

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

KILLINGS OF U.S. DIPLOMATS IN KARACHI, PAKISTAN

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1995

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my condolences to the families of the two Americans killed Tuesday in a terrorist attack in Karachi, Pakistan. United States personnel in Pakistan have long faced extremely dangerous and difficult conditions, especially in Karachi. Despite these obstacles, Americans have worked bravely and loyally.

I also wish to voice my outrage at this brutal murder of the two American diplomats and the wounding of a third. This tragedy is made worse in that it was not a random attack, but targeted American consulate personnel. The perpetrator is still at large.

Last month, a major suspect in the 1993 World Trade Center bombing fled to Pakistan. Because of the assistance of U.S. authorities, he was captured and extradited to face trial in New York. Extremist and terrorist groups with the mission of spreading violence through South Asia and other parts of the world continue to operate training centers in northern Pakistan, and apparently feel comfortable in seeking refuge there.

We must press the government of Pakistan to apprehend and prosecute the perpetrators of this crime. Pakistan's Government must also take more effective measures to control outlaw terrorist groups with training centers based in Pakistan. When Prime Minister Bhutto visits the United States next month, I urge the administration and Members of Congress to raise these issues in the strongest possible ways.

Given the existence of terrorist training centers in Pakistan, the question arises as to the charges that the Islamabad Government is "looking the other way," and why Pakistan should not be placed on the United States list of "State Sponsors of Terrorism." I urge Secretary of State Christopher to review our relations with Pakistan in light of these ongoing problems and in response to yesterday's horrible attack.

H.R. 1142—CODE OF CONDUCT FOR U.S. BUSINESSES IN CHINA: NEW LEGISLATION INTRODUCED

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call to the attention of my colleagues legislation I have introduced with three of our distinguished colleagues that would require United States businesses operating in China to adhere to internationally recognized labor stand-

ards. Its purpose is to ensure that the United States corporate presence in China promotes better working conditions and thereby contributes to political liberalization and respect for human rights inside that country. The bill's three original cosponsors, NANCY PELOSI, CHRIS SMITH, and GERALD B.H. SOLOMON, reflect the broad, bipartisan support for a tougher United States stance toward China.

When President Clinton decided last May to renew most-favored-nation trade status [MFN] for China and to delink human rights performance from trade benefits, I predicted that this action would not lay to rest this divisive issue, but only postpone our coming to terms with the brutal Chinese regime.

The recent crisis over China's blatant violation of United States intellectual property rights [IPR] proves my point, and demonstrates that it is not possible to compartmentalize our relations with a state that has a total disregard for the rule of law. We are foolish to believe that the same Chinese Government that rejects the entire corpus of international human rights law will dutifully uphold international trade agreements. The truth, as the IPR dispute so clearly shows, is that a government that disregards international law in one area is going to do so in any area where it perceives an interest in following its own rogue course. Thus, the Chinese routinely violate arms control and trade agreements.

Moreover, China's human rights performance has worsened since the President renewed MFN for China, as documented in State Department and Human Rights Watch/Asia reporting. Obviously, the Chinese Government feels that Washington will exact no price for its abysmal human rights record, and the continuing ruthless repression exposes the fallacy of the argument that trade provides an avenue for construction engagement with repressive regimes.

Nevertheless, as the trips to China of Secretaries Brown and O'Leary demonstrated, the United States business community is eager to pursue promising opportunities in China, and enhanced United States-Chinese commercial relations will no doubt greatly benefit both countries.

However, in the mad dash to get a piece of the action, let us at least ensure that United States companies do not inadvertently contribute to the maintenance of the intolerable status quo for hundreds of millions of Chinese workers. The foreign business community's ultimate value comes from its good example, not its mere presence. It must adhere to internationally recognized standards of labor law in order to be a catalyst of progress.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation with my three distinguished colleagues that would require United States businesses operating in China to follow internationally recognized labor standards. This code of conduct is not burdensome or unreasonable. It does not impose heavy reporting requirements or advocate labor practices as stringent as those found in the United States,

but its adoption by the United States business community would spur political liberalization in China by making the workplace a safer, more humane environment where coercion, repression, and intimidation have no role.

It is important for the Chinese Government, the American business community, and the administration to know that the Congress is serious about seeing progress on human rights in China. If voluntary action does not bring results, then binding legislation is required.

The Sullivan principles were a major catalyst for change in South Africa, and it is my strong feeling that these principles can play the same role in China.

If United States business truly wants to promote positive change in China, then adherence to this code of conduct offers an excellent vehicle for the implementation of that agenda without in any way harming United States competitiveness in the international marketplace. Demonstrating that the U.S. corporate community believes that good ethics and good business go hand-in-hand would send an unmistakable signal to the Chinese Government and provide powerful support to Chinese workers.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE USAF AIR COMMANDO 50TH AN- NIVERSARY

HON. JAY KIM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1995

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my sincere congratulations to the Air Commandos of World War II, which celebrated its 50th anniversary in October 1994. The Air Commandos were originally founded by Col. Phil Cochran, who was forever immortalized by Milton Caniff in his Terry and the Pirates cartoon as Steve Canyon.

This organization represents the heart and soul of what our Armed Forces are all about. Through unfaltering dedication and spirit, the men of the Air Commandos of World War II set the standard for today's U.S. Air Force [USAF] special operations units. Their fearless giving of themselves for the good of the United States during World War II is a testament to the intestinal fortitude they have displayed over these 50 years in keeping the memory of their fallen companions alive.

This dedication to protecting U.S. interests abroad, no matter what the cost, are best exemplified by the motto—Please be assured that we will go with your boys any place, any time, anywhere—which has become the motto of the USAF special operations groups today. I extend a heart felt gratitude to these men for their efforts and hope that their tradition carries on for years to come.

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