

about 23 million people. Except for politics, there are no internal divisions. In addition, there are over three million Romanians living in the present Republic of Moldova. When this former Romanian province will decide to reunite with the country of origin, Romania will become even a stronger NATO member.

In Romania, the only sizeable minority that occasionally expresses dissatisfaction, is the Hungarian minority of Transylvania. It is sad that historically the two nations have had a bitter relationship because visitors perceive both Hungarians and Romanians as very hospitable and very friendly, and because individually, they get along rather well with each other.

From another point of view, the Romanians have their linguistic roots in Rome, have deep cultural affinities with Western Europe, and have developed almost exclusively under the influence of the West. The Romanians also have great admiration for America and in recent decades have had high expectations from it as well.

#### A NEW RUSSIAN GEO-POLITICAL THEORY

Historically, Romania suffered tremendously at the hands of the Russians. The Romanian lands have been invaded twelve times by the Russians, and the last occupation of 1944 brought along the darkest era in modern Romanian history. This era ended in December 1989, but in spite of the significant changes that followed, the economic, moral, and spiritual ruin caused by the Soviet Union, by the Russians, and by communism, is still having devastating consequences.

It is this disaster and the collective memory of the nation that make even the former communists look toward the West for help and inspiration. And what continues to worry Romanians is the new Russian geopolitical attitude and Moscow's stubbornness with regard to the old question of Bessarabia.

The Russian heavy-handed involvement in the non-Russian republics started immediately after the break-up of the Soviet Union. This made some researchers conclude that everything was orchestrated by Moscow, which later announced a new geopolitical and military doctrine, known as "The Far Abroad" and "The Near Abroad." Once in place, even those leaders who were considered liberals and democrats subscribed to it. For example, referring to the Near Abroad, the former Russian Foreign Minister, Andrei Kozыrev, spoke of the danger of "losing geopolitical positions that took centuries to conquer." And during the armed conflict in Yugoslavia, another leading Russian official made it clear that any action in the Black Sea or Danube basin required prior agreement from Moscow because these are areas of "traditional Russian interests." Such aggressive statements and threats abound these days.

In spite of its new policy, for its neighbors Russia has remained the same threatening power as before. The Republic of Moldova, for example, was the victim of an internal war in 1992 and Moscow was fully behind the Russian rebels in the Trans-Dnestr area. It was a reminder that a possible reunion of former Bessarabia with Romania would come at a very expensive price. Romania could not do much, and the war was not at all reassuring.

To conclude, there is a new beginning in Romania and there is a new beginning in Eastern Europe. This is the time when the United States and Western Europe can make a significant difference.

Romania and the other Eastern European countries should be integrated into the North Atlantic Organization. They should be brought back to Europe where they belong

for the benefit of peace and security of the continent, and for the best interests of the United States in this part of the world.

ALEXANNA PADILLA HEINEMANN

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 1996

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I honor today a fellow New Mexican, good friend and great American, Alexanna Padilla Heinemann.

Alexanna Padilla Heinemann is a fifth-generation New Mexican. Her father, Alex Padilla, now deceased, was a respected and committed Santa Fe City councilman, who was a courageous advocate for the common citizen. Alexanna is continuing in the family tradition of responding to the needs of those whose circumstances have placed their lives in harm's way. She has been especially attentive to the troubled conditions of young children by serving as a founding member, committee chairman and board member of the acclaimed Buckaroo Ball, an annual event held in Santa Fe, NM, that aids children at risk.

In its 3-year existence, the Buckaroo Ball has donated a total of \$1.3 million to charitable entities. Only the 11-year-old Santa Fe Opera annual fund-raiser in Santa Fe rivals the financial success of the Buckaroo Ball. Alexanna Padilla Heinemann recently served as cochairman of this June 22 event, and a lion's share of the credit can be given to her for its success. Her leadership, combined with tireless, dedicated and skillful efforts, resulted in a \$500,000 net profit. The funds will be donated to painstakingly chosen programs and agencies that provide food, clothing, shelter, protection and love to children in jeopardy.

I am including an article which was published in the Santa Fe New Mexican on June 27, 1996, in order to provide my esteemed colleagues in the House of Representatives additional information about the Buckaroo Ball.

In addition, I am sharing a July 1, 1996 commentary by Alexanna Padilla Heinemann, which was also published in the Santa Fe New Mexican. I provide it to my colleagues because it demonstrates Alexanna's unselfish spirit and altruistic philosophy toward all those who are fortunate enough to be associated with her.

I am extremely proud and grateful to know Alexanna Padilla Heinemann. I respectfully invite all of my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in giving tribute to this esteemed New Mexican.

NEWCOMERS, NATIVES BOTH HAVE THE SOLUTIONS

(By Alexanna Padilla Heinemann)

Santa Fe. A place of astonishing beauty and startling anger, with plenty of printed space locally and nationally, devoted to both. Stories abound about the divisions between races and classes, between native and newcomer, with almost celebratory coverage given to this purported fissure. But there is a seed of change being planted in Santa Fe and I have seen it up close and personal.

On a clear, starry night, June 22, the citizens of Santa Fe had reason to cheer. The plight of children at risk mobilized this community and a committee of 80 women volunteers to produce the third annual Buckaroo Ball. The count came in a couple of days

later: the Buckaroo Ball had netted \$500,000, which it would hand over to meticulously researched children's programs and agencies.

As Buckaroo Ball co-chair this year along with Elizabeth Smith, I can be proud of a committee and grateful for a community that could make it possible to pour this unprecedented amount into a cause that desperately needs it. But there is a subtle dynamic at play here, no less profound than the splashy party or abundant funding the Buckaroo Ball affords.

As a fifth-generation New Mexican with a father who was a city councilman and an uncle who designed the state license plate, my regional roots are firm. I have had my turn at a lamenting, divisive frame of mind. But those years of criticizing and complaining were fed by an erroneous notion: that newcomers are coming here to leave their cash and build their flash without giving one crumb beyond self-serving consumption. The error and harm that lie in this notion hold the potential to undo this community.

What I have seen as a founding member, committee head, board member and, finally, co-chair of the Buckaroo Ball is a vision that totally disputes that erroneous notion; one that should command the attention and inspire the reflection of the community: there are newcomers with the means and energy who, not content with simply writing a check, want to use their resources to better the community. They are searching for ways to help.

In a perfect position to guide them are the native and longtime local Santa Feans who, keyed-in to their community, can shape the incoming resources in an informed and professional manner. One may have a bed the size of a ship; the other, a desk the size of a file folder, but each have talents essential to the process. It is a waste of time for the native or newcomer to show anything but appreciation for the other's assets.

Short-term, righteous anger may satisfy. But how far can that take us in getting the job done? The surge of adrenaline may serve as a motivating force but being either the victim or the blamed leaves neither in the position to help the community.

Conversely, an idea driven by a clear understanding, appreciation, and implementation of all the resources in the community has a life of its own.

The questions then become, "Who has a good idea?" and "Who has the ability to get it done?"

In one arena at least, the walls have come down and, three years later, the children of Santa Fe are over a million dollars richer for it. You don't have to have an agenda, you simply have to love children and feel that gnawing sickness in your gut when you encounter a little one who doesn't have enough: enough food, or safety or love.

You don't have to be either rich or have roots embedded in this dusty soil, to make a big difference in this town. You simply have to be a clever funnel of talent, energy, and resources. The more ideas brought to the pot, the better.

Think of the children who might have lost these benefits had we not chosen to keep our eyes open to possibilities.

BUCKAROO BALL NETS \$500,000 FOR CHARITY

(By Hollis Walker)

For the third year in a row, the 80 women who put on the Buckaroo Ball proved they could do a better job than they predicted.

Preliminary accounting shows last Saturday's ball, a three-year old charity benefiting Santa Fe County children, netted about \$500,000 — \$200,000 more than the Buckaroo Ball Committee pledged to raise.

After this year's contributions are made, the ball will have donated nearly \$1.3 million to charities.

Buckaroo Ball co-chair Alexanna Padilla Heinemann said she could not credit any single aspect of the multi-faceted fund-raising effort for the increased success this year.

"But this party had a particularly good feeling about it," she said. "Everybody's spirits were so high; Pam Tillis was an incredibly energetic performer; the tent decorations, which only cost \$500, looked great.

"And it even rained for us, just before the party," she said. "It was perfectly cool and wonderful."

Regular sales of 1,000 tickets to the event (at \$200 apiece and up for sponsors) raise only about \$70,000, she said. Private and corporate donors contribute the rest.

This year's largest single donor was Ron and Susie Dubin, a Connecticut couple who have a home in Santa Fe. The Dubins contributed \$25,000 toward the entertainers' fees, Heinemann said.

The only other fund-raiser in Santa Fe that rivals the financial success of the Buckaroo Ball is the 11-year-old Santa Fe Opera gala weekend, which begins tonight with its annual ball at Eldorado Hotel. The gala weekend raises at least \$500,000 a year for the opera's apprentice program.

Heinemann said the Buckaroo Ball committee soon will begin conducting its usual research to develop its list of charities to which it will contribute next year. That research also will be used to determine to which charities the extra \$200,000 raised at this year's ball will be donated, she said. Decisions will be made by late August.

Charity projects already slated to receive money from the proceeds of this year's ball are:

The renovation of the Teen Center at the Santa Fe Boys & Girls Club;

A salary for an adult leader for an after-school program offered by Girls Inc.;

Children's educational opportunities and pediatric dental equipment for La Familia Medical/Dental Center, which serves primarily low-income families;

The expansion of grief support and counseling for youth in 10 Santa Fe County elementary schools offered by the Life Center for Youth and Adults;

And a program to identify and treat children and teen-agers with eating disorders coordinated by Women's Health Services.

#### COMMUNIST CHINA DOES NOT BELONG IN THE CIVILIZED CLUB OF NATIONS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 1996*

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert in the RECORD an article by Jessica Mathews from the Washington Post of July 22 entitled "Beijing Pulls a Fast One." The article describes an act of duplicity that is remarkable even against the low standards of behavior for which the Communist dictatorship in Beijing is notorious.

According to the article, the Communist Chinese Government pressured the IMF to include a Chinese national working at the Fund, Hong Yang, on a delegation to Beijing. Just after arriving, Hong Yang was whisked off by Communist Chinese authorities and tried and convicted on possibly trumped up bribery charges.

Whether or not Hong Yang was guilty, Beijing, as Ms. Mathews puts it "abused the mutual trust among members and institution that an international organization needs in order to operate."

Which leads me to ask, Mr. Speaker, why is this totalitarian regime in the IMF at all? And why are we seriously considering letting them into the WTO and the G-7? And why is the rest of the world, led by the United States, loaning this tyrannical government over \$4 billion a year? Are there any standards whatsoever for inclusion in these groups other than economic ones?

I say there must be. When considering Communist China's admission to the WTO and G-7, when considering the next Export-Import Bank guarantee, and when considering the next international loan to this regime, we must remember who we are really dealing with. We must remember the intimidation of Taiwan. We must remember the drive for regional military hegemony. We must remember the countless examples of irresponsible and dangerous weapons proliferation. We must remember the piracy of American intellectual property.

And we must remember, as this article displays yet again, the fundamentally duplicitous, dictatorial and abusive nature of this regime.

#### BEIJING PULLS A FAST ONE

(By Jessica Mathews)

The case of Hong Yang and the International Monetary Fund casts a harsh light on China's attitude toward the community of nations and the leading role therein that it believes it deserves. The incident should influence international strategy to engage the Asian giant.

Hong worked at China's central bank when he was recommended for a one-year training stint at the IMF. Late last year the Chinese government "pressured" (the IMF's word) the fund to include him on a delegation for an annual discussion of China's economic policies in Beijing.

Normally, the IMF does not include citizens of the country being visited on such a delegation. Moreover, Hong was far too junior for such a role. However, the fund acquiesced. Shortly after the group arrived in Beijing Hong disappeared, arrested on a charge of having taken a bribe while at the central bank. In March he was tried and after a highly unusual six-week delay, he was sentenced to 11 years in prison late last month.

The next day, several hundred staff members held a silent vigil at the IMF's Washington headquarters demanding a stiffer response from the fund. The staff association issued a press release decrying China for having "violated the standard of conduct" expected of IMF members and calling on it to "void the decision" against Hong.

The IMF had, in fact, been practicing active, though extremely quiet, diplomacy. It had retained a lawyer for Hong and had extended his contract so that he remained its employee. The long delay before sentencing and the prison term instead of execution—a frequent outcome in such cases—may have been the result of its protests.

Sources at the fund and its sister institution, the World Bank, and at the State Department now suggest—though not explicitly and never for attribution—that Hong was guilty. If so, it is hard to explain why he would have willingly returned to Beijing when he and his family were safely in Washington.

His guilt or innocence may never be known and are, in any case, beside the point. What is clear is that China framed the IMF. It is not merely individual nations—even the likes of the United States and Germany—that Beijing feels it can deal with on its own terms. China has shown itself ready to violate commitments under international agreements from the missile control regime and the nonproliferation treaty to promises to halt the piracy of intellectual property. At the World Bank China is borrowing so much that leverage has shifted from lender to borrower. Until now, though, no country—including the confirmed outlaws—had dared mess with the IMF.

Whether the fund should have smelled something fishy and refused to include Hong on the delegation, or whether it could have done more after the arrest, are matters for Monday morning quarterbacks. What nothing can disguise is the red mark on the institution's face from the stinging—and seemingly gratuitous—slap Beijing has dealt it. Why not, after all, wait until Hong returned from his IMF service to arrest him?

Beijing may have done nothing illegal in duping the fund, but it certainly abused the mutual trust among members and institution that an international organization needs in order to operate. Evidently, China believes that its size and economic clout entitle it to its own rules of behavior.

The next steps up the ladder of international status for China are membership in the World Trade Organization and initiation into the G-7, the club of world economic powers. China still has a long way to go to meet even the clearly defined economic criteria for WTO membership. The Hong case adds to already substantial doubts that China will abide by what it agrees to.

The episode also suggests that recent proposals to include Beijing in an expanded G-7 are premature. The G-7 concept linking economic power and democratic principles may be elastic enough to include uncertain and lightly imperfect democracies, but it cannot stretch far enough to encompass a country openly disdainful of international comity without breaking.

Businesses, too, have to consider the implications. If an international employee—carrying a United Nations laissez-passer, though not diplomatic immunity—can be snatched, the same could certainly happen to a foreign investor's employee.

One of the most curious aspects of the Hong story is the lack of attention it has received. China experts and human rights activists are puzzled by how little they have been able to discover. The IMF is known to be a tight-lipped institution, but in today's world few secrets can be kept this well. As the case unfolds, one of the questions to be explored is whether this one should have been kept under such close wraps.

Did the IMF ask national governments, which share an interest in the integrity of international institutions, to press Beijing? Did it ask other international organizations? Would the pressure of public opinion have helped or hurt Hong? How should a similar incident be handled in the future?

There is, finally, a message here for those who principally blame the United States for the many recent difficulties in the U.S.-Chinese relationship. There is a pattern of behavior emerging for which responsibility rests in Beijing. Demonizing China will gain the United States nothing. Neither will blinking at facts.