

SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA ON SOCIAL SECURITY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 104-217)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States

Pursuant to section 233(e)(1) of the Social Security Act, as amended by the Social Security Amendments of 1977 (Public Law 95-216, 42 U.S.C. 433(e)(1)), I transmit herewith the Supplementary Agreement Amending the Agreement Between the United States of America and the Republic of Austria and Social Security (the "Supplementary Agreement"). The Supplementary Agreement, signed at Vienna on October 5, 1995, is intended to modify certain provisions of the original United States-Austria Social Security Agreement, signed July 13, 1990.

The United States-Austria Social Security Agreement is similar in objective to the social security agreements with Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Such bilateral agreements provide for limited coordination between the United States and foreign social security systems to eliminate dual social security coverage and taxation, and to help prevent the loss of benefit protection that can occur when workers divide their careers between two countries.

The Supplementary Agreement, which would amend the 1990 Agreement to update and clarify several of its provisions, is necessitated by changes that have occurred in U.S. and Austrian law in recent years. Among other things, it would introduce a new method of computing Austrian benefits under the Agreement that will result in higher Austrian benefits for certain people who have divided their careers between the United States and Austria. Another provision in the Supplementary Agreement will allow U.S. citizens hired in Austria by U.S. Foreign Service Posts to be covered by the Austrian Social Security System rather than the U.S. system. The Supplementary Agreement will also make a number of minor revisions in the Agreement to take account of other changes in U.S. and Austrian law that have occurred in recent years.

The United States-Austria Social Security Agreement, as amended, would continue to contain all provisions mandated by section 233 and other provisions that I deem appropriate to carry out the provisions of section 233(c)(4).

I also transmit for the information of the Congress a report prepared by the Social Security Administration ex-

plaining the key points of the Supplementary Agreement, along with a paragraph-by-paragraph explanation of the effect of the amendments on the Agreement. Annexed to this report is the report required by section 233(e)(1) of the Social Security Act on the effect of the Agreement on income and expenditures of the U.S. Social Security program and the number of individuals affected by the Agreement. The Department of State and the Social Security Administration have recommended the Supplementary Agreement and related documents to me.

I commend the United States-Austria Social Security Agreement and related documents to the Congress.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 17, 1996.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE DUNCAN HUNTER, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable DUNCAN HUNTER, Member of Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 17, 1996.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House that a member of my staff has been served with a subpoena issued by the Superior Court of California, County of San Diego.

After consultation with the General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and precedents of the House.

Sincerely,

DUNCAN HUNTER,
Member of Congress.

TRIBUTE TO ADMIRAL MIKE BOORDA, ONE OF OUR GREAT NAVAL OFFICERS

(Mr. MONTGOMERY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I commend you for being the Speaker today from the 14th District of Texas. We will miss you.

Admiral Mike Boorda was laid to rest in Arlington Cemetery Sunday, where only his immediate family were present. Tomorrow, Tuesday, at 11:30 a.m., memorial services will be conducted for Admiral Boorda at the National Cathedral in Washington.

Mike Boorda will be remembered as one of the great naval officers. The morale and quality of the enlisted naval personnel is the best I have seen it in my 30 years with working with the Navy. Admiral Boorda deserves a lot of the credit for the esprit de corps of the Navy fleet.

I know we have the best Navy in the world today. I wish someone would show me a Navy that is better. We will all miss Admiral Boorda, especially our young sailors who are protecting our

freedoms around the world. Our thoughts and gratitude go to Bettie and the family. God bless.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

UNITED STATES JOBS AND TECHNOLOGY BEING EXPORTED TO CHINA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California [Ms. PELOSI] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, today President Clinton announced that he was going to ask Congress to renew most-favored-nation status with China unconditionally for the coming year. Unconditionally. As you know, Mr. Speaker, under the law the President must request a special waiver for China in order for China to have most-favored-nation status. That request comes to the Congress, and then Members have the discretion to have a motion to deny.

The President in his statement today talked about trade with China leading to democratization. There he talked about why it was important for us to have most-favored-nation status with China, because of American benefits to American business, because of China's potential cooperation over Korea and China's potential cooperation on the proliferation of weapons. Indeed, if China is a responsible country, and let us hope that it is, it should be working to keep the Korean peninsula non-nuclear, and it should be working to stop the spread of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

But I want to focus today on the trade deficit itself because when others say why should we use trade as a lever to improve human rights in China, I think it is very important for all of us to understand just what that trade situation is.

I have here, Mr. Speaker, and I call to our colleagues' attention, a chart of the trade with China in the past 10 years. In 1995, the United States trade deficit with China was \$10 million. In 1995, the trade deficit was just under \$34 billion. This is all at a time during mostly the Bush and Clinton policies which said that this was going to be good for American jobs. Indeed it is not.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, what we are doing, the United States is doing, by its policy is exporting jobs to China.

In this trade deficit we are not even including the piracy of American intellectual property. The genius of America, as our colleague, Congresswoman ESHOO said, a product made in a free system, a freedom of expression and entrepreneurial spirit. The Chinese have been pirating flagrantly our intellectual property to epidemic proportions.

That is not even counted in this trade deficit.

In addition to that, when American businesses enter into agreements with China to produce goods there, they also must agree to a program for exporting back to the United States and internationally as well as a transfer of our technology, and that is again exporting jobs.

One example of that is that a few years ago Boeing closed a plant in Wichita, KS, which made the tail section of the 737. That plant was closed, and a plant in China where 20,000 Chinese workers worked for \$50 a month, they now produce the tail section which was formerly made in Wichita, KS, and this is just in the last few years.

So over the next month or so as we debate this issue, I think it is important for us to have the real facts about United States-China trade. Indeed why should we give preferential trade treatment to China when they for the most part do not even allow United States products into China; barriers to market access, piracy of intellectual property, transfer of technology as a term for doing business with the Chinese, export of prison goods made by prison labor to the United States and unfair competition to the American worker as an addition to being a violation of human rights.

Why should the American worker have to compete with slave labor? It just is not fair trade; it is not free trade.

So as we go forward, many of my colleagues and I will be laying on the table what the trade picture is. It is not a rosy one. It is about profits for certain elitist companies which are allowed to export to China. Most products made in America are not allowed into China.

The President says that economic reform will lead to political reform. I reject that kind of trickle-down liberty just as I reject other trickle-down policies in our country. But the fact is that you cannot in one breath say that promoting democracy in Asia is a principle and a pillar of our foreign policy there and that we are going to shed the light of democracy on what goes on in China and then not do it at all.

And then I know that my time is drawing to a close. I just want to say this is an opener. The President made his statement today. They will have, the President has, the power, the business community has the dollars, but we in Congress have the floor, and we are going to try to educate the American people and our colleagues as to the real extent in terms of jobs for the American workers.

I urge our colleagues to listen carefully to this debate and to keep an open mind.

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CHINA'S MOST-FAVORED-NATION STATUS

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

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I hope all the Members listened to what the gentlewoman from California [Ms. PELOSI] said on the trade issue. We are losing big time. I thank the gentlewoman from California for her statement and letting the Members take a focus on that.

As the gentlewoman said today, the President announced before the Pacific Basin Economic Council that he is going to extend most-favored-nation trading status to the butchers of Beijing, who have done so many things. We are not surprised that he made that announcement, because this administration has flip-flopped on this issue of human rights, but I want the American people, but more important, everyone, to focus as they are listening to the President and they talk about MFN on what they should think about when they hear the words "MFN."

When we hear MFN, and we will hear the business community and the Clinton administration and we will hear others in certain Republican leadership positions say they want MFN, we have to think of the following: We have to think MFN, then think of the suffering evangelical Christians in China who, according to Freedom House, have said "This is the most repressive period since the pre-Deng period in the late 1970's." So when you think of MFN, think of the evangelical Christians that are being persecuted.

Mr. Speaker, we should also remember that in 1995 the Chinese Government intensified its crackdown on religious believers by enacting strict new laws restricting religious worship. I know you did not hear that in the President's speech, and I know you will not hear that by the leadership of both sides of this Congress; but when you hear MFN, think of religious crackdowns.

Mr. Speaker, did my colleagues know that the officials in China's Religious Security Bureau said that house churches, China's system of unofficial Protestant and Catholic churches, should be pulled up by their roots, and a Hong Kong newspaper reported last month on many new reports of harassment of Protestants and Catholic believers in certain areas of China. Think of that when you think of MFN. Remember that the police have vowed to hit and eradicate five Christian-based religious groups in the Anhui Province in China. When you think of MFN, think of that.

My colleagues should also know that an American missionary reported earlier this year that the Chinese Government was circulating an arrest warrant

with the names of 3,000 Chinese evangelical preachers and house-church movements. When Members on both sides think of MFN, think of that.

Remember that in February and March of 1996 in the Baoding region of the Hebei Province, authorities went school to school weeding out Catholic students and teachers, and ordering them to join the State church. Students who refused were kicked out of school, and teachers who refused were demoted or fired. You did not hear that in the President's statement today before the Pacific Economic Council, oh, no, but you should remember it as you think of MFN.

Remember that in November 1995, 150 public security officers destroyed a newly built Catholic Church in Baoding Province and severely beat 7 Catholic construction workers. This was the fourth incident in 16 months. You did not hear that in the President's speech, but Members on both sides of the aisle should remember that when they think of MFN.

Remember that scores of priests and religious believers were detained during the First Lady's visit to Beijing in September 1995 in order to silence them. We never heard anything about that from anybody in this Congress who is concerned, talking about giving MFN. When you think of MFN, think of Bishop Jingmu, a 76-year-old Catholic bishop who was arrested in November and secretly sentenced to 2 years in prison without a public hearing.

When you think of MFN, think of Bishop Su Chimin, a Catholic bishop in the Baoding diocese, who was rounded up in 1994, after the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. CHRIS SMITH, visited him in China, and beaten severely in prison. He was rearrested in March 1996, this year, March 1996, and is being held incommunicado without charge.

Think of these things, I would urge my colleagues on both sides. If the administration has forgotten about them, we should not forget about them. Think of these things.

So when you think of MFN, think of religious persecution. Then, when you think of MFN, think of Tibet. When you think of MFN, remember that the Government of the People's Republic of China tightened its grip on Tibet in 1994 and 1995 by restricting religious practices of Tibetan Buddhists. Remember that Tibetan monks and nuns were reportedly required to strip off their clothes before beatings, and are routinely raped in jail. Over 50 percent of Tibetan prisoners of conscience in detention by Chinese authorities are monks and nuns. You did not hear that today when the President spoke. You will not hear that when Members of Congress get up and say they want MFN, but you should think of MFN persecution in Tibet.

Remember that the Chinese Government restricts the number of monks and nuns allowed in Tibetan monasteries, sharply restricts teachings in the church, and sharply curtails renovation of buildings and monasteries.