 9, 2004.

The 724th Transportation Company of Bartonville, IL, was taking part in a convoy escort operation delivering fuel to Baghdad International Airport when it was ambushed by insurgents. More than 150 enemy fighters poured heavy weapons fire onto the convoy.

Lieutenant Brown was the convoy commander. Specialist Church was his driver. In the first minutes of the attack, Lieutenant Brown was wounded, losing his eye. Specialist Church remained calm, simultaneously treating his wounded lieutenant, driving his damaged vehicle, and firing his rifle, one-handed, at the enemy.

Specialist Church drove to safety, dropped off the wounded Lieutenant Brown, rallied some assistance, and then drove back into danger, the kill zone, to help rescue, extract, his buddies who were still trapped under fire. He loaded casualties onto a truck until it was full, then sent the wounded soldiers to safety while he remained behind to continue the fight, taking cover behind destroyed vehicles.

For his actions that day, Specialist Church was awarded the Silver Star, the third-highest honor the United States can offer for valor in combat. He is the first and only U.S. Army Reserve soldier to win this medal in this conflict. Lieutenant Brown was awarded the Bronze Star.

In that same battle, PFC Gregory Goodrich was killed. SPC Keith Maupin was captured and remains missing in action.

Members of the National Guard and Reserve train on weekends and during 2-week annual training periods to prepare for that day when their country might call upon them to step away from families and civilian careers in order to fight America's wars.

These citizen-soldiers were ready to do that. The call came. They answered it. Now they have borne the terrible burden of battle. Gregory Goodrich gave his life. Keith Maupin remains missing. Matthew Brown has lost an eye and, because of that, he will probably lose his job as a Peoria, IL, law enforcement officer. Jeremy Church risked life and limb to save others and to vigorously fight back the attackers. All of these men exemplify the finest traditions of America's citizen-soldiers. We honor their service.

#### APPROVAL OF COMMITTEE RULES

Mr. LOTT. Mr President, on April 21, 2005 the Joint Committee on Printing approved the following rules for the committee. Pursuant of rule XXVI, paragraph 2, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the committee rules be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

##### RULE 1.—COMMITTEE RULES

(a) The rules of the Senate and House insofar as they are applicable, shall govern the Committee.

(b) The Committee's rules shall be published in the Congressional Record as soon as possible following the Committee's organizational meeting in each odd-numbered year.

(c) Where these rules require a vote of the members of the Committee, polling of members either in writing or by telephone shall not be permitted to substitute for a vote taken at a Committee meeting, unless the ranking minority member assents to waiver of this requirement.

(d) Proposals for amending Committee rules shall be sent to all members at least one week before final action is taken thereon, unless the amendment is made by unanimous consent.

##### RULE 2.—REGULAR COMMITTEE MEETINGS

(a) The regular meeting date of the Committee shall be the second Wednesday of every month when the House and Senate are in session. A regularly scheduled meeting need not be held if there is no business to be considered and after appropriate notification is made to the ranking minority member. Additional meetings may be called by the Chairman, as he may deem necessary or at the request of the majority of the members of the Committee.

(b) If the Chairman of the Committee is not present at any meeting of the Committee, the vice-Chairman or ranking member of the majority party on the Committee who is present shall preside at the meeting.

##### RULE 3.—QUORUM

(a) Five members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum, which is required for the purpose of closing meetings, promulgating Committee orders or changing the rules of the Committee.

(b) Three members shall constitute a quorum for purposes of taking testimony and receiving evidence.

##### RULE 4.—PROXIES

(a) Written or telegraphic proxies of Committee members will be received and recorded on any vote taken by the Committee, except for the purpose of creating a quorum.

(b) Proxies will be allowed on any such votes for the purpose of recording a member's position on a question only when the absentee Committee member has been informed of the question and has affirmatively requested that he be recorded.

##### RULE 5.—OPEN AND CLOSED MEETINGS

(a) Each meeting for the transaction of business of the Committee shall be open to the public except when the Committee, in open session and with a quorum present, determines by roll call vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public. No such vote shall be required to close a meeting that relates solely to internal budget or personnel matters.

(b) No person other than members of the Committee, and such congressional staff and other representatives as they may authorize, shall be present in any business session that has been closed to the public.

##### RULE 6.—ALTERNATING CHAIRMANSHIP AND VICE-CHAIRMANSHIP BY CONGRESSES

(a) The Chairmanship and vice Chairmanship of the Committee shall alternate between the House and the Senate by Congresses: The senior member of the minority party in the House of Congress opposite of that of the Chairman shall be the ranking minority member of the Committee.

(b) In the event the House and Senate are under different party control, the Chairman and vice Chairman shall represent the majority party in their respective Houses. When the Chairman and vice-Chairman represent different parties, the vice-Chairman shall also fulfill the responsibilities of the ranking minority member as prescribed by these rules.

##### RULE 7.—PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS

Questions as to the order of business and the procedures of Committee shall in the first instance be decided by the Chairman; subject always to an appeal to the Committee.

##### RULE 8.—HEARINGS: PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENTS AND WITNESSES

(a) The Chairman, in the case of hearings to be conducted by the Committee, shall make public announcement of the date, place and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted on any measure or matter at least one week before the commencement of that hearing unless the Committee determines that there is good cause to begin such hearing at an earlier date. In the latter event, the Chairman shall make such public announcement at the earliest possible date. The staff director of the Committee shall promptly notify the Daily Digest of the Congressional Record as soon as possible after such public announcement is made.

(b) So far as practicable, all witnesses appearing before the Committee shall file advance written statements of their proposed testimony at least 48 hours in advance of their appearance and their oral testimony shall be limited to brief summaries. Limited insertions or additional germane material will be received for the record, subject to the approval of the Chairman.

##### RULE 9.—OFFICIAL HEARING RECORD

(a) An accurate stenographic record shall be kept of all Committee proceedings and actions. Brief supplemental materials when required to clarify the transcript may be in-

serted in the record subject to the approval of the Chairman.

(b) Each member of the Committee shall be provided with a copy of the hearing transcript for the purpose of correcting errors of transcription and grammar, and clarifying questions or remarks. If any other person is authorized by a Committee Member to make his corrections, the staff director shall be so notified.

(c) Members who have received unanimous consent to submit written questions to witnesses shall be allowed two days within which to submit these to the staff director for transmission to the witnesses. The record may be held open for a period not to exceed two weeks awaiting the responses by witnesses.

(d) A witness may obtain a transcript copy of his testimony given at a public session or, if given at an executive session, when authorized by the Committee. Testimony received in closed hearings shall not be released or included in any report without the approval of the Committee.

##### RULE 10.—WITNESSES FOR COMMITTEE HEARINGS

(a) Selection of witnesses for Committee hearings shall be made by the Committee staff under the direction of the Chairman. A list of proposed witnesses shall be submitted to the members of the Committee for review sufficiently in advance of the hearings to permit suggestions by the Committee members to receive appropriate consideration.

(b) The Chairman shall provide adequate time for questioning of witnesses by all members, including minority Members and the rule of germaneness shall be enforced in all hearings notified.

(c) Whenever a hearing is conducted by the Committee upon any measure or matter, the minority on the Committee shall be entitled, upon unanimous request to the Chairman before the completion of such hearings, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to the measure or matter during at least one day of hearing thereon.

##### RULE 11.—CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FURNISHED TO THE COMMITTEE

The information contained in any books, papers or documents furnished to the Committee by any individual, partnership, corporation or other legal entity shall, upon the request of the individual, partnership, corporation or entity furnishing the same, be maintained in strict confidence by the members and staff of the Committee, except that any such information may be released outside of executive session of the Committee if the release thereof is effected in a manner which will not reveal the identity of such individual, partnership, corporation or entity in connection with any pending hearing or as a part of a duly authorized report of the Committee if such release is deemed essential to the performance of the functions of the Committee and is in the public interest.

##### RULE 12.—BROADCASTING OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS

The rule for broadcasting of Committee hearings shall be the same as Rule XI, clause 4, of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

##### RULE 13.—COMMITTEE REPORTS

(a) No Committee report shall be made public or transmitted to the Congress without the approval of a majority of the Committee except when Congress has adjourned: provided that any member of the Committee may make a report supplementary to or dissenting from the majority report. Such supplementary or dissenting reports should be as brief as possible.

(b) Factual reports by the Committee staff may be printed for distribution to Committee members and the public only upon