

from Ohio (Mr. SAWYER) was saying, count everyone and then do a study on a statistical sample for test purposes or an ICM of some type.

So there are ways to do that, but we have to start basically with counting everyone first, and I yield.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. The gentleman, Mr. Speaker, is suggesting that the one panel was compromised in some political way. Is he suggesting that the other two at the National Academy of Sciences was politically compromised? And what about all these other organizations?

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Reclaiming my time, they were a hand-picked panel. We can create a panel of prestigious academics, will come up with a different study.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. It is quite a conspiracy.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. I have the time, if I might say, so the thing is we need to trust the system. It has to be done where we work together, Republican and Democrats, and we should not delegate it. It is something we do not delegate to some hand-picked group of academics over at the Academy of Sciences. It is our responsibility, not their responsibility.

It is our responsibility to do that. We need the input and advice of all the sources, but it is not going to be trusted if we turn it over to a group of academics who want to have this great statistical experiment, and I think I am excited for them to have this great statistical experiment, but let us just count everyone.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

It is obvious from the discussion we are going to have a lively evening, and we have got some real substance here as we have two very well-educated gentlemen going back and forth.

I think, in regards to the census part of this rule, I think it was best summarized by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), and that is, as my colleagues know, it is fundamental, and I quote her again because I think it was an excellent quote, fundamental to our democracy that everyone counts.

That is exactly the point that the gentleman from Florida is making, and that is this is not the time for a census experiment. This is not the time to put experimental aircraft in the side of this count. This aircraft has to fly and has to fly for a long time. Let us do it, and let us do it right. Sure, it is going to cost a little more money, sure we have got to count everybody, but that is what the Constitution demands.

That issue aside, the issue of the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY):

His amendment is certainly to bring up some lively debate that it is in order that that debate be allowed on this floor.

And finally, in conclusion, Mr. Speaker, it is important to note that throughout the number of speakers that we have had today in regards to this rule I have not heard anyone that

objects to the rule. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST), my good friend from the Committee on Rules, said, I think, and I quote that he reluctantly supported it. We have got the support for the rule. It is time to move the rule. It is time to get on with the general debate.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3736, WORKFORCE IMPROVEMENT AND PROTECTION ACT OF 1998

Mr. MCINNIS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 105-660) on the resolution (H. Res. 513) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3736) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to make changes relating to H-1B non-immigrants, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

BIPARTISAN CAMPAIGN INTEGRITY ACT OF 1997

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCINNIS). Pursuant to House Resolution 442 and rule XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2183.

□ 1744

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2183) to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to reform the financing of campaigns for elections for Federal office, and for other purposes, with Mr. SHIMKUS (Chairman pro tempore) in the chair.

□ 1745

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). When the Committee of the Whole House rose on Monday, July 20, 1998, the request for a recorded vote on the amendment by the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. LINDA SMITH) to the amendment in the nature of a substitute No. 13 by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) had been postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SALMON TO THE AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. SHAYS

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment to the amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SALMON to the amendment in the nature of a substitute No. 13 offered by Mr. SHAYS:

Add at the end the following new title:

TITLE _____—POSTING NAMES OF CERTAIN AIR FORCE ONE PASSENGERS ON INTERNET

SEC. 01. REQUIREMENT THAT NAMES OF PASSENGERS ON AIR FORCE ONE AND AIR FORCE TWO BE MADE AVAILABLE THROUGH THE INTERNET.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall make available through the Internet the name of any non-Government person who is a passenger on an aircraft designated as Air Force One or Air Force Two not later than 30 days after the date that the person is a passenger on such aircraft.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply in a case in which the President determines that compliance with such subsection would be contrary to the national security interests of the United States. In any such case, not later than 30 days after the date that the person whose name will not be made available through the Internet was a passenger on the aircraft, the President shall submit to the chairman and ranking member of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and of the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate—

(1) the name of the person; and

(2) the justification for not making such name available through the Internet.

(c) DEFINITION OF PERSON.—As used in this Act, the term "non-Government person" means a person who is not an officer or employee of the United States, a member of the Armed Forces, or a Member of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SALMON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Chairman, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Connecticut may state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Chairman, I just need to know what list we are following in terms of order. I am not suggesting that the gentleman is out of order. I just do not know.

I thought we were going from the Smith amendment to the Rohrabacher amendment, which is the amendment which eliminates the individual contribution limits. I thought that was the next amendment in order. Is there an order that we are following?

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Chair believes The Committee is following the order under the previous order of the House.

Mr. SHAYS. Right. Do we have that order available so that we could see what that order is?

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The order on July 17 was accompanied by a list of amendments in a prescribed order.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Chairman, I believe it has the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRBACHER), which is unanimous consent No. 16 to be followed by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL), which is unanimous consent No. 17,