

Squadron One, at Yuma, AZ, from 1986-88; assistant operations officer and operations officer of the 2d Marine Aircraft Wing at Cherry Point, NC, from 1989-90; and as commanding officer of the Marine Aircraft Group 29 at Marine Corps Air Station New River, NC, in 1992.

General McCorkle served in Vietnam with the Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 262 from 1969 to 1970 where he flew more than 1,500 combat missions. Every day in Vietnam, Fred McCorkle put the future of his country before his own, as he flew an unbelievable average of two combat missions a day. Throughout his career, in fact, he has accumulated more than 5,200 flight hours.

As you might imagine, he has earned several personal decorations that include: the Legion of Merit with three gold stars; the Distinguished Flying Cross with a gold star; the Purple Heart; the Air Medal with single mission award and 76 strike/flight awards; Navy Commendation Medal with Combat "V"; and the Navy Achievement Medal.

Mr. Speaker, Fred McCorkle and his lovely wife Kathy have made many sacrifices during their 28 years of service with the corps. During the past 2 years that I have had the privilege of working with General McCorkle, his efforts have significantly improved the readiness and spirit of the corps, and thus the military preparedness of our Nation. Knowing Fred as I do, I have no doubt that the same can be said about his entire career. North Carolina will miss his presence and professionalism. Those of us who have had the privilege and honor to know Fred and Kathy McCorkle will miss their dedication and friendship.

Assassin, congratulations on your new assignment on the west coast. I wish you well as you assume your new command. You are a great marine and a great American. Good luck and God speed—Semper Fi.

MFN FOR CHINA: TIME TO STAND FOR RECIPROCITY IN TRADE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Ms. KAPTUR] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow it is my understanding that the Subcommittee on Trade of the House Committee on Ways and Means will be holding hearings on the very important issue of China and the renewal of most-favored-nation trade status with China. I am here this evening to enter remarks in the RECORD because the committee scheduled these hearings very quickly, without much public notice, and is allowing no Member of Congress to testify on this very important issue.

If I had been allowed to testify tomorrow, I would be one Member of Congress who would state that I strongly believe that this issue deserves more than a perfunctory hearing largely

closed to the public, and to the membership, because a new course in our relations with China must be struck; a course that reflects the rule of law and benefits the wider populace of both our great nations rather than the base material interests of a few who trade off that closed marketplace.

Congress has been voting annually on China and its preferred trade status since 1974 when Jackson-Vanik was signed into law, which tied the internal politics of nonmarket economies to their external trading relations with the United States. Jackson-Vanik was a good idea in 1974, and it remains a good idea today if anybody would bother to go back and read it.

The amendment provided a classic carrot-stick approach to policy. The carrot was the U.S. market. The stick was taking away any nation's most favored trading status if it hurt us or it did not live up to our highest ideals. While China has been gorging itself these many years on the carrot of our marketplace, somewhere along the line we lost the stick to effect change in regard to China's attitudes and policies toward our country and toward the citizens of both our nations.

Every year since 1974, President after President, from President Ford to President Clinton, have stood before this Congress and the American people to assure us that our trading relations with China will improve if China's most-favored-nation status is renewed for just 1 more year. This, of course has not happened.

If we refer to this chart here, over the past decade alone the United States has recorded a 1,000 percent increase in our trade deficit with China. Just this year alone, it is projected to be even higher than ever in the past, over \$40 billion of additional debt, another record.

Thirty-three percent of China's exports come here to this market. One out of every three products they send someplace else in the world ends up on our shelves. At this pace, China will surpass Japan in the next 2 to 3 years as the nation with which we possess the largest trade deficit in the world. And of course, as our trade deficits have been getting larger and larger every year, the pull-down on our wage levels is greater and greater every year and the erosion of our manufacturing base greater and greater every year as we watch it replaced with service jobs that pay so much less.

If we look at what is happening, however, under China MFN it effectively says to China they have a 2-percent tariff rate to get into our market, but guess how much China's tariff rate is against our goods, even with MFN? Thirty to forty percent. Thirty to forty percent. What kind of a deal is it for our country where we lower our barriers to their goods, but they refuse to lower their barriers to ours? What kind of a deal is it for us?

China is a closed command economy with tariff rates much higher than our

own and, beyond that, exchange rates which they manipulate that actually increase the price of our goods into their market by over 50 percent. We know, beyond the exchange rates, beyond tariff barriers, our own U.S. Trade Representative has stated in a report that there are so many nontariff barriers that China also employs to prevent our goods from going into that land, and also is known for other trade abuses involving arbitrary standards, testing, labeling, certification. Their government procurement process remains largely closed to foreign competition. They engage in export subsidies, theft of intellectual property, and they employ an array of barriers to our services and foreign investment.

There is no question who benefits from the renewal of China MFN. It is not the American worker. It is companies like Wal-Mart that employ 700 different contract shops, that employ people in China at 10 cents an hour to make everything from toys to Nike shoes that they then send back into our market, and our people's prices are not lowered. Forty percent of our own apparel industry, for example, has been wiped out, out of this country, replaced by Chinese production, and it is as though nobody here in Washington has even been hit with a brick bat over the head.

Let me say that in the days ahead I will be putting in the RECORD additional information about what China MFN actually means to our country and the people of China. It is time to stand for the rule of law and reciprocity in trade.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES IN BOSNIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to the first class, professional job that our Reserve and National Guard forces are doing who have been called up to serve in Bosnia. These citizen soldiers have voluntarily left their regular employment and have answered the call once again when the country has needed them. As I speak today, men and women from the reserves are filling critical positions in the rebuilding of that war-torn region of the Balkans. These actions have been highlighted today by an article on the front page of the Wall Street Journal. I want to share this article with my colleagues: [From the Wall Street Journal, June 10, 1996]

EXECUTIVE ACTION—AN ARMY RESERVE UNIT GUIDES RECONSTRUCTION OF POSTWAR BOSNIA
(By Thomas E. Ricks)

PALE, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.—U.S. Army Col. Michael Hess, in his pin-striped

blue suit, leather suspenders, yellow tie and longish hair, looks more like an international banker than a military officer. And the issue on the table at this relief workers' meeting has a distinctly unarmy flavor.

"This distribution of diapers, where is that going to be?" the colonel asks. In eastern Bosnia, replies the woman from Care International.

Despite his civilian camouflage, Col. Hess plays a key role in the six-month-old U.S. military effort in Bosnia. He is operations officer of the 353rd Civil Affairs Command, a little-known Bronx, N.Y. Army Reserve unit that is quietly coordinating the NATO-led peace-keeping mission here with international civil-reconstruction efforts. With its wealth of military experience and civilian skills, the unit tries to help bond Bosnia together economically, physically and politically. Members currently work with, to name a few, the Sarajevo tram system, utilities, the international agency overseeing national elections and the local World Bank office.

The 353rd can tackle such diverse tasks because its soldiers make up what may be the world's most economically sophisticated military unit. Col. Hess, once an armored-cavalry commander, is Citicorp's relationship manager for Scandinavia, Finland, and the Benelux nations. The 353rd also includes a professor of financial economics, a vice president of the U.S. unit of a Dutch Bank holding company, a Schering-Plough Corp. environmental engineer, a mechanical engineer, the supervisor of bus maintenance for New York City and a Merrill Lynch & Co. broker.

In Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, the 353rd functions as a band of armed middlemen, melding military units from 34 nations and more than 100 diverse relief and aid groups. "We explain to the military who these guys are and what their capabilities are—and explain to these [other] guys what the military does," Col. Hess says. "The military thinks [relief workers] are a bunch of tree huggers, and they think the military is a bunch of profascists. In fact, we're all dedicated professionals on both sides," he says.

When U.S. forces entered Bosnia in December, fearful of snipers and mines, combat units of the First Armored Division occupied the limelight. But the past six months have gone more smoothly than expected. U.S. forces have suffered only one hostile death as the three warring factions were separated, heavy weapons placed in holding areas, and minefields mapped and, in places, cleared.

PREPARING FOR ELECTIONS

Now there is more emphasis on civilian tasks, notably on preparing for extraordinarily complex national elections in September. This moves the fighting bankers and bureaucrats of the 353rd to the forefront. If the U.S. mission is judged a success, it may well be due as much to the 353rd's calculators and laptops as to the howitzers and machine guns of the First Armored.

"These guys are doing fantastic work to support the elections," says Ed Joseph, the liaison officer between the military and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, which will oversee the elections. Already, soldiers of the 353rd have computerized the messy Bosnian voting rolls and begun teaching instructors who will train poll operators.

As the U.S. military shrinks to fit post-Cold War circumstances, it necessarily makes more use of its 970,000-strong reserves and National Guard. From an old Turkish castle overlooking Sarajevo, a Kansas National guard unit operates a countermortar radar system. Reservists from New York staff the U.S. military press office in Tuzla.

A recent Air Force C-130 flight into northern Bosnia had a crew from the West Virginia Air National Guard; the commander is an American Airlines pilot and his navigator a writer of computer war games for BDM International Inc. Many of the reservists will head home this month, having completed their six-month stint.

"They're downsizing the military, but they're not downsizing what the military has to do, so they're using reservists to pick up the load," says Jeff Lane, a military pilot who is a database engineer for Lockheed Martin Corp.

A CENTRAL ROLE

No reserve unit has a more central role than the 353rd. "For most military people, looking at civil affairs is like pigs looking at a wristwatch," Col. Hess says. They "kind of like it, are intrigued by it, but they don't really know what it does." As recognition dawns that American success turns on non-military goals, the 353rd has been allowed to commit "mission creep" and become deeply involved in Bosnia's economic and political affairs.

As troubleshooter for Carl Bildt, the former Swedish prime minister who oversees the civilian rebuilding effort, Col. Hess is here to assess humanitarian problems in Serb-held territory of eastern Bosnia. Sipping espresso in the marketplace of Pale, the Bosnian Serb "capital," he hears a deep rumble in the distance. It isn't clear whether it is an exploding antitank mine or just thunder. Col. Hess seems unruffled. "That's interesting," he shrugs.

He joins a meeting of international aid workers, where his natty attire contrasts sharply with that of the man from the French aid group Medicin Sans Frontieres, with his blue jeans, sandals, shoulder-length hair and cigarette holder.

Col. Hess has been a suit-and-tie man since taking master's degrees simultaneously in European history at Columbia University and in business at New York University a decade ago. For Citicorp in northern Europe, he both handles inquiries and sells the bank's services. Essentially, he says, "I'm a facilitator" for Citicorp—"not very different from this job."

KEY TO PEACE

Each officer of the 353rd feels his speciality holds the key to peace. Maj. William Robbins, Jr., chief of maintenance for the New York City Transit Authority's bus department, is one example. To implement the peace agreement, he says in a gravelly New York voice, "the biggest thing is freedom of movement." Thus, his job includes getting more Sarajevo trams on the tracks to free buses for intercity travel—letting more people cross factional boundaries as envisioned by the peace accord signed in Dayton, Ohio.

He strides through Sarajevo's main tram yard wearing fatigues, complete with as Screaming Eagle patch of the 101st Airborne Division on his right shoulder commemorating two years as an infantryman in Vietnam. He pauses before Bus 259, which has 62 bullet holes in its windshield and 26 more in the engine panel below. Its engine, wiring and axles are being cannibalized for other buses.

"One of the things I didn't expect is how closely related it would be to what we do" in New York, he says. Bullet holes aside, the main differences are the mines still embedded along the tramway in suburbs formerly held by Bosnian Serbs. Maj. Robbins is lining up a Norwegian aid group to get the mines removed so workers can repair the line. A shell creater in Sarajevo, he adds, isn't really different from a Bronx pothole: "It does the same damage to the undercarriage of the vehicle."

Mines also are a problem for Lt. Col. Mark Dunaiski, a former product engineer from

Texas Instruments, Inc., who is the 353rd's electricity liaison officer. For Bosnians, electricity carriers profoundly political implications. "Electricity," he says, "is one of the few national systems . . . that ties them together." Because the system crisscrosses everyone's territory, he says, the various sides must cooperate quietly even when refusing to admit it in public. For example, Bosnian Serbs will provide power to Gorazde, the embattled Muslim pocket in eastern Bosnia, which in turn will pass power to the southern Serb town of Foca. When Col. Dunaiski found that mines along transmission lines were blocking repair work, he had Army helicopters fly local technicians to examine damage from the air.

NUMBER, PLEASE

Col. John Stroeble uses telecommunications to bind together Bosnia's factions. Formerly of AT&T Corp., he sees an analogy between the breakup of AT&T and the breakup of Yugoslavia. Bizarre at first blush—after all, Sprint and MCI never literally opened fire on Ma Bell—the comparison makes sense as he talks about the politics of Balkan area codes. Bosnian Serbs now use the 381 country code, the same as Serbia proper. Col. Stroeble wants them to switch to the 387 used by Bosnia and to re-establish telephone links to Sarajevo, creating the physical conditions for dialogue. "Telecommunications and electronic media were kind of like a weapon in this war," he says.

He also is clearing up after the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Partly because of its autumn bombing raids against Serb command and control systems, nine of 11 radio transmission towers for telephones in Bosnian Serb territory were destroyed. He is trying to establish cellular service, which "would be quite helpful to the economy and the elections."

MILITARY MIGHT

The soldier-executives of the 353rd sometimes use military might to get their work done. After departing Serbs destroyed the waterworks in a Sarajevo suburb, Maj. Larry Adrian, 353rd water-supply expert who works as an environmental manager for Schering-Plough, asked French and Italian troops to establish a perimeter so a major well field wouldn't be hit during the next transfer of territory under peace-agreement terms.

But he was too late to protect a water station in the hills northeast of Sarajevo. He points at the charred remains of its controls, installed with exquisite workmanship by the Austro-Hungarian empire in 1892. Before abandoning the station, he says, Bosnian Serbs "ripped the guts out, took out the switches and controls, which cost a lot of money, and then they trashed it." He points to pipes conveying water from springs deep inside the mountain. "They just walked through with a sledge-hammer and broken the pipes. It annoys you because it's sheer destruction." He has Italian army engineers building a water bypass so locals can clean the mess.

When Lt. Col. Mark Cataudella, a mechanical and electrical engineer from Providence, R.I., arrived in Sarajevo, his top priority as natural-gas liaison officer was addressing injuries wrought by the city's estimated 67,000 illegal natural-gas connections, which during the siege accounted for most of the energy consumed in the city. The lethal combination of unauthorized taps, homemade burners and odorless gas led to explosions that killed four to six people every month. He worked with a British aid group and the French military to rebuild a gas-distribution facility to odorize the gas and maintain constant pressure. Since then, there have been no deaths from gas explosions.

But the turnover of Serb-held suburbs keeps him busy in unexpected ways. When

the first district was transferred, departing residents left behind nasty surprises by opening gas valves, causing several small fires. "For the next transfer, we put soldiers on top of the valves," he says. That created a new problem: "They knew the gas was off, so it made it easier for them to take meters and regulators."

In each area where the 353rd operates, rebuilding is complicated by Bosnia's simultaneous conversion from socialism to free markets. Smoothing that change is the main task of two 353rd members detailed to the World Bank office here. "It used to be the ministry would tell [banks] to lend money to a certain concern, and at the end of the year they'd get an interest payment," says Col. Renato Bacci, in civilian life a vice president of the American-services unit of ABN Amro Holding NV, the Dutch bank holding company.

Col. Bacci, a Chicagoan, is teaching Bosnian bankers about cash-flow statements and balance sheets. His colleague, Lt. Col. Gerry Suchanek, a former Special Forces officer who teaches economics at the University of Iowa, says that "everything I do at home is teaching capitalism. Everything I do here is similar."

Asked what business book best applies to his unit's work here "Managing Chaos" perhaps? Brig. Gen. Thomas Matthews says his soldiers are writing the real book. "Let's put it this way," says the commander, who is a district sales manager for AT&T's Lucent Technologies Inc. spinoff. "The art of war is very mature. It goes back thousands of years to Sun Tzu. The art of peace is much newer. . . . We're learning about it here."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. RIGGS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. RIGGS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

AMERICA'S ECONOMIC LULL BEFORE THE STORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DUNCAN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I intend to get into something else, but just on what the gentlewoman from Ohio has just mentioned, let me say this: Some people think because the stock market is at record highs that that means that everything is OK, but I think we need to ask ourselves, are we really in the lull before the storm? Because in the last 3 years, 1.5 million people have lost their jobs due to corporate downsizing, and as one of the national newscasts reported a few days ago, almost all of the people, unlike in the eighties, almost all of the people who lost their jobs in the nineties have stayed out of work on average about twice as long as in the eighties and they have had to take jobs at far less pay than the ones they lost.

In addition to that, we had a \$153 billion trade deficit last year, and every leading economist will tell us that conservatively we lose 20,000 jobs per billion dollars. So that means we lost over 3 million jobs due to poor trade policies just in the last year.

And then, even more importantly than that, Mr. Speaker, our unemployment rate is relatively low but our underemployment rate is terrible. We have millions of college graduates who cannot find jobs in the fields for which they were trained, and we are ending up with the best educated waiters and waitresses in the entire world. We need to work on these things if we are going to straighten this country out and make it a land of opportunity again, as it should be.

LIBERAL BIAS OF NATIONAL MEDIA

Mr. Speaker, tonight I wanted to get into the very liberal bias of the national news media.

Mr. Speaker, a couple of weeks ago, the superintendent of the Prince Georges County, MD school system revoked an invitation to U.S. Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas to speak at a graduation ceremony.

Another high-ranking Prince Georges official called this action the "epitome of intolerance and bigotry."

She was certainly correct.

Today, in the U.S.A. Today newspaper, columnist Richard Benedetto, has written an outstanding column about this and about the very unfair way in which the liberal national news media treats conservatives.

In fact, this liberal bias, this double standard, is so obvious that longtime CBS correspondent Bernard Goldberg, wrote recently that "the old argument that the networks, and other media elites have a liberal bias, is so blatantly true that it's hardly worth discussing anymore."

In fact, the Freedom Forum and U.S.A. Today recently conducted a poll of Washington reporters and Bureau chiefs and found that only 2 percent classified themselves as conservatives.

At any rate, back to today's column by Mr. Benedetto.

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

[From the U.S.A. Today, June 10, 1996]

MEDIA SILENT ON RIGHT'S RIGHTS (By Richard Benedetto)

Picture this: Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg is invited to speak at an awards ceremony at a suburban Washington, D.C., school. A member of the school board who is also a member of the Christian Coalition objects because Ginsburg supports abortion rights.

The board member threatens demonstrations. The school superintendent, seeking to avoid a messy scene, withdraws the invitation.

Of course, this never happened. But imagine it did.

Women's groups would have been outraged. The American Civil Liberties Union would have denounced it as an egregious breach of free speech. The hue and cry in the media would have made it a national cause celebre. Liberal politicians would have been incensed.

A similar incident did occur last month, except the Supreme Court justice was not Ginsburg—it was Clarence Thomas, a conservative and the only black member of the nation's highest court.

Remarkably absent from the debate were the free-speech groups that usually rush to

the defense of those being prevented from legitimately expressing their views, no matter how controversial. Black and civil rights groups also took a pass.

And the national news media largely ignored or played down the story.

It's the kind of thing that provides ammunition to anyone who believes the media are in the clutches of liberals. In this case, the complaint wouldn't be that a liberal bias crept into how the story was reported, but that it influenced how the story was played—or not played.

Why hasn't more attention been paid? Maybe it's because Thomas doesn't hold the "right" opinions.

In the lexicon of political correctness, support of abortion rights is good; opposition to affirmative action is bad. And for those with the temerity to go against the grain, the laws of free speech and rules of civility apparently don't apply.

One of the few national columnists to defend Thomas was Richard Cohen of The Washington Post. While he doesn't subscribe to all the jurist's views, he argued Thomas has a right to be heard. "The black inner city has gone to hell in a handbasket while (Thomas' critics) have been leading the African-American community," Cohen said. "If they are so sure that their path is the correct one, they should spend less time vilifying Clarence Thomas and more time engaging in a battle of ideas."

The invitation for Thomas to speak at the school followed a student field trip to the Supreme Court. There, Thomas was the only justice to invite the students into his chambers. For 90 minutes he patiently spoke and answered questions. The invitation was extended by the PTA as a thank you.

Thomas, unlike the other justices, routinely visits with students when they tour the court.

These days we walk around wondering why our young people seem to be in the grip of a moral and spiritual crisis. When public officials, community leaders and news media demonstrate such double standards, the reasons why should be clearer.

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BURNING OF BLACK CHURCHES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JONES). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas [Ms. JACKSON-LEE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this poignant picture in the Washington Times says it all. It is a parishioner praying in a church in North Carolina that has been under siege and burned down last Thursday.

As we reflect on the Constitution of the United States, we realize that the first amendment is one of the more fundamental rights of this Nation. In that amendment, in addition to the right to free speech, is the right to freedom of religion, the opportunity for all of us as Americans to be able to worship in peace and as we please.

In fact, as this Nation was founded, we were founded on the very tenets and underpinnings of religious freedom. It seems, however, a few in this Nation would want to lay siege upon the Constitution of the United States of America. I find it both outrageous and inexcusable and, therefore, am calling upon all of those of goodwill to rise up in opposition to what may be random, what