

quickly that he was not like most other politicians. "George shot from the hip. The words 'no comment' were not in his vocabulary." Of course covering George was no easy job, he was always on the move trying to beautify the town in some way or keep tabs on what was going on at police headquarters. And George was no stranger to controversy. As Carole Hartman said, "George didn't care if he was politically correct. Even if you disagreed with George, you always had to realize that his one and only motivation was plain and simple: He only wanted what was best for Sparta."

My sympathy goes out to George's wife Pat, their 6 children, 11 grandchildren and his 3 sisters. While we all mourn George's death, his family, the township of Sparta and the people that George touched in his lifetime should all feel a sense of pride for having known a man of such uncommon character. George Dykstra lived a great American life and his legacy will live on forever.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 1124,
NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION
ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. FRANK A. LOBIONDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1996

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, the conference report to S. 1124, the fiscal year 1996 Defense Authorization bill, contains many positive and long-sought provisions. As a cosponsor of two bills to correct the inequity in cost-of-living adjustments for military retirees, H.R. 38 and H.R. 2664, I applaud the inclusion of a provision to correct this injustice to our military retirees. Under the conference report, military COLA's will once again match Federal COLA's, as they ought to and as they have traditionally.

The conference report contains two other important provisions: A 2.4-percent basic military pay increase and a 5.3-percent increase in the basic allowance in quarters [BAQ]. By all accounts the quality of life for our military personnel has been declining over the past decade. These two measures will help to alleviate the shortage of quality housing and ensure that military pay keeps up with the annual inflation rate.

Despite my strong support for these provisions, I am unable to support the conference report to S. 1124. Simply put, this bill exceeds what is needed for a strong national defense and even goes beyond what the Pentagon requested in its budget. For example, the bill authorizes \$772.9 million to purchase parts for 20 more B-2 Stealth bombers despite Congress's 1993 vote to limit the number of B-2's to the 20 currently under production or already delivered and despite the Pentagon's desire not to build any more. Moreover, future funding to complete the additional 20 B-2's is by no means assured, making the \$772.9 million a risky gamble.

The conference report also authorizes \$700 million for a third *Seawolf* submarine, an item the Clinton administration requested after the *Seawolf* program was terminated in 1993. According to experts, the *Seawolf* design is already outdated, and this is evidenced by the development of the new attack submarine line

and the fact that the House National Security Committee, in its committee report to H.R. 1530, opted not to build a third *Seawolf* but instead opted to upgrade the second *Seawolf* with a new hull section. I agree with the National Security Committee's original analysis, approved by the House when it passed H.R. 1530, that a third *Seawolf* is unnecessary and the \$700 million could be better spent.

For these reasons, I must oppose passage of the conference report to S. 1124.

CHIEF MURAWSKI BLAZES ON

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, all we need to do is think about the recent snow storms and floods to find real life heroes. Many of those heroes are firefighters, men and women who each and every day risk their safety for that of ourselves, our families, and our constituents. Fred Murawski has served the people of Bay City for the last 30 years as a member of the Bay City Fire Department, including the last 5 as its chief. Fred is retiring from this care of service, and is being honored at a retirement party next Tuesday, January 30.

Fred Murawski has spent his life caring about people. The countless calls, the many moments of anguish when a few more minutes might have meant the difference in saving a home or a life, the moments of joy when property was saved or an injury spared, the flashes of frustration when someone refused to pay attention to the warnings of danger offered by an experienced public servant, all combine to describe a career that no one can forget.

I know the Greek philosopher Heraclitus said "The world, an entity out of everything, was created by neither gods nor men, but was, is and will be eternally living fire, regularly becoming ignited and regularly becoming extinguished." Fred Murawski had a chance to live the observations of that philosopher, knowing that but for the grace of God he might be extinguished by the fire, rather than being the extinguisher of fire. His lifetime membership in both St. Stan's A.C. and St. Stan's Ushers Club, as well as his involvement with the parish council provided him with the solace that he needed after the demands of his work.

His dedication to his community also included service as a member of the Bay County Sheriff's Department, where he rose to the rank of sergeant. It included a proud tenure as a member for 17 years of the Bay County Democratic Executive Committee, including being its past chairman. His dedication to his profession urged him to become involved in a number of associations, including the International Fire Chief's Association, the Michigan Fire Chief's Association, the Southeastern Fire Chief's Association, the Bay County Fire Chief's Association, the Bay County Fire Fighter's Association, the Third District Emergency Management Association, and the Michigan Emergency Management Association.

I am sure that his wife Madeline and his daughters Rebecca and Cynthia were glad when the end of each day came and Fred was able to return home safe from harm. His

grandchildren Gregory, Scott, and Mark Bokhart have probably heard a number of stories of dangerous thrills from their grandfather, and can look forward to years of many more.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the thousands of lives who were touched by the dedication to duty of Bay City Chief Fred Murawski, I urge you and our colleagues to join me in thanking this wonderful man for a career of caring for the public, in wishing him the happiest of retirements, and the best for whatever new challenges his life may bring.

THE OFFICIAL MURDER OF
ORPHANS IN CHINA

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago, the world was shocked with the recent release of a detailed report by Human Rights Watch which documented the fact that a majority of children who entered a Shanghai orphanage during the late 1980's and early 1990's died within a year. The report suggests that there has been a deliberate policy of starving these orphans rather than caring for them. This deliberate and unimaginable treatment of one of the most vulnerable groups of Chinese society is both stunning and reprehensible. Tragically, this is consistent with Chinese human rights policies that we have seen far too often in the recent past.

Mr. Speaker, an excellent article appeared in the Washington Post yesterday—Wednesday, January 24, 1996—by Dr. Walter Reich, a physician who is the director of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum and the chairman of the Committee on Human Rights of the American Psychiatric Association. Dr. Reich draws chilling parallels between the practices that have been observed in China and the horrors of the Holocaust.

I urge my colleagues to read Dr. Reich's most thoughtful article and consider the somber implications of China's appalling human rights record.

HOLOCAUST: THE CHINA PARALLEL

(By Walter Reich)

On rare occasions, historical parallels of contemporary events are so sharp that they pierce decades of time to penetrate our minds and skewer our souls. Accusations of the deaths, by deliberate neglect, of disabled children in Chinese orphanages, made by a credible human rights organization, summon up memories of the deaths, by both deliberate neglect and direct killing, of disabled children in Nazi German institutions. Those memories impose on us a powerful obligation to respond to the accusations against the Chinese orphanages by calling for an international investigation—and, if the accusations are confirmed, to take decisive action to end the medicalized killing of helpless innocents.

Human Rights Watch has reported that a majority of children, who entered a Shanghai orphanage in the late 1980s and early 1990s died within a year; that this high death rate was typical of orphanages throughout China, and that it was a result of a policy, euphemistically called "summary resolution," which selected children for death by starvation, sometimes aided by the administration of sedating drugs. These deaths, the report noted, were attributed to such causes

as "congenital malformations of the brain" and "mental deficiency."

Critics have cited a number of reasons for the deliberate starving of these Chinese children. Many of the children admitted to the orphanages were abandoned because they were born disabled. In a country that has an official policy limiting families to one child, some couples abandon disabled children so that they can try again for a healthy child; others may do so to shift to the state a care-taking burden they are unable to bear.

In the Chinese orphanages, according to these critics, it is these disabled children who tend to be subjected to "summary resolution"—deliberately starved, not treated when they develop easily treatable medical conditions, sometimes medicated to keep them quiet as they starve, and confined to "dying rooms." Chinese orphanages realize significant income from adoptions of healthy babies by childless Western couples; disabled babies are not only unlikely candidates for adoption but also no less burdensome for their institutional caretakers than they would have been for the parents who abandoned them.

The parallels with the treatment of disabled children in German institutions during the Nazi era are haunting. Although the vast bulk of Nazi killing was, of course, eventually focused on Jews and became what we now know as the Holocaust, it was heralded, before the start of the Second World War, by the systematic, government-sponsored killing of children and adults who were disabled—a practice that continued after the war began. The killing methods, especially in the cases of children, often involved starvation and the administration of lethal doses of medications. In the cases of disabled adults, direct killing using gas was common—a method that, once refined, was used on a mass scale against Jews after the German armies rolled into Poland.

The German killing of disabled children and adults was justified on the grounds that these persons constituted "life unworthy of life." After 1934, mental hospitals were urged to neglect their patients. In 1935, Hitler was confident that a war would require healthy people, and that during a war it would be possible to easily eliminate the "incurably ill."

According to the reports provided by Human Rights Watch, the starved children in the Chinese orphanages look very much like the starved children in the German "Children's Specialty Institutions"; the Chinese institutions, too, administer sedatives to some children selected for death; they, too, use false diagnoses as coverups; they, too, cremate the remains of starved children; and they, too, employ physicians, many of whom probably tell themselves that the children dying under their care would have died anyway, and in any case are useless eaters in a country challenged by scarce resources.

It should be clear; even if the existence of the "dying rooms" in Chinese orphanages were confirmed, it would not amount to the Holocaust, or even a semblance of it. Unlike Nazi Germany, China has not developed a systematic racial ideology, particularly one that requires all members of certain groups to be killed because of ethnic origin. Chinese leaders, as contemptuous of human rights as they have been, have not promulgated any such ideology; nor is it known that they have promulgated national or regional programs aimed at killing disabled children.

But if the report by Human Rights Watch is correct, it seems clear that the general circumstances in China, including the lack of individual human rights, have enabled at least some Chinese orphanages to engage secretly in practices that parallel some of the practices, particularly death by starvation,

that were carried out by Nazi Germany against disabled children and adults.

If the Human Rights Watch report can be verified by international inspections, the parallels between the Chinese orphanages and the Nazi programs to kill disabled children are alarming. These parallels remind us that human beings, including physicians and other caregivers, are extraordinarily vulnerable to inhuman acts and extraordinarily capable of justifying their behavior on what they see as rational grounds. And they remind us that countries in which democratic institutions are forcibly forbidden and human rights systematically quashed are ones in which human life becomes, quite simply, expendable.

The experience of the Holocaust, and the world's silence in response to it, have taught us that we must never shut our ears to reports of evil acts. We must investigate such reports and respond vigorously if they are confirmed. We have an obligation to do that—to ourselves, to the most defenseless of our fellow human beings, and to memory.

CHINA THREATENS TAIWAN

HON. SHERROD BROWN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, An editorial in the New York Times this morning reads "China Threatens Taiwan." My Taiwanese-American constituents are extremely concerned about this news. And so am I.

According to yesterday's New York Times, Beijing has redeployed forces from other parts of the country to the coastal areas facing Taiwan and set up new command structures for various kinds of military action against Taiwan. The article quotes a Chinese official as asserting that China could act militarily against Taiwan without fear of intervention by the United States because American leaders care more about Los Angeles than they do about Taiwan. This statement can be interpreted as an indirect threat by China to use nuclear weapons against the United States.

This past July and August, China already carried out a series of surface-to-surface ballistic missiles, live artillery, and joint air and sea forces combat exercises in the seas 80 miles off the coast of Taiwan. And China now vows to hold more rounds of military exercises. Allegedly, the People's Liberation Army has prepared plans for a missile attack against Taiwan consisting of one conventional missile strike a day for 30 days. These strikes will take place just after this March's Presidential elections. The first democratic and direct Presidential elections in Taiwan's history.

Indeed, China has threatened to use force against Taiwan under various scenarios, including the election of a President who does not support unification with China, and second, a declaration of independence, even if that declaration is the outcome of a democratic process such as a plebiscite or democratic elections.

The United States must reject military bullying from Beijing. Not only that; in accordance with the Taiwan Relations Act of 1979, any threat to the peace and security of Taiwan is of grave concern to the United States. The act explicitly states that the United States is obliged to make available to Taiwan such defense articles and defense services in such

quantity as may be necessary to enable Taiwan to maintain a sufficient defense capability. Article section 2(a)(5) of the act reads, and I quote, "It is the policy of the United States, to provide Taiwan with arms of a defensive character."

Peace and stability in the Taiwan Straits is in the political, security, and economic interest of the United States. United States interests are served by supporting democracy abroad. It is therefore necessary that the U.S. reaffirms its safety and security commitment to the people of Taiwan.

The U.S. should declare that any attempt by China to threaten the peace and security of Taiwan is a threat to peace and security in the Pacific and a matter of grave concern to the United States.

The United States should call upon the President of the United States to review the defense needs of Taiwan, under the terms of the Taiwan Relations Act, and act accordingly.

The United States should reaffirm that it is the right of the people of Taiwan to determine the future status of Taiwan without any interference from China.

GARABED "CHUCK" HAYTAIAN TO RECEIVE AWARD

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Garabed "Chuck" Haytaian on an award he will receive later this month. Mr. Haytaian, the recently retired speaker of the New Jersey Assembly, will be honored on January 27 with the 1995 Humanitarian of the Year Award from the Warren County chapter of the Arc. The Arc is an organization devoted to serving individuals with developmental disabilities and Speaker Haytaian is being honored in recognition of his long commitment to that cause. I have known Chuck Haytaian for many years and know that this honor is well-deserved. I am extremely pleased to serve as cochair of this event.

Speaker Haytaian's extensive work on behalf of people with developmental disabilities was shown recently in his support of the human services bond issue of 1994, passed under his leadership as speaker. This vital piece of State legislation provided \$160 million for the creation of new housing for those challenged by developmental disabilities, and upgrading of existing housing. This initiative benefited 4,000 people on waiting lists for residential services, including 60 people on an emergency list in Warren County alone. This assistance for Warren County is of particular importance to me, as the county is part of my congressional district as well as Speaker Haytaian's former legislative district.

Speaker Haytaian has been a longtime member of the Arc, supporting its policies, programs and fundraising. His involvement has helped attract others, who have served the organization in positions ranging from volunteers to board members.

This award is the latest recognition of Speaker Haytaian's lifetime of public service. Having served as an elected Warren County Freeholder, he spent 15 years in the New Jersey Assembly, rising through successively