

Taiwanese diplomats are already putting out the word that Taiwan's President, Lee Teng-hui, who is almost certain to be re-elected, will call for a truce and seek to establish direct trade, shipping and air services.

But for China the essence of the problem is Taiwan's quest for international recognition. It is likely to continue its military harassment until Taipei officially abandons its aspirations for statehood. But Mr. Lee is unlikely to do so, giving the United States a stark choice between supporting the forces of freedom and self-determination on the island or those of suppression and belligerence on the mainland.

This is a choice America needs to avoid. By standing firm against Beijing and counseling Taipei to be cautious, America may be able to bring both sides to the negotiating table.

Given China's current hypernationalistic atmosphere and the struggle to succeed Deng Xiaoping, it is doubtful that it will show restraint on Taiwan if left unchecked. It is up to the United States, with the support of its Asian and European partners, to deter China's aggression. The alternative is escalating tension and possibly war over Taiwan.●

TRIBUTE TO SP4C MICHAEL FITZMAURICE—VIETNAM VETERAN FROM SOUTH DAKOTA

● Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I would like to pay tribute today to Michael Fitzmaurice, a South Dakotan and fellow Vietnam veteran who went far beyond the call of duty during his service for our country. Michael is a native of Cavour, SD, and served as an Army specialist [SPC] 4th Class. Michael's singular accomplishment in Vietnam came when he singlehandedly saved the lives of three of his fellow soldiers. These reminders of his heroism couldn't be more appropriately timed given the presence of our brave troops currently stationed in and around Bosnia. Recently, the Sioux Falls Argus Leader and the Hartford Area News published articles about Michael.

Leaping onto a grenade and saving the lives of three soldiers; tossing two live grenades back at the enemy; charging North Vietnamese troops—weaponless in the midst of combat—these are all accounts of SPC Michael Fitzmaurice's courage during battle. Michael's actions fill me with a sense of respect and pride. Americans can rest easy knowing men and women such as Specialist Fitzmaurice defend the values for which our country stands. I commend Specialist Fitzmaurice's example of commitment and bravery. He is truly a worthy recipient of the prestigious Congressional Medal of Honor for bravery.

Mr. President, part of what makes a soldier fight to the finish lies in the sense of dignity and respect for humanity our parents and communities instill within us. Having grown up not far from Specialist Fitzmaurice, I can vouch for the family-oriented atmosphere in which we were raised. The Golden Rule was not just an adage, but words by which we were taught to live by each and every day. Michael's heroic actions were premised by years of being taught respect for one's country, community, and fellow man.

Courage. Bravery. Selflessness. These are the things of which heroes like SPC Michael Fitzmaurice are made. I would like to extend my deepest gratitude for the example set by Michael and the thousands of brave men and women who similarly have fought or even died so that others might experience freedom. Time and again, people like Michael Fitzmaurice demonstrate to us the interminable vigor of the human spirit. Mr. President, I ask that articles which recently appeared in the Sioux Falls Argus Leader and the Hartford Area News, be printed in the RECORD.

The articles follow:

HARTFORD MAN TO BE HONORED FOR HEROISM

PIERRE.—Michael John Fitzmaurice of Hartford will receive a unique honor later this year for heroism while serving in Vietnam 25 years ago.

Legislation providing the Hartford man with the state's only set of Congressional Medal of Honor license plates is nearing the end of its Statehouse journey.

The bill was approved 66-1 Tuesday in the House; it had cleared the Senate earlier but must be returned there because of changes made by the House.

Fitzmaurice received the Medal of Honor for bravery in 1971. When three North Vietnamese hand grenades were lobbed into the bunker where Fitzmaurice and four fellow soldiers hid, he pitched two of them out and dropped on the third one.

"He absorbed the blast, shielded his fellow soldiers," said Rep. Hal Wick, R-Sioux Falls, "and although suffering from serious multiple wounds and partial loss of sight, he charged out of the bunker, engaged the enemy until his rifle was damaged by the blast of an enemy hand grenade, and then while in search of another weapon, encountered an enemy in hand-to-hand combat."

MEDAL OF HONOR HERO

(By Pat Smith)

Michael Fitzmaurice is South Dakota's only resident Congressional Medal of Honor Hero. He lives quietly on Second Street and you will find him at church on Sunday, perhaps a basketball or volleyball game on Friday. He helps with softball, Jamboree Days, kids games, the parade (of which he was marshal this year) and many other activities in our town. A quiet man with a loving spirit. Overwhelmed by the fact that he received the Medal of Honor and will tell you that he was just in the wrong place at the wrong time . . . but he was doing the right thing.

This quiet man will be honored by the South Dakota Legislature with a distinctive license plate. Senate Bill #98 has passed the Senate and House and will be sent for the governor's signature this week.

Michael received his Congressional Medal of Honor the same day as Leo Thorsness at the White House from then president, Richard Nixon in 1973. He received it for saving the lives of his comrades during a battle in Vietnam. He threw two enemy hand grenades up in the air and fell on the remaining one to save their lives. The results were eye damage, shrapnel wounds and broken ear drums, but saved lives.

This is a story like something you might see on television. A real life hero living in a small town, going about his life, volunteering to serve his country, saving lives, then going back to living his life in a small town again. And the reason this is such a great story is, although Michael Fitzmaurice is a Congressional Medal of Honor hero, he puts on no airs. He is a hero going to work each

day, helping put up and take down chairs at meetings, supporting his town, school and church and just being a friend and neighbor. If the media didn't bring it up, you would never know. Maybe that is what a real hero is . . . doing what must be done and then just going on.●

INDICTING CHINA'S TERRORISM

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, A.M. Rosenthal has a thoughtful column on the situation regarding China in the New York Times, and I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

I am not as certain as he is that the case should be brought to the United Nations because I'm not sure what the other countries would do. But at the very least, that possibility should be explored.

A firmness is needed in this present situation. The Rosenthal column, among other things, cites a sentence from the recent State Department human rights report: "The experience of China in the past few years demonstrates that while economic growth, trade and social mobility create an improved standard of living they cannot by themselves bring about greater respect for human rights in the absence of a willingness by political authorities to abide by the fundamental international norms."

There are times when the international situation demands clear-cut policies. This is one of them.

The column follows:

[From the New York Times, Mar. 12, 1996]

INDICTING CHINA'S TERRORISM—BRING THE CASE TO THE UNITED NATIONS

(By A.M. Rosenthal)

By firing missiles into the waters off Taiwan, Communist China is committing open, deliberate international terrorism of enormous danger.

Americans count on Beijing's survival instincts to stop the terrorism short of the disaster of war with the U.S. That may happen—this time.

But every day that Washington fails to bring the missile blackmail and blockade of Taiwan before the U.N. increases the chances it will happen again, or something worse, until the disaster does take place.

The Communists' rage and fear at the example of Taiwan's democracy off their shores will not let them rest unless the Taiwanese give it up.

That is not likely. If any pro-democracy majority is elected in the March 20 voting, before long there will be another round of terrorism.

That may include some Chinese military landings on Taiwan. U.S. vessels will have to move in to live up to American word and legislation that the Taiwan-China relationship will not be changed by force.

So far, the U.S. has had to act alone. The Japanese do not have the political courage to make any strong public protest against the terrorism. I have not heard our European allies warn the Chinese that if it comes to it, they will immediately line up with the U.S.

U.S. failure to bring the Chinese before the U.N. will destroy a basic purpose of the U.N. The U.N. was not created simply to end wars but to stop them before they begin. Article 34 of its charter authorizes the Security Council to take up any matter that might lead to "international friction or dispute."

Any member of the U.N.—or the Secretary General—can bring a threat to the peace before the Council. China's veto power cannot be used to prevent putting a threat to peace on the Council agenda.

Separately, the U.S. and any country that considers itself a friend both of peace and America can condemn Chinese terrorism. Together they can present a resolution speaking for the U.N.

China will veto that. But if Beijing is so out of control as to threaten more terrorism in the face of a U.N. condemnation prevented only by a veto, we should know it as soon as possible.

Meantime, President Clinton should consider one sentence that tells how his Administration got to this point.

"The experience of China in the past few years demonstrates that while economic growth, trade and social mobility create an improved standard of living they cannot by themselves bring about greater respect for human rights in the absence of a willingness by political authorities to abide by the fundamental international norms."

The sentence in itself is not remarkable. It sums up the message of human rights victims around the world: strengthening our oppressors empowers them to torture us further. But it comes from the latest report on human rights of the State Department. It took courage by those officials who wrote or agreed to it.

Since 1993, the Administration has based its China policy on a contrary vision of morality and history. It insisted that economic growth in China would create a willingness by the dictatorship to live up to those "fundamental international norms." Beijing would give Chinese more human rights. It would stick to agreements against selling nuclear weapon technology. It would allow the people of territories it claims as its own, such as Tibet and Taiwan, to live in peace and dignity.

China's economy certainly has grown, stimulated nicely by \$40 billion more that it sells to America than it buys from America.

So: Torture and political repression have increased. And so have oppression of religion, and forced abortion. The choke-leash around Tibet tightens. The chief economic beneficiary of the trade that led to economic growth has been the Communist army, which owns vast parts of the economy, including the forced-labor camps.

The new, richer China has sold nuclear technology to Pakistan and has become the missile salesman to the world's dictatorships.

President Clinton promised to struggle for human rights in China. He did not.

Now his China policy lies adrift in the Strait of Taiwan. He owes us a new one. Its moral principle and historic reality were written for him by the meaning of that sentence in the State Department report: enrichment of dictators enchains their victims.●

ADMINISTRATION EFFORTS TO COMBAT INTERNATIONAL BRIBERY

● Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, most of us believe that a key factor in America's economic growth will be an increase of U.S. exports overseas, and accordingly, we have concentrated our efforts on overcoming obstacles which U.S. businesses face overseas. One of the real problems which has not received enough attention, though, is bribery and corruption.

Bribery as a way of doing business is widespread. But it is inefficient: it

skews international markets, it discriminates against the honest, and it taints the overall image of a company. No one benefits in the long-term from contracts based on bribery.

U.S. business is prohibited from engaging in bribery under the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act [FCPA]. I am proud of this law, and believe that it promotes good business. But, in a perverse irony, our businesses are disadvantaged in the international marketplace because they can't pay bribes. Some have suggested repealing the FCPA, which is very short-sighted. Rather, a more constructive alternative is to work for international acceptance of the principles of the FCPA. In light of the corruption scandals that have rocked Taiwan, France, and NATO, to name a few, there are serious moves afoot on the national level as well as among the grassroots to do so.

This is a sensitive topic because it involves moral, financial, and intellectual concerns with, in many cases, our friends. But that sensitivity cannot deter us from addressing the subject seriously. U.S. businesses cannot afford their Government avoiding the issue.

For these reasons, I am very pleased that the U.S. Trade Representative, Mickey Kantor, has made the countering of bribery and corruption a high priority in U.S. trade policy. Last week he gave an encouraging speech which identified bribery as the triple obstacle that it is: a barrier to U.S. exports; a burden to developed countries seeking to do business; and an obstacle to the establishment of sound governments in developing nations.

The full remarks of Ambassador Kantor are unfortunately too extensive to include in the RECORD, so alternatively, I ask to have printed in the RECORD an editorial which appeared in Sunday's Washington Post applauding Ambassador Kantor's initiative, and encouraging the administration to maintain the pressure.

The editorial follows:

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 10, 1996]

TRADING ON BRIBES

Ever since 1977, when the United States barred U.S. corporations from paying bribes overseas, U.S. executives have complained that enforced honesty was costing them business. European and Asian competitors were beating them out all over the world—and then going home and deducting the bribes from their taxes.

How much of this lost business was real, and how much involved sour grapes, has never been clear. Some studies have shown only marginal losses to U.S. business. Some U.S. firms have found ways around the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, as the 1977 law is called. And many executives agree that the act has also helped them at times, by giving them an excuse not to pay costly bribes that might in any case bring small or no returns.

Still, no one denies that the act can handicap U.S. firms. And with trade now accounting for 30 percent of our total economy and a sizable number of domestic jobs, any such impediment has to be taken seriously.

U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor this week identified bribery and corruption in overseas business as significant and unfair

barriers to trade. Rather than softening the U.S. law, he said, Washington will now press other nations to deal more honestly.

Fat chance, you may say. And of course corruption will never be entirely uncoupled from international business, any more than the influence of money can be entirely leached out of politics.

But in two areas a full-court press would not be entirely quixotic. The first is to press other developed countries to play more by our rules. The Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, which includes the nations of western Europe, North America and Japan, is moving toward adoption of a policy barring tax-deductibility of overseas bribes. That policy should be encouraged as a bare minimum, with criminalization of bribery to follow.

The second goal is to persuade developing countries to adopt fair rules for government procurement contracts in telecommunications, energy and other, dollar-rich sectors. The more open such processes are, the less opportunity is provided for bribery.

Such a campaign would be as much in the interest of the developing countries themselves as it would benefit U.S. firms. Widespread corruption usually enriches a small elite while discouraging foreign investment and impoverishing the economy as a whole. Even many of our competitors would welcome a clearer set of rules, if they knew everyone was playing by the same ones.

Clinton administration officials have raised these issues before. This time they should maintain the pressure. Pushing for honest trade is not an unfair trade practice.●

TRIBUTE TO STU CARMICHAEL ON HIS RETIREMENT

● Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a dear friend and faithful staffer in my Portsmouth Congressional office—Stu Carmichael. Stu has worked for me since I first entered politics in 1980, over 16 years ago. He is retiring next week and we will all miss him dearly.

Stu Carmichael joined the Air Force in 1950 upon graduation from East Providence High School in Rhode Island, and served for 4 years as a radio operator in the Korean war. Occasionally, he still proudly wears his flight jacket into the office and asks the staff to take note of a special shiny pen in the left sleeve. He quickly yanks at this writing utensil and proceeds to show everyone how it was made to write upside down. "Something every astronaut cannot live without" he always notes.

We all know Stu for his delightful sense of humor and his wit. He impresses everyone he meets with a new anecdote or joke that usually leaves his friends laughing long after he has gone. Many of my staff can still recount some of his original stories and humorous incidents he concocted. We love him for that. That is Stu's legacy—one we will fondly remember for years to come.

When Stu graduated in 1958 from the University of Rhode Island with a bachelor's degree in business, he quickly went on to pursue an extensive career in the benefit management business. Several actuarial firms sent him all over the country and he ended up on