

women in the Congress, we think there should be a number of bills that simply must pass. We have designated 7 must-pass pieces of legislation, and we call them the "Magnificent 7." They have been chosen because they are easily consensus pieces of legislation, even easy pieces of legislation to pass. We are seeing both leaders; we have already seen the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), and this week we will be seeing the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GINGRICH).

The focused approach the Women's Caucus has adopted this year is already paying off. We have seen pass this House some provisions of the Violence Against Women Act and the reauthorization of that act was one of the "Magnificent 7." There are other provisions of the act due to come forward, we think, with the bill of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, The Judiciary, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations.

We have seen another of our priorities pass the House and the Senate, which is contraceptive coverage for Federal employees, so that women who are Federal employees have choices of contraception. This is very important for women's health, since some forms of contraception do not work for some women; others are dangerous to the health of some women.

The Mammography Standards Act is a priority we would like to see pass this week. This is another easy piece of legislation. It is a reauthorization of a bill that would set standards so that when mammograms are read, they are read correctly because the machinery is in good standing. This bill, the Mammography Standards Act, has passed the Senate; it is now here in the Commerce, Justice, State, The Judiciary, and Related Agencies bill. We have been promised by the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies that they will move this bill forward, and we ask them to move it quickly.

There are 4 other pieces of legislation that would be easy to pass. The Women-Owned Business resolution, H. Con. Res. 313, simply calls upon Federal agencies to review their own recommendations for the purpose of improving women-owned businesses' access to Federal procurement. There is the Commission on the Advancement of Women in Science and Engineering. At a time when the country is begging for scientists, engineers, and mathematicians, this commission would look at the barriers that keep women from entering and moving forward in these vital professions.

The sixth and seventh are a bill, any of 3 that are pending, that would forbid genetic discrimination, and finally, a bill that would allow child care legislation to come forward. On child care we have no preference; we have only principles. We think that the 105th Congress should not close without finally coming forward with the first significant child care legislation ever to pass.

These are the 7 priorities of the Women's Caucus, which for 21 years has led this Congress, and which this year asked the Congress, the House and the Senate, to focus on 7 pieces of legislation which would allow every Member, male or female, to go back and say, I have done something for women and children; I have done more than talk about families. I have helped pass vital pieces of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, we can do it if we focus on the Magnificent 7. We can do it because these bills have been chosen precisely because this is the kind of legislation, bipartisan in its very genesis, bipartisan in the way it is designed to embrace us all and to have us embrace these pieces of legislation.

#### SECURITY OF AMERICAN PEOPLE IS TOO IMPORTANT TO RISK CONTINUED ENGAGEMENT WITH CHINA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, the Pentagon is considering a plan for our elite Special Forces to train Chinese PLA troops. Recently the House debated a resolution to express the dissent of this Congress to extend normal trading, or formally known as Most Favored Nation status to the People's Republic of China.

Myself and many of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle agree that extending this economic advantage to a Communist Nation is more than just an issue of trade. As Americans, we live free. Free from oppressive government and free to enjoy the rights and liberties awarded by our Constitution. Chinese citizens are not so fortunate. They suffer horrible violations of their basic human rights on a daily basis, and those who seek their fundamental rights or seek democracy are jailed, tortured and too often killed.

The State Department's Human Rights Report for China states that in 1996, all public dissent against the party and the government was effectively silenced by intimidation, exile, incarceration, administration detention, or house arrest. By year's end, all dissidents have effectively been silenced by the government, and those released from prison were often prevented from seeking employment or resuming any semblance of a normal life.

Freedom of religion is a freedom Americans take for granted every day. In China, the harassment and incarceration of religious leaders and the forcible closure and destruction of places of worship is all too common when the faith and church are not government-sanctioned. The government of the People's Republic of China has arrested, tortured and detained hundreds, if not thousands, of Protestants, Roman Catholics and Buddhists for

practicing their religious beliefs. As a man of strong religious convictions, I find this appalling. However, the Chinese government does not even stop there. It maintains a policy of forced abortion and sterilization. Not only does it silence its citizens, it silences innocent life.

In the last 50 years alone, 10 times the number of people killed during the Holocaust have been killed in China. Let me repeat that, Mr. Speaker. Ten times the number of people killed during the Holocaust have been killed in China since 1949.

Mr. Speaker, does Congress need any more evidence to realize that we cannot trust the Chinese government?

The United States has tried to build a relationship with China, but to no avail. We give China an inch, and China takes a mile. In 1995 we extended Most Favored Nation status to China if it would agree to stop its abusive human rights practices and stop exporting nuclear weapons. China failed on the first account, Mr. Speaker, and it failed on the second account as well.

In January of this year, President Clinton told this Congress that China had assured him it was not participating in the sale of nuclear technology. Less than a month later, China was found planning to sell chemical weaponry to Iran. In fact, just last year, the CIA reported that in 1996, China was the greatest supplier of weapons-of-mass-destruction related goods and technology to foreign countries. Not only has China failed to comply with our terms of agreement, but it poses a significant threat to our Nation's security.

Former Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld reported that it is China's proliferation of ballistic missiles, weapons of mass destruction, and enabling technologies that has threatened the security of the United States. The CIA reported this year that 13 of 18 Chinese CSS-4 missiles are targeted at United States cities.

The Air Force's National Air Intelligence Center reports that the Chinese government is developing a new ICBM with the capability of hitting targets throughout the western United States running southwest from Wisconsin through California. And China took advantage of having President Clinton in Beijing to test a component of its new missile.

Mr. Speaker, what a blatant indication of China's lack of respect for our country. And yet, because our administration wants access to China's military secrets and training practices, it is willing to engage in cooperative military training with the hope of establishing a mutual relationship of trust and confidence. That is right. Despite the threat China poses to the security of the United States of America, we are allowing our elite Special Forces, the best in the world, to train and share military technology and training with a Communist Nation.

If the past is any indication, we have no reason to trust China. This proposal

is far too great of a risk for our men and women in uniform to assume when the security of the American people is at stake.

Mr. Speaker, may God bless America.

#### DECENNIAL CENSUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this week we will be debating the appropriation for the Year 2000 Decennial Census. The census is something that is required by our Constitution and is very fundamental to our entire democratic system of government, because most elected officials in America are dependent on an accurate census to be conducted.

Unfortunately, the 2000 Census has become politically involved, because President Clinton has decided to radically change the way the census is conducted, and for the first time in the history of this country, going back to Jefferson when he conducted the first census, we are not going to attempt to count everyone.

I think it would be helpful, as we begin this debate this week, to understand the Clinton budget plan and what is traditionally used where we count everybody in the census. Under the Clinton plan, as designed, and it is an interesting theory, questionnaires will be mailed out in the year April of 2000 and be mailed back in. The expectation is that we will get maybe 65 percent response rate, though that is in question because when the American people realize that we are not going to count everybody, that we are going to use polling and sampling, the response rate may be significantly affected. But let us hope they get a 65 percent response rate.

Then we do what is called a non-response follow-up. But what the Clinton plan is proposing is instead of trying to follow up on everybody in this country, they are going to automatically delete, not count, 10 percent of the population. So that means about 27 million people will not be included in the census. Let me repeat that. Mr. Speaker, 27 million people will not be included in the census under President Clinton's plan. He will only count up to 90 percent of the population and he will use cloning to create the mysterious 10 percent. He is going to clone 10 percent of the population, 10 percent of the population.

Now, the 10 percent that is not counted is not the hard-to-count people. Some people say, oh, those are the hard-to-count people. These are a randomly-selected 10 percent where maybe people are on vacation, they are not in town or something, and they do not complete their questionnaire. So they are going to be potentially not counted. That is just not the right way to do that.

So, Mr. Speaker, once they have cloned in that 10 percent of the population, they will then do what is called an ICM sample of 750,000 households. The 750,000-household count will then be used to adjust the clone numbers to get what they think would be the right number.

In 1990, they used something with only 150,000 households. This time they are going to take a sample five times larger, but they are going to do it in half the time. It is very unrealistic. In fact, the whole plan is extremely risky and is moving towards failure.

The General Accounting Office and the Inspector General have both warned this is a high-risk plan and the risk of failure is very high.

Now, let me go back to the way it has been done in the past where we make an effort to count everyone. In 1990, they sent out the questionnaire as they would propose this time in the year 2000, but this time the key is going to be the mailing lists. We realize that about 50 percent of the problem back in 1990 was the mailing list, and so the Census Bureau is putting new efforts and new ideas into doing that. In fact, there is \$100 million of extra money to let the Census Bureau go out and verify the addresses. So we are going to do a better job to help address that part of the problem.

There will be paid advertising this time around to help encourage the response rate and, hopefully, under full enumeration, we can do a second mailing of questionnaires and even get a higher response rate. Then, when we go to nonresponse follow-up, say we get a 65 percent rate or 70 percent, when we do the follow-up, we are going to try to count everybody, not try to delete 27 million and create them by cloning. We are going to go out and use whatever efforts we need and resources, and that means using administrative records.

If we have an undercount of children, which we did have, let us work with the WIC program and the Medicaid program. There are ways to go about doing this. This is hard work. Let us also make it easier to use people from the local communities to participate in the program.

Mr. Speaker, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. MEEK) has a proposal, which we are working with her on, to help support and to help people who say they are receiving food stamps or welfare benefits to not lose those benefits when they work part-time for the Census Bureau. So in the Haitian community in Miami, we want Haitians to go out to help count Haitians, and this makes it possible.

So, there are a lot of things that can be done to improve upon the 1990 census, but the important thing is let us count everybody, because everyone counts. It is just plain wrong to not count 27 million people, and say we have all of these big fancy computers with all of these academic intellectuals up here who know how to clone people and create a virtual population of America. It is just not right.

We need to work this in a bipartisan fashion. We do not need a Democratic census. We do not need a Republican census. We need an American census. I hope when we debate the Mollohan amendment, we realize that the right way to do this is to work together to count all Americans.

#### OPPORTUNITY FOR MEANINGFUL CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, tonight this Chamber has the opportunity to vote for meaningful campaign finance reform. Tonight, Members of this House will cast one of the most important votes of their careers in this House: To help restore integrity to our democratic system of government. That is what this debate is about tonight, to help restore some integrity to our democratic process.

Mr. Speaker, the vote we will be casting tonight is on legislation that was introduced by Senator MCCAIN and Senator FEINGOLD in the Senate, and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MEEHAN) and myself in the House, along with a number of other sponsors.

The McCain-Feingold bill in the Senate had a majority of Members who sought to support this legislation, but were not able to break the filibuster because they felt that the House would never deal with this issue, so why should the Senate take it up. But tonight, this House has the opportunity to pass the McCain-Feingold legislation, the Meehan-Shays legislation as it is referred to in the House.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation bans soft money. It completely eliminates the soft money contributions, the unlimited sums from individuals, corporations, labor unions and other interest groups that go to the political parties. In recent years these contributions have been rerouted right back down to help the individual candidates. This makes a mockery of our campaign laws which, under our constitutional form of government, provide for limitation of campaign contributions. Those limits are ignored because of our failure to ban soft money to the political parties.

The second thing this legislation does is it recognizes the sham issue ads for what they truly are: campaign ads. They are not sham campaign ads; they are truly campaign ads. They are sham issue ads. In other words, issue ads are able to circumvent the campaign law, because they do not say "vote for" or "vote against." Yet they are clearly campaign ads.

Under our bill any ad run 60 days to an election that names or pictures a federal candidate is a campaign ad and is called such. In addition, any ad that expresses "unambiguous and unmistakable support for" or "opposition to" a