

women, children and families in all of our Southern California Districts.

Both categories of women and children programs provide intensive substance abuse treatment as well as strong support services and childcare for infants and children of women in treatment. Families depend on these programs to become healthy and self-sufficient. In addition, invaluable outcome data is collected and analyzed at the completion of the five year grants. This information is shared with other treatment programs to ensure that the best modalities of treatment are replicated in other regions of the country.

We are concerned that you will continue to direct certain women and children treatment programs to close down as you did last fall, despite the congressional intent to fully fund these programs in the Continuing Resolution for fiscal year 1997. To ensure that these programs will not be forced to shut down, we would like to receive your written confirmation indicating that when Congress appropriates these funds for all of the women and children programs, you will distribute this money to the thirteen Residential Women and Children and eleven Pregnant and Postpartum Women and Infants programs.

All of the CSAT Knowledge Development and Application grants are key to ending the vicious cycle of addiction. The PPWI programs, in particular, give women a second chance and their children the healthy start they need to break this cycle.

Thank you in advance for providing us with written assurance that CSAT will enforce the legislation passed by Congress and signed by President Clinton, and that none of these programs for women and children will be shut down in fiscal year 1998.

Sincerely,

JUANITA MILLENDER-  
MCDONALD,  
Member of Congress.  
BRAD SHERMAN,  
Member of Congress.  
LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD,  
Member of Congress.  
HOWARD BERMAN,  
Member of Congress.

**CASA FAMILIAR: 25 YEARS OF  
COMMUNITY SERVICE**

**HON. BOB FILNER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 1, 1997*

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, and colleagues, I rise today to pay tribute to an organization in my district which has made innumerable contributions toward improving the lives of everyday citizens in the community of San Ysidro. Today, I ask all my colleagues to join me in recognizing the 25th anniversary of Casa Familiar.

In 1972, Casa Familiar was formed by the San Diego Chapter of Trabajadores de la Raza, a group of local citizens, who were motivated by shared concerns for the residents in their community. Casa Familiar was founded to primarily serve Spanish-speaking residents, but today, it makes these services available for all the residents of south San Diego County.

Casa Familiar provides numerous services to enhance the quality of life for its residents. Through its education department, Casa Familiar not only provides classes for teens and the elderly, it also serves as an advocate for

quality education for both youth and adults. As part of its commitment to the community, Casa Familiar, provides counseling, case management, translation, and citizenship assistance to neighborhood residents.

Casa Familiar recently began to offer programs to promote affordable housing. Casa Familiar has developed innovative partnerships with owners of multifamily complexes to provide safe, decent, and affordable shelter. These partnerships have resulted in rental referral programs, which are vital in helping people search for housing. The transitional housing program has been successful in providing local residents an opportunity to achieve the American dream—a home.

Casa Familiar is located in San Ysidro, at the southern end of San Diego County—adjacent to the United States-Mexico border. The community consists of working families and new immigrants who contribute their share to the greatness of our Nation's economy. San Ysidro is California's gateway to international trade and commerce.

In our community Casa Familiar is known as a leader, a voice for our community. Since its inception, Casa Familiar has remained true to fulfilling its mission of building the community by advocating on behalf of community interests.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that my colleagues will join me in saluting Casa Familiar's 25 years of community service.

**CHINA'S MFN STATUS**

**HON. BOB SCHAFFER**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 1, 1997*

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, China will indefinitely enjoy its most favored nation trade status with the United States. The designation means fewer barriers to trade between the two nations.

Despite weeks-long debate in Congress, MFN for China was never really in doubt. The only thing tested was the will of Congress to send a firm message to Chinese Communist leaders about human rights, terrorism, drug trafficking, weapons sales, military aggression, tampering with United States elections, et cetera.

The President ultimately decides whether to extend MFN, and President Clinton did just that with respect to China. Congress then has the option of challenging the President's designation by repealing it.

Congress did, in fact, consider a bill to revoke MFN for China, but rejected the idea. I voted for the repeal. Yet, had the bill to repeal actually prevailed through the House and Senate, the measure would have still required Clinton's signature. He assured a veto. Again, MFN for China was never really questionable.

I had hoped to achieve a few important objectives throughout the debate. First, I had urged a delay of the House vote—perhaps by only a few weeks.

Second, I had hoped the House would have considered, at the same time of the MFN vote, various sanctions against China targeting the specific problems we have with the nation, thereby allowing the trade issue to stand alone.

Third, I had suggested the House request certain commitments on these topics from the

Chinese Government in exchange for continuing MFN status.

Unfortunately, there was a rush to force a vote on MFN prior to a handful of key events that might have improved America's standing with China. Since that time, a number of reports have been published exposing serious questions about our relationship with China.

One of my colleagues from California, for example, cited the following four specific documents in a recent letter to each Member of Congress.

Religious Persecution: "Nearly one month after the vote on MFN for China, the State Department's report on religious persecution has been made public. It was on June 23 when U.S. News and World Report revealed the report would not be released before the vote on MFN as had been expected. In The New York Times, Steven Erlanger writes in "U.S. Assails China Over Suppression of Religious Life," that the report is highly critical of the Chinese regime for its wanton disregard of religious freedom and its persecution of those practicing non-sanctioned religions. This includes Catholics who believe in Papal authority. In his column, "On My Mind," New York Times Columnist A.M. Rosenthal expounds on the State Department report."

Proliferation: "The Chinese government continues to ignore international agreements and, in some cases, arms our enemies with weapons of mass destruction. These actions place American servicemen and women at risk. Tim Weiner of the New York Times reveals who is buying what in his July 3rd article: "China is Top Supplier to Nations Seeking Powerful, Banned Arms."

The China Trade Deficit: "The Commerce Department reported the U.S. trade deficit with China widened by 9.1 percent in May to \$3.76 billion from \$3.45 billion in April. The gap was the highest since October 1996. The trade deficit with China surpassed that of Japan, for the third time.

"Also in the New York Times, A.M. Rosenthal writes about Chinese abuses running the gamut from human rights to nuclear weapons in The Connecting Line."

John N. Stafford, the Reagan administration's chief Department of the Interior judge, recently wrote in his well-respected international investment newsletter about the tremendous extent to which China influences the U.S. bond market. Stafford recently wrote, "We are providing funding for our own self-destruction, especially when money is being used to facilitate efforts to build up China's military and provide weapons of mass destruction to known terrorist countries and sworn enemies of the U.S."

To be clear, I have no doubt that China's markets are attractive to our agricultural and manufacturing interests in Colorado. In fact, the president of the Colorado Farm Bureau testified in a recent debate that I sponsored in Fort Collins, that most of our expansion in foreign markets could occur in China over the next few years. Clearly, I do not want Colorado to miss out on that, and improving our relationship with China is something I believe we should definitely do.

But extending MFN the way the White House did, simply missed a golden opportunity to make meaningful progress in China.

The very purpose of MFN status should be to foster more open trade with partners who act fairly and demonstrate good-faith policies. According to United States Customs Department testimony, Communist China continually violates United States copyright and intellectual property laws by the mass pirating and sale of American-made software, films, books, music and other media and technologies. These unscrupulous acts