

strategies are being implemented in American's States, cities, and counties.

In a recent report, "Listening to America", the Republican National Committee's National Policy Forum, said:

In reducing the size and scope of government, it is time for Washington to learn from the lessons of the state and local governments. In Indianapolis, Jersey City, Dallas, Charlotte and Philadelphia, city governments under Democrat as well as Republican administration are turning to privatization to do more with less. In some cases, governments are getting out of the business of doing things they never should have done in the first place. In other cases, private companies compete with public employees to provide service at the highest quality and the lowest cost. * * *

The federal government can learn much from the new breed of mayors and governors who are responding to the call from their friends and neighbors to put government back in the hands of the people who found it, to rethink the role of government; to get out of business it doesn't belong in * * *

We in Congress have failed in our oversight responsibilities and permitted this buildup of in-house Government capabilities in commercial activities to occur. No matter how well intended these capabilities were when created or how popular they are now, we must put a stop to this unfair and costly practice.

I urge all my colleagues to use the 40th anniversary of President Eisenhower's policy to help focus America's attention on this important issue. I invite all Americans to join with me on January 15 to recognize the benefits of relying on our great enterprise system to assist in developing those Government services that can be performed at higher quality and lower cost than the Government itself. Let us use this occasion to dedicate ourselves to redefining Government by focusing the public sector on those activities only it can perform and relying on the private sector for those activities it does best.

LEGISLATION TO SAVE AMERICAN JOBS

HON. JAY KIM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 11, 1995

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which will save the jobs of thousands of American workers.

As many of my colleagues know, the medical device industry is one of the most dynamic industries in the United States. The statistics bear this point out: In 1993, the U.S. medical device industry produced nearly 40 billion dollars worth of goods and employed approximately 270,000 workers in high-skill, high-wage jobs. U.S. medical device firms also exported almost \$10 billion worth of goods in 1993, capturing 53 percent of the worldwide device market.

However, like other U.S. industries in the past, our position of world dominance in this industry is being threatened. The medical device industry is facing increasingly fierce competition from many foreign nations, especially Japan, Germany, and France.

Given this situation, one would think that our Government would be doing all it could to help device manufacturers retain their position as

world leaders. Unfortunately, the opposite is true: In their fight for survival against these foreign competitors, our own Government has put U.S. companies at a serious competitive disadvantage.

Under current law, any company wishing to export a class III medical device must obtain separate export approval from the FDA—a process which is complex, expensive, and which can take months to complete. Surprisingly, U.S. companies are required to complete this export approval process even if the export product is not intended for sale in this country and has already been approved by the country to which it is being exported.

Because of this FDA redtape, U.S. device companies who want to export face a double hurdle: They must satisfy both the U.S. Government and the government of the country to which they wish to export. This situation creates a strong incentive for American companies to move overseas, where they do not face this kind of unnecessary redtape.

This incentive is already having devastating effects: In a recent survey of device company CEO's 40 percent said that their companies had reduced employment as a result of regulatory delays, and 22 percent said that they had already moved jobs offshore due to unnecessary FDA regulation. In other words, the result of this FDA regulation is lost American jobs.

The legislation I am introducing today, the Medical Device Export Promotion Act, could help save these jobs.

This legislation would direct the FDA to give automatic export approval to class III medical devices which have been approved for import by members of the European Community or Japan. These countries are our two most important export markets and have device approval processes which are internationally recognized as being safe and effective. The bill would also allow U.S. companies which have gained approval for import into Europe and Japan to export worldwide without FDA interference. Finally, the bill would not allow companies to export products which have been banned in this country.

In short, this legislation represents the best of both worlds: It would allow 85 to 90 percent of U.S. medical devices to be freely exported without allowing U.S. companies to dump inferior products on the world market.

In doing so, this legislation would eliminate many of the bureaucratic hurdles that U.S. companies must currently overcome in order to export medical devices. In doing so, this legislation will eliminate the incentives for companies to move overseas to avoid such unnecessary regulation and, as a result, will save American jobs. For this reason, I urge my colleagues to support the Medical Device Export Promotion Act and ask for its timely consideration by this body.

American workers are counting on us. It is time to act.

CHANGING THE WAY GOVERNMENT WORKS

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 11, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, last November the voters overwhelmingly chose to change

the way Government works. Last week, we successfully changed the way Congress does business. Next, we will change the business Congress does.

We took our first steps toward turning back bloated, wasteful, inefficient government. I am committed to continuing down the path to less taxes, less spending, and less regulation.

In order to change the way government works, we must change the way Washington works. The out of control Federal spending beast thrived on 40 years of liberal tax and spend policies. We must pass the balanced budget amendment to reign in the spending beast and impose discipline on Washington's wasteful spending habits.

Our Nation's forefathers envisioned a government that served the people—not the other way around. A balanced budget amendment would help fulfill that vision.

TRIBUTE TO BOBBY CAVE

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 11, 1995

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call this entire body's attention to the accomplishments of a young man from my district. Bobby Cave is 15-year-old freshman at Greenwood High School, Greenwood, IN, and his parents are Mr. & Mrs. Robert Cave. On Sunday, January 8, Bobby won the national Punt, Pass & Kick championship before a national television audience.

Mr. Speaker, Punt, Pass & Kick is an annual football skills competition which gives thousands of youngsters ages 8 to 15 a chance to participate in a healthy and competitive environment. It has been going on for many years, and in fact, a member of my staff twice competed in the competitions more than 15 years ago.

Mr. Speaker, Bobby Cave has proven himself to the Nation with his football skills, and in the process he has represented my district and my State in a very positive manner. I am very proud of Bobby and would like the entire U.S. Congress to recognize his accomplishments as well.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 452, THE "FOREIGN INTEREST REPRESENTATION ACT"

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 11, 1995

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, every year, foreign interests spend hundreds of millions of dollars to influence the American Government. They employ topnotch lobbyists, many of

whom are former U.S. Government officials and staff, to present their case in Washington. Meanwhile, our free trade policies have literally opened the doors to foreign investment, while an archaic law allows agents of foreign governments to work in secrecy.

The Foreign Agents Registration Act [FARA] of 1938 requires foreign agents to disclose their connections with foreign governments, foreign political parties, and other foreign principals to the Foreign Agents Registration Unit at the Department of Justice. However, according to General Accounting Office [GAO] reports, FARA is plagued by unclear language as to who is required to register, weak investigative and enforcement provisions, and loopholes.

GAO's July 1990 report entitled, "Foreign Agent Registration: Justice Needs to Improve Program Administration," finds that only 775 foreign agents—out of thousands—actually bothered to register under FARA. Since the 1990 report, neither the Justice Department nor Congress has rectified this breach of security. As a result, I have introduced H.R. 452, the Foreign Interest Representation Act.

The GAO report found several problems with current law:

The Foreign Agent Registration Act was originally enacted to target Nazi and Communist propaganda in the 1930's and 1940's. The term "foreign agent" was originally used to identify foreign principals in America who were spreading foreign propaganda and organizing political activities. With the end of the cold war, however, the emphasis has shifted from political propaganda to free trade and the global economic competition. FARA, however, remains unchanged. Thus, many individuals and law firms representing foreign interests are exempt from registration under the act.

My bill, H.R. 452, substitutes "representative of a foreign interest" for "foreign agent," thus broadening the definition and closing a loophole. Likewise, the term "political propaganda" has been dropped in favor of "promotional or informational materials." Several other term substitutions were made in this manner.

FARA provides certain exemptions to registration including commercial activities. Moreover, representatives of foreign interests are not required to notify the registration unit to claim an exemption. As a result, it is difficult for the unit to determine who should and who should not be registered.

Under H.R. 452, any person who engages in political activities for the purpose of furthering the commercial, industrial or financial operations of a foreign interest would no longer be exempt. In addition, representatives of foreign interests will now be required to notify the Attorney General.

Furthermore, H.R. 452, establishes a test to determine what constitutes foreign control. Entities that are more than 50 percent foreign owned would be presumed to be foreign controlled and required to register. Entities with 20 to 50 percent foreign ownership would also be considered foreign controlled, but the presumption could be rebutted with evidence. Less than 20 percent foreign ownership would not require registration. Both provisions help to clarify the law and will lead to an increase in registration.

Timeliness of foreign agent registration and reporting remains a problem. Of the 28 registration statements reviewed in the GAO re-

port, a whopping 68 percent had not registered on time.

Currently, registrants must submit updated disclosure forms every 6 months after the initial registration. This system has made it almost impossible to know who is registered and whether the registration is up-to-date. H.R. 452 requires follow-up registration forms to be filed in January 30 and June 30 of each year. The Justice Department, however, would be given the authority to waive this provision, on a case-by-case basis, for entities whose fiscal year does not follow the calendar year.

Finally, harsh criminal penalties under FARA are another reason the Justice Department has shied away from enforcement of the act. Under H.R. 452, any person who has failed to file, has omitted facts, or has made a false statement regarding the facts, will be fined a minimum of \$2,000, up to \$1,000,000, depending upon the nature and duration of the violation. Furthermore, the Justice Department would be given the authority to subpoena individuals for testimony and records.

The bottom line is, the American people have a right to know who is getting paid by foreign interests to influence the U.S. Government. If you support an end to secrecy through uniform reporting and penalties for noncompliance, I urge you to cosponsor H.R. 452, the Foreign Interest Representation Act.

SIKH LEADER S.S. MANN ARRESTED FOR MAKING SPEECH; CALLED FOR FREE KHALISTAN; SIKHS SHOW SUPPORT FOR FREEDOM

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 11, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the brutal oppression of the Sikh nation by the Indian regime continues. Simranjit Singh Mann, a very prominent Sikh leader, was arrested on January 5 under India's draconian Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act, known as TADA, after he made a speech in which he called for a free and independent Khalistan by peaceful means. The speech was given December 26 at an annual Sikh observance commemorating the martyrdom of Guru Gobind Singh's two sons. After telling the crowd that Khalistan is the only issue facing the Sikh nation, Mr. Mann asked the crowd of 40,000 to 50,000 to raise their hands if they supported a free Khalistan. The attendees all raised their hands if they supported a free Khalistan. The attendees all raised their hands in a clear demonstration of the Sikh nation's support for a free Khalistan.

When India held state elections in Punjab, Khalistan, in February 1992, only 4.3 percent of Sikhs there voted, according to the newspaper India Abroad. Nearly 96 percent stayed away, despite the military's effort to drag voters to polling places at gunpoint. This is a clear reflection of the Sikh nation's desire for freedom.

Now Mr. Mann, a former Member of Parliament, again faces charges under TADA as well as sedition charges. Will the almost 50,000 Sikhs who raised their hands also be declared terrorists by the brutal Indian regime?

India calls itself the world's largest democracy. Do these actions sound like the acts of

a democracy? In fact, they sound more like the workings of North Korea, Cuba, or any other dictatorship you can name. If making a speech is terrorism, the word is drained of any meaning I recognize.

The oppression of the Sikhs must end. The Sikh nation wants its freedom. It is time for India to withdraw its occupying troops from Khalistan and allow Khalistan to achieve its full independence by peaceful means. Until India is willing to allow the Sikh nation to vote on independence, it cannot call itself democratic. Until India recognizes the fundamental liberties of all people living under its rule, it should receive no aid or trade from the overburdened taxpayers of the United States or any civilized nation.

Only freedom for Khalistan will ensure peace and freedom in the region. It is time for India to withdraw from Khalistan and all the other nations it is oppressing. It is the duty of the United States to support the cause of freedom. We should impose sanctions on India and cut off its aid until India is willing to live by the principles of freedom which define democratic nations. We must take strong measures to support human rights and self-determination for everyone.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNOUNCES CHANGES

HON. RICK LAZIO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 11, 1995

Mr. LAZIO of New York. Mr. Speaker, on December 19, 1994, Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD] Henry Cisneros announced that he planned to dramatically alter the manner in which the Department operates. He admitted that HUD was a bureaucracy more attentive to process than to results, was slavishly loyal to nonperforming programs, and did not trust the initiatives of local leaders. To correct these problems, he presented a plan, called the HUD Reinvention Blueprint, to restructure HUD's programs in an unprecedented fashion.

After reading the blueprint, which is still conceptual, I was pleased to see that the Secretary adopted many Republican ideas. For example, it proposes to shrink the Federal Government, to reduce micromanagement, and to return power and responsibility to State and local jurisdictions.

I told the Secretary that I welcomed his ideas and that I wanted to work with him to change the way housing, especially low-income housing, is provided in this country.

Nevertheless, I also told the Secretary that, as the new chairman of the Housing and Community Opportunity Subcommittee, I planned to review in toto all HUD's programs.

My reasons for this review are based on reports which question HUD's capacity to administer its more than 200 programs. For example, the National Academy of Public Administrators [NAPA] has recommended that HUD's programs be reduced to 10 by the year 2000 or be eliminated. HUD's inspector general [IG], in her most recent report to Congress, found that HUD needed to be more proactive and