

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CLINTON'S FAILED AFRICAN POLICY

HON. JOHN L. MICA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 27, 1998

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, fortunately, history will cast final judgment on this administration and President Clinton's failed African policy.

After the made-for-T.V. and carefully staged events fade from memory, some grim scenes of Clinton failed African policies will haunt us for generations.

There won't be a Clinton visit to Somalia. Somalia has returned to chaos.

While we hear the cheers in African streets today—we must not forget the jeers of crowds in Mogadishu.

We must not forget that this President placed U.S. troops under disorganized U.N. command and they were killed and dragged shamelessly on African soil. This President turned a Bush humanitarian mission into a foreign relations and military disaster.

History will also record this administration's failure to halt a "Holocaust of our time" in Rwanda.

Not only did the President fail to act after the killing began—In fact, President Clinton and his administration repeatedly blocked U.N. efforts to send in an All-African force before the genocide began.

Mr. Speaker, fortunately history will not be blinded by the temporary glare of a television camera either in Africa or in America.

HONORING JUDGE FRANK C. WISE

HON. RON KLINK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 27, 1998

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Honorable Frank C. Wise on his retirement after over forty years of service to the citizens of Pennsylvania and the United States of America.

Judge Wise enlisted in the Pennsylvania State Police in 1960 after serving four years in the U.S. Navy. He was first stationed in Troop A Greensburg, but moved to Troop B in Pittsburgh after a few years. Judge Wise served as a state policeman for 26 years before retiring in 1986.

The retirement of Frank Wise was short-lived, however. He was appointed district justice by Governor Dick Thornburg to fill a vacancy in Saxonburg. Judge Wise was elected to his first full term in 1987 and was re-elected in 1993. He has faithfully served the community in this capacity ever since.

Judge Wise has also been active in other areas of public life over the years. He has served as the Special Court Judges Association's liaison with the Pennsylvania State police. In this role, he has been instrumental in

the establishment of experimental programming for the cadets of the Pennsylvania State Police Academy. In addition to this duty, Judge Wise has also served on my yearly panel that interviews candidates for appointment to the U.S. Service Academies.

Judge Frank Wise epitomizes the image of the public servant. His work in both facets of our justice system, law enforcement and the courts, has left an indelible mark upon them and upon the people of Pennsylvania. Judge Wise, your legacy will live on in all those who have had the opportunity to work with you and learn from you.

On behalf of my fellow members, I commend Judge Frank C. Wise for all his achievements. He has demonstrated a commitment to service that all citizens can be proud of. We congratulate you, Judge Wise and wish you all the best in the future.

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE IN CHINA: HAO FUYUAN AND NGAWANG OESER

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 27, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to call to the attention of my colleagues Mr. Hao Fuyuan, a Chinese Prisoner of Conscience adopted by my office as part of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus' Adopt-a-Political Prisoner campaign. Mr. Hao is a peasant from the province of Shandong who, inspired by the Tiananmen Square disturbances he saw on television, joined some students making their way to join the fray.

Upon returning from Tiananmen Square, Mr. Hao purchased a blank tape and recorded such messages as "Li's words deceive the masses; You must not believe him"; "You should listen to Voice of America"; and "Students and workers all over the country, strike!" Mr. Hao played this tape in seven peasant homes in his village.

Arrested during the aftermath of the bloody crackdown in Tiananmen Square, June 4–5, 1989, Mr. Hao was tried and found hostile to the socialist system and sentenced to ten years imprisonment and three years loss of political rights for "broadcasting dissent to the masses." He has currently served eight of those ten years in Shandong Prison 3 in Weifang, punished simply for exercising his right of free speech, a right recognized by most governments throughout the world as a fundamental human right.

Mr. Speaker, in March, 1997, the category of "counterrevolutionary crimes", under which Mr. Hao was charged, was eliminated by the Chinese legislature. Even more suggestive, four men charged with counterrevolutionary crimes for their involvement in the 1989 protests were recently released. This suggests that the Chinese government, under its new leadership, may be rethinking the Tiananmen

Square incident. The time is right, Mr. Speaker, for the release of Hao Fuyuan, and I invite my colleagues to join me in urging the Chinese government to release him from prison.

My office has also adopted Mr. Ngawang Oeser, a monk from the Drepung Monastery currently jailed in Drapchi. Mr. Ngawang was arrested for "spreading counterrevolutionary propaganda", such as a translation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which China itself signed fifty years ago. For this "egregious crime", Mr. Ngawang received the outrageous sentence of seventeen years in jail with loss of political rights for an additional five years. He has so far served nine years of that sentence.

Mr. Speaker, Amnesty International rightfully considers Hao Fuyuan and Ngawang Oeser Prisoners of Conscience, those imprisoned solely for the non-violent expression of their beliefs, who have not used or advocated violence. In cooperation with Amnesty International, the Congressional Human Rights Caucus in October of last year sponsored a campaign urging congressional offices to adopt a Tibetan or Chinese Prisoner of Conscience. Many of my colleagues in Congress have participated in this project, joining the Congressional Human Rights Caucus in the belief that a violation of human rights anywhere is a violation of human rights everywhere.

All Prisoners of Conscience, insofar as they have defended human rights without resorting to violence, are eminently deserving of our assistance. Mr. Hao is especially significant, however, because like most of the more than 2,500 political prisoners in China, he is not a well-known intellectual or activist. Hao Fuyuan is a simple man who was dissatisfied with his country's leaders and who communicated that dissatisfaction to his neighbors. He did nothing more. He is a testament to the truth that, though occasionally perceived as the property and passion of an educated elite, human rights are universal . . . and they must be universally recognized.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE KIWANIS CLUB OF SPARTA, NEW JERSEY

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 27, 1998

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Kiwanis Club of Sparta, New Jersey.

The Kiwanis Club of Sparta was organized and chartered in 1948 and has for the past fifty years provided leadership, personal service, commitment and financial support to the Sparta Township community. The Club currently consists of fifty-five members who each contribute thousands of voluntary hours of service to the community and have faithfully followed the ideals and principles of Kiwanis International, its parent organization.

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