

While much of Mr. Sonosky's work with Congress focused on righting past wrongs, an equal part of his work has resulted in legislation that will protect Indian rights for generations to come. Through his efforts, Federal law that had previously allowed States to assume jurisdiction over certain matters on Indian reservations were amended to expressly require tribal consent prior to application of State jurisdiction. And most significantly, when limitations contained in the statutes governing Federal court jurisdiction effectively barred Indian tribes from invoking that forum to vindicate federally protected rights, Mr. Sonosky successfully pushed for legislation that today vests the Federal courts with jurisdiction to adjudicate any claim brought by an Indian tribe.

The honor of the Nation with regard to our obligations to Indian people has been well served by Mr. Sonosky. We will miss him dearly.

THE CONNECTING LINE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, those who think the investigation into the scandals surrounding the Clinton White House are sadly mistaken if they dismiss it as a merely partisan attack.

The New York Times has never been known as a mouthpiece for the Republican Party, and could not be accused of aiding or abetting such partisanship. All the more significant, then, is the Tuesday column by A.M. Rosenthal, entitled "The Connecting Line."

The "connecting" is done to the bewildering and seemingly unconnected scandals, and establishes a common theme.

That common theme, Mr. Speaker, is the manipulation of the United States by the People's Republic of China, and the extent to which the actions of the Clinton administration made that manipulation possible. The column is a must-read for anyone who still thinks, and dares to claim, that this scandal is only about campaign finance reform.

Mr. Speaker, there is no reason why preparation should not be made for the consideration of impeachment of the President, a suggestion I do not make lightly.

I place the Rosenthal column in today's RECORD.

[From the New York Times, July 22, 1997]

THE CONNECTING LINE

(By A.M. Rosenthal)

In just one day last week three stories were reported that told of the stunning successes the Chinese Politburo has achieved in manipulating America and diminishing it as a credible political player in the Far East.

Americans can find similar stories almost every day in their press. But American journalism, like American diplomacy and politics, has failed to show the clear line that connects the stories. And historically—meaning from tomorrow deep into the next century—that failure can be the Politburo's biggest triumph of all.

One story dealt with China's plan to influence the American Presidential race and how President Clinton insisted that the agent of Beijing's chief overseas economic commercial partner be given a role in the campaign.

This agent, John Huang, received regular C.I.A. briefings. If the White House does not understand that anything interesting the C.I.A. told him found its way through his Indonesian masters to their Beijing partners, it would be obscene self-delusion amounting to dereliction of duty.

Another story was about the growing worry in Congress that U.S. intelligence has not kept track of how China's increasing military and political power affect America. The house has called for a report within a year. It appropriated \$5 million to hire academics to help our multi-billion-dollar intelligence machinery.

The third story told of how the dissident movement has been crushed in China. The Communists got a free hand when the Clinton Administration dropped human rights as a goal of its foreign policy. The Communist then had no worry about economic penalty for the torture and murder of Chinese guilt of trying to express themselves. So they set to work.

Just another human rights story. But the connecting line among all the successes of China is human rights. The line begins with President Clinton's decision in 1994 to renege on promises he had made to use economic pressure to help imprisoned Chinese and Tibetan dissidents.

Human rights for Chinese—the right to speak, write and worship as they choose—should be important in themselves to Americans. They should make us cherish and protect our own, inspire us to give a hand to those who have none.

The apologists for China sneer at all that. What are we, missionaries? They say Americans supporting human rights thirst for enemies after the Soviet breakup and select China for the role.

This is a knowing falsehood. The opposite is true. Like other police-state rulers, Chinese Communists live in fear of their people's desire for liberties. They see American democracy as the danger to the Communist Party, the inevitable enemy. They search out other dictatorships for help in damaging America.

That is why China sells nuclear technology to the likes of Iran. To weaken America—that is the connecting line in Politburo policy.

For Mr. Clinton, the decision to betray Chinese human rights was the beginning of the line to the other accommodations and appeasements that flowed from it. Could he have brought into his campaign a man useful only because of his links with China, direct or indirect, if he were still standing up to what the Communists were doing to dissidents?

The President's men, and women, walk the line with him. For career reasons, they pretended to believe his cynical fantasy that deserting human rights would somehow make the Communists improve human rights. They said straight-faced that it would also persuade the Politburo to safeguard America's security interests—no more sales of cruise missiles and nuclear technology to the Iranians of the world.

So when American intelligence did report those sales, the Administration whined a bit but accepted Beijing's insulting answer that it knew nothing about the sales. They expected Americans to believe even pistols could be exported from China without Beijing's approval.

Only one thing prevents Beijing from fully relishing its double victory over Chinese human rights and American's claims to international moral leadership.

Beijing has not yet stamped out one human rights struggle—the passion for freedom of worship. Yesterday the U.S. again acknowledged the persecution of Christians in

China. America's Government will try to remain detached. America's people may not.

HONORING COL. ROBERT J. COUGHLIN'S RETIREMENT FROM THE U.S. ARMY

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor Col. Robert J. Coughlin, who is retiring in November from the U.S. Army, after many years of devoted service. Col. Robert J. Coughlin will officially retire on November 1, 1997, after 28 years of active service to the U.S. Army. He began his Army career shortly after graduating from Northeastern University, with a B.S. degree in chemical engineering, and marrying Kathy, his wife of over 28 years. In 1969, he was promoted to 1st Lt. and served as a chemical engineer and company commander at Pine Bluff Arsenal in Arkansas. In 1971, he was assigned to Fort Carson, CO, and was promoted to the rank of captain. In January 1973, the Coughlins moved to New Orleans where Captain Coughlin graduated from Tulane University with a masters degree in chemical engineering. After serving a tour in Germany, Major Coughlin attended the Naval Command and Staff College in Newport, RI, and went on to serve as a chemistry instructor at the U.S. Naval Academy. After serving as one of the best chemistry instructors in the armed services, Major Coughlin was sent to Fort McClellan, and promoted to the rank of Lt. Col. After his tour at McClellan, he and his family again moved to Germany, this time to the 1st Armored Division Headquarters located in Ansbach. During his second tour in Germany, he was selected to serve as the battalion commander at Fort McClellan in 1990. While serving at Fort McClellan, he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and selected to attend the Air War College in Montgomery, AL. He then served as the director of training at Fort McClellan before assuming his current command at the Deseret Chemical Depot, in Tooele, UT.

Colonel Coughlin commanded the Deseret Chemical Depot through a very difficult period and was personally responsible for its successful standup as a separate Army installation with an annual operating budget of over \$25 million. Through his hard work and dedication he earned an unprecedented high level of trust from local citizens, as well as State and local officials, overcoming great opposition to the start up of the first full-scale chemical demilitarization facility within CONUS. Under Colonel Coughlin's command the Tooele Chemical Demilitarization Facility has safely destroyed thousands of obsolete chemical weapons and over 1,000,000 pounds of chemical agent. His leadership was critical to ensuring high levels of emergency preparedness and the maximum safety of depot workers and the public from the risks associated with the chemical stockpile stored at the Deseret Chemical Depot.

Throughout his Army career, Colonel Coughlin has displayed unique abilities to manage and lead. Colonel Coughlin's leadership consistently earns the untiring trust of the

work force under his command, and helps them to produce at levels far above of expectations. He has always gained the respect, loyalty, and dedicated service of the managers and employees that have had the good fortune to work with or for him. When he retires on November 1, 1997, the Army will lose the service of a good man and a dedicated public servant. His contributions have been many, and the positive effect he has had throughout his career on those that he has worked with will long be appreciated. Colonel Coughlin has been an invaluable asset to the U.S. Army and the United States of America. I personally wish to take this time to thank Colonel Coughlin, his wife Kathy, and their two daughters, Karyn and Kelli, for the many sacrifices they have undoubtedly made in the service of our Nation. I wish them all the best of luck in the future.

CARL MAXEY: A CHAMPION OF JUSTICE

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. McDERMOTT Mr. Speaker, our country has lost a true champion of justice. Carl Maxey, of Spokane, WA, died last week, on Thursday, July 16, 1997. An accomplished attorney, Mr. Maxey was a widely known, and deeply respected, civil rights advocate whose activism spanned his lifetime. Despite a difficult childhood that included placement in an orphanage and early years on an Idaho Indian reservation, Carl Maxey rose to prominence through his hard work and unwavering commitment to justice and fair treatment for all. Mr. Maxey was a longtime resident of Spokane, where he graduated from the School of Law at Gonzaga University. He then became the first African-American from eastern Washington to pass the Washington State Bar examination, and began a successful law practice that included defense representation in a number of well-known Washington State criminal cases.

A blossoming legal career did not deter Carl Maxey from lifelong civil rights activism. As the civil rights movement emerged in the South, he dedicated himself to its goals, working zealously for more than 40 years to realize them. His efforts included legal services to rights workers, political organizing and candidacy, and pro bono representation of poor, and often minority, clients.

A mentor and inspiration to many African-Americans, Carl Maxey long will remain a model for all Americans. His leadership sprang from a rare combination of undeniable personal magnetism, unswerving conviction, and unyielding determination. His loss is deeply felt because Carl Maxey enriched all whom his good work touched. We are profoundly saddened by his death, and extend our deepest sympathies to his family.

TRIBUTE TO LT. COL. BILL SIMMONS

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Lt. Col. Bill Simmons for his extraordinary dedication to the defense of our Nation and our community.

Bill has moved throughout the ranks of the Marine Corps in a short period of time. In 1976 he was commissioned as a second lieutenant following graduation from the Naval ROTC Program at Iowa State University. Because of his distinguished and exceptional service he was soon promoted to company commander.

The words "promoted because of exceptional service" have followed Bill throughout his career. Therefore, today I call upon my distinguished colleagues to join me in honoring Bill for his exceptional service and congratulate him on his promotion to the Marine Corps Office of Legislative Affairs.

Bill is not honored here today solely for his service to the Marine Corps. He is also a distinguished community servant and a loving family man. Bill had developed, organized and implemented a drug intervention program in our community schools. This program sponsors dialogue between both students and their mentors truly convincing these students not to use drugs. Bill has also organized more than 200 Color Guards, the 1996 Taste of Encino Race and sponsored the Toys for Tots Program. All the while, Bill was tending to his duties as a battalion officer, father, and husband.

If I had to choose one phrase to describe Bill I would say he "can do". He has served to maintain relations between the people of our community and has served organizations such as the Encino Chamber of Commerce and the Van Nuys Police Department. His ability to ensure that everyone's interests and ideas are properly represented has enabled him to move throughout the ranks of the military and serve those in our community.

I join the family and friends of Lt. Col. Bill Simmons and citizens of Encino in honoring Bill today for his distinguished service to our community.

RECOGNIZING INDIA'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today regarding United States foreign involvement with India. Last December I visited India and spoke with some of the country's business leaders, and I discovered that businesses in India are entrepreneurial, active, and growing. Due to India's undying spirit to be a participant in the world's economy, Indo-United States relations and bilateral trade have grown during the past year. The United States is now India's largest trading partner and foremost foreign investor. Many U.S. companies are looking for opportunities for further expansion. Both the Indian market and gov-

ernment are working to secure a place for United States business in India. The economy, markets, and infrastructure are being reformed and liberalized. India needs foreign investment and technological development. Foreign aid from the United States is instrumental in implementing programs that help solve problems in the areas of health, family welfare, and education.

In light of India's current reforms, its strong democracy, and its devotion to the welfare of its people, it is clear that India has and will continue to put United States aid to good use. On August 15, India will be celebrating its 50th anniversary of independence and democracy. It is imperative that the United States recognize India's achievement at this time and renew its commitment to the country. I recently received a letter from the Ambassador from India, Naresh Chandra, who explained in detail India's past achievements and current goals. I have included the Ambassador's letter with my statement, and I encourage my colleagues to read it.

India is growing and expanding, and now it is time for the United States to participate in that expansion.

AMBASSADOR OF INDIA,
Washington, DC, July 11, 1997.

Hon. ALCEE HASTINGS,
U.S. House of Representatives, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HASTINGS, Almost a year ago when I had just about started my assignment as Ambassador to this great country, I had occasion to write to you on an amendment moved by Congressman Dan Burton on the Foreign Operations Bill. This amendment was not approved by a vote of 296 to 127. It now appears that the House would be moved to consider a similar amendment to the Foreign Operations Bill for FY 1998.

First, I would like to say that my year in Washington has been a most interesting and rewarding experience, the highlight of which has been the encouragement and support that I have received from Members of Congress, like yourself. We have witnessed during this period a further upswing in Indo-US relations and in the growth of bilateral trade making US our largest trading partner as well as the foremost foreign investor in India.

US trade with India which was a mere \$500 million in 1991 is now around \$9.5 billion. Many US companies are considering further expansion of their operations in India. Enron which had to cross many hurdles to commence the \$1.2 billion Dabhol power project is so interested in the opportunities emerging in the Indian market that it has plans to invest an additional \$10 billion over the next decade. Many processed foods with American brand names have become very popular in the Indian market. Automobiles of US design are increasing their presence on Indian roads. Banks and financial institutions too are taking advantage of recently created business opportunities. In the insurance sector also, the door has been opened for starting joint ventures in the field of health insurance.

The coalition of parties ruling at the Centre have not only continued with economic reforms but expanded it into many more areas. Custom duties and other taxes have been further liberalized to encourage foreign investment in infrastructure and other areas of the economy. The US Administration has included India among the 10 most important emerging markets and this is borne out by the number of major US companies operating in India. A list of these companies is enclosed.