

dimensions of public broadcast, especially about political debates. I want to see whether he was unfairly kept from the debate even. After all, he had participated in several debates before, television debates. As I recall, he was given very high ratings by the viewing public and by commentators and by pollsters and others who would evaluate those debates. He was given high marks.

□ 1915

So I want to find out did equal time apply? I want to find out did Federal election laws come into play? How about Federal communications laws? And I am going to compile the answers here and see whether or not my committee, the Subcommittee on Administrative and Commercial Law of the Committee of the Judiciary, whether my committee has jurisdiction to further look into this outrage or whether some other committee might be invited to review the events of that evening.

But no matter what the outcome, I now know that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at least records the feelings of the Members of the House of Representatives, and, as I said in my note to Ambassador Keyes, we hope that this will not deter him one moment, as apparently it is the case that it is not deterring him, not one moment from pursuing his goals, from uttering his message and from registering his rights to speak out on any issue at any time.

“RUSH LIMBAUGH IS A BIG, FAT IDIOT”

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. WALDHOLTZ). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Colorado [Mrs. SCHROEDER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Madam Speaker, humorist Al Franken, in his book “Rush Limbaugh Is a Big, Fat Idiot,” I think was absolutely right. He points out how Rush plays so fast and loose with the facts, and, believe me, he did it again this week.

For those of you who saw his show, he took my comments on this floor that I was talking about as we celebrate Woman’s History Week, or History Month this month, and he was saying that it was all a bunch of poppycock.

Well, I am here to set the record straight, and I think it is time every woman in America straightened her back and say enough of this nonsense.

The first thing he took me to task for was saying that there was a revolutionary soldier, who was a woman, who was buried in West Point. Well, Rush has been chortling, “Ho, ho, ho, Mrs. SCHROEDER is absolutely wrong, that can’t be true.”

Well, Rush you are wrong, and I am right. Let me tell you why.

We were both referring to a woman named Molly Corbin. Molly Corbin indeed was in the Revolutionary War.

She was a recipient of the first female veterans pension in American history, and, yes, she was reburied in West Point.

That is what he keeps saying, “Oh, but she wasn’t even buried there, way after it, so it could not possibly have happened.” But she was buried there in 1926 at the request of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Now, if he wants to pick a fight with them, go ahead, but I think they are going to win.

I would like to put in the RECORD at this time, Madam Speaker, a letter from the Department of the Army, the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, verifying this fact.

The letter referred to is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,  
U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY,  
West Point, NY, November 8, 1989.

Mr. DANIEL BUCK,  
Office of the Honorable Patricia Schroeder,  
Rayburn Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. BUCK: The enclosed information may be helpful in answering the question of Revolutionary War soldiers buried at West Point.

A news release from the Information Office of the United States Military Academy in 1968, mentions the relocation of graves of soldiers to the cemetery during the 1800’s. The grave of Ensign Dominick Trant is identified as the oldest grave in the cemetery.

A listing copied from a Walking Tour of the West Point Cemetery identifies Trant as a member of the 9th Massachusetts Regiment.

Molly Corbin’s remains were disinterred from the Old Cemetery at Highlands Falls in 1926, and reburied at the West Point Cemetery.

Please do not hesitate to contact the Library if the enclosed material does not sufficiently answer your question.

Sincerely,

JUDITH A. SIBLEY,  
West Point Manuscript Librarian.

Madam Speaker, the next item that he took me to task for was the issue about Martha Washington and the fact that George Washington had asked to have her expenses reimbursed while she had spent all three winters with the Revolutionary Army in winter camp.

You see, at that time, as commander in chief, he had no money, no uniforms. Things were very, very tough. No one knew if they were going to win or not, and Martha Washington came in holding the troops together. He felt that that was worth repayment and submitted this following bill. I have a copy of the bill that George Washington submitted to have Martha Washington reimbursed. It is for her expenses from 1775 through 1782.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD an article from the Washington Post talking about Margaret Corbin and an article from the World Book Encyclopedia talking about Margaret Corbin, who was the soldier in the Revolutionary Army.

The articles referred to are as follows:

REMEMBERING MARGARET CORBIN, DAUGHTER  
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION  
(By Chadwick Allen Harp)

They may be barred by law from combat roles today, but American women have a

long tradition of fighting on the battlefield that goes back to the Revolutionary War and a young woman named Margaret Corbin.

On Nov. 16, 1776, Hessians under British command attacked Fort Washington on Manhattan Island, but encountered such vigorous resistance and such rapid artillery volleys that some remarked the Americans seemed possessed by demons. A ridge later known as Fort Tyron was defended by the First Company of Pennsylvania Artillery, and among the artilleryists was a young private named John Corbin. Beside him, handling ammunition to feed the hungry cannon, was his wife, Margaret, the daughter of a Scotch-Irish pioneer.

Suddenly a Hessian ball or shell smashed into John Corbin, fatally wounding him. But Margaret had no time to grieve; the enemy’s relentless siege continued, and the men of the Pennsylvania company needed her help in the ranks more than her wounded husband required her care and comfort. Margaret immediately accepted the call to duty and stepped into John’s position at his cannon. Soldiers remarked later that Margaret served “with skill and vigor”—until Hessian grapeshot tore into her, ripping away part of her breast and nearly severing an arm.

After the battle her comrades took their “Captain Molly” across the Hudson River to Fort Lee, N.J., where she received further medical care that ensured her recuperation. When she finally was well enough to travel, Margaret relocated to the Philadelphia area, continued her long-term recovery and became one of the original members of the Invalid Regiment created by Congress to care for disabled and crippled soldiers.

On June 29, 1779, the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, the decision-making body of the executive branch, allocated Margaret a \$30 stipend “to relieve her present necessities” and recommended that the Board of War give her a pension. Barely a week later, Congress received a letter from the Board of War supporting the Executive Council’s recommendation. Congress immediately authorized that Margaret receive, for life, one-half of the monthly pay allotted soldiers and, as a one-time allocation, a complete outfit of clothing. By this act Congress pensioned the first female veteran in American history.

Margaret died near Hudson Highlands, N.Y., in 1800. In 1909, more than a century later, a tablet was put in place at Fort Washington Avenue and Corbin Place in New York City recognizing Margaret Corbin as the “first woman to take a soldier’s part in the war for liberty.”

Many other American women have since seen hostilities—among them Mary Ludwig Hays McCauley (“Molly Pitcher”), who also stepped into her husband’s position in the Revolutionary War at the Battle of Monmouth in 1778; Civil War scout and spy “General” Harriet Tubman; the more than 200 women killed by enemy fire in World War II; the eight women whose names are chiseled into the stone of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial; and Capt. Linda Bray, who commanded a platoon of military police in a 1989 Panama firefight.

In a sense, Margaret Corbin honors them all. On March 16, 1926, the Daughters of the American Revolution arranged to have Corbin’s remains removed from Highland Falls, N.Y., to the post cemetery at the United States Military Academy at West Point. Next to the grave stands a memorial to the only Revolutionary War soldier buried on academy grounds—an artillery gunner, a hero and a woman.

[From the World Book Encyclopedia]

Corbin, Margaret Cochran (1751-1800), became a heroine at the Battle of Fort Washington in 1776, during the Revolutionary War

in America (1775-1783). She was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. In 1756, Indians killed her father and captured her mother. An uncle raised her.

In 1775, Margaret's husband, John Corbin, enlisted in the Continental Army, and he served as a gunner in the Revolutionary War. Like many other soldiers' wives at the time, Margaret joined her husband in camp to cook, wash, and do other chores for the troops. At Fort Washington, on the site of present-day New York City, John Corbin was killed. Margaret replaced him at his cannon and fought until she was seriously wounded.

Corbin's wounds left her disabled. In 1779, the Continental Congress awarded her a military pension, making her one of the first women in the United States to receive such aid. Corbin is buried in the military cemetery at West Point, N.Y.

Madam Speaker, I also would like to refer Mr. Limbaugh to many other things. First of all, the mini page which is in most newspapers in America. The Mini Page came out last year and had a very, very extensive thing about women in the military through the years. I am very sorry he did not read this. I would hope he would try and get it from the library. But it pointed out there have been American women in the military, through today, the Revolutionary War and the Civil War. He might find this interesting reading.

I would also point out that there is a 1996 calendar, as there have been others, done by women veterans, and this is pointed out through the years of all the different women throughout here. There is one for each month. Again, this might be a very good thing for his office. It might inform him that women did indeed contribute to this country.

Now, there are other things that I would like to recommend he look at. There is a coloring book from the National Women's Hall of Fame, and maybe this would be simple enough. It could be a beginning point for him. He could start with this to find out that indeed there have been some women who have done some things.

If he can get through that, then there is a little more detailed book that lists all sorts of women, where they were from, when they were born, what they accomplished, women scientists, women in the military, women aviators, women everything. It would absolutely break his little heart, and so I hope he works through that.

Now, if he really gets to the big time, there is a little bit bigger book here that points out even more things about women in American history that I think are terribly, terribly important.

I guess the real thing that we would like to point out to Mr. Limbaugh, the gentleman that they have called the big, fat idiot, I would like to quote to him from Clara Barton. Clara Barton said, "From the storm lashed decks of the *Mayflower* to the present hour women have stood like a rock for the welfare of this country."

They have, and it is time we recognize it, and that is what we are trying to do. Rush Limbaugh, tune in.

### CALLING ON THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO CONDUCT ITS RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN BY PEACEFUL MEANS

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

Mr. COX of California. Madam Speaker, just in reply to the remarks of my colleague from Colorado I have to say I agree completely, that women have been leaders in every field of human endeavor, including conservative politics, and for that reason there are women all over America who cheerfully disagree with the gentlewoman from Colorado on many subjects.

Let me talk about something that I think all of us here in the House can agree with, and that is the importance of a united U.S. foreign policy in Asia at this moment.

In just 2 weeks Taiwan will have its first direct presidential election, the first fully free and democratic election of a head of state in nearly 5,000 years, in 4,700 years, of Chinese civilization. This is a remarkable achievement, and Americans should be enormously proud of Taiwan's democracy. The thriving democracy on Taiwan stands in marked contrast to the continuation of communism across the Taiwan Strait and the People's Republic of China.

Madam Speaker, Taiwan is America's seventh largest trading partner. The People's Republic of China is the sixth largest trading partner of America, and yet the People's Republic of China has 250 times the territory of Taiwan, it has 60 times its population. Consider then that Taiwan, and its people, and its economy actually buy more goods and services from America than does the People's Republic of China. The People's Republic of China is our sixth largest trading partner as compared to Taiwan, our seventh, only because they have an enormous trade deficit, in fact the largest in the world, with us.

We have, from a trade standpoint, a very strong interest in being friendly to both the People's Republic of China and to Taiwan. But because the Communist government in Beijing believes that democracy on Taiwan threatens its continued existence, they have been intimidating, through military brut force, the voters on Taiwan.

Today the People's Republic of China began launching missiles over the Taiwan Strait. It will do so, we are told, for 8 days, between now and March 15, in particular in 2 target areas 20 miles east of Keelung, a port city in the northeastern part of Taiwan, and 30 miles west of Kaohsiung, a port city in the southwestern part of Taiwan.

I want to underscore as we meet here tonight that Communist China has already begun firing these missiles.

Over 70 percent of commercial shipping enters Taiwan through these two port cities that I mentioned. Already military actions undertaken by the Communist government in Beijing have amounted effectively to a partial

blockade of Taiwan. They have disrupted already commercial shipping in the Taiwan Strait. They have even disrupted airline traffic which has had to be rerouted around the island.

This is not the first time in the runup to these elections that Communist China has sought to intimidate freedom and democracy in Taiwan. The People's Republic of China has conducted large scale military maneuvers to intimidate Taiwan before its legislative elections in December. The latest round of intimidation, just recently, includes amassing 150,000 Chinese troops and 220 fighter aircraft just miles from Taiwan. And China, when the People's Republic of China sought to intimidate voters as they went to legislative elections, they fired nuclear capable missiles about 100 miles north of Taiwan last July.

The People's Republic of China has officially and unofficially told the United States that they have developed plans for a 30-day missile attack of Taiwan. People's Republic of China officials told former Assistant Secretary of Defense for Asia, Chas Freeman, that they have developed such plans. They told a Stanford scholar, John Lewis, who is close our Defense Secretary Perry, that they have developed plans for a sustained 30-day missile assault on Taiwan. These same military leaders have even made a thinly veiled threat against the United States, communicating again with Chas Freeman, that they might attack the United State with nuclear weapons should we concern ourselves with the preservation of democracy and freedom on Taiwan in the face of a Communist Chinese military assault.

Madam Speaker, it is outrageous that Communist China is planning and threatening a military invasion of Taiwan. Nothing in law or nature gives the communists the right to launch a military attack on millions of innocent civilians there. It is doubly outrageous that they are doing so to intimidate democracy, and for this reason today a bipartisan group of House Members has introduced a resolution. It is numbered House Concurrent Resolution 148.

I just note that it is House Concurrent Resolution 148, sponsored by every Member of the House leadership and bipartisan leaders, particularly of the Human Rights Caucus, the Democratic and Republican membership of the House of Representatives, and I urge all of my colleagues to sponsor this very important resolution.

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

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

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