

or two individuals: Harry Wu, an American citizen who had all the proper documents to enter China, sitting in prison; a handful of others that are occasionally mentioned.

What we do here today, and focusing on Harry or one or two others, it to try to get across to people what is going on today in China. I first met Harry Wu 3 or 4 years ago. He came to testify about slave labor and prison labor. He had with him a hidden camera as he met with Chinese officials.

Posing as an American businessman, Harry asked how could he be guaranteed the quality that he wanted in his products being made in a prison. In a free market, in a factory where workers come voluntarily, their pay and benefits have an impact on the product. But he asked, how could he be guaranteed the product made by people who were enslaved by the Chinese government could have that quality? And the Chinese official, on camera, took her hands and said, "We beat them. We beat them."

American consumers are out here today purchasing products made by men and women who are in prison and beaten to keep up the quality that international corporations demand of the products they sell across the globe.

We are going to take a small step here today, but there is an opportunity for American citizens to take a much larger step in the message to the Chinese tyrants.

When you buy something, take a look at where it is made. If you have an opportunity to buy something made in the United States or a country that respects human rights, make the purchase from that country. There are products at the same price. New Balance sneakers made in the United States cost the same as those sneakers made by people enslaved in China. Buy the American product.

If the Chinese officials see their percentage of sales in the United States drop, we will not have to wait for a Congress or an administration to take sufficient steps to get that message across to the Chinese Government.

We, as citizens in this country, together have the ability to have an impact on the policies within China. The tens of billions of dollars worth of products that are sold in this country each and every year provide the financing to sustain their system of government.

Together, we can make that difference. Every time you go out to the store, take a look at where the product is made. If the product is made in a country that oppresses human rights, as China does, try not to buy that product. Maybe you cannot make it 100 percent of the time. If you do it once in a while, if you do it twice, whatever time you can do that, you will help people like Harry Wu who have risked their lives to take this action.

When I grew up as a young man, I was told of an old Polish lady who saved my father's life. My father, a

Lithuanian Jew at the time, was hiding from the Nazis. The borders have moved so often, it is hard to tell. It was Poland at that time; today it is Lithuania.

She took this man in at risk of losing their eight children. When I think of courage, I think of this woman. To save an individual's life, not a family member, she risked not only her own life, but she risked the lives of her eight children.

That courage that is asked of us here on this floor as American citizens does not come to the same chart even. We are protected by civil rights and civil liberties. We live in the greatest democracy in the world. But together we can help, without risk, the lives of those today imprisoned in China.

Join us in boycotting Chinese-made products. Write to legislators and senators who oppose the Chinese Government's continued oppression, and we will make a small difference in the lives of Chinese citizens. A billion people in China have a right to expect that they can live with some dignity and without oppression from their own government.

Today we in the Congress will make a small step in sending a message to the Chinese Government. The American citizenry together can send a much larger message. Let us not forget Harry Wu and the millions like him in China. Let us stand together for freedom and individual rights. Let us not forget the heroes of Tiananmen Square. Let us do our small part in fighting for freedom.

□ 1130

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the very distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANZULLO], a member of the Committee on International Relations.

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Chairman, the Bereuter resolution moves this country in the direction of putting additional pressure on China in terms of human rights violations. We can do that, and we can also have MFN status with China.

This country exports more than \$9 billion a year of goods to China. That is close to 200,000 jobs in this country. If we do not have MFN status with China, that will be only one of eight countries with which we have no MFN status with in the entire world.

Last year, I spent an entire day with Counsel General Wang Li from China in the 16th district in Illinois, which has 1,500 factories. He told me there are 300 cities in China that have in excess of 1 million people. Seventy-five percent of those cities do not have an airport, and he said that China is in the process of building over 200 airports. This is the time to expand our trade with China.

Look what happened this past week. China signed a \$1 billion agreement with Mercedes-Benz in a joint partnership to build the minivan in China. That could have been signed with

Chrysler, and I hope one day eventually that will happen. What we have to do is to keep open the channels of communication.

To deny MFN status would be to close that avenue.

President Nixon said in a letter to President Bush in 1989, that "in the current emotion of the moment our nations seem to be forgetting an important point: A modernized, unified, and effectively governed China that has good relations with us is by far the preferred solution for advancing American security interests in East Asia." It was true in 1989; it is true in 1995. Let us move forward and recognize that 60 percent of all world trade is occurring in the Pacific rim.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, as I yield to the next speaker, let me thank the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HALL]. He has taken over on his side of the aisle as the manager of this rule. He is truly one of the outstanding Members of this body, who has stood up for the oppressed people around this entire world. And we admire him and respect him as well.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3¼ minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOLF], the gentleman who has led the fight for human rights all over this world.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I want to personally thank the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON] for his faithfulness over the years; also the gentleman from California [Ms. PELOSI] for her faithfulness on this. She was like Margaret Thatcher on this, and I also want to thank the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER] for his willingness to kind of work this out, and I want to thank the Speaker personally because his involvement made a difference.

So much I want to say. I tell the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANZULLO] that, if we had traded with Hitler, I do not think it would have made any difference, and I went to the Holocaust Museum and saw the documents where they said it would just have more business with Hitler, he will change, and he did not change.

There is a lot bad going on in China. This is a good resolution, it is a good bill, and I support it, but keep in mind, I will tell the gentleman when he talks about business, there are Catholic priests in jail that we now have in jail in China. How much business is it worth for our Catholic priest to be in jail? There are Protestants who have been arrested in church. How much money in trade and factories is it worth for that American? Harry Wu, an American prisoner, is in jail. They have more gulags and slave labor camps.

The gentleman met with a Chinese counselor. How about going into slave labor camps? That is the problem. When our people go to China and meet, they have dinner with Li Peng. They do not go into the house churches and into the slave labor camps.

Do not forget they are trading nuclear weapons with Iran and Iraq. Do not forget the missile violations, the chemical war violations. Do not forget they are plundering Tibet. Do not forget they have arrested the men and women connected with the Dalai Lama. There are a lot of bad things that China has done, and we should recognize this.

Although this resolution is good, because it finally gets the Congress in a bipartisan way to come together, my last comment is this:

People talk about MFN. We would not have granted MFN to the Soviet Union. When Shcharansky was in Prime Camp 35, we would not have granted MFN to the Soviet Union, and both sides know it. When Sakharov was under house arrest in Gorky, we all stood together, Republicans, Democrats, Liberals, and Conservatives, because there was pressure to do it, and God bless Ronald Reagan, and where is he when we need him now? He stood firm and called them the Evil Empire. We would not have granted MFN to Czechoslovakia when Havel was under arrest. No way we would have done it. A Member would have been embarrassed to come down to the floor and say, "Havel is in jail, let's give him MFN."

And I thank the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LEWIS], who is not here. We would not have lifted sanctions and done anything for South Africa when Nelson Mandela was in.

So this is a good resolution. It puts the Congress on record. But let us not drip with sour grapes and say China is going to build all these airports, and they are going to do all these wonderful things.

How about what the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] and the gentlewoman from Ohio [Ms. KAPTUR] will tell us? We have lost millions of jobs, millions of jobs.

This is a trade issue. Their imbalance is almost \$40 billion, a trade imbalance. We have lost a million jobs. It is a slave labor issue. It is a persecution of religious faith, Catholic, Protestant, Buddhist. It is all these other issues. They sold weapons to Iraq that were used against American men and women to kill people in the gulf.

Having said that though, I just did not want the reports to go off that everything was wonderful. Having said that, the Bereuter resolution is a good resolution, and it is my prayer that we could come together and solve this problem. Every night I pray that China, in my prayers that China, will be free, and hopefully with the work that the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER] has done and coming together, we put pressure on, there will be freedom, and 10 years from now there will be freedom in Tiananmen Square, freedom in China, and democracy, and I want to again thank the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER]. I will be eternally grateful to the Speaker for his help, the gentleman

from New York [Mr. SOLOMON] for his faithfulness, and the gentlewoman from California [Ms. PELOSI] for her doggedness in staying with this issue.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EMERSON). The gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON] is recognized for 15 seconds.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, let me just say this rule was negotiated with the minority, the Democratic and Republican leadership. It is a good rule, it is a fair rule, and I hope Members come over here and vote for it. As a matter of fact, I hope there is not even a recorded vote on it.

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.

CHINA POLICY ACT OF 1995

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 193, I call up the bill (H.R. 2058) establishing United States policy toward China, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of H.R. 2058 is as follows:

H.R. 2058

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "China Policy Act of 1995".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The People's Republic of China comprises one-fifth of the world's population, or 1,200,000,000 people, and its policies have a profound effect on the world economy and global security.

(2) The People's Republic of China is a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council and plays an important role in regional organizations such as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum and the ASEAN Regional Forum.

(3) The People's Republic of China is a nuclear power with the largest standing army in the world, and has been rapidly modernizing and expanding its military capabilities.

(4) The People's Republic of China is currently undergoing a change of leadership which will have dramatic implications for the political and economic future of the Chinese people and for China's relations with the United States.

(5) China's estimated \$600,000,000,000 economy has enjoyed unparalleled growth in recent years.

(6) Despite increased economic linkages between the United States and China, bilateral relations have deteriorated significantly because of fundamental policy differences over a variety of important issues.

(7) The People's Republic of China has violated international standards regarding the nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

(8) The Government of the People's Republic of China, a member of the United Nations Security Council, is obligated to respect and uphold the United Nations Charter and Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

(9) According to the State Department Country Report on Human Rights Practices

for 1994, there continue to be "widespread and well-documented human rights abuses in China, in violation of internationally accepted norms...(including) arbitrary and lengthy incommunicado detention, torture, and mistreatment of prisoners.... The regime continued severe restrictions on freedom of speech, press, assembly and association, and tightened control on the exercise of these rights during 1994. Serious human rights abuses persisted in Tibet and other areas populated by ethnic minorities."

(10) The Government of the People's Republic of China continues to detain political prisoners and continues to violate internationally recognized standards of human rights by arbitrary arrests and detention of persons for the nonviolent expression of their political and religious beliefs.

(11) The Government of the People's Republic of China does not ensure the humane treatment of prisoners and does not allow humanitarian and human rights organizations access to prisons.

(12) The Government of the People's Republic of China continues to harass and restrict the activities of accredited journalists and to restrict broadcasts by the Voice of America.

(13) In the weeks leading to the 6th anniversary of the June 1989 massacre, a series of petitions were sent to the Chinese Government calling for greater tolerance, democracy, rule of law, and an accounting for the 1989 victims and the Chinese Government responded by detaining dozens of prominent intellectuals and activists.

(14) The unjustified and arbitrary arrest, imprisonment, and initiation of criminal proceedings against Harry Wu, a citizen of the United States, has greatly exacerbated the deterioration in relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China, and all charges against him should be dismissed.

(15) China has failed to release political prisoners with serious medical problems, such as Bao Tong, and on June 25, 1995, revoked "medical parole" for Chen-Ziming reimprisoning him at Beijing No. 2 Prison, and Chinese authorities continue to hold Wei Jingsheng incommunicado at an unknown location since his arrest on April 1, 1994.

(16) The Government of the People's Republic of China continues to engage in discriminatory and unfair trade practices, including the exportation of products produced by prison labor, the use of import quotas and other quantitative restrictions on selected products, the unilateral increasing of tariff rates and the imposition of taxes as surcharges on tariffs, the barring of the importation of certain items, the use of licensing and testing requirements to limit imports, and the transshipment of textiles and other items through the falsification of country of origin documentation.

(17) The Government of the People's Republic of China continues to employ the policy and practice of controlling all trade unions and continues to suppress and harass members of the independent labor union movement.

(18) The United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 states that Congress wishes to see the provisions of the joint declaration implemented, and declares that "the human rights of the people of Hong Kong are of great importance to the U.S. Human Rights also serve as a basis for Hong Kong's continued prosperity." This together with the rule of law and a free press are essential for a successful transition in 1997.

(19) The United States currently has numerous sanctions on the People's Republic of China with respect to government-to-government assistance, arms sales, and other commercial transactions.