

Clinton's Taiwan policy is not an isolated case of weakness encouraging the PRC's bellicosity. The Clinton Administration has squandered U.S. credibility through a dizzying series of policy flip-flops and retreats in the region. The most noticeable reversal to the PRC was on most-favored nation (MFN) trade status. Candidate Clinton excoriated President Bush for kowtowing to the PRC's leadership after the Tianenmen massacre of June 1989. In May 1993, Clinton issued an Executive Order formally linking the PRC's MFN status to progress on human rights in Communist China, which he had charged Bush with overlooking. Then, on May 26, 1994—almost exactly one year after the Executive Order—President Clinton tore up the Order, separating MFN trade status from human rights.

Another Asian policy cave-in that did not go unnoticed in the PRC followed the Administration's May 16, 1995 threat to slap 100 percent tariffs on luxury cars exported by Japan to the United States as a result of a Section 301 unfair trade practices case involving sale of autoparts in Japan. On June 28, 1995, the Administration cast aside its threat in a "compromise" in which Japan made no commitments to particular numbers of foreign autoparts it had to buy or of dealerships that would sell foreign cars. And yet again Clinton's vow not to allow the North Korean tyranny to retain nuclear weapons was promptly followed by the August 12, 1995 "framework agreement," in which the Administration rewarded Communist North Korea for its nuclear weapons program with aid and reactor technology. Whatever the merits of Clinton's ultimate position, the fact that he was so willing to alter his policies in the face of any resistance has not been lost on the Chinese Communists.

CONCLUSION

Asian nations are concerned because the Chinese Communist leadership has historically shown a willingness to use military force to settle disputes within what it regarded as its sphere of influence. The PLA has seen battle at least 11 times since the inception of the Chinese Communist dictatorship in 1949. China's build-up of naval forces is designed to expand this sphere by enhancing its ability to project force; this program has already spawned a naval arms race among Asian nations. These developments have created mounting regional instability.

Its vast size, population, economy, and air and naval force projection capabilities make Communist China a tremendous regional power. The PRC's growing force-projection capabilities are further destabilizing the Asia-Pacific region. The rising military profile of Communist China in that region—in terms of both capability and aggressive intent—necessitates policies to protect American economic interests and the democracies in the region. And the greatest danger is to the Taiwanese democracy—which the PRC is now threatening to attack or invade. Despite repeated claims that the Asia-Pacific region is its top priority, the Clinton Administration has unwittingly encouraged Communist Chinese imperialism, and has completely failed to promote robust policies to counter these ominous trends.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Guam [Mr. UNDERWOOD] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. UNDERWOOD addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

MEXICO MUST GET SERIOUS ABOUT STOPPING DRUG TRAFFICKING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to join my colleagues, Senators DIANNE FEINSTEIN and ALPHONSE D'AMATO, by introducing bills to force Mexico to crack down on drug trafficking and money laundering operations as that country has pledged—but failed—to do.

The bills would prohibit the extension next month of United States guarantees for multibillion dollar loans to Mexico, deny applications for entry of Mexican commercial vehicles into the United States under NAFTA, and express the sense of the House that Mexico has not cooperated in antinarcotics efforts, and therefore should not be certified under the Foreign Assistance Act.

All of these measures would remain in effect until Mexico meets specified conditions proving it is taking steps to eradicate drug activities. Senators FEINSTEIN and D'AMATO introduced this legislation this week and I am introducing identical legislation here today. I applaud them for their initiative in this area.

Last year, Congress approved President Clinton's request to guarantee \$20 billion in loans to Mexico following an economic crisis there. The year before that we passed NAFTA, a free-trade agreement that gives Mexico special and unique access to America's markets. And now, next month, President Clinton will likely ask Congress to approve the extension of loan guarantees to Mexico for at least 6 months, and possibly longer.

But the President will be unable in good faith to certify that Mexico has met its obligation to crack down on drug smuggling, money laundering, and government corruption as it has pledged to do.

Mexico is one of the most significant source countries for the transport of narcotic and psychotropic drugs into the United States. The Drug Enforcement Agency estimates that 75 percent of all cocaine available in the United States travels through Mexico, up to 80 percent of all foreign-grown marijuana in the United States originates in Mexico, and 90 percent of the chemical used to make the drug speed flows through Mexico before infecting our neighborhoods.

But, Mexico is not only shipping drugs to the United States, it is also shipping its drug smugglers. Nearly 90 percent of drug smugglers arrested at the border are Mexican. Mexico is also a major transshipment point for Columbian drugs and drug money. And because it has no reporting requirements for large cash transactions, Mexico has become a haven for drug money laundering.

To make matters worse, Mexico is also preventing the United States from

enforcing our own drug laws. The United States has 165 extradition requests pending with Mexico. And despite our extradition treaty with that country, Mexico has never allowed the extradition of a single Mexican national, even though we are supposed to be close allies. In fact there are reports that leaders of drug cartels, known to the Mexican Government and its police, are frequently seen in public. Apparently they have no reason to be afraid; reports are rampant of widespread government corruption, extending possibly even to higher levels of power.

Time and time again, the United States treats Mexico like a trusted ally and what we get in return is an increase in drugs flowing from Mexico to the United States poisoning our kids and making the American "War on Drugs" ineffectual.

Why should the American taxpayer support Mexico's Government or its economy when Mexico is undermining American antidrug laws? We should not.

We should not extend multibillion-dollar loans to Mexico, provide foreign aid, or allow entry of their commercial vehicles without evidence that Mexico is taking concrete steps to eradicate drug activities. We have too much at stake—in America's schoolyards, workplaces, and homes—to tolerate this level of inaction on such an important issue.

Again, I applaud Senators FEINSTEIN and D'AMATO for their initiative in this area and I encourage all my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring these three pieces of vital legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the following for the RECORD:

SENSE OF THE SENATE RESOLUTION THAT MEXICO SHOULD NOT BE CERTIFIED

Expresses the sense of the Senate that the President should not certify:

- (1) Mexican cooperation with international drug enforcement efforts; or
- (2) that it is in the vital national interests of the U.S. to give this aid notwithstanding Mexico's noncooperation.

If the President does not make these certifications, the result would be: a 50% reduction in U.S. aid to Mexico; and the United States not supporting the provision of multilateral development bank assistance by various international bodies.

The resolution sets out the basis for this recommendation:

Mexico is one of the most significant source countries for the transport of drugs into the United States.

Mexico has failed to prevent or punish money laundering.

The Drug Enforcement Administration estimates that at least 75 percent of all cocaine available in the United States travels through Mexico.

Various U.S. drug enforcement agencies estimate that 70 to 80 percent of all foreign-grown marijuana in the United States originates in Mexico.

According to U.S. Customs Service, 69.5 percent of those arrested for drug smuggling at border stations in the United States are Mexican Nationals.

The Drug Enforcement Administration has stated that drug smugglers have been flying airplanes carrying 10 to 20 tons of cocaine at