

as "congenital malformations of the brain" and "mental deficiency."

Critics have cited a number of reasons for the deliberate starving of these Chinese children. Many of the children admitted to the orphanages were abandoned because they were born disabled. In a country that has an official policy limiting families to one child, some couples abandon disabled children so that they can try again for a healthy child; others may do so to shift to the state a care-taking burden they are unable to bear.

In the Chinese orphanages, according to these critics, it is these disabled children who tend to be subjected to "summary resolution"—deliberately starved, not treated when they develop easily treatable medical conditions, sometimes medicated to keep them quiet as they starve, and confined to "dying rooms." Chinese orphanages realize significant income from adoptions of healthy babies by childless Western couples; disabled babies are not only unlikely candidates for adoption but also no less burdensome for their institutional caretakers than they would have been for the parents who abandoned them.

The parallels with the treatment of disabled children in German institutions during the Nazi era are haunting. Although the vast bulk of Nazi killing was, of course, eventually focused on Jews and became what we now know as the Holocaust, it was heralded, before the start of the Second World War, by the systematic, government-sponsored killing of children and adults who were disabled—a practice that continued after the war began. The killing methods, especially in the cases of children, often involved starvation and the administration of lethal doses of medications. In the cases of disabled adults, direct killing using gas was common—a method that, once refined, was used on a mass scale against Jews after the German armies rolled into Poland.

The German killing of disabled children and adults was justified on the grounds that these persons constituted "life unworthy of life." After 1934, mental hospitals were urged to neglect their patients. In 1935, Hitler was confident that a war would require healthy people, and that during a war it would be possible to easily eliminate the "incurably ill."

According to the reports provided by Human Rights Watch, the starved children in the Chinese orphanages look very much like the starved children in the German "Children's Specialty Institutions"; the Chinese institutions, too, administer sedatives to some children selected for death; they, too, use false diagnoses as coverups; they, too, cremate the remains of starved children; and they, too, employ physicians, many of whom probably tell themselves that the children dying under their care would have died anyway, and in any case are useless eaters in a country challenged by scarce resources.

It should be clear; even if the existence of the "dying rooms" in Chinese orphanages were confirmed, it would not amount to the Holocaust, or even a semblance of it. Unlike Nazi Germany, China has not developed a systematic racial ideology, particularly one that requires all members of certain groups to be killed because of ethnic origin. Chinese leaders, as contemptuous of human rights as they have been, have not promulgated any such ideology; nor is it known that they have promulgated national or regional programs aimed at killing disabled children.

But if the report by Human Rights Watch is correct, it seems clear that the general circumstances in China, including the lack of individual human rights, have enabled at least some Chinese orphanages to engage secretly in practices that parallel some of the practices, particularly death by starvation,

that were carried out by Nazi Germany against disabled children and adults.

If the Human Rights Watch report can be verified by international inspections, the parallels between the Chinese orphanages and the Nazi programs to kill disabled children are alarming. These parallels remind us that human beings, including physicians and other caregivers, are extraordinarily vulnerable to inhuman acts and extraordinarily capable of justifying their behavior on what they see as rational grounds. And they remind us that countries in which democratic institutions are forcibly forbidden and human rights systematically quashed are ones in which human life becomes, quite simply, expendable.

The experience of the Holocaust, and the world's silence in response to it, have taught us that we must never shut our ears to reports of evil acts. We must investigate such reports and respond vigorously if they are confirmed. We have an obligation to do that—to ourselves, to the most defenseless of our fellow human beings, and to memory.

CHINA THREATENS TAIWAN

HON. SHERROD BROWN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, An editorial in the New York Times this morning reads "China Threatens Taiwan." My Taiwanese-American constituents are extremely concerned about this news. And so am I.

According to yesterday's New York Times, Beijing has redeployed forces from other parts of the country to the coastal areas facing Taiwan and set up new command structures for various kinds of military action against Taiwan. The article quotes a Chinese official as asserting that China could act militarily against Taiwan without fear of intervention by the United States because American leaders care more about Los Angeles than they do about Taiwan. This statement can be interpreted as an indirect threat by China to use nuclear weapons against the United States.

This past July and August, China already carried out a series of surface-to-surface ballistic missiles, live artillery, and joint air and sea forces combat exercises in the seas 80 miles off the coast of Taiwan. And China now vows to hold more rounds of military exercises. Allegedly, the People's Liberation Army has prepared plans for a missile attack against Taiwan consisting of one conventional missile strike a day for 30 days. These strikes will take place just after this March's Presidential elections. The first democratic and direct Presidential elections in Taiwan's history.

Indeed, China has threatened to use force against Taiwan under various scenarios, including the election of a President who does not support unification with China, and second, a declaration of independence, even if that declaration is the outcome of a democratic process such as a plebiscite or democratic elections.

The United States must reject military bullying from Beijing. Not only that; in accordance with the Taiwan Relations Act of 1979, any threat to the peace and security of Taiwan is of grave concern to the United States. The act explicitly states that the United States is obliged to make available to Taiwan such defense articles and defense services in such

quantity as may be necessary to enable Taiwan to maintain a sufficient defense capability. Article section 2(a)(5) of the act reads, and I quote, "It is the policy of the United States, to provide Taiwan with arms of a defensive character."

Peace and stability in the Taiwan Straits is in the political, security, and economic interest of the United States. United States interests are served by supporting democracy abroad. It is therefore necessary that the U.S. reaffirms its safety and security commitment to the people of Taiwan.

The U.S. should declare that any attempt by China to threaten the peace and security of Taiwan is a threat to peace and security in the Pacific and a matter of grave concern to the United States.

The United States should call upon the President of the United States to review the defense needs of Taiwan, under the terms of the Taiwan Relations Act, and act accordingly.

The United States should reaffirm that it is the right of the people of Taiwan to determine the future status of Taiwan without any interference from China.

GARABED "CHUCK" HAYTAIAN TO RECEIVE AWARD

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Garabed "Chuck" Haytaian on an award he will receive later this month. Mr. Haytaian, the recently retired speaker of the New Jersey Assembly, will be honored on January 27 with the 1995 Humanitarian of the Year Award from the Warren County chapter of the Arc. The Arc is an organization devoted to serving individuals with developmental disabilities and Speaker Haytaian is being honored in recognition of his long commitment to that cause. I have known Chuck Haytaian for many years and know that this honor is well-deserved. I am extremely pleased to serve as cochair of this event.

Speaker Haytaian's extensive work on behalf of people with developmental disabilities was shown recently in his support of the human services bond issue of 1994, passed under his leadership as speaker. This vital piece of State legislation provided \$160 million for the creation of new housing for those challenged by developmental disabilities, and upgrading of existing housing. This initiative benefited 4,000 people on waiting lists for residential services, including 60 people on an emergency list in Warren County alone. This assistance for Warren County is of particular importance to me, as the county is part of my congressional district as well as Speaker Haytaian's former legislative district.

Speaker Haytaian has been a longtime member of the Arc, supporting its policies, programs and fundraising. His involvement has helped attract others, who have served the organization in positions ranging from volunteers to board members.

This award is the latest recognition of Speaker Haytaian's lifetime of public service. Having served as an elected Warren County Freeholder, he spent 15 years in the New Jersey Assembly, rising through successively

higher leadership posts until becoming assembly speaker in 1992. Speaker Haytaian has retired from the legislature but will continue as chairman of the New Jersey Republican State Committee, a role he took on in 1995 at the request of Gov. Christine Todd Whitman.

Prior to his 4-year term as speaker, Speaker Haytaian served as both minority leader and majority leader in the assembly. He began his political career as a member of the Warren County Board of Freeholders from 1976 to 1981, serving as Freeholder director in 1977 and 1980. He became chairman of the Warren County Republican Committee in 1990, served as a member of the reapportionment committee and was a delegate to the 1988 Republican National Convention. He was one of New Jersey's representatives to the National Conference of State Legislatures.

Speaker Haytaian, of American heritage, is a national leader in Armenian-American affairs, participating in a number of Armenian cultural events each year, serving as a trustee of the Hovnanian Armenian School and as a director of the Armenian assembly. He is a trustee of Centenary College, a member of the honorary board of directors of Warren County Community College and a former chairman of the Warren County Cancer Society and the United Way campaign for Warren County.

A 1961 graduate of the University of Alabama, the New York City native is marketing director for Superior Graphics Inc. A wonderfully devoted family man, he is married to the former Joan Mardenly. The couple have two sons, David and Darrell, a daughter, Debra Haytaian Snyder, and a granddaughter, Nicole Corrine Snyder.

TRIBUTE TO GWYN GANDY

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I come before the House today to extol the many milestones of Gwyn Gandy. Gwyn is the chief executive officer and president of G&G Insurance Brokerage Co., Inc., a full-service firm specializing in all forms of insurance. Gwyn is a 12-year veteran of the insurance industry and has the distinction of being the only African American female from New York to participate in the Democratic National Convention [DNC] which awarded a contract that provided for special events coverage as part of the DNC.

Gwyn's parents left the rural south and traveled to Brooklyn where she was raised as the oldest of six children. Financial necessity prompted Gwyn's entrepreneurial talents to shine through, as she became a very competent door-to-door saleswoman. She graduated from Franklin K. Lane High School at the age of 17. A marriage which ended in divorce produced three children, Kenneth, Sheree, and Kevin, each of whom has distinguished themselves academically and professionally.

Ms. Gandy is a graduate of Hunter College and the Fashion Institute of Technology. She is a staunch environmentalist and community activist. Gwyn serves as a member of the Bedford Stuyvesant YMCA Board of Managers, and has served on the trustee board of the First A.M.E. Zion Church in Brooklyn. I am

delighted to share her vast contributions to the community and America with my House colleagues.

TRIBUTE TO BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB OF COACHELLA VALLEY, CA

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, at a time in America, when many areas are experiencing an increase in juvenile crime, a society that is more violent than ever, when there is virtually no training for youngsters to prepare them for a productive adult life and the number of needy families and children is on the increase, there exists an organization in California that is doing their part to fight all of these social problems. It is the Boys and Girls Club of Coachella Valley.

On a recent visit to California, I had the opportunity to see firsthand the work that is being carried on by this fine organization. In addition to offering a full schedule of activities for children on a daily basis that includes athletics, homework assistance, fine arts, health education, community service, cooking instruction, and computer classes, I also witnessed the following very meaningful programs: A nutrition program where meals with substance are served on a daily basis to the children. The club also identifies needy families in the community through the churches and other social service organizations and distributes nourishing food to them. The club's nutrition program is operated in conjunction with a local food bank called FIND, Food In Need of Distribution. FIND serves 7,200 needy families weekly and distributes 3,200,000 pounds of food annually.

I also witnessed another program operated by the Boys and Girls Club called Building Horizons. How appropriate a name, as this program teaches high school students from five different high schools the skills necessary to pursue a career in the construction industry upon graduation. On-the-job training is created for the students by constructing two homes each school year. Through a partnership with a local city the homes are sold to low- and moderate-income families. This program is also run in cooperation with the local school districts and the building industry. So you can see where the Building Horizons program serves two purposes, one, to provide career opportunities for aspiring students in the construction field and much needed affordable housing in the Coachella Valley.

Finally, their criminal justice program accepts youngsters who are referred from the local police department who commit minor infractions. Successful solutions to the child's problem are found and the child is encouraged to get involved in Boys and Girls Club programs and with their professional staff, who are wonderful role models. Their counselor also works with young people who are trying to separate themselves from gang involvement.

The Boys and Girls Club of Coachella Valley does an incredible job with the children. As you can see, one of the things that they do extremely well is partnership with other agencies and organizations both private and public.

I congratulate my good friend Leo Wyler, who is one of the leaders in the Coachella Valley, for dealing with these problems as well as all of the other people in that area who are working so hard to make their young people successful, productive adults.

The future of America, in my view, depends on programs like these and the involvement of leaders in the community in making sure that we have productive alternatives for our young people. If we don't emulate programs like these, then the future of America as respects drugs, crimes, et cetera, will not be very bright.

Again, Mr. Speaker, my congratulations go out to all of those who support these programs, including my former colleagues Al McCandless and my good friend Leo Wyler.

\$100 WILL BUY \$1,615.00 WORTH OF FOOD

Hunger cannot be adequately described by numbers. But "numbers" tell the story of FIND's 1994 services to the needy families of eastern Riverside County:

Families served weekly	17,200
Volunteers	465
Annual volunteer hours	85,000
Value of volunteer hours at minimum wage	\$404,009
Pounds of food distributed annually	3,200,000
Annual operating costs (1994)	325,000

¹75 percent of the families served by FIND have monthly incomes of less than \$800.

If purchased at store, you would have spent \$5,250,000.

And we spent \$325,000. This is accomplished through the energy and time of our volunteers.

[From the Desert Sun, Nov. 27, 1995]

LEAVING THE GANG BEHIND

(By Lauralee Ortiz)

Armando is thinking like a typical teenager.

He plans to graduate next year and make some serious career plans.

The 16-year-old wants to join the U.S. Marines to become a tank specialist or a military police officer.

Every time Armando steps outside, he risks being shot at or beaten up by a gang member.

The Indio High School junior has been jumped twice already—once for wandering into rival territory; the second time, he said, the gangbangers thought he was somebody else.

These days, the youth is among more than a dozen with similar tales who are making an effort to separate from a life they describe as dangerous and frightening.

But, as one former gang member named Joe said, "It's a lot easier to get in than it is to get out. You can't just walk away."

If you do, he said, the people you thought were friends become enemies.

Joe tried to change his look with long hair and a beard in hope that he wouldn't be recognized by former rivals.

Armando said he is not and never has been a gang member.

Admittedly, he's surrounded by gangs, he knows gang members and, yes, he's been hanging with them since he was 12 years old.

Guilt by association?

Last year, he was expelled from a neighboring city school for his role in beating up a student trying to dissociate himself from the group.

In his defense, Armando said he was a bystander in the incident.

He said he transferred to the school earlier in the year to get away from problems at Indio High School.