

the technology, which was destined for military facilities. The intelligence community expected this to happen, and it did; Six of the machines were illegally diverted to Nanchang, a major center for Chinese missile programs.

By last spring, McDonnell executives realized they'd been had. The machines had gone to a military facility, the Beijing factory was a hoax, and the Chinese had already canceled the bulk of their promised order. McDonnell informed the Commerce Department of the Chinese diversion, and asked that the license be suspended. Commerce did that, and began an investigation, but before its completion, the Chinese came up with another scheme: Why not send the machines to a factory in Shanghai that was already part of the joint venture with McDonnell? McDonnell filed a request to amend the export license, and in late January a Commerce official told the *Far Eastern Economic Review's* Nigel Holloway that the amended license had been approved. It is hard to imagine a more classic act of appeasement: A sale that never should have been approved in the first place turns out to have been an illegal diversion, but instead of punishing the criminals involved, the Clinton administration simply covers it up by rewriting the documents.

As if this were not enough, it turns out that McDonnell is hotly pursuing another project with the Chinese, which would expand its MD-90 airplane facility at Shenyang to manufacture parts for a smaller version, the MD-95. Some officials in the Defense Department were concerned that advanced machine tools at Shenyang were grossly underutilized, and they believe they have now found an explanation. On Feb. 5, a joint Chinese-Russian project was announced for the construction of Su-27 fighters—some of the most advanced in the world—at Shenyang. No clearer proof could be imagined of the military value of the McDonnell hardware. One would hope that our president would come down hard on a company that was contributing so mightily to Chinese military power. Instead, at a campaign-style appearance at a McDonnell plant in Long Beach, Calif., on Feb. 23, Bill Clinton announced that the government was buying another batch of McDonnell military transports.

The McDonnell case is just one example among many of the Clinton administration's determination to give China most everything it wants, national security be damned. As early as October 1993, Secretary of Defense William Perry announced in Beijing that he'd told the Chinese they could cut back on their nuclear testing by using advanced computers to simulate the explosions, adding that the U.S. was prepared to share this know-how. Within two months, Mr. Clinton announced a massive decontrol on exports of the necessary supercomputers.

While it is true that the computer simulations might reduce the need for some nuclear testing, they also permit the Chinese to conduct their nuclear program with greater secrecy, thereby making it far more difficult for the West to find out what China is up to in this delicate area. But Clinton & Co. don't seem terribly worried by anything the Chinese might care to do. The Washington Times revealed on Feb. 5 that the intelligence community had discovered that China is shipping the Pakistanis components for their nuclear weapons program. This leak, nicely timed to coincide with the Washington visit of China's foreign minister, shamed the administration into promising it would raise the issue with him.

Another leak—this time that the Chinese are providing Iran with the technology for advanced chemical weapons factories—ap-

peared just in time for the arrival in Washington of their national security adviser. But why should the Chinese worry? This is the crowd that decontrolled the supercomputers, and pointedly refused to take punitive action when advanced technology was illegally diverted to military projects. The administration even refused to invoke sanctions when Adm. Scott Redd, commander of U.S. naval forces in the Persian Gulf, warned that missiles supplied by China to Iran threaten our ships.

ONLY WORDS

The Clinton administration's threats to "get tough" with China are only words, and the words are belied by its actions. Just before the release of the State Department's criticism of Chinese human rights practices last week, the White House announced the lifting of yet another sanction on China: American companies like Loral, Hughes and Lockheed Martin can now use Chinese rockets to put their satellites into orbit. It doesn't take a Confucian scholar to understand the meaning of Mr. Clinton's behavior: The words assuage his domestic critics, but the actions strengthen and delight the Chinese.

Mr. Clinton's policy is based on the theory that we can best influence the behavior of China by enmeshing that country in a vast network of trade. For those old enough to remember, this theory was tested in the mid-1970s on the U.S.S.R., when Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger called it "detente." It did not change Soviet behavior; instead it made the Soviets technologically and militarily more powerful. It will certainly do the same for the Chinese.

Let us hope that neither our Pacific friends and allies nor our own children will have to face terrible weapons of destruction, designed and manufactured by American computers and machines, foolishly and irresponsibly provided by Bill Clinton, Ron Brown, William Perry and their willing accomplices in government and business.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1996

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday, March 14, 1996, I inadvertently voted in favor of the Watt amendment which would have stricken the antiterrorism bill's—H.R. 2703—habeas corpus provisions. This was rollcall vote No. 64.

I wish to express on the record that I had intended to vote in opposition to the Watt amendment. I strongly favor limiting the ability of State death-row and other prisoners to challenge in Federal court the constitutionality of their sentences.

NEW YORK TIMES CALLS INDIA
ROTTEN, CORRUPT, REPRESSIVE,
AND ANTIPEOPLE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the February 25 issue of the New York Times featured an excellent article on the corruption and repression in India. In it, the Indian Government was

aptly described as "a rotten, corrupt, repressive, and anti-people system." This is an accurate and very damning indictment of the brutal Indian regime. I will be placing this article in the RECORD.

The repression of the Sikhs is vividly exposed in the new video "Disappearances in Punjab," which I recently received from the Council of Khalistan. An Indian policewoman testifies in the video about acts of torture and repression that she has seen. The kidnapping of human rights activist Jaswant Singh Khaira is highlighted. Mr. Khaira was kidnapped by the Punjab police after publishing a report which exposed abductions and disappearances of the same kind as those revealed by this video.

The video is a powerful indictment of India's reign of terror in Punjab, Khalistan. No one who watches it will ever again see India as anything but a brutal police state. I strongly recommend it. As Siskel and Ebert would say, it gets two thumbs up.

As you know, India has recently been rocked by a massive corruption scandal which as forced the resignations of several Cabinet members and a number of leading opposition political figures. According to the January 25 issue of the Tribune of Chandigarh, the Prime Minister himself received 3.5 crore rupees, the equivalent of millions of dollars, in this scandal. All this is going on while the ordinary people of India live in some of the worst poverty in all the world, some of them making less than a dollar a day. Is it any wonder that many experts believe that India is apt to break apart soon?

This corruption is one symptom of India's moral bankruptcy. Another is the repression of the Indian regime routinely practices against the Sikhs Nation and the other nations their forces brutally occupy, such as Azad Kashmir and Christian Nagaland. One recent incident, while not as serious as the Khaira kidnapping, shows how pervasive the effort to intimidate the Sikh Nation into submission is. A university student is being denied his degree by the regime despite being one of the top students in his class. His name is Sukhbir Singh Osan, and he is also the reporter who broke the story that the late Governor of Punjab, Surendra Nath, was paid \$1.5 billion by the Indian regime to organize and support covert states terrorism in Punjab and Kashmir. This certainly seem to be an attempt to force Mr. Osan to toe the India regime's line rather than doing this kind of independent reporting.

In that light, the Sikhs of Khalistan and the oppressed peoples of the other nations India brutally occupies are entirely justified in seeking their freedom. America should support them in this effort.

Many of us have introduced a bill, H.R. 1425, the Human Rights in India Act, which will cut off United States development aid to India until the human rights situation is rectified. This bill would be a first step in restoring freedom in the subcontinent. I urge my colleagues to support it, and I call upon our colleagues over on the Senate side to introduce parallel legislation. I also call upon our Senate colleagues to circulate a letter protesting India's brutal repression of the Sikhs and others similar to the one 65 of us signed last year. In America, we enjoy the blessings of freedom. It is our duty to help spread those blessings to all the people of the world.

THE SPIRIT OF RURAL AMERICA

HON. GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, JR.

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1996

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Speaker, the first 2 months of 1996 brought the Pacific Northwest bitter cold, heavy snow, torrential rains, and disastrous floods.

I had the opportunity to witness some of the worst flooding in our State in 30 years. Railroads have been washed out, highways are crumbling, and homes have been carpeted with river mud. However, outside of the heavy mud rose a spirit from eastern Washington that lightened the hearts of everyone who was touched by this force of nature. Without phone calls, whistles, or an official call, the eastern Washington community has come together to work day and night to take their town back from overflowing rivers. Working as one, they created an awe-inspiring relief team. This effort is a tribute to the strength and capability of the people of the Pacific Northwest.

Nothing tears at the fabric of a community like a natural disaster and nothing else can bring out the best in human beings. The people of Dayton, Walla Walla, Waitsburg, Pullman, Colfax, Elberton, Palouse, and all surrounding towns should be commended for what they have endured and how they have welcomed their neighbors' help with open arms.

The employees of FEMA, the Red Cross, Corps of Engineers, and the Small Business Administration must be congratulated as well. Working among disaster areas and dealing with human concerns day after day challenged public and private citizens alike. My visit to these towns to view the damage was not only inspiring but an encouraging opportunity to observe Federal employees at work. These agencies have received high marks in Washington State and our residents thank their personnel for what they have done to assist.

When spring arrives in the Pacific Northwest, the scars will remain visible, but the work will continue. Crops will be replanted and roads will be repaired. As a Member of Congress, I will be doing my best to help our small towns get back on their feet, back in their homes, and their lives back to normal. It will all take time and it will also preparation to avoid flood damage in the future.

America's small towns must be preserved. Rural communities are certainly a window into our past and, I hope, a picture of what America can be. We are faced with daily reports of bad news about the condition of our society, but the citizens of Dayton, Waitsburg, Palouse, and all the other affected towns in eastern Washington give me hope. Community leaders like Waitsburg Mayor Tom Baker, Columbia County Commissioner Jon McFarland, and Walla Walla County Commissioner David Carey have given so much to their constituents under adverse circumstances. John Vachal, the mayor of Dayton, has done an excellent job coordinating his responsibilities to the town and contending with the damage to his own neighborhood. Great commitment and leadership has also been recognized in Columbia County Commissioners George Touchette and Charles Reeves, Colfax Mayor Norma Becker, Palouse Mayor Bruce Baldwin, and Pullman Mayor Mitch Chandler, to name only a few.

Countless families have endured this winter's heartbreaking events, like the Marshall family of Starbuck, whose living room was flooded with 3 feet of water. Flint and Megan Gilbertson were both moved to tears, not simply because they nearly lost their home, but because their community opened hearts and wallets and donated needed money to the family. Nevertheless, few complain and everybody works for the good of the community. I believe Darlene Burrill of Walla Walla said it best. "May each one find hope and encouragement in knowing that there are many people who care."

I will do all that I can to make recovery proceed as smoothly as possible for the people of the Fifth Congressional District. America has much to learn from my part of the country, and I have a renewed respect and a continuing deep appreciation for the spirit of rural America and eastern Washington.

IRAN OIL SANCTIONS ACT OF 1996

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1996

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce H.R. 3107, a bill that would impose sanctions on companies that provide key oilfield equipment and technology and investment to Iran and Libya. The Iran Oil Sanctions Act of 1996 will ensure that these terrorist states will have more limited access to outside capital and technology. It will be a major deterrent to their efforts in attracting new investment and luring European and Asian firms into developing Iranian offshore oil resources.

The Iran Oil Sanctions Act of 1996 imposes sanctions on persons exporting key oilfield goods of technology or making investments of \$40 million or more that would enhance the ability of Iran and Libya to develop their petroleum resources.

The measure would require the President to impose two or more penalties on a sanctioned person. These penalties include a denial of Exibank assistance; a denial of specific licenses for the export of controlled technology and a prohibition on imports from that company; a prohibition on a sanctioned financial institution from serving as a primary dealer in U.S. Government debt instruments; a prohibition on any U.S. financial institution from making any loan to a sanctioned person over \$10 million a year; and a ban on any U.S. Government procurement of any goods or services from a sanctioned person.

The legislation allows the President to delay imposition of sanctions for 90 days to pursue consultations with the Government of the sanctioned person to terminate the sanctionable activities. An additional 90-day delay is provided if that Government is in the process of terminating these activities. The President may waive any of the sanctions if he determines that doing so is in the U.S. national interest.

The adoption of a companion bill in the Senate on December 22, 1995, as well as the prospect for the enactment of a more comprehensive sanctions regime contained in this bill has already had a deterrent effect on potential investors and oilfield suppliers in Iran and Libya.

The bombings and slaughter of innocent civilians in Israel over the past several months demands an immediate and concrete plan to punish those states providing financing and other support to the perpetrators of these unspeakable crimes.

While the convening of an antiterrorism summit in Egypt earlier this month was a laudable step in fighting the challenge of state-supported terrorism around the world, much more needs to be done in focusing the spotlight directly on states such as Libya and Iran. Adoption of this measure would be the first step in developing such a plan.

It can be the cornerstone in the foundation of our policy of cutting off the key sources of funding to those regimes aiding and funding these acts of terrorism and actively developing weapons of mass destruction.

In my view, the most effective way to advance the goals of the antiterrorism summit is to adopt a comprehensive policy designed to stop the flow of oilfield technology and investments to Iran and Libya. This bill accomplishes this objective by sanctioning any company providing goods or the capital to develop the oil resources of these rogue regimes.

To our trading partners in Europe and Japan who have expressed reservations about our approach in this bill, I would only ask them to examine the actions and public statements coming from Teheran and Tripoli, including their continued support for terrorist activities throughout Europe, their advocacy of the destruction of Israel, their efforts to develop chemical and nuclear weapons of mass destruction, their characterization of the murder of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin as "divine revenge", and their unwillingness to extradite those responsible for the murder of the passengers of the Pan Am 103 flight.

I ask my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to send a strong message that future trade and investment in the petroleum sector in Iran and Libya will restrict a company's access to the United States economy. I ask you to join me in supporting this very important legislation which will be considered later this week by the International Relations Committee.

TRIBUTE TO MSGR. JOHN PATRICK CARROLL-ABBING

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1996

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of Lou Marsh, a close friend and constituent. Mr. Marsh is the Florida chairman of the national board of the Boys' Town of Italy as well as its tireless advocate. It is through his commitment that I have become familiar with the Boys' Town of Italy and how I come to pay tribute to the humanitarian efforts of Msgr. John Patrick Carroll-Abbing and this years Boys' Town honorees.

The monsignor's work has spanned the course of the last half-century and has served to establish and preserve the Boys' Town of Italy. In 1945, Monsignor Carroll-Abbing founded his first Boys' Town 45 miles from Rome. The purpose of the town was simple, to give orphaned or abandoned children a home. The Boys' Towns were run completely by the children. They shared in the work responsibilities and learned to respect one another.