

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3675) making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes:

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to express my congratulations to Chairman LIVINGSTON, Subcommittee Chairman WOLF, and the entire Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation for the tremendous job they have done on this legislation. I do however, wish to express two concerns that I have in the hope that they may be resolved as this process moves forward.

First, I would like to express my deep concern regarding a provision in the fiscal year 1997 transportation appropriations legislation that will undermine the implementation of an important consumer rights program. As written, this legislation weakens the American Automobile Labeling Act [AALA] which is administered by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration [NHTSA].

The AALA was enacted in 1994 and simply requires new motor vehicles to contain a label providing basic information regarding domestic and foreign content.

The purpose of the act is to give consumers vital information about the origin of motor vehicles and parts and for thousands of consumers. This information plays an important role in their decisions on which automobile to purchase. The act enables consumers who wish to buy American to do so, knowing that the information displayed on automobiles regarding domestic content is accurate and reliable.

This helps to promote American jobs in the assembly of vehicles and in the production of auto parts.

Under this program, suppliers are required to provide information about the origin of the equipment they supply. In order to comply with the labeling provisions, the vehicle maker must know about the origin of each part or item of equipment used during assembly.

The act requires NHTSA to implement the program to ensure compliance, including a procedure to verify the accuracy of labeling information.

To that end, NHTSA has requested \$500,000 in funding to conduct audits related to the enforcement of the requirements of the act. Without these audits, this program will not fulfill its important objectives as mandated by Congress.

Unfortunately, the fiscal year 1997 transportation spending bill denies NHTSA's request for resources needed to properly enforce the AALA program. Unless this modest funding re-

quest is granted, the intent of the AALA program will be severely weakened at the expense of consumers.

As this legislation moves through the legislative process, I strongly urge Congress to reverse this action and take into account the important goals embodied in the AALA vehicle labeling requirements.

AMTRAK FUNDING

Second, while I realize that Congress is addressing many difficult budget challenges, I would like to express my strong support of Amtrak. I believe that a safe, convenient, and effective National Passenger Rail System is not a luxury, but a basic component of our economy and society. The United States should not become the only major industrial country in the world without this service.

Amtrak plays a vital role in the national economy and it offers a viable alternative to congested highways and air travel.

I rise today to voice my disappointment with the Amtrak funding levels included in this legislation. These funding levels will make it impossible for Amtrak to operate its current system. Funding Amtrak at the levels in this legislation will force Amtrak to discontinue a number of routes and curtail infrastructure investment.

The House authorizing Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, of which I am a member, has passed legislation that will move Amtrak toward privatization on a set schedule, with appropriate funding levels, to give the railroad the best chance to survive as a private entity. I believe deviating from that schedule by appropriating funds lower than what the authorizing schedule calls for would be devastating to Amtrak.

If we allow the funding levels to remain at this level, Amtrak will go from the promise of succeeding in privatization to extinction.

I believe Amtrak deserves a fighting chance at survival and this Congress should continue to fund the National Rail Passenger System until it reaches its projected privatization date in the year 2002.

Once again, I commend Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. WOLF, and the Appropriations Committee on the excellent work they have done with this legislation. I look forward to working with them to make the necessary adjustments to these two small problems to make this great bill even better.

PUBLIC SERVICE AWARD TO MICHAEL REIDY

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 8, 1996

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, only two Joel Leff Fellowships at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government are awarded annually. This prestigious award provides full tuition to two individuals who will participate in an intensive 1-year master's in pub-

lic administration program. This program was established to cultivate public servants devoted to solving critical economic problems. Selection for Joel Leff Fellows is based upon candidates' past performance and future promise of excellence in political economy problem solving. I am proud to say that a resident of my home district of Guam who meets and even exceeds the fellowship criteria has been awarded one of the two Joel Leff Fellowships for this year. He is Michael J. Reidy, a former senator of the Guam Legislature and a resident of the village of Tamuning.

Mike was elected to the 21st Guam Legislature in 1990, after years of experience as a public servant in various organizations and Government of Guam offices. He began his public sector career as a Peace Corps volunteer. From 1969 to 1971, Mike was stationed in Somalia, East Africa. After a military coup abruptly ended his work there, Mike was transferred to St. Vincent Island in the Caribbean and became a teacher in the Teacher Training Institute. After the Peace Corps, he matriculated into the University of Arizona graduate programs. Mike's tenure with the Government of Guam began in 1974 as a planner for the department of public works. From 1975 to 1978, he worked for the bureau of planning under several titles, as chief planner in 1977 and as acting director from 1977 to 1978. From 1979 to 1980, Mike acted as Special assistant in Gov. Paul M. Calvo's administration for policy and program development. During the 16th Guam Legislature, he served as executive assistant to Speaker Thomas V.C. Tanaka. In 1983, he briefly left the public sector to open Feathers and Fins Pet Store and Island Exhibits aquariums. Mike's appointment as director of the bureau of budget and management research by Governor Joseph F. Ada in 1986 marked his return to the public sector. He held this position until his successful bid for senatorial seat for the 21st Guam Legislature during the 1990 general elections.

Although Mike's public sector experiences are impressive, his talents are not limited to the public policy-making arena. Mike is also a gifted and avid athlete. Natural leadership skills combined with an enthusiasm for sports earned him the honor of being the first president of the Guam National Olympic Committee [GNOC]. Under Mike's tutelage, the International Olympic Games witnessed for the first time in 1988 the notable performances of Guam's finest athletes in Seoul, South Korea. Mike continued to be GNOC's administrator for the next 10 years. It comes to no surprise that he is president of the Guam Amateur Sports Federation since he is also a member of the Guam Water Polo Club and the Guam Running Club. In 1981, he was chairman of the Guam Fishing Derby and also boasts past memberships in the Guam Fisherman's Coop, the Guam Fishing and Boating Association, the Guam Visitor's Bureau and the Guam Accountants' Association.

Mike is one of our most active public servants and intelligent participants in community

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

affairs on Guam. We are very proud of this transplanted Guamanian and congratulate him on this prestigious award as well as his lifetime of service to Guam.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3675) making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes:

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Chairman, I greatly regret the \$110 million cut in Amtrak capital funding for fiscal year 1997, from the \$230 million level for the current fiscal year.

It is clear that this Congress and this administration want Amtrak to be free of operating assistance by fiscal year 2002.

The budget resolution passed this year for fiscal year 1997 and the one passed last year put Amtrak on a glide path of operating support declining to zero. Our Transportation and Infrastructure Committee brought a bill to the House to reauthorize Amtrak last year, which passed by a vote of 406 to 4. This legislation also constructs a gradual phaseout of Amtrak's operating support by 2002. Amtrak's own business plan also eliminates the need for Federal support by 2002. In other words, with the funding plan in our budget resolution and passage of reform legislation, we have made a pact with Amtrak. We have told them to do what no other national passenger railroad in the world has been able to do: Be free of operating support. This is a major accomplishment and one that Congress should encourage. In exchange, we offered a structured funding phaseout and passage of cost saving legislation.

The fact is that from 1995 to 1997, Amtrak's funding levels are \$1.2 billion less than what they requested and what they said was necessary for operating self-sufficiency. We cannot expect them to continue to operate a national system with such deep cuts.

Instead, with this funding level for Amtrak, Congress has moved away from the blueprint envisioned in the budget resolution. Without adequate capital funds during this critical transition period, Amtrak cannot make the essential investments necessary to survive once Congress has provided it with its last dollar of operating support. Also, while the House did pass reauthorization legislation, the Senate has failed to do so. Therefore, Amtrak does not benefit yet from any of the cost savings contained in that bill.

It is clear, and we all agree, that Amtrak should be free of operating support and should have less dependence on Congress for its funding. However, without adequate capital funds now, Amtrak will forever be dependent on Congress to meet its operating deficits.

A railroad is a capital intensive enterprise. It's fair to say that Congress has kept Amtrak on a Slim-Fast capital investment diet for the better part of its 25-year existence. As a result, Amtrak has not been able to modernize its locomotive fleet by purchasing more reli-

able and fuel-efficient engines. Their maintenance shops date, in many cases, to the steam era and need to be upgraded. The electric wires that are used on the Northeast corridor are the same ones the Pennsylvania Railroad first strung in 1993. If we don't give Amtrak the ability to reinvest now, we will never get them to a legitimate point of self-sufficiency.

This is a pivotal time for a national passenger rail policy. It's like the old saying: "Pay me now or really pay me later." Should Amtrak become insolvent, the liability to the Federal Government is going to be a far greater cost to the taxpayers than giving Amtrak the funds needed to successfully transition to self-sufficiency.

Literally, it will cost more money to put Amtrak out of business than to keep it in business.

REGARDING THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SPEECH OF

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to House Resolution 461, a measure to revoke most-favored-nation [MFN] trade status for the People's Republic of China.

Mr. Speaker, I could not more strongly agree with the objectives of the sponsors of this resolution, but I disagree with the means they propose to achieve them. The vital United States interests at stake in our relationship with China are clear: to curb weapons proliferation, increase respect for human rights, protect our allies on Taiwan, promote fair trade practices, advance political reform, and reduce the United States trade deficit. However, revoking MFN, effectively terminating our economic relationship with China, advances none of these objectives and, in fact, seriously damages United States economic and security interests.

If the United States were to revoke MFN, the average tariff on Chinese imports would increase from 5 to 40 percent. The Chinese, of course, would respond in kind by erecting prohibitive tariffs on United States goods. The result would be not only a screeching, grinding halt to United States-China trade but also a deep freeze in Sino-American relations.

The choice facing the House today is whether to pursue United States interests in China through a policy of engagement or a policy of isolation. Our recent experience with Chinese behavior during a period of isolation from the world community should be instructive. Before the economic and diplomatic opening of the late 1970's, most of the current problems in the Sino-United States relationship were worse than they are today: the regime was more abusive of human rights, even less tolerant of dissent, more aggressive toward Taiwan and other neighbors, and more determined to oppose United States interests at every opportunity. The spotlight of international engagement has advanced, albeit haltingly, United States interests in China.

What are the consequences of revoking MFN? Without question, revoking MFN would damage the Chinese economy, but what effect would it have on our own economy? With regard to agriculture, I can tell you that this resolution of disapproval is one of the most im-

portant pieces of farm legislation that Congress will consider this year.

We must promote American agriculture through increasing world food demand and exports. China represents a perfect example of a growing market hungry for quality American food products. As the Chinese diet continues to improve they will demand high-value agricultural products like meats, fruits, and vegetables—commodities American producers are eager to export.

United States agricultural exports to China reached record levels again last year with nearly \$2.6 billion in total sales. The USDA projects 1996 exports to reach \$2.9 billion. Included in the 1995 export total is over \$500 million in wheat, a 200-percent increase over 1994. Agriculture exports not only benefit farmers but also support the schools, hospitals, and small businesses that are the backbone of rural communities in North Dakota and across the country.

The Congressional Research Service has estimated that without MFN and the ability to export wheat to China, wheat prices will fall by 23 cents per bushel by 1998. That price drop translates into a \$10,000 hit to the average North Dakota wheat farm. Once that market is lost American producers may never have the opportunity to reclaim it as other suppliers would certainly move in to fill the void. Why would we now want to shut off our farmers from the world's largest market? Disapproving MFN strikes at the heart of rural America and the American farmer.

Extending MFN to China serves the economic and security interests of the United States. I urge my colleagues to oppose the resolution of disapproval.

HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY ON GUAM

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 8, 1996

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, with honor and appreciation, I commend the Sisters of Mercy of North Carolina in Guam on their 50th anniversary of dedicated and loving service to the people of Guam and the Northern Marianas. The renown of the Sisters of Mercy reaches beyond their reputation as teachers and school administrators on Guam, Saipan, and Rota. Today, their esteemed standing in their Mariana Islands can also be attributed to the quality of performance exemplified in their pastoral, family, youth, and health-care ministries.

The Catholic school system envisioned by His Excellency, the late Apollinaris W. Baumgartner, bishop of Guam, has flourished strikingly since its establishment in the years following World War II, and in these efforts to better the educational upbringing of Guam's children, the Sisters of Mercy have played a prominent role. Since the establishment of the Academy of Our Lady in 1994 by Sister Mary Inez, R.S.M.—my aunt Mary Essie Underwood—the list of Mercy-run schools has expanded to include Bishop Baumgartner Memorial School, in Santa Barbara School, St.

Anthony School, Mt. Carmel School in Saipan, San Francisco de Borja School in Rota, Infant of Prague Nursery, and Mercy Heights Nursery. The depth of the commitment of the Sisters of Mercy can hardly be represented by an inventory of accomplishments; rather, it is in their ceaseless dedication to the promotion of Christian values which characterizes their legacy in our fortunate islands.

I happily join with the people of Guam in sending best wishes and a heartfelt *Si Yu'os ma'ase*. May your jubilee celebration be blessed by the graces of Santa Marian Kamalen.

A TRIBUTE TO THE WESTERN SPRINGS GARDEN CLUB ON ITS 70TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 8, 1996

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to an outstanding organization in my district that is celebrating 70 years of dedication in beautifying its community—the Western Springs, IL, Garden Club.

The club founded in 1926 by a group of Western Springs residents dedicated to making the then young community a more livable place. It was chartered with the goals, according to its creed. "To encourage and foster a greater appreciation among our members and neighbors of trees, shrubs, flowers and vegetables and stimulate an interest preserving wildflowers and birds."

On June 29, the Western Springs Garden, a charter member of both the Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc., and the Garden Clubs of Illinois, Inc., will celebrate its seven decades of service at a special Pictorial Stamp Cancellation Ceremony by the Western Springs Post Office.

Mr. Speaker, I salute the Western Springs on its 70th anniversary, and I wish its members many more years of promoting and protecting the natural beauty of its community.

DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3666) making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes:

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment by Mr. BROWN to strike funding for the American Museum of Natural History.

There is so much to like about this project, it is hard to know where to begin.

The funds will be used to renovate New York's Hayden Planetarium. Money for the project is coming from a wide range of sources including \$33 million from New York City and \$27 million from private donations. The Federal Government is only expected to contribute 10 percent of the funding or \$13 million.

When the project is completed, America will once again have the finest planetarium in the world. Think about your children and the 3 million people who visit the planetarium each year as I read to you a description of the finished product from the New York Times.

[The planetarium] centerpiece will be an enormous sphere that will evoke, symbolically speaking, an atom, a planet, a star and a galaxy. It will house several facilities, among them the most technologically advanced sky theater in the world and exhibits exploring the nature of the universe. A spiraling walkway will take visitors through time, from the Big Bang that formed the cosmos to the present day. It will also serve as an intellectual link, explaining how the earth evolved and the whys of oceans, continents, earthquakes, mountains and volcanoes.

For those who support NASA, let us remember that the future of our space program depends upon exciting the imaginations of the next generation about the cosmos. America ought to have the best planetarium in the world. After all, we are the leaders in space flight and in the exploration of the Universe.

We know that if these funds are cut they will end up in some other account—so the deficit reduction argument does not work. Let us do something in the NASA funding bill for our kids.

Oppose the Brown amendment.

COMMEMORATION FOR 25 YEARS OF ELECTIVE GOVERNORSHIP IN GUAM

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 8, 1996

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, in my home district of Guam, the right of the governed to elect a Governor from among their own ranks is relatively new. This year marks only the 25th anniversary of the extension of that right to the people of Guam. In commemorating this political milestone, we also pay tribute to the Honorable Carlos G. Camacho, the first native-born son of Guam to earn the trust and confidence of the people of Guam and bear the mantle of executive leadership of the territory. The man and the milestone are inextricably intertwined in the modern political history of Guam.

Since Guam's first gubernatorial election in November 1970 and the start of Governor Camacho's administration in January 1971, the people of Guam have proudly and successfully participated in the open election process in six subsequent gubernatorial elections and have celebrated the triumph of democracy in installing six native sons as Governor of Guam. Governor Camacho was followed into office by Governor Ricardo J. Bordallo in 1975. And he by Governor Paul Calvo in 1979. In 1982, Governor Bordallo became the first Governor to win a second term

in office. Governor Joseph F. Ada, who served as Lieutenant Governor under Paul M. Calvo, succeeded Governor Bordallo in 1987. He won again in 1991, becoming the first Governor to serve consecutive terms. Last year, Governor Carl T.C. Guiterrez became Guam's seventh elected chief executive.

Although our roster of chief executive is brief in comparison to those of the States, we exalt in the fact that we can add a name to it every 4 years. We, the people of Guam, can and will make those additions. This is the real significance of this silver anniversary. Mr. Speaker, the right of the people of Guam to elect their own Governors is relatively new, but it is highly cherished and enthusiastically exercised. I'm proud to say that our voter turnout rates exceed the national rates by several percentage points. In the 1994 general election, a gubernatorial election year, 85 percent of Guam's registered voters went to the polls.

Our enthusiasm for free elections reflects our continuing desire and commitment to press for political self-determination. Born in the 16th century, at the start of the Spanish colonization of Guam and the Marianas, the desire of the Chamorro people to regain control of their own destiny has been expressed in different ways and taken on different forms, but it has never abated. When armed conflict against the Spanish proved futile, the Chamorro people turned inward, resisting assimilation and steadfastly clinging to their own language, culture and traditions, while under the Spanish yoke.

The dawning of the American Era in Guam in 1898 brought with it the promise of the freedoms, rights, duties and responsibilities of American democracy, as well as the birth of the Chamorro quest for political justice, equality and self-governance under the American flag. Though couched differently at various times, this has been our unchanging theme for nearly a 100 years. As early as 1901, 32 Guam leaders called on the U.S. Federal Government to clarify the political status of the island and its inhabitants. Subsequent efforts were geared toward the acquisition of U.S. citizenship as the means to secure political rights and protection. The passage of the Organic Act of Guam in 1950 satisfied the Guamanian desire of citizenship and civilian governance, but our appetite for true democracy remained sharp and hearty. The signing of the Elective Governorship Act, Public Law 90-497, in 1968, was a major step forward. Although the consent of the governed had yet to be requested, the power of the governed to select a governor had been yielded. Two years later, the people of Guam were granted a nonvoting delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives.

The struggle of the Chamorro people has been long and arduous, the triumph have been hard-won, but our cause is just and our faith in America remains steadfast. And our desire for greater self-government under the American flag is undaunted, even as we wrestle with the contentious issues surrounding the Guam Commonwealth Act. The willingness of the Federal Government to engage with us in frank and honest discussions of these issues strengthens our belief that justice for all will indeed prevail.

In memory of all of Guam's political pioneers, I humbly restate the undying commitment of the people of Guam for political recognition, equality, and greater self-government. In celebrating 25 years of elective governorship, I am proud to acknowledge the pioneering work of Guam's first elected Governor, the Honorable Carlos G. Camacho, who also had the distinction of being Guam's last appointed chief executive, having been appointed by President Richard M. Nixon on July 1, 1969. Governor Camacho piloted the territory through the devastating economic effects of the oil crisis of the 1970's and launched a campaign to encourage outside investment and development in Guam, paving the way for the tourism industry thriving on the island today. He worked to upgrade and improve the island's infrastructure and challenged Guamanian professionals to return home to revitalize and help rebuild Guam's economy. Governor Camacho, who passed away on December 6, 1979, is most affectionately remembered for his trips to the frontlines of Vietnam to visit Guam's men and women in uniform and bring them a touch of home.

DISAPPROVAL OF MOST-FAVORED-NATION-TREATMENT FOR CHINA

SPEECH OF

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, the issue of most-favored-nation [MFN] status for China comes at a time when we are seeking to define the future of our relationship. While we are searching for ways to further a mutually beneficial relationship to inspire a more open China, we are also becoming increasingly more anxious. Like many of my colleagues and constituents, I have become increasingly disturbed with China's contentious conduct. Nuclear proliferation, expropriation of our intellectual property, smuggling of assault weapons, and China's huge trade surplus with the United States are reasons for serious concern and contemplation about our future relations with this nation. However, revoking MFN

would not directly address these issues. Rather, it would result in the exclusion of American companies and workers from this rapidly growing market, sour our economic relationship with China, and severely diminish our ability to work for reform in other areas. Thus, I rise in opposition to House Joint Resolution 182, which express disapproval of MFN status for China.

We must initially recognize that MFN is a misnomer. MFN status is not a gift we bestow upon our most illustrious friends and neighbors. It is the normal trading status that is accorded to most other nations. So when we talk about extending MFN to China, it is the same status that we extend to a host of other regimes including Iran and Iraq. Thus, MFN is not a great favor from the United States that we reserve for only our traditional allies. Consequently, revocation is not a truly effective tool when trying to balance United States interests against those of China.

And make no mistake about it, substantial U.S. interests are at stake. In order to make the trade balance with China more equitable, we need to break down barriers and start producing and selling in China, and renewal of MFN is the best way to achieve this goal. United States exports to China have grown from \$2 billion in 1978 to nearly \$60 billion in 1995.

This is not to say that we can tolerate the illicit trade and commercial activity that China perpetrates. There is no excuse for ripping off our businesses' copyrights, and we need to take proper retaliatory action. I supported the President's proposal to increase tariffs on 2 billion dollars' worth of goods, as well as the recent accord that was reached with China. China must play by the rules of our other trading partners.

The United States also needs to counter proliferation issues with the procedures that are readily available. I wrote to the President months ago urging him to invoke sanctions under the nonproliferation treaty. I was sadly disappointed the administration chose to accept the excuse that China's actions were not sanctioned by the state, and, therefore the United States could not invoke these sanctions. The administration should press much harder and put the burden of proof on the Chinese Government.

I am no apologist for China's abysmal human rights record—it must be improved. Yet, experience has shown that this issue is a tricky point of leverage. Revoking MFN status for China is not an effective way of persuading the Chinese Government to improve its record in this area. A better way is to unleash free markets in China. We need to stay engaged with China and not only make it more open to our markets but also our ideas and principles. The power of ideals and symbols should never be underestimated. That is what happened in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union: people reached a point where they could communicate their common desire for freedom, and the old, authoritative regime had no more legitimacy.

We must recognize that remaining engaged in China will help us address issues of mutual concern, such as fighting proliferation. We have found that a policy of engagement with other nations works. Indeed, the collapse of the Soviet Union was not a result of disengagement. I believe that we must refocus our efforts in addressing the above issues with China, not by taking the pressure off but by picking our shots.

We should move beyond the debate of MFN status. There may be more potential leverage in the issue of China's admittance into the World Trade Organization [WTO]. China is pressing hard to get into the WTO and they are trying to agitate for special exceptions as a developing country. This would be unacceptable. While China might argue that it is a Third World country and it has a lower standard of living, there are not many Third World countries that have a \$30 billion trade surplus with us, persistently rip off United States products, and threaten our friends in the area with nuclear weapons.

The United States must continue to pressure China to meet the standards that the international community expects of a mature, regional power of the first order. We must draw a line with China, but MFN is not that line. Revocation of MFN would only hinder our ability to influence China on issues of concern, and possibly undermine the progress we have made with China. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose House Joint Resolution 182.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, July 9, 1996, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 10

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on S. 1877, to ensure the proper stewardship of publicly owned assets in the Tongass National Forest in the State of Alaska, a fair return to the United States for public timber in the Tongass, and a proper balance among multiple use interest in the Tongass to enhance forest health, sustainable harvest, and the general economic health and growth in southeast Alaska and the United States.
SD-366

11:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nomination of Alan Philip Larson, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of State for Economic and Business Affairs.
SD-419

1:00 p.m.
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe
To hold hearings to review the Russian election.
2255 Rayburn Building

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Legislative Branch Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for the Library of Congress and the Government Printing Office.
S-128, Capitol

JULY 11

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine issues relating to abstinence education.
SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold oversight hearings on competitive change in the electric power industry, focusing on the FERC wholesale open access transmission rule (Order No. 888).
SD-366

Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine remedies for Internal Revenue Service (IRS) finan-

cial management and modernization problems, including technical problems in the IRS tax systems modernization.
SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Legislative Branch Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for the Secretary of the Senate and the Sergeant At Arms.
S-128, Capitol

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 1800, to amend the Electronic Fund Transfer Act to limit fees charged by financial institutions for the use of automatic teller machines.
SD-538

Judiciary
To hold hearings on S. 1740, to defend and protect the institution of marriage.
SD-226

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1738, to provide for improved access to and use of the Boundary Water Canoe Area Wilderness.
SD-366

3:00 p.m.
Foreign Relations
African Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings on issues relating to women in Africa.
SD-419

JULY 16

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To resume hearings to examine the vulnerabilities of national computer information systems and networks, and Federal efforts to promote security within the information infrastructure.
SD-342

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Education.
SD-138

Foreign Relations
Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the new international threat of "date-rape drug" trafficking.
SD-419

JULY 17

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on issues relating to Federal Aviation Administration safety oversight.
SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on S. 1920, to amend the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act to strengthen the provisions of the Act and ensure that agencies are fairly implementing the Act.
SD-366

JULY 18

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 988, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to transfer administrative jurisdiction over certain land to the Secretary of the Army to facilitate construction of a jetty and sand transfer system, and S. 1805, to provide for the management of Voyageurs National Park.
SD-366

10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings to review the Federal Reserve's semi-annual monetary policy report (Humphrey-Hawkins).
SH-216

JULY 23

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on S. 1678, to abolish the Department of Energy.
SD-366

JULY 25

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1699, to establish the National Cave and Karst Research Institute in the State of New Mexico, S. 1737, to protect Yellowstone National Park, the Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone National Wild and Scenic River and the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness Area, and S. 1809, entitled the "Aleutian World War II National Historic Areas Act".
SD-366

JULY 30

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 931, to authorize the construction of the Lewis and Clark Rural Water System and to authorize assistance to the Lewis and Clark Rural Water System, Inc., a non-profit corporation, for the planning and construction of the water supply system, S. 1564, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide loan guarantees for water supply, conservation, quality and transmission projects, S. 1565, to supplement the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 and to supplement the Federal Reclamation laws by providing for Federal cooperation in non-Federal projects and for participation by non-Federal agencies in Federal projects, S. 1649, to extend contracts between the Bureau of Reclamation and irrigation districts in Kansas and Nebraska, and S. 1719, Texas Reclamation Projects Indebtedness Purchase Act.
SD-366

SEPTEMBER 17

9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the American Legion.
334 Cannon Building