

## NEIGHBOR DAY

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 27, 1996*

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support measures in their States to designate the Sunday before the Memorial Day Weekend each year as "Neighbor Day."

The neighborhoods we once knew as places of peace and harmony are now engaged in the fight against a rising tide of crime and violence. One of the saddest results of this increasing crime is that neighbors fear for their safety and become alienated from one another.

Four years ago, my constituents in Westerly, RI, came up with the idea of celebrating "Neighbor Day" as a way to reach out to one another, introduce themselves to new neighbors and renew old friendships. With parties and open house gatherings, Neighbor Day in Westerly gave people a sense of neighborhood pride and positive community spirit. Two years ago, the entire State celebrated this spirit of good will.

I believe that by celebrating "Neighbor Day" nationally, we can bring people closer together and overcome the atmosphere of fear and mistrust found too often in our neighborhoods. This effort is not solely confined to Rhode Island. Indeed, Boys Nation passed a resolution in July 1994 to make the Sunday before Memorial Day weekend each year "National Neighbor Day."

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in this unique endeavor by supporting measures to create "Neighbor Day" in their States.

## OBSERVATIONS ON BOSNIA

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 27, 1996*

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, please permit me to share with my colleagues the text of a report prepared by high school teacher Pat Feichter.

Pat, a teacher of American government at Maine South High School in Park Ridge, IL, recently returned from a humanitarian mission to Bosnia. He and other civics teachers from the United States and Western Europe organized and led seminars for Bosnians who teach government and civics.

The seminars, sponsored by the Center for Civic Education, are part of the center's ongoing mission—here at home and abroad—to advance our collective knowledge about the institutions of western-style democracy:

## OBSERVATIONS ON BOSNIA

When the Center for Civic Education asked me to volunteer to teach in Bosnia this summer, I jumped at the opportunity. Many people thought I was crazy, but I knew it would be a unique experience and one in which I could make a positive contribution in promoting democratic values.

As one enters Bosnia, it does not take long to experience destruction. Our seven hour bus trip to Sarajevo passed through dozens of war ravaged villages and towns. Some were selectively damaged, with only certain areas

felled by artillery shells, others were totally leveled. The once beautiful city of Mostar was one of the worst. Everywhere, in this Muslim-Croatian divided city, was evidence of war.

Sarajevo, once the proud host of the 1984 Winter Olympic Games, is a city of burnt-out hulks. Over 1,300,000 artillery shells have struck Sarajevo. The effects were extensive and devastating. The Holiday Inn, where we stayed while in Sarajevo, is still marked by the effects of war. There are elevators and guest rooms with bullet holes and a stairway being repaired from a direct artillery hit.

I was assigned to teach in the Canton of Travnik, 60 miles north of Sarajevo. I worked with one other American teacher from Minnesota and two Europeans, one from Germany and the other from Switzerland. This was the first time any of us had worked together. Flexibility and a willingness to compromise was a basic need. We were able to work together well.

Our class had thirty participants. These were teachers of Muslim, Croatian, and Serbian ancestry. We worked entirely through interpreters. Our facility was a Jesuit founded secondary school 114 years old.

Apprehension is the best way to describe our feelings going into this two week course. Would the class understand us? Would they like us? Would they be willing to participate in simulations and group projects? The answer to this was a resounding yes!

The Bosnian teachers, our students, were a joy to work with. They had a great sense of humor and an incredible interest in learning about democracy. Our mock trial and simulated election were two of the most popular activities. We became so close to members of our class that we were frequently invited to their apartments.

People often ask me if I was frightened being in Bosnia. The answer is no. As long as you use common sense, there was nothing to fear. I walked the streets of both Travnik and Sarajevo in the evenings without a worry. However, you could not plan picnics in the countryside. Landmines, as estimated 8 to 11 million, are a danger. You must stay on paved roads and sidewalks.

One of the saddest effects of the war is the huge number of refugees living in squalor. They have very little food to eat. One man showed me a small plate of goat cheese which was his only allotment of food for the day. These displaced people have in many cases been living in refugee centers for more than two years and often don't know where their loved ones are or even if they are alive. The most we could do for them was to offer clothes, some food, and a small amount of money.

Ethnic tensions do exist in Bosnia and are usually just below the surface. One evening on the streets of Travnik, I was approached by an irate group of Croatians. They were very upset because the person who selected the Bosnian teachers to attend our program was a Muslim. They were concerned about bias in the selection process. From time to time, we would hear stories about churches and mosques being bombed. Yes, ethnic tensions are a fact of life in Bosnia.

Would I return? In a heartbeat! Working with the Bosnian teachers was one of the most rewarding experiences of my life. In a small way I feel I may have helped further democracy and peace in this troubled land.

HONORING MANUEL DE JESUS ALVARADO

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 27, 1996*

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the life of Manuel de Jesus Alvarado, a man who brought hope and laughter to all who knew him. His goodwill was contagious but he had a serious mission in life. Manny, as everyone knew him, was an educator and an activist. From his earliest days at the University of Arizona in Tucson, he worked aggressively to improve the educational and employment opportunities for minorities.

Manny's commitment to civil rights and educational activism is evidenced by the range and length of his community and volunteer work: Board of Directors for Southern Arizona Legal Aid—22 years; Tucson Dropout Prevention Collaborative—15 years. The list goes on.

Manny was often recognized for his immeasurable contributions. Among the awards he was most proud of were the Tucson Association for Bilingual Education Award, the Chicano Student Leader Award, the TUSD Dropout Prevention Award, the Pima Community College Award for Dedicated Service.

This award from Pima College best exemplifies his love for his work and his students as talent search program director at Pima Community College. His compassion and his enthusiasm found their outlet through this work with Tucson's youth. Manny recognized that many academically talented Hispanic and native American youth were not prepared to go on to college. Working through Pima College, Manny created the talent search program in 1988 to monitor junior high and high school students. Those students with academic potential were recruited and many have gone on to complete their college education.

Above all, Manny was a "doer". He created, built, and energized people, groups, and communities. Although Manny can never be replaced, the legacy he left is strong. He was a role model and achieved all the worthwhile things of life: a loving, close, and supportive family; devoted friends; the respect of the community; a meaningful life's work, the trust of his students; a deep and abiding faith in God.

Again, I would like to pay tribute to the lifetime of accomplishments of Manuel de Jesus Alvarado, and extend to his family, his wife, Theresa, his daughters Angela and Monica, and of his step-son, Fred Medina, my condolences on the loss of a great and honorable man.

## INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION

HON. WALTER B. JONES, JR.

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 27, 1996*

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation to correct the unintended reclassification of pharmaceutical-grade, FDA-approved egg yolk phospholipid by the Harmonized Tariff Classification System [HTS]. HTS is a world-wide standardized classification of items for duty. The implementation

of HTS in 1988 was not supposed to change the duty on any item. However, unintentionally, HTS more than tripled the duty on this phospholipid, which is a unique component that must be imported by a North Carolina manufacturer.

Pharmacia is a U.S. company located in Clayton, NC. The main product Pharmacia manufactures is Intralipids, a unique intravenous feeding solution. Pharmacia must import a key Intralipid ingredient because it is made only by Pharmacia's parent in Sweden.

The duty on Pharmacia's phospholipid was set at 1.5 percent when Pharmacia began operations in North Carolina in the 1970's. Beginning in March 1991, the unintentional HTS reclassification of the phospholipid more than tripled this duty.

My legislation would return the rate on the phospholipid to 1.5 percent for the period from March 29, 1991 until January 1, 1995, when the duty for Pharmacia's phospholipid and other pharmaceutical components and products became zero under the GATT Agreement. The unintended duty increase that was paid in the interim, \$396,779.16, would be refunded.

Mr. Speaker, there has been no disagreement that the duty increase on Pharmacia's phospholipid was unintended. The issue is a matter of equity. Congress should be very concerned whenever a growing company like Pharmacia is unintentionally taxed without equitable redress. I hope that a way can be found very soon to enact the legislation necessary to correct the unintended duty the North Carolina company has paid.

AMERICAN WINE DELEGATION  
CONTRIBUTES TO IMPROVED  
UNITED STATES-CHINA TRADE  
DIALOG

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, Government colleagues and friends in the United States wine industry, earlier this year, at the invitation of the People's Republic of China, the first official American delegation of viticulturists and enologists since 1949 completed a 2-week consultative tour of the Chinese wine industry.

The trip, under the sponsorship of the People to People Citizen Ambassador Program, has resulted in broadening the scope of business and market contacts in China and in identifying new opportunities for trade and joint venture activities.

As I was consulted during the planning stages of this trip, I was able to lend it my full support and would have joined the delegation had scheduling permitted.

The delegation report, I feel, will serve as a valuable source of information for anyone in the United States business community who is interested in doing business in China now or in the future.

I wish to commend the delegation, led by Gordon Murchie, president of the Vinifera Wine Growers Association, for its professionalism in representing our country in this important factfinding and trade relations trip.

It gives me great pleasure in making excerpts of the delegation's trip report a part of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

WINE BUSINESS AND DIPLOMACY

China, a nation of 1.2 billion people, has a history of grape growing dating back to the Han Dynasty (121-136 BC) and of grape winemaking dating from the Tang Dynasty (618-907 AD). *Vitis Vinifera* wine production, however, is a more recent 20th-century innovation.

While only about one-fifth of China's current grape harvest is made into wine, the potential for wine production and consumption is enormous. Importing and exporting wine is gaining the attention of the newly emerging economic structures of China and foreign investors and partnerships. Both Chinese government and private-sector wine interests are eager to welcome and learn from American viticulture and enology techniques and methodologies.

Thus, with an invitation from the Government of the People's Republic of China and through the sponsorship of the Citizen Ambassador Program of People to People International, our Viticulture and Enology Delegation of one French and eleven American wine experts, representing all sectors of the wine industry, visited China, April 14 to 27, 1996.

This was the first official U.S. wine Delegation to travel to China since 1949. A previous Viticulture and Enology Delegation was cancelled the day before departure in June of 1989 due to the Tiananmen Square incident.

The mission of the Delegation was to meet with counterpart contacts at all levels of the Chinese wine industry; exchange information; discuss topics of mutual interest such as vineyard management, winemaking technology, viticulture-enology research and training, sales and marketing strategies, government regulatory oversight, foreign investment and joint venture opportunities, import and export potentials, and tariff rate issues; establish ongoing professional and business relationships; and, generally, assess the status of development and growth potential of the wine industry in the People's Republic of China.

The tip itinerary, which included site visits in Beijing, Tianjin, Yantai and Shanghai, provided the Delegation an opportunity to make contacts throughout the whole of the alcohol beverage industry in China. It included meeting the leadership of the PRC Government's oversight ministry, product control and distribution organizations, research and educational facilities, import and export companies, and visits to government, quasi-government, and joint venture wineries and distilleries, and farm vineyard sites.

As wine is truly an international language, the Delegation feels that an overall objective of the Citizen Ambassador Program to make friends and promote greater understanding among professional and concerned individuals internationally, in this case between the wine communities of the United States and the People's Republic of China, was in a good measure achieved.

The Delegation wishes to express its collective appreciation to all the American and Chinese organizations and individuals which contributed to the planning, arranging, conducting, hosting and support of what the Delegation views as a successful professional exchange experience for all concerned.

Our thanks go to the Citizen Ambassador Program People to People International, United States Congressman George P. Radanovich, His Excellency Li Daoyu, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Washington, D.C., the U.S. Embassy in Beijing, China National Council of Light Industry, China National Research Institute of Food & Fermentation Industries, China Na-

tional Cereals, Oils & Foodstuffs Import & Export Corp., the Tianjin, Yantai and Shanghai Foodstuffs Import & Export Corporations, Shanghai Sugar, Cigarette & Wine Corp., Beijing Agriculture University, Shanghai Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Beijing Pernod Ricard/Dragon Seal Winery, Tianjin Remy Martin/Dynasty Winery, Yantai Chang Yu Winery, Shanghai Remy Martin/Shenma Winery, Mr. Wang Kefa, Town Leader for Longkou vineyards (Penglai), Mr. Scott R. Reynolds, Director, U.S. Agricultural Trade Office, Shanghai, Mr. Peter Chang of Mandarin International Travel and his colleagues (program arrangers), Mr. Jiang in Yantai, Mr. Yan in Shanghai, and especially Mr. Zhao Ying Kong who was the Delegation's guide and mentor throughout the entire trip.

Finally, our special thanks go to Anita Murchie who recorded and maintained additional notes on all Delegation meetings and site visits, transcribed the hours of tapes, and typed and edited this 75-page journal report. The full report is available by contacting by VWGA, P.O. Box 10045, Alexandria, Virginia 22310.

DOING WINE BUSINESS IN CHINA

The following is a general list of pluses, minuses, and other considerations that any individual, winery, wine consortium or allied business interested in doing business in China should take into consideration.

They are not intended to be conclusive, but to serve as a basic check list to be used in developing any business strategy to establish trade, investment, joint venture and/or production and marketing relations with the People's Republic of China.

American Products have edge:

+Historical and cultural connections.

+Chinese view of U.S. on world stage is that it remains a major international economic and political power.

-Continuing political contentions between the U.S. and the PRC.

-Established and growing foreign competition.

Market potential is there (1.2 billion population):

+Western products and styles have appeal.

+Youth and young business classes are change-minded and looking for a more prosperous and comfortable life style.

+Whole nation is undergoing a building-construction boom, further promoting change. More wage earning employment is increasing public desire for more consumer goods.

-Established cultural identification with tastes of traditional products, i.e., sweeter, heavy bodied, high alcohol content and flavored wines.

-Higher prices and limited availability of foreign products.

Lessening of PRC government's monopoly control of distribution systems of major products, i.e., grains, oil, sugar and alcohol:

+Government entities are freer to establish direct business contacts with foreign companies.

+Small private sector businesses are present everywhere, adding a stimulus to the development of alternative distribution and marketing systems within the country.

-Government bureaucracy, out of date regulations, paperwork, etc.

Business and trade considerations:

Patience and long-term commitment are necessary.

Include overseas Chinese connection in PRC business arrangement.

Joint venture connection with government or government connected organization best for near future.

Establishment of dependable distribution and warehousing system is key.