

causing reproductive failure, birth defects, developmental impairment, hormonal disruption, behavioral disorders, immune suppression, and cancer at low doses, and mixtures of these substances may cause these effects at even lower doses;

(3) regulatory approaches that permit even limited production and discharge of toxic substances that persist and/or bioaccumulate result in the accumulation of these substances in the environment and food chain over time and subsequent damage to the health of humans and other species;

(4) the most favored method of preventing the continued contamination of the environment from persistent or bioaccumulative toxic substances is to phaseout their production and/or use over time and replace these substances or the processes that produce them, or both, with safer alternatives;

(5) among the persistent and/or bioaccumulative toxic substances of greatest concern are organochlorines discharged in the production of pulp and paper as a result of the use of chlorine or any other chlorinated oxidizing agents in the pulp and paper manufacturing process;

(6) the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement between the United States and Canada concludes that "the discharge of toxic substances in toxic amounts be prohibited and the discharge of any or all persistent toxic substances be virtually eliminated"; and

(7) in the Sixth Biennial Report on Great Lakes Water Quality, the International Joint Commission on Great Lakes Water Quality concluded that "the concepts of virtual elimination and zero discharge are consistent and a clear statement or direction to take to achieve the Agreement's purpose. The overall strategy or aim regarding persistent toxic substances is virtual elimination, and the tactic or method to be used to achieve the aim is through zero input or discharge of those substances created as a result of human activity.

(b) ZERO DISCHARGE OF ORGANOCHLORINE COMPOUNDS, BYPRODUCTS, OR METABOLITES.—Title III of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act is amended by redesignating section 519 as section 520 and by inserting the following after section 518:

"SEC. 519. DISCHARGE OF ORGANOCHLORINE COMPOUNDS, BYPRODUCTS, OR METABOLITES.

"(a) ZERO DISCHARGE.—(1) Effective 5 years after the enactment of this section, each pulp and paper manufacturing facility shall achieve zero discharge into water of organochlorine compounds, byproducts, or metabolites formulated as a result of the use of chlorine or any other chlorinated oxidizing agent in the pulp and paper manufacturing process.

"(2) Effective 5 years after enactment of this section, all existing and new permits under this Act for paper and pulp mills which use chlorine or any other chlorinated oxidizing agent shall require compliance with the zero discharge requirement set forth in paragraph (1).

"(b) SAFE ALTERNATIVES ASSISTANCE.—Within one year after the enactment of this section, the Administrator shall evaluate alternatives to the use of organochlorines in the manufacturing of pulp and paper, and shall publish a report on the transfer of technology in the pulp and paper industry from organochlorine to chlorine-free technology as a model for pollution prevention. Within 18 months after the enactment of this section, the Agency shall begin providing technical information and support to assist permit applicants in the use of alternatives to organochlorine compounds in the production of pulp and paper.

"(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS ON ORGANOCHLORINE ZERO DISCHARGE CAN-

DIDATES.—Within 18 months after the enactment of this section, the Administrator shall complete a report to Congress on nonpoint sources and industrial discharges of organochlorine compounds and their byproducts and metabolites into water. The report shall include a listing of all types or categories of nonpoint sources and industrial organochlorine discharges into water and their byproducts and metabolites. The report shall also include a listing of the annual quantities of each organochlorine compound discharged into water nationally and by permitted facility, together with a list of each permitted facility's location and quantities of combined organochlorine compound discharges into water. The report shall contain recommendations for achieving a zero discharge policy for important categories of organochlorine pollution sources. In order to develop such recommendations, the Administrator shall convene an advisory panel. The advisory panel shall conduct public hearings and solicit public and expert comment. The panel shall consist of 15 members, including at least 1 independent expert in each of the fields of public health, occupational health, technology change, toxics use reduction, and ecology, 2 affected citizens, and technical and policy experts from industry, labor, public interest groups, and State environmental agencies.

"(d) DEFINITION.—For the purposes of this section, the term 'zero discharge' means absolutely no output or release, including nonpoint source output or release, into water. The term 'zero discharge' does not mean a less than detectable output or release."

DON'T SWINDLE THE CHILDREN'S LUNCHES AWAY

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1995

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, the final word has not yet been said about the Republican swindle of the children who receive free lunches in the schools across our Nation. But the final, most authoritative figures have been established by the Congressional Budget Office. The very conservative but thorough CBO has estimated that the Republicans will capture slightly more than \$2 billion from their block-granted School Lunch Program. This will be \$2 billion more to go into the tax cut for the rich. This is a scenario filled with horror. It conjures up the image of the poster where Uncle Sam is pointing his finger and saying to potential military recruits: "I need you!" While the Republicans advocate a \$50 billion increase in the defense budget and turn their backs on welfare for corporations and rich farmers, they are saying to the children of America: "This nation needs your lunch."

THE NATION NEEDS YOUR LUNCH

Kids of America
There is a fiscal crunch
This great nation
Now needs your lunch
To set
The budget right
Go hungry
For one night
Don't eat
What we could save
Be brave
Patriots stand out
Above the bunch

Proudly surrender lunch
Kids of America
Nutrition's not for you
Sacrifice for the rich few
When tummies hurt
Go to bed
Be a soldier
And play dead
The F22 then
Might rescue you
The Sea Wolf sub
Might bring hot grub
Now hear this
There is a fiscal crunch
This nation needs your lunch
Pledge allegiance to the flag
Mobilize your own brown bag
The enemy deficit
Must be defeated
Nutrition suicide squads
Are desperately needed
Kids of America
There is a fiscal crunch
This great nation
Now needs your lunch.

TESTIMONY OF LIU XINHU

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1995

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I submitted for the RECORD the testimony of three survivors of the Chinese laogai. The witnesses testified before the International Relations Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights on April 3.

The stories are powerful accounts of brave Chinese men and women who have suffered tremendously because of their religion or political views. Today, I am submitting the testimony of two more survivors—Mr. Liu Xinhui, who was imprisoned at the age of 13 because his father was a so-called counter-revolutionary and Palden Gyatso, a Tibetan monk who spent 33 years in the laogai. I hope my colleagues and the American people will be enlightened and moved by these stories. Many people like Mr. Xinhui and Palden Gyatso are still suffering in China today. We must not forget them.

TESTIMONY OF LIU XINHU, LAOGAI SURVIVOR

My name is Liu Xinhui.

Because my father was an official in the former government, the Communist Party, on the pretext that he would disrupt labor discipline, arrested and sent him to a "reeducation through labor" (laojiao) prison camp in 1958. He was sent to the Baimaoling Farm to serve his sentence. In 1973, having lost all hope and deeply impoverished in the hell of the hard labor farm, he committed suicide.

I was born in 1945. When I was 13 years old in 1958, because I was the eldest son in the family of a counter-revolutionary, the Communist government found an excuse which had absolutely no legal precedent, and sent me to live at the same Laogai prison farm as my father. In 1964, when I had just turned eighteen years old, the Communist government sentenced me to two years reeducation through labor because of what they called "counter-revolutionary activities". After being released from the laojiao sentence at the farm in 1966, I was ordered to continue forced labor at the farm as a "forced-job-placement" (jiuye) worker. I was once again labeled a "counter-revolutionary element" in 1974 because of my "political attitudes",

and the controls over me at the Laogai prison farm were further strengthened. I was detained straight through until my release in 1983. During the twenty-five years I spent in the Laogai, I suffered innumerable beatings and torments; I clearly remember one occasion when I was unable to fulfill my production quota because I was very sick, the public security police stripped me of my clothes, tied me to a tree trunk, and allowed the mosquitoes and insects to bite me for more than two hours.

The Baimaoling Farm is internally known as the Shanghai Number Two Laogai General Brigade. It is located in the southeast area of Anhui Province. Its scale is enormous and it holds, on average, 50,000 Laogai prisoners, lao jiao prisoners, and jiu ye personnel. It produces tea, rice, valves, and toys, as well as other goods. My father and I were detained in different sections of the farm, and we were not permitted to see each other. The public security police only told me in 1973 that he had died, and I had to go and claim the corpse. Once at the crematorium, I saw his old and pale body. I was given those clothes. I cried bitterly. I felt that my father was more brave than I was because he dared to determine his own end to this difficult life and gain his freedom.

I now live in the United States and have a family and children of my own. I deeply hope that my children and all other children, as well as all future generations, do not have ever to suffer through these kinds of tortures and difficulties. Thank you all very much for your concerns about the Chinese citizens who continue to suffer in the Laogai to this very day.

TESTIMONY OF PALDEN GYATSO, LAOGAI SURVIVOR

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have spent 33 years of my 64-year-old life in Chinese prisons and Laogai camps in Tibet. During those years I yearned for a moment such as this one. I express my wholehearted thanks to you, Mr. Chairman, and to all the members of this Committee for giving me this great opportunity to appear before you today. I feel that it is an honor, but also my responsibility, to inform the United States Congress about the mistreatment I and other Tibetans have suffered in the Laogai at the hands of the Chinese government.

My name is Palden Gyatso. I became a monk when I was ten years old. At 28 years of age in 1959, at the climax of the Chinese military invasion of Tibet, I was arrested and accused of being a "reactionary element" and sentenced to a seven-year prison term to be served at the Panam District Prison in southern Tibet. This prison was previously a monastery named Norbu Khyungtse. In the prison, I was made to do hard labor, ordinarily for nine hours a day, and some times even more. We prisoners were yoked to plows like animals to till prison lands. When we got exhausted and became too weak to pull the plow, we were kicked and whipped from behind. Since we were never given enough to eat, we were forced to steal food meant for the pigs in the Chinese pig sties. We were also driven to chewing and eating things like used leather items, bones of different kinds of dead animals, mice, worms, and all kinds of green grasses.

The treatment of political prisoners at the Laogai in Tibet involves different types of cruel acts. In winter, we were suspended in the air and then cold water was thrown on us; during hot summer days, cold water was replaced by building a fire beneath the suspended prisoner. Other forms of ill-treatment in this position included being lashed with a leather belt and being beaten with an electric cattle-prod or an iron bar. Our feet

were also fettered with iron manacles while self-tightening handcuffs and thumb-cuffs were used to tie our hands and thumbs. The sharp edges on those handcuffs often resulted in prisoners hands getting cut completely off. I still have many scars on my wrists as a result of these sharp instruments.

In 1962, I managed to escape from Panam District Prison with six other political prisoners. But we got caught just when we reached Tonsher township to worship near the Indo-Tibetan border, and my prison term was increased to 15 years as result. The imposition of the additional eight year prison term was preceded by indiscriminate beatings, then the use of iron shackles on both my hands and feet, night and day for six months. The leg shackles were not removed for more than two years, during which I was taught how to, then forced to, weave carpets.

Mr. Chairman, I completed my Laogai term in 1975 but was not allowed to return home. Rather, I was sent to the Nyethang Laogai camp, located some 15 miles west of Lhasa, the capital of Tibet. Prison life resumed, though with a slightly relaxed atmosphere. In 1979, I took advantage of this to sneak out of the Laogai camp in the middle of the night to go to Lhasa, where I put up a number of posters calling for Tibetan independence. I was finally caught, and on August 26, 1983, I was rearrested and sent to the Old Sangyip Prison in northeastern Lhasa.

In April 1984, I was sentenced to a nine year prison term during a one hour trial where I was denied legal representation or opportunity to defend myself. I was taken to the Outidu Prison Fourth Unit, which is today a part of the Sangyip Prison Administration in the remote northeast valley of Lhasa, in April of 1985. In that Laogai, we had to do all sorts of filthy work, including the handling of human excrement used to grow vegetables. Sometimes we were forced to do the personnel work of the prison guards. But the guards routinely expresses dissatisfaction with our work and often beat us afterwards. We were also often subjected to other abuses by drunken prison guards.

Other forms of ill-treatment at the Laogai were rampant. For example, in November 1987, a prison official poked me with an electric cattle-prod and poured boiling water over me just because he said he did not like my attitude. No medical treatment was given after that.

Throughout my 15 year imprisonment that started in 1959 and the nine year confinement in the Laogai thereafter, I was never allowed any visits or meetings with my relatives and family members.

In November 1987, five prisoners from Guojo District in eastern Tibet, imprisoned at Gutsa Prison in Lhasa, were sentenced and two of them put to death. On the day of the announcement of the sentences, all of the prisoners of Gutsa Prison (near Sangyip) were ordered to attend. The two prisoners who were sentenced to death were told by the Chinese police that since the were to be executed in two days, they should sing loudly and dance in front of the crowd of other prisoners. They were forced to comply with this order with their iron leg and hand shackles on. Many prisoners cried spontaneously and even the Tibetan officials looked saddened by the spectacle. I was told this story by a number of nuns and others who were in that prison at that time. Such a sorry state of affairs clearly shows that there really are no rights at all for prisoners in Tibet.

In another incident around that time, police guards at Gutsa Prison repeatedly raped nun political prisoners then sexually violated them with electric cattle-prods. Before thrusting the cattle-prod into the sexual organ of one, the assailant said, "You have

not yet experienced this." The name of this prison guard is Sonam Tsering; he was still on duty when I escaped from Tibet. Such is the conduct of the police, who we are also told are humanitarians.

Mr. Chairman, I was transferred from Outidu Prison to the nearby Drapchi Prison, known as the "Tibet Autonomous Region" Number One Prison on October 13, 1990. Immediately upon my arrival, the chief administrator of the prison's Fifth Unit, a man named Paljor, asked me, "I see you have been imprisoned three times. What brought you here this time?" I replied, "I was arrested because I had put up posters saying Tibet is an independent country, separated from China." He replied, "I will give you Tibetan independence." He then proceeded to give me a number of vicious kicks and intermittently jabbed the electric cattle-prod on various parts of my body. Finally, after about half an hour, he rammed the cattle-prod into my mouth and pushed it in with great force. I passed out. When I regained consciousness, I found myself in a pool of blood and excrement and in extreme pain. No medical treatment was given. I lost most of my teeth.

In April 1991, Ambassador James Lilley, then Ambassador to China, came to visit the Drapchi Prison. I, along with some of my fellow prisoners, presented him with a petition detailing the torture and suffering at the prison. But it was snatched away from his hand and given over to the head of prison administration. After the ambassador left, two political prisoners, Lobsang Tenzin and Tenpa Wangdak, were detained in solitary confinement while being interrogated. Together with three other prisoners, they were later transferred to the Powo Tramo Laogai Camp in southeastern Tibet. That day, the Army was called in and all of us political prisoners were beaten with rifle butts or stabbed with bayonets. The sticks and electric prods used to beat us were almost all broken from the verocity of the beatings. Ngawang Kunga, a political prisoner, was beaten until he lost consciousness with an iron chain used to tie a prisoner's legs. Ngawang Phuljung lost consciousness after he was beaten with a rifle butt to his temple. Phurbu Tsering was stabbed with a bayonet, causing a deep vertical cut in the back of his head which bled tremendously. The list of those beaten is too long to enumerate. The latter two are still in the same prison today.

I would humbly request, Mr. Chairman, that in the future visits to the prisons by US officials, that there be substantial follow-up to ensure that these sorts of atrocities are not committed against political prisoners who are simply trying to provide information about the true situation and conditions of prisons in Tibet.

I have recounted only a few instances of the inhumane atrocities committed against Tibetan prisoners in the Laogai. Tibetans still continue to be subjected to untold terrors day and night, and I appeal to your conscience to seek their freedom. Many instances of brutal ill-treatment of prisoners in Drapchi Prison in Tibet have come to light recently. In June 1993, for example, fourteen nuns were found to have clandestinely composed and recorded a freedom song, resulting in a brutal beating. A 20-year-old nun named Phuntsok Yangkyi died. The other thirteen suffered varying degrees of permanent physical impairments, with one 18-year-old nun named Ngawang Sangdol having both hands deformed.

Despite the sweltering heat and the fetid atmosphere, prisoners are required to remain in the greenhouses all day, year round, to grow vegetables and sell them in the market in Lhasa. While not being paid for their

work, the prisoners who fail to fulfill their quotas are punished and liable to have their prison terms extended. The health of many prisoners has been effected by continual exposure to the greenhouse atmosphere, rendering them barely conscious of the surroundings.

On August 25, 1992, I finished my prison term and was finally released from prison. Thirteen days later I escaped from Tibet. Before escaping, I made arrangements to acquire some of the instruments of torture in order to show them to the outside world. I have brought a few of them here to show to you. One is the type of electric cattle-prod that was rammed into my mouth and also the sexual organs of nun political prisoners. This is the type of thumb-cuff that is used to tie the detainees diagonally across their backs by the thumbs. This is one of the special type of knives used by the Chinese police to stab prisoners. These are just some of the torture instruments used in the Laogai of Tibet.

Mr. Chairman, the Tibetan people have been suffering under the repressive Chinese rule since 1949. Thousands and thousands of innocent Tibetans have lost their lives and the six million that remain are struggling to keep the Tibetan culture alive under very difficult conditions.

As the power dynamics in Beijing shift over the next several months, there will be a tremendous opportunity for the international community to foster a more democratic society in China. I appeal to you and to the United States government to remain vigilant in your effort to hold China accountable for its actions against the Tibetan people.

Just a few weeks ago, I testified before the United Nations High Commission on Human Rights, where a resolution condemning China's human rights violations against both Tibetan and Chinese people was narrowly defeated. This was a very important effort, and I humbly urge your government to return to Geneva next year with a renewed effort concerning human rights in Tibet and China. I sincerely believe that unless there is strong international condemnation of the Chinese government's treatment of the Tibetan people, they will continue to commit such horrors as described earlier against innocent political prisoners who insist on the fundamental rights of freedom of speech, association, and religion, as well as the recognized right of self-determination.

I am exceedingly grateful to you Mr. Chairman, and to all members of this Committee, as well as all others for listening to this short description of my life in the Laogai in Tibet. I am only one of the few lucky ones who survived and managed to escape to the outside world. Many of my friends and other political prisoners died in the prisons and Laogai in Tibet. With them also went the story of their untold sufferings.

I thank you Mr. Chairman. *Tashi deleg!*

TRIBUTE TO KAMI GRUDZIEN AND KRISTINA CANNON

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1995

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to pay tribute to two young women who are extraordinarily ambitious and creative. Kami Grudzien and Kristina Cannon, of Coventry, RI, are two of the seven

winners in the National Teen Business Plan Competition.

This competition, sponsored by the Income of Her Own organization, encourages teenagers to create their own businesses and develop their economic skills. Kami and Kristina produced an extremely ingenious idea which incorporated their vision, creativity, and compassion. Their plan is to start a company called World Cheerleading Dancers. This business will stage two competitions each year for young girls who want to develop dance and cheerleading moves into a choreographic routine. This competition will provide young women with the opportunity to simultaneously develop self-confidence and performance skills.

In addition to becoming entrepreneurs, Kami and Kristina also plan to make a positive contribution to the community with their enterprise. Five percent of the profits made by this venture will be donated to the Impossible Dream Foundation, which makes dreams come true for ailing and handicapped children.

Besides being seasoned performers and budding entrepreneurs, Kami and Kristina are also successful students at Coventry Middle School. Kristina is an accomplished student athlete in softball and volleyball, and Kami has received national recognition for an outstanding 500-word poem on the Holocaust.

These two young women are among our Nation's most promising leaders. Their example is a source of pride for all Rhode Islanders. I am truly inspired by individuals like Kami and Kristina, who pursue the American tradition of creativeness and ingenuity in business while having a positive impact on the community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting these two outstanding young women as they begin to plan to hold their first competition later this summer, and wish them continued success.

TAX RELIEF FOR THE AMERICAN FAMILY

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, as we consider tax cuts this week the difference between the Democrat and Republican philosophies underlying becomes crystal clear. Democrats believe that taxpayers exist to serve Government. They really think that Government confers upon its citizens the privilege of earning and keeping money. Republicans work under a completely different mindset. Taxpayers—also known as citizens—come first, not the Government. Republicans believe that individuals know best how to spend the money they earn—at least better than some bureaucrat sitting in a Washington office.

That is why we are proposing to let American families keep more of the money they earn. The American family represents the backbone of our society. Our current tax system penalizes families with children. It does not properly reflect the cost of rearing a child today. The average family spends more on taxes than it spends on food, clothing, and shelter combined. Many families now need a second earner not to support the household,

but to support the Government. Republicans know this and are working to relieve American families of this tax burden.

It cost middle-income families more than \$5,000 per year to rear a child. The American family deserves a \$500-per child tax credit. Our bill allows families with annual incomes of up to \$200,000 to receive a full tax credit of \$500 per child. For incomes exceeding \$200,000, the tax credit is proportionally reduced to zero so that families making \$250,000 or more receive no credit. As a result, over 29 million families and 51 million children will benefit. Nearly 70 percent of those families benefiting have incomes of less than \$75,000.

Mr. Speaker, the most important thing we can do for the American family is to get Government off of their back. The Republican child tax credit provision gives American families more of what they earn. Our bill increases the resources available for parent to meet their child-rearing cost, not Government costs.

INTRODUCTION OF THE AMERICAN HOMEMAKERS/CAREGIVERS AND MIDDLE-CLASS FLEXIBLE SAV- INGS ACT OF 1995

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1995

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of the American Homemakers/Caregivers and Middle-Class Flexible Savings Act of 1995. This bill is being introduced by my colleague, MAURICE HINCHEY, on behalf of the Progressive Caucus as part of our 11-point alternative to the Republican Contract With America.

My constituents have impressed upon me the growing financial plight of many middle- and low-income working Americans. They are working harder and longer and finding it more difficult all of the time to make financial ends meet, let alone put any money into savings. This legislation will make it easier for middle- and low-income Americans who earn up to \$75,000 to save more, while giving those Americans who are in an unforeseen financial pinch greater penalty-free access to their Individual Retirement Account [IRA] funds.

This Progressive Caucus bill will help middle- and low-income taxpayers in four fundamental ways.

First, it will substantially increase the level of contributions that they can deposit in an IRA. Since IRA's were first made possible in 1981, the contribution levels governing how much can be contributed annually and who can deduct their contributions, in sum or in part, have eroded due to inflation.

Our bill increases contribution levels to make up for inflation since 1981. It also indexes contribution levels yearly to keep pace with inflation.

Second, our bill authorizes higher IRA contribution levels for nonworking spouses in households with one or more children under the age of 6. That contribution level will also be indexed to keep pace with inflation.

This provision could be called the IRA homemaker provision. Arguably, those Americans who most need to save for retirement