

that, they are already paid for. We have made \$151 billion worth of cuts in the discretionary spending.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would further yield so that I could just elaborate, that is what we do in our appropriations votes, when we vote out our appropriations bills to fund the Treasury Department or to fund HUD or any of these other programs, we reduce the amount of money that we are allowing these departments to have.

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, we are just trying to run government more effectively.

The next one is by consolidating. We went through some of the programs and we are consolidating and reducing some of the growths through block grants to the States, and we are going to reduce our welfare through welfare reform \$89 billion; through reform in the Federal workplace and retirement, we are going to reform that \$10 billion.

We are going to save, by extending the spectrum, when we auction off different waive lengths for radio and television, we are going to see a tax cut paid for with \$15 billion from extending the spectrum auction. We are going to sell off some of the raw resources we have. The uranium enrichment privatization plan is going to save \$1.7 billion.

Our total spending cuts are \$268.3 billion, if we add all of that up, and what are our tax cuts? Our tax cuts are \$245 billion.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I don't see anywhere in there, any savings in Medicare or Medicaid that contributed to the tax cuts. The tax cuts were funded, taken care of before we ever voted on Medicaid or Medicare.

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. SHAYS] makes a very good point. It is totally unrelated, and it addresses the credibility gap that we have seen widening.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, we have about 3 more minutes, and I want to make sure that the gentleman is able to finish up on those issues that are important to him.

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, I want to quote my Uncle John Armstrong. He said, "If you want something bad enough, any excuse to get it is a good excuse."

I think about how we have had a shift in power and we have seen some of the top switch and we have had kind of a problem or a widening in the credibility gap. They said we are cutting student loans; they are going up. They have said that we are cutting Medicare; we are increasing spending. The income tax credit, we just talked about that. Nutrition programs, we just talked about that.

What we are talking about, though, is restoring the vision of the American people. That is why I believe that the President should sign the Seven-Year Balanced Budget Reconciliation Act. That is why I think the American people want him to do that.

Mr. Speaker, if my colleagues would look at the provisions inside the bill, it encapsulates the visions of America, to having a balanced budget to secure hope for the future for their children, to preserve and protect Medicare, to reform welfare, and to give the tax breaks to the kids so that the parents can spend the money on them rather than the government. I think that restores the vision that the American public holds. So I hope that the President will sign the bill.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. TIAHRT] for joining me in this effort, and I have learned a lot from his charts.

I would like to say that I have never been more proud to be part of a new majority than this Republican majority that candidly is trying to take on getting our financial house in order, balancing our budget, saving our trust funds, particularly Medicare, and transforming the social and corporate welfare state into what has to become an opportunity society. All of the new Members that we have made an incredible difference in this effort. They have been the driving force with some of the sophomore class as well, and it has just been absolutely a thrill to welcome our new Members and it has been a wonderful opportunity for me to share in this essential order, and I thank the gentleman from Kansas for his extraordinary good work, his dedication, and giving us the opportunity to be in the majority.

VACATION OF SPECIAL ORDER

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to vacate my 5-minute special order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. NETHERCUTT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from American Samoa?

There was no objection.

U.S. ACCESSION TO SOUTH PACIFIC NUCLEAR FREE ZONE TREATY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my deep sense of pride and to share with our colleagues and our great Nation an event of historic importance to the countries of the Pacific region.

On Friday, October 20, at the United Nations, the United States, France, and Great Britain formally announced they have decided to join the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty and will complete signing of the protocols to the treaty by mid-1996.

The South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty, commonly referred to by its acronym "SPNFZ," is known formally as the Treaty of Rarotonga since it was signed by the leaders of the Pacific na-

tions on the island of Rarotonga in the Cook Islands.

The Treaty of Rarotonga came into force in December 1986 after ratification initially by eight countries, thereby establishing the South Pacific nuclear free zone to combat nuclear weapons proliferation and the reckless disposal of nuclear wastes. Today, 11 Pacific Island nations—Australia, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, and Western Samoa—are members of the treaty.

By banning the testing, stationing, manufacturing, and use of nuclear weapons in the zone, the Treaty of Rarotonga is a symbol for the peoples of the South Pacific, expressing their high level of concern regarding nuclear weapons and the possibility of a nuclear disaster in the region. The treaty also prohibits parties from dumping radioactive waste at sea in the treaty zone, and provides for verification safeguards by the International Atomic Energy Agency. The treaty protocols, in addition to the foregoing, require the nuclear weapon states not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons in the zone or against any South Pacific signatory of the treaty.

Mr. Speaker, the South Pacific nuclear free zone covers a vast area extending from the western coast of Australia and the Papua New Guinea-Indonesia border in the west, along the Equator in the north, to the boundaries of the Latin American nuclear free zone in the east, and the Antarctic nuclear free zone in the south.

I want to express my deepest appreciation and thanks to President Clinton for his decision to support the South Pacific nations in their desire to keep the region safe from nuclear destruction. The President's global leadership on nuclear nonproliferation, along with international outrage over France's resumption of nuclear testing in the Pacific, no doubt influenced France and Britain to join America in this historic development.

Mr. Speaker, the Clinton administration has identified nuclear proliferation as one of the greatest threats to United States and global security. I and many of our colleagues have long argued that to enhance U.S. credibility to build international support for successful extension of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty [NPT] and negotiation of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty [CTBT], the administration should join the nuclear-free zone in the Pacific.

Mr. Speaker, since the Rarotonga Treaty took effect over 8 years ago, the island nations have eagerly sought United States support for a nuclear-weapon-free South Pacific. By refusing to sign the treaty, however, the United States was increasingly perceived as indifferent to the aspirations and concerns of our South Pacific allies—many of whom fought at our side during World War I, World War II, the Korean

war, the Vietnam war, and supported United States operations during the cold war. Ironically, while the democratic nuclear powers failed to act, both Russia and China have long been signatories to the treaty protocols.

There was no good reason for America not to support her Pacific allies by joining the Treaty of Rarotonga. The treaty advances United States non-proliferation objectives without undermining United States security policy in the South Pacific, as past administrations have conceded while testifying before Congress. The treaty was carefully drafted, with considerable input from the Reagan administration, to accommodate U.S. interests, including our policy to "neither confirm nor deny" the presence of nuclear weapons or American warships or aircrafts; and it specifically protects free transit through the zone by U.S. vessels and planes carrying nuclear weapons.

The United States already supports nuclear-weapon-free zones around the world, and has signed treaties prohibiting nuclear weapons in Latin America, the Antarctic, the ocean floor, and outer space. Not long ago, the White House lauded Argentina, Chile, and Brazil's entry into the Latin America Nuclear Free Zone Treaty, noting the treaty has been a critical building block for peace and stability in the Western Hemisphere, our backyard, while reinforcing the worldwide non-proliferation movement.

With cessation of the cold war, justification for much of our Nation's past reluctance to join the treaty of Rarotonga has evaporated. The Soviet nuclear threat in the Pacific no longer exists. Instead, the United States and Russia are committed to deep reductions in their nuclear arsenals, the United States has removed tactical nuclear weapons from its surface fleet, and the prospects for a comprehensive test ban treaty are good in 1996.

Mr. Speaker, in this new postcold-war era of lessened nuclear tension, I commend the Clinton administration for heeding the calls for assistance by our Pacific allies by signing the protocols of the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty as part of a comprehensive nuclear nonproliferation policy. Joining the treaty of Rarotonga is visible proof of America's commitment to continued progress with the indefinite extension of the NPT and negotiation of a genuine, zero-yield comprehensive test ban treaty.

Mr. Speaker, in welcoming this action we have pursued with three successive administrations, I want to thank and recognize the invaluable bipartisan support of my esteemed colleagues—Representatives JIM LEACH, LEE HAMILTON, BEN GILMAN, GARY ACKERMAN, CHRIS SMITH, HOWARD BERMAN, DOUG BEREUTER, TOM LANTOS, CONNIE MORELLA, RON DELLUMS, JIM McDERMOTT, PETE STARK, MATTHEW MARTINEZ, NEIL ABERCROMBIE, PATSY MINK, and ROBERT UNDERWOOD.

In particular, my former colleagues on the House Asia-Pacific Affairs Sub-

committee, Chairman Stephen Solarz and Representative Bob Lagomarsino, must be recognized for their early and instrumental role in laying the foundation for these historic developments. I would also thank Dr. Zachary Davis, international nuclear policy analyst with the congressional research service, for his excellent service to Congress which greatly assisted the decision for U.S. accession to the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty. Last, I would recognize and give credit to Ambassador Winston Lord, Assistant Secretary of State for Asia-Pacific Affairs, for his considerable involvement in the President's decision.

Mr. Speaker, while France has also agreed to accede to the protocols of the Rarotonga Treaty by mid-1996, it is apparent the French Government still intends to carry out its latest series of nuclear bomb detonations in French Polynesia. Clearly, France's accession to SPNFZ is meant to supposedly appease the world community's great outrage and condemnation of their nuclear testing program in the Pacific.

France should be commended for joining the SPNFZ treaty protocols, which clearly entails permanent closure of their testing facilities in Moruroa and Fangataufa atolls. However, this should not be construed as acceptance of a cheap "quid pro quo" that excuses and condones France's continued detonation of nuclear bombs that threaten the welfare of some 28 million men, women, and children of Oceania. If French President Chirac wants to be taken seriously on his commitment to the treaty of Rarotonga, he should terminate immediately all testing.

Mr. Speaker, I would call upon our colleagues and the international community to further increase pressure on France to cease this insane and deplorable and reckless nuclear testing in the Pacific which is inconsistent with the spirit of the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty.

Mr. Speaker, there is a little newspaper article that says, the photos show cracks in the nuclear test site. Well, these photos were taken by the famous oceanographer Jacques Cousteau in the testing program or the study that he conducted in 1987.

Mr. Speaker, I submit to my colleagues and to the American people, there are cracks on the Moruroa Atoll and nothing could convince me otherwise. Mr. Speaker, if you have exploded 165 nuclear bombs and there is one atoll in this volcano, something has got to give. The great President Chirac is going to explode six more nuclear bombs on this same atoll and the French are saying, it is OK, everything is all right. Not so, Mr. Speaker. Since 1986 the Jacques Cousteau report indicates cracks of about 9 to 10½ feet wide and several miles long.

□ 1745

Yet, the French military officials continue to deny that this atoll is full

of contamination, nuclear contamination, I submit. It has been estimated that this atoll probably has the equivalence of 10 Chernobyls all packed in this volcano.

Mr. Speaker, I can just imagine if the leaks and the cracks start coming out of this volcano, it is going to go right into the Pacific Ocean. Not only is it going to affect the health and the lives and the safety of some 200,000 people who live in these islands, the 28 million people that live in the Pacific region are going to be affected.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the good people of Japan, in their conscience on a voluntary basis, since we cannot get the governments to agree on this, that on behalf of some 290,000 Japanese men, women, and children who died as a result of nuclear explosions, that maybe they should send a message to France by not purchasing French wine, French products, or goods. That way, President Chirac will get the message that he does not need to explode 6 more nuclear bombs to improve his nuclear mechanism, or whatever trigger he needs to do to provide for his arsenal of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Speaker, what hypocrisy, the height of hypocrisy, that here the most industrialized countries, democratic, that we outlaw germ warfare and chemical and biological warfare and yet it is all right to explode nuclear bombs. I am absolutely at a loss on how we are so very much wanting to get rid of this, and yet we have nuclear bombs ready made and available if that crisis ever comes.

Thank God, we never had to explode one bomb during the cold war. These weapons are ready made and available to kill not one or two people. No, we want to kill them by the hundreds and thousands at a time. That is what nuclear Holocaust means.

Mr. Speaker, the concern these people have living on these islands, all they want to do is live as a people. They would like to fish from the ocean, knowing that the ocean is free of any contamination, especially nuclear at that. That is all they are asking for.

I want to express my sincere appreciation to the chairman of our Asia Pacific Subcommittee on the Committee on International Relations, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER] and also the gentleman from California [Mr. BERMAN] the ranking member. We are going to hold a hearing on this issue next week, and we are going to find out exactly what the situation is, because the United States is also a Pacific State.

This is what bears the slight difference that we have here, Mr. Speaker. France is 14,000 miles away from the Pacific. France is not a Pacific State. We have got these States like California, Oregon, and Washington State right along the Pacific coast. Also the State of Hawaii. I sure hope to God

that this will never happen, but there have been estimates made to the effect that if there is to be leakages and contamination coming out of this volcano that the French have been exploding nuclear bombs in for the past 20 years, and if these leakages should come out it would affect the lives of American citizens living in the territories of American Samoa, Guam, and how about the State of Hawaii or California, or maybe even Oregon and Washington?

Mr. Speaker, the Humboldt Current does not stand still. It tends to move. We do not live in a stagnant pool of water. The Pacific Ocean is constantly moving. There are earthquakes and tidal waves. Any time there is something going on underneath there, we have these disasters.

I would venture to say, Mr. Speaker, that these atomic bomb explosions that the French Government continues to do in the Pacific will definitely have a tremendous impact on the lives of the people that live in the Pacific.

So, while President Chirac, as I have said this before and I will say it again, while President Chirac is sitting in his palace in Paris drinking his sweet French wine, we the people in the Pacific are going to be catching hell from this volcano that is the equivalent of several Chernobyls in there. That is not a comforting thought for people of the Pacific who have been given this kind of present from President Chirac who lives 14,000 miles away from the Pacific.

Mr. Speaker, I would sincerely hope that our President and the Congress would seriously look at this situation and not take for granted the disaster that we could be facing with this atoll, this volcanic atoll that is already as full of contamination, of nuclear contamination.

I know that passively we say it is all right. It is thousands of miles away. Mr. Speaker, I submit that it is not too far away if that volcano does start to crack and there are leakages, contamination coming out of there, and it gets into the life cycle, gets into the plankton, the fish, and all forms of marine life.

We are the ones who are going to be the recipients of something that I do not even want to describe. I sincerely hope that President Chirac will seriously look at the seriousness of the problem of exploding six more nuclear bombs.

I understand quite imminently President Chirac is going to explode another nuclear bomb in the South Pacific, despite the outrage of 160 countries in the world; despite the fact that 60 percent of the people in France do not want him to conduct nuclear testing.

Perhaps he should pay a little more attention to the unemployment problem that he is facing in France. Perhaps he should be paying a little more attention to the problems in Algeria, rather than looking at doing more harm by conducting this insane practice of exploding more nuclear bombs,

putting at risk the safety and the lives and the health of the people in the Pacific. I think it is absolute arrogance on the part of President Chirac to do this and I think he should stop.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the following for the RECORD:

[From the Honolulu Advertiser, Oct. 12, 1995]

PHOTOS SHOW CRACKS UNDER N-TEST SITE
FRANCE DENIES FISSURES EXIST BENEATH
ATOLL

PARIS.—Raising new questions about the safety of French nuclear tests, a newspaper published photos yesterday that it says show cracks in one of the South Pacific atolls where the underground explosions took place.

Ouest-France said the photos contradict government claims that the tests caused no damage to Mururoa Atoll in French Polynesia.

Critics say the nuclear tests could cause the atoll to break apart, spewing radioactivity into the water and air in what many consider to be one of the world's last paradises.

The government denied a similar report last week in the respected daily *Le Monde*.

Ouest-France said the photos were taken in 1987 and 1988 by a diver several dozen yards under the Mururoa Lagoon. The cracks are about 9 to 10½ feet wide and several miles long, the newspaper said.

It did not reveal the photographer's identity or say who he was working for.

Normally only military personnel and scientists working on the French nuclear program have access to the isolated atoll, 750 miles southeast of Tahiti.

After the *Le Monde* report, French Foreign Minister Herve de Charette told the National Assembly that "no crack of any sort has ever been discovered" on the atoll.

French Atomic Energy Commission experts said some fractures were created by the first tests carried out directly under Mururoa's reef. But they said there had been no further cracks since tests were moved to the middle of the lagoon.

France has exploded two nuclear devices in the South Pacific since President Jacques Chirac announced the resumption of the nuclear testing last June after a three-year moratorium.

[From the Honolulu Advertiser, Oct. 14, 1995]

NOBEL PEACE WINNER ATTACKS N-TESTS

LONDON.—In the New Mexico desert during World War II, young Polish physicist Joseph Rotblat worked on the Manhattan Project that built the first atomic bomb. Ever since, he has campaigned tirelessly and often controversially to keep the genie of mass destruction from escaping again.

Yesterday, Rotblat and the loose association of maverick scientists he heads divided the \$1 million 1995 Nobel Peace Prize.

At a news conference in London, the 86-year-old Rotblat lost no time in launching a new attack on the French and Chinese, calling their recent nuclear tests outrageous.

He said French President Jacques Chirac had begun a series of tests in the South Pacific "because he is a true Gaullist, and he learned from Gen. (Charles) de Gaulle that a sign of greatness is to have nuclear weapons."

Asked what message he would give to Chirac, he said: "Stop being a Gaullist, and try being a human being. I hope he will perhaps have one more test and then stop."

Meanwhile, he said, protests against the tests should continue. He said he hoped the award would be "a message not only to the French but to the Chinese as well."

The Norwegian Nobel Committee saluted Rotblat, a British subject since 1946, and the

Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs for their efforts "to diminish the part played by nuclear arms in international politics and in the longer run to eliminate such arms."

"I hope the recognition will help other scientists to recognize their social responsibility," said Rotblat.

Rotblat, professor emeritus of physics at the University of London, fled to England as a refugee after losing his wife in the Holocaust. He worked on developing the atomic bomb with American scientists at Los Alamos, N.M., but quit the project late in the war, believing that defeat-bound Germany had scrapped its own atomic plans. "The only reason I started in 1939 was to stop Hitler using it against us," Rotblat said.

He said he was devastated when the United States dropped bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. "The whole idea of making the bomb by us was that it should not be used."

[From the New York Times, Oct. 11, 1995]

A DAY OF DISCONTENT IN FRANCE AS PUBLIC
EMPLOYEES STRIKE

(By Craig R. Whitney)

PARIS, Oct. 10.—Trains ran sporadically or not at all, buses and subways limped, garbage rotted uncollected and 20-mile traffic jams clogged highways across France today as more than half of the five million public-sector employees went on a one-day strike.

The strike was against a Government budget to freeze state payrolls next year as part of a plan to cut a swollen deficit.

Prime Minister Alain Juppé has pledged to cut the Government deficit in half by 1997 as he will have to do under the terms of a European Union treaty if France is to qualify to join a common European currency by the end of the century. So far only Germany appears likely to meet all the terms, and currency speculators who doubted France could meet its targets drove the value of the franc down against the German mark in recent trading until the French national bank took action to support it on Monday.

"We want to make the Government rescind the freeze," said Jean-René Masson, one of tens of thousands of union-led demonstrators who marched through Paris today in protest, part of the biggest national manifestation of discontent since the mid-1980's.

Mr. Masson seemed to think it would have the desired effect. "After 1996, we'll be in a pre-election period again, and I would be very much surprised if the Government didn't give us all a raise then anyway," he said.

The Government's main problem is one all continental Western European countries have: How to keep the comfortable post-World War II welfare state routines of annual raises above the rate of inflation, unlimited health insurance and unemployment benefits, and state-supported pension systems from throttling the economic competitiveness they need to create jobs and stay prosperous in the 21st century.

Despite the inconvenience of today's strike, more French taxpayers seemed to want the Government off the strikers' backs than off their own. One national public opinion poll published in *Le Parisien* showing 57 percent of the sample supporting the public employees in their battle with the Government. Another poll showed 47 percent supporting the strikers.

For Mr. Juppé, the lesson of all this may have been to make sure you've tightened your own belt before you tell other people to tighten theirs.

Prosecutors are now considering whether to charge him with malfeasance for obtaining below-market leases on city-owned

apartments in choice Paris neighborhoods for himself and his son when he was Deputy Mayor of Paris in charge of supervising city public housing for Mayor Jacques Chirac in the early 1990's. Mr. Chirac became President and named Mr. Juppé Prime Minister in May.

Mr. Juppé denied any wrongdoing and dismissed rumors that he planned to resign, but he announced last Friday night that he and his children would soon vacate their bargain apartments.

Mr. Juppé announced his plan for a general wage freeze for Government employees on Sept. 1, after rejecting a call by his first Finance Minister, Alain Madelin, to take a look at the pension benefits for public servants, which can amount to up to 96 percent of their basic salaries.

The system was breaking even in 1993 and will require \$14.2 billion from Government coffers this year. But laying a hand on it has long been taboo and so Mr. Madelin handed in his resignation on Aug. 25 and was replaced by Jean Arthuis. "It's not by deploring social gains that we will bring about conditions for greater solidarity," Mr. Juppé said then.

He later proposed a budget that raised general sales taxes on most goods and services to 20.6 percent, and promised to hold the deficit to 5 percent of Gross Domestic Product this year, with a target of less than 3 percent in 1997.

The 25-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development commented in a study of the French economy last month: "Additional measures, especially in terms of continuing health care reform, are likely to be needed in order to achieve the assumed expenditure restraint. There is a clear need to pursue reforms of the social security system vigorously."

Now, doubts persist whether either Mr. Chirac or Mr. Juppé has the nerve to continue telling the French that they have to wean themselves from what the Government and business leaders call excesses of the comprehensive European welfare state.

For a President and a Government who came to office pledging to reduce France's chronically high unemployment rate—now 11.5 percent—by cutting back Government spending and reducing the burdens that state-run social security and health insurance systems impose on employers, the power of today's strike and the public reaction to it were not good omens. Advisers to Mr. Chirac say that he is worried about the possibility of an outburst of social unrest like the 1968 riots that doomed his mentor, Charles de Gaulle. Mr. Chirac was Prime Minister during the last big wave of student demonstrations, in 1986.

Students and school administrators made up a good deal of a four-hour parade of strikers that wound its way across Paris today from the Place de la Bastille, site of the prison destroyed in the French Revolution, to the Church of St. Augustin.

Mr. Masson, the labor protester, said that French unions were willing to talk with the Government about reducing working hours. "We're even ready to discuss salaries with them," he said. But he expressed horror at the idea that five to six weeks; annual vacation for beginning employees might not be sacrosanct, in a country where the first week of August is normally referred to as "the departure" and the last week of that month as "the return."

"Vacations are untouchable," he said.

[From the Honolulu Advertiser, Oct. 12, 1995]
A HOSTAGE TO NUCLEAR TESTING

(By Carl T.C. Gutierrez)

AGANA, GUAM.—Why is France testing its nuclear devices under an obscure atoll half-

way around the world from Paris? Because it can.

France can put the lives of its Polynesian people in jeopardy because it is a colonial power with absolute control over the approximately 200,000 French citizens living in the South Pacific paradise. If the heat gets too bad in French Polynesia, France need only look to another of its colonies, New Caledonia, for another area to explode nuclear devices that the people of Paris would never allow to be detonated anywhere close to their city.

The nuclear testing actually highlights two real problems that need real solutions: (1) As President Clinton has proposed, there should be an immediate and absolute ban on all nuclear testing, and (2) there should be another cry, just as loud, for an end to absolute colonial control by superpowers over the islands they possess.

Nuclear testing is not a horror being practiced only by France. China has also exploded devices, but these tests did not receive the worldwide outcry the French Polynesian explosion prompted.

The issue of the superpowers using their colonies for their own interests deserves equal billing with the nuclear issue. No matter how much "paradise" you put into the equation, use and misuse of island possessions by colonial powers is still a violation of basic human rights.

I am the governor of an American colony: Guam. We, like the people of French Polynesia, have a great deal of our lives controlled by our governing "benefactors." Unlike the Tahitians, we do not have to deal with the billion-year "half-life" of nuclear testing. But we could. The people of Guam live every day with the realization that important decisions affecting their lives are made in Washington. Laws on shipping, endangered species, "land grabs," immigration inundation and the exploitation of our waters are all decisions in which we cannot participate. In fact, these decisions are made for us without any semblance of a democratic process.

Our people have asked Congress to hold hearings on our political status. We have had a Commonwealth Draft Act begging for attention for nearly a decade but have yet to have our day in Congress. President Clinton has shown his support for Guam by appointing a series of commonwealth negotiators to review the draft act and submit a position to the president. We hope Congress will show the same kind of commitment to the American citizens living in Guam by listening to our pleas for a voice in how our islands will be governed.

Two hundred and nineteen years ago, the people living in the British colony of America threw off the yoke of imperial rule. After nearly 100 years of colonial rule by the United States, Guam is asking for the same rights the Founding Fathers of the United States demanded. It is the basic right of all people to have a say in how their lives, and the lives of their children, are lived.

[From the Samoa News, Oct. 30, 1995]

WORLD CONDEMNS FRANCE'S LATEST NUCLEAR BOMB TEST

PARIS.—Denouncing France's latest nuclear test, Greenpeace activists swamped the main post office Saturday with tons of petitions addressed to President Jacques Chirac.

Worldwide, nations harshly condemned the underground blast Friday on Mururoa Atoll in French Polynesia—France's third nuclear test in a series that began in September. The day before the blast, Chirac said there probably would be six tests in all—scaled down from eight originally planned.

In Paris, a group of about 50 Greenpeace activists took the city's main post office near the Louvre by surprise Saturday—de-

positing what the group said was two and a half tons of protest petitions with 7 million signatures. The packages of letters, sent by registered mail, were all addressed to Chirac at the Elysee Palace.

The hundreds of packages amounted to a huge headache for postal workers, who must process the mail free of charge. In France, no postage fees are required for letters to the president.

"We expected Chirac to finally listen to the world protest. Apparently he is deaf to that, so we condemned it and here behind me are 7 million witnesses who are, together with us, very angry," said Greenpeace spokeswoman Françoise Verdeuzeldonk, from the group's Dutch office.

Police had prevented Greenpeace activists from delivering some of the petitions to Chirac's office in September, so the group decided to dump it all at the post office—thus guaranteeing they would reach the Elysee Palace.

As police looked on Saturday, the activists unloaded the packages from six cars and a van and brought them into the post office, where officials scrambled to accommodate the mountains of mail by opening a special booth.

The signatures were collected in about 30 countries "from Japan to Colombia," said Greenpeace spokesman Jean-Luc Thierry.

In Japan, protesters gathered Saturday at Nagasaki's Peace Park, where the world's second atomic attack after Hiroshima was centered in World War II.

Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama called the test "extremely regrettable." Foreign Minister Yohei Kono summoned the French ambassador to ask for an official explanation.

Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating said the testing had seriously damaged France's international reputation. His government delivered a formal protest to the French ambassador Saturday.

In Sydney, a Paris-bound Air France jetliner from New Caledonia was grounded after Australian airport workers refused to refuel it until Sunday to protest the blasts.

Paris "seems impermeable to world opinion," New Zealand Prime Minister Jim Bolger said.

Iermia Tabai, who heads the 16-nation South Pacific Forum, denounced how France uses "our backyard to test nuclear weapons, putting at risk the Pacific environment and the health of Pacific peoples, not their own."

The United States, Russia, Norway, Sweden, South Korea and Belgium all said they regretted France's decision to set off another blast.

A French Foreign Ministry official, speaking on customary condition of anonymity, said the government wouldn't comment on the latest worldwide barrage of criticism.

But Paris appears unphased by the outcry.

"The program provides for one test per month," Jacques Baumel, vice-president of the French parliament's defense committee, was quoted as saying in Saturday's editions of Le Parisien newspaper.

Chirac has pledged to halt all tests by next spring, then sign a global test ban treaty. France says the testing is needed to develop computer simulations, thus making more tests unnecessary.

There was little reaction in France to the latest blast. The Green party and former environmental minister Segolène Royal denounced it. The conservative Rally for the Republic party, the senior partner in the government coalition, announced its support.

Britain so far is the only country to show sympathy for France's nuclear testing. In an interview published Saturday by the Paris

daily *Le Monde*, British Prime Minister John Major said the decision by Chirac was "difficult to take" and that he was sure Chirac "did it because he was persuaded he had to."

Friday's blast was about 60 kilotons, the equivalent of 60,000 tons of TNT, or three times the force of the bomb that destroyed Hiroshima.

The Australian Geological Survey said it packed the punch of a magnitude-5.6 earthquake.

Governments and environmental groups across the globe have condemned France for breaking a 1992 moratorium on nuclear tests. All nuclear powers except China had adhered to the moratorium.

The first test was conducted Sept. 5 beneath the same atoll, 750 miles southeast of Tahiti. A second blast was set off Oct. 2 beneath neighboring Fangataufa Atoll. Rioting broke out in Papeete, capital of French Polynesia, when the first bomb was detonated. The city was quiet Saturday.

ISSUES OF IMPORTANCE TO AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from California [Mr. DORNAN] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to tell you that while listening to the excellent peroration of my colleague, the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA] about the danger to one of the most beautiful parts of the world from nuclear testing, a heartfelt report, I had prior to that listened to the special order of the distinguished gentleman from Kansas [Mr. TIAHRT]. I really appreciated the education that the gentleman gave us on the budget and why the Republican party is trying to keep its promises.

Mr. Speaker, I have missed the opportunity to engage in several different special orders over the last 2 weeks because of the rush of events. I am on two different conferences; one on national security, one on intelligence. There is so much work coming at us. But there are so many things happening in the history of our country that are worthy of discussing on this House floor, that I am going to have a compartmentalized special order and touch on several things.

First of all, I want to comment on one aspect of the debate yesterday. A statement of statistics that I made on the House floor that is so utterly tragic, I want to give the precise statistics right now.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from California [Mr. DORNAN] would yield.

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I would be happy to yield to my good friend.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I just want to thank the gentleman for his kind comments. I certainly would like to submit to my colleagues that I could not have found a more perfect gentleman to travel with in the Pacific.

The gentleman is so knowledgeable also, not only of our presence there at

the time that we were at an international crisis there during World War II, but I would like to say to my good friend from California that I would enjoy the next instance and the opportunity of being with him to see how some of our soldiers and sailors fought bravely, especially during World War II. We visited Guadalcanal and other areas. I want to compliment the gentleman for his kind remarks on the floor.

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I would say thank you, ENI, and I could not think of a better person to traverse the Owen Stanley Mountain Range, on the spine of the dual countries of Irian and Papua, New Guinea. And if I had been lost, I know the gentleman would have brought me out. It was excellent also walking the battlefields of the Solomon Islands, particularly Guadalcanal with the gentleman.

AIDS DEATHS COMPARED TO DEATHS IN WORLD WAR II

Mr. Speaker, I am going to briefly refer to World War II death statistics and give the exact figures that I rounded off yesterday on the most life-threatening venereal disease in modern times. And it is a sexually transmitted venereal disease, although it is never called that because it is not politically correct, speaking of the AIDS immunodestroying virus. It is also, coincidentally because it is blood-borne virus, spread by dirty narcotics needles, which ties it into another crisis on every continent in the world now.

What I said in debate yesterday about the deaths of people in the prime of their lives, generally, to the AIDS virus finally reaching World War II statistics, and I pointed out that I had said way back in 1985 on this House Floor, I think at this other desk, when the beloved movie star, Rock Hudson, died of AIDS, I believe that was toward the end of 1985, 10 years ago this month, I think, that some day this disease, if we did not change our culture, and use preventive behavioral conduct, it was easy to project out within a decade that we would reach more deaths than died in World War II. Here are the statistics.

In World War II, we had killed in combat 291,557. I would hope for serious discussions across our country and out in INI FALEOMAVAEGA's Guam, and Hawaii, and up to Alaska, and down to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. That people, Mr. Speaker, would get a pencil and take these statistics down. It will cause some serious discussion down to high school and grade school levels about what drug use and sexual promiscuity will bring in the toll of not only lost man hours, but lives destroyed in their early years.

World War II, in the jungles, on the seas, under the seas, desert heat of North Africa, the freezing cold of the Aleutians, and all around this world; as I said in the waters surrounding every continent, the Indian Ocean, Atlantic, Pacific, North, South, Mediterranean,

American men and many nurses died to bring freedom back to the most sophisticated and educated part of the world: Europe, and the bigger cities of Asia. Mr. Speaker, 291,557 Gold Star mothers, widows, children never to know their heroic parent.

We have now passed that with death by AIDS by a large margin. It not only passed it during the last quarter; it went way past it. Dead by AIDS: 308,417. That is 17,000 more than died in World War II in combat. Broken down, tragically by children, it is stunning. Children: 3,812 children dead, most of them because their mother used narcotics or slept around before or during the pregnancy.

Children still alive with AIDS, I am not discussing anybody who is infected with HIV and has not manifested, medically, AIDS. Children with AIDS dying right now: 2,966. Mr. Speaker, 57 percent of the children infected are already dead.

□ 1800

That is under 12, not 12, 11 and under, excuse me, 12 and under—6,777, 12 and under dying or dead, unbelievable. The adult figure, those that have AIDS and are suffering now, 184,880. When I first came back to this Congress, after a 2-year break in service, came back, instead of Los Angeles County, West Los Angeles, Orange County, the third largest county in California from the first largest county, when I came back in 1985, this was just still taking off. And I pointed out then that without massive behavioral changes, without a concerted effort by those people who understand what is meant by faith and family, an effort to discourage sex outside of marriage, hetero or homosexual sex, that we would be facing statistics that would make Legionnaire's disease look like a tiny little medical blip or tragedy. In those days the death toll was in the hundreds. Of course, Legionnaire's disease was in the thirties. Since then tuberculosis has come back with a punch because it has been augmented by the virus problem with AIDS, because it is an opportunistic disease that will hit people who are HIV positive with their immune system always going into a weaker and weaker and weaker situation.

Let me give you the adult statistics, reported 489,485. Already dead adults, 304,605. That is a 62 percent death rate for adults. I repeat, 56 percent death rate for children. So there it is. Total number of AIDS cases dead or dying, 496,263.

If you take our World War II killed in action figure, 291,557, and add all the noncombat deaths, the billions killed in the Philippines when they were attacked by the Japanese warlords, innocent people killed, caught up by combat all around, American citizens, not the 55 million killed by Hitler, Tojo, and Mussolini by starting this worst war in all of history, our noncombat American deaths, 113,842.