

Joycelyn Elders, who the President appointed, led our Nation as our Nation's top drug official, and now we have seen the results from her tenure. "What ye sew ye shall reap." Teens now smoke marijuana that is up to 30 to 40 times more potent than that marijuana of the 1960's.

While President Clinton is out talking about teens smoking cigarettes, they are, in fact, frying their brains, destroying their lives, and dying in incredible numbers while he ignores setting a national drug policy. President Clinton does not need to travel to New Jersey or other States to talk about the effects of teen smoking. President Clinton can stay right here in Washington, DC, where drugs have killed nearly 1,000 black males in drug violence since he took office.

We thought the President was going to get serious about a national drug policy when he came to my State of Florida several weeks ago. We were grossly disappointed. His visit was a fiasco. They were to go to a public school and have a public student, in this case a young black student was supposed to make a presentation to the President. The White House staging people had a white private school student selected for the presentation. It caused a furor.

Now, listen to this. The President's top Federal prosecutor in south Florida, an appointee who was trying a drug case, lost the drug case. First, we heard we had decreased prosecutions under his reign; then, when they prosecuted, he lost the case. And what did he do when he lost? He went to a strip bar and bit a stripper and last week resigned in disgrace.

So we have a south Florida U.S. attorney forced to resign for biting a stripper, not to mention in central Florida the U.S. attorney had to resign a little over a year ago on charges of having a disorganized office and attempting to choke a reporter. Our two top Federal prosecutors.

Mr. Speaker, we have a crisis in the drug war and we have a crisis in Federal prosecution. We have a crisis that I fear is really rooted in the White House and in the lack of leadership; the lack of providing a national drug policy for this Nation. So I ask my colleagues to read this report that details this disaster, and to suggest that we need some leadership on this issue or our teens are going to suffer a fate far worse, a fate far worse than smoking. They are dying in our streets and in our homes and across this country in larger numbers because of the failure of not having a national drug policy.

FACTS REGARDING UNITED STATES-CHINA TRADE RELATIONSHIP

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentlewoman from California [Ms. PELOSI] is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, yesterday President Clinton announced that he was going to request a special waiver from Congress to grant unconditional most-favored-nation status to China. As Members know, Mr. Speaker, in the Congress of the United States there is concern about the United States-China relationship in regard to human rights, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and trade. The President said yesterday that renewing MFN was about our economic future. On the basis of trade alone, I would like to address some conclusions that the President drew.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that if for a moment we can put aside, which is difficult to do, our concerns about human rights and proliferation and Taiwan and Hong Kong and Tibet, major issues of concern to this Congress, and just talk about trade, I do not believe that the renewal of unconditional MFN status is justified. So while people say to us that we are sacrificing U.S. jobs to promote human rights, that is simply not the case.

First, I would like to present some of the basic facts of the United States-China trade relationship. The emphasis of supporters of unconditional renewal of MFN status for China is not unexpectedly focused on our exports to China, it is important also to focus on China's exports to the United States. While overall United States exports to China have tripled in the last 10 years, United States imports from China have grown by 11 times, resulting in a trade deficit with China that has grown from \$10 million in 1985 to \$35 billion in 1995. \$35 billion.

Another alarming feature of this trade pattern is the 4-to-1 ratio of what we buy from China to what they buy from us. The United States is China's largest export market, with over a third of their exports coming into our market with preferential trade treatment. Our products, by and large, are not allowed into the Chinese market. These barriers to market access contribute to the trade deficit.

And lest we think that the nearly \$12 billion of exports that we send to China is a big number, consider this China, with 1.28 billion people, buys just under \$12 billion. Taiwan, with 23 million people, buys nearly \$20 billion from the United States. So the access to the Chinese markets is a major obstacle in our trade relationship.

I know we also hear people who propose unconditional MFN status and talk about the 180,000 to 200,000 jobs that are connected with exports to China. These are important jobs and we must respect that fact, but let me just briefly go into why we cannot allow that couple hundred thousand jobs, however significant, to be a barrier to many more jobs that should spring from our trade relationship.

We should all be concerned about the harm to our economy of the ongoing practice of the Chinese of violating our intellectual property rights. The trade

deficit I referred to before of \$35 billion does not include the billions of dollars that the Chinese have pirated in our intellectual property.

We are told regularly by economists and we, in turn, tell our labor force that while manufacturing jobs go offshore, our intellectual property is our international comparative advantage. It is the genius of America that arises from the great democratic tradition of freedom of expression and freedom of thought. In a very real way, with the Chinese continuing practices and patterns of theft of our intellectual property, the Chinese are stealing our economic future.

I disagree with the President that China is our economic future. The Chinese regime is under the present practices, stealing our economic future. In China it is possible to buy \$12,000 worth of pirated United States software on a CD-ROM for \$10. Pirated versions of Windows 95 were available in China before the real thing was released in the United States.

More importantly, the production of stolen intellectual property in China is not only for domestic consumption; it is used for export. The domestic capacity is about 7 million units and the production capacity is about 150 million units per year. So the Chinese are in the business of stealing our intellectual property not only for domestic consumption but for export.

And the piracy does not stop at software. There are reports of pirated raw materials, like integrated circuits from China, showing up in Paraguay for distribution throughout the Americas.

I do not have time to go into more detail on that. I want to commend the administration for issuing a list of sanctions and, hopefully, they will follow through with that.

The last point I have time to make is the issue of technology and production transfer. Many people know that production is going offshore. What we must recognize is that the Chinese insist on the technological transfer as well. So we will have, for example, Boeing closing a factory in Wichita, KS, for the manufacture of the tail section of a 737, and that production going to Chinese workers making \$50 a month. And the Chinese have the technology transfer.

So it is the barriers to our products, the ripping off of our intellectual property, and the transfer of our technology that rob our economy of jobs. Our economic future is at risk in this relationship. I urge our colleagues to focus on these numbers. More to come.

BALANCING THE BUDGET WILL STRENGTHEN AMERICA'S FUTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. STEARNS] is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, behind me on the wall, behind

the Speaker's chair, high up on the wall, in fact way up there, is inscribed the following words by Congressman Daniel Webster:

Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests, and see whether we also, in our day and generation, may not perform something worthy to be remembered.

In the quote I am trying to emphasize perform something worthy to be remembered in our generation. His words are a creed to live by. They are words by which our actions as representatives of the people should be judged, and I urge the American people to do just that. Judge us by whether we also in our day and generation may not perform something worthy to be remembered.

I am confident that we have done just that, that we have done something worthy to remember, that in our action last week in passing a balanced budget resolution we have proactively and for the good of the country changed the course of American history; that we have halted 40 years of reckless spending and that we have at long last set the country back on track. In our day and our generation we have faced the defining issue and we have offered a solution to the problem.

Simply and emphatically, balancing the budget is the most important action Washington can take for the American people. Why, one might ask. Because not balancing the budget would be disastrous. It would mark the end of many of the things that we take for granted. It would, in effect, mark the beginning of the end of the American way of life as we know it.

The national debt already stands at over \$5 trillion and it is growing at a rate of \$14,000 per second, which actually means in the 5 minutes it takes me to give this speech, our debt will have increased by \$4.2 million, totaling over \$50 billion an hour, or \$1.2 billion a day.

Consider this, my colleagues. If Congress does nothing and allows spending to continue at its present course, a child, perhaps one of our children or our grandchildren, born today, will have to pay \$187,000 in taxes over his or her lifetime just to cover the interest on the national debt.

But getting Federal spending under control is not just about putting off this fiscal doomsday, it is also about tremendous and vital benefits, the foremost of which would be a dramatic drop in interest rates for all of us. The study by the economics firm of McGraw Hill predicts that balancing the budget would lower the interest rates on the average mortgage by almost 3 percentage points. On a 30-year \$75,000 loan, that would translate into a total savings over the life of the loan of over \$37,000.

What will it take to balance the budget? Simply put, letting spending continue to go up, but more slowly than it otherwise would. Let us look at

the numbers. This year Federal spending will total \$1.6 trillion. If Congress does nothing, spending by 2002 will rise to \$2.1 trillion, an increase of \$600 billion. Under last week's budget resolution, spending in 2002 would rise to \$1.9 trillion, an increase of some \$400 billion. By any measure, a \$400 billion increase in spending does not represent a cut.

Abraham Lincoln said it best when he said:

The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise to the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves and then we shall save this country.

We must save this country. We are at the crossroads, Mr. Speaker, at the occasion in our history when, we must disenthrall ourselves and save our country. To do this we must make the difficult decisions. We must take the steps to guarantee the fiscal solvency of our country so that our children and our grandchildren will have the same chances we had, so that they, too, have a chance to grow and to prosper in a land of greatness and of opportunity.

For our Nation, for our solvency, and for our children we must balance the budget. This is not about politics and rhetoric, it is about the right of Americans to pursue and secure their dreams. It is about doing what is right and what is, as Daniel Webster said, "worthy to be remembered."

So the question is not whether we can afford to balance the budget, but whether we can afford not to.

ASIAN/PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from California [Mr. BECERRA] is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join another colleague and friend, the gentlewoman from Hawaii, Mrs. PATSY MINK, to salute all those in this country, all those Americans of Asian/Pacific Islander descent who have made this such a great country.

I rise because I have grown to know and to respect the many accomplishments of our Asian/Pacific Americans, and I happen to have a district in California, in the Los Angeles area, that happens to have a great number of Asian/Pacific Islanders in Los Angeles. It happens that much of my work, much of my effort and much of my success is a result of the efforts of many of the people in my district, and I count among those the many people from the Asian/Pacific community that have helped me along the way.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to spend a few moments talking a little bit about the individual and the collective contributions of Asian/Pacific Americans to our country, and I would like to do that within the context, if I may, of

my particular district, because as I said, my district is rich in what makes America great, the diversity, the talents, and I can speak of so many individuals from my particular district in southern California, so I would like to concentrate on just a few of those.

First, I would like to just make sure it is clear that someone who has an opportunity to represent Koreatown in Los Angeles, parts of Chinatown in Los Angeles, a great percentage of the Filipino community in Los Angeles, and countless other Southeast Asians who live in Los Angeles, I have had a great opportunity to get to know the much and diverse ways in which our culture here in America is reflected.

We can talk about people like Mr. Don Toy, who is a Chinese American, who has become probably Mr. Chinatown over the years because of his many efforts on behalf of the residents of Chinatown within the Los Angeles area. This is the executive director of Chinatown Teen Post, and in that capacity he has been able to help so many of our youth go on and lead productive lives.

He has been instrumental in making sure that senior citizens throughout Los Angeles have an opportunity in the areas around Chinatown to have safe and decent homes to live in at the point of their retirement. Cathay Manor, which houses more than 300 units and is home to more than 500 seniors in Los Angeles, is really a tribute to the success of someone like Don Toy. Cathay Manor is there, and the people living in Cathay Manor owe a great deal to Don Toy.

Stewart Kwoh, another Chinese American, is a resident of Los Angeles, the Silver Lake area, part of which I represent. He is the executive director of the Asian/Pacific American Legal Center of southern California. Most people know of the legal center because of its many successes in defending the rights and protecting those rights of Asian/Pacific islanders who are in this country.

We have found on too many occasions the need to go to court to defend the rights of all citizens of this country, of all people of this country, to have the protections of the Constitution. Stewart Kwoh and the Asian/Pacific American Legal Center of southern California have been there to ensure that those people have been able to assert their rights.

Bong Hwan Kim, a friend and another individual from my district, he is Korean American. He is also the director of a fantastic program at the Korean Youth and Community Center. It is the largest Korean American service organization in the Nation. Through his leadership it has continued to grow, and it continues to build bridges with the different races and ethnic groups that make up Los Angeles, the patchwork which has become such a renowned part of Los Angeles. It is because of his efforts that the Korean American community has been able to