

Medikids matching grant programs to expand health insurance even beyond Medicaid to a lot more working families.

Under this grant program or Medikids Program, States may provide assistance on a sliding scale, and they have flexibility to determine the level of assistance. They could use the money, the additional funds they get, to pay for programs already helping uninsured children in their State, but the benefits package must be comparable to what is offered under Medicaid. What we are trying to do is to basically get at children whose families have an income between 100 and 300 percent of poverty. So we are going beyond Medicaid to working families who still cannot afford health insurance for their kids but are making more than the poverty level.

The last thing I wanted to mention, Mr. Speaker, is that we do have a component in our Democratic proposal for private health insurance reforms. This consists of requiring insurers to offer group-rated children-only policies thereby making—what we are essentially doing, Mr. Speaker, if I could summarize it, is we are trying to say that, if a group policy is offered, they have to offer kids-only insurance so that parents basically can say, maybe we cannot afford to buy insurance for the whole family but we can afford to buy it for kids.

In summary, what we are doing is expanding Medicaid, granting more money to the States to go beyond Medicaid to cover more kids and making it possible for people who have group insurance to buy kids-only policies to cover kids in those categories. I think it will work to cover most if not all the 10 million uninsured children.

POTENTIAL POLLUTION OF POTOMAC

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. WISE] is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, Sunday, residents of this area, the Washington, D.C. area, found a front page Washington Post article dealing with potential pollution problems coming down the Potomac from West Virginia. This followed a report a couple of weeks ago by a group called the American Rivers group. Since most of the Members in this Chamber at some time or another are going to be drinking water generated at the headwaters of the Potomac, namely, West Virginia, I thought we ought to talk about it and talk about what is being done to deal with this concern.

I think that people ought to know that there is a commonsense solution to these problems and, indeed, a number of measures are being undertaken, and that no one is trying to close their eyes to the situation, but at the same time

we also have to appreciate what is being done and that, indeed, a number of steps are already underway to deal with this.

This is not a new issue. In 1994, Federal and State officials were proactive in initiating a project to monitor water quality generated in the Potomac and a number of agencies came together, along with the U.S. Geological Service and the Natural Resource Conservation Service. They performed a long-term study and found that there were high concentrations of fecal coliform and fecal streptococci.

As a result of these findings the following efforts have been initiated, and I think they are significant:

First of all, the Potomac Headwater Land Treatment project. This is a very significant program initiated just a few months ago in which there is a cost share program funded under the U.S. Department of Agriculture's watershed program to assist poultry and livestock producers in developing a nutrient management plan and directing them to build storage facilities.

Poultry litter composting demonstration project, another similar type of effort.

One area that I think has great promise and is already being tested successfully is the power digest project, a project of the West Virginia Department of Agriculture, formerly working with the Olin Co., now with a West Virginia firm, demonstrating ways to reduce the chicken litter to produce methane gas for energy and compost. This is now ready for full-scale application.

We also have the pesticide collection program in which the Eastern Panhandle and Potomac Valley Soil Conservation districts are holding separate pesticide collection days and already more than 30 tons of pesticides have been collected that is not going into the water system.

The Geographic Information System administered by the NRCS and the West Virginia Soil Conservation Agency to record data on the location of poultry houses and feedlots that could be creating problems. The riparian zone development project undertaken in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Partners for Wildlife Program.

The manure testing laboratory, very significant, established in Moorefield through the cooperative efforts of the West Virginia Department of Agriculture, the NRCS, the Soil Conservation Service and the EPA.

The water quality incentive program, which provides incentive payments to farmers to improve land health by changing their management methods.

Also the litter hotline so that farmers and poultry producers can receive assistance in how to deal with this problem. There are a number of other efforts underway as well, including adding additional staff at the new laboratory in Moorefield to work firsthand on these concerns.

I want to reassure people that several things are being done. I have directed my staff to coordinate closely with the West Virginia Commissioner of Agriculture, Gus Douglas, who has already taken the lead on this over the past few years. We are today in the field in Hardy County and other areas talking with many of the parties involved. The first thing is to identify the full extent of the problem and the second is to make sure that we are working in close coordination.

I believe that there is a coordinated effort already underway. If it is not enough, it will be made enough. But I think it is significant, and I wanted people to understand that no one is taking this problem lightly in West Virginia, that indeed working with the poultry industry, working with the poultry producers, those who own the houses, those who are raising the poultry, working with the economic development concerns and working with environmentalists, we are addressing this problem and indeed making every effort to make sure that the Potomac is safe, every part of the Potomac.

So we look forward, Mr. Speaker, to reporting back on progress that is being made. But in light of these reports that have been issued, I think it is important that many people in this area understand that significant efforts are underway to deal in a very meaningful and commonsense way with whatever pollution there may be, because we all benefit, whether at the headwaters of the Potomac or at the receiving end in the Chesapeake Bay, we all benefit from cleaner waters. And we are dedicated to making sure that happens.

JUNE 4—TIANANMEN SQUARE MASSACRE MEMORIAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentlewoman from California [Ms. PELOSI] is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, 8 years ago this week, the world was shocked as people witnessed the brutal suppression of individual freedom and liberty in Tiananmen Square, a massacre which is still not acknowledged by the authoritarian leaders in China. The images of that massacre were seared into our consciousness.

We have not forgotten those who lost their lives for the cause of freedom, and we must not forget those still in prison who have lost their liberty in pursuit of this basic right. Indeed, who can forget the image of the lone man before the tank, portrayed here in this photograph of that courageous act.

I am proud to say that signing this particular poster on this particular poster are the signatures of most of the leading dissidents at the time of the democracy movement in China who have since escaped from China.

It is without question, Mr. Speaker, that we expect to have a brilliant future for the people of China, diplomatically, culturally, economically, and politically.

Our problem is not with the people of China, but with the actions of the repressive Chinese Government, a Government that continues to stifle dissent, to imprison those who dare to speak out, to worship as they please, to organize or to disagree. Eight years ago, the brave men and women who demonstrated for democracy did so in the spirit and the footsteps of our Founding Fathers.

They quoted Thomas Jefferson. They built a monument fashioned after our Statue of Liberty. They looked to the United States as a beacon of hope and of freedom. We looked and still look to them for their courage, their idealism, and their dedication to the establishment of basic human rights and respect for basic human rights.

Tonight in Washington, DC, there will be a demonstration outside the Chinese Embassy. It will be a coming together of many of the groups who have worked in solidarity, human rights groups, labor rights groups, workers rights groups, religious rights groups who have worked together since the time of the Tiananmen Square massacre to call attention to the severe repression that continues in China still today.

□ 1245

As I said earlier, we will gather to honor the pro-democracy activists as we recognize their legacy and the legacy that they obtained from our Founding Fathers. We cannot and must not abandon them in their cause of freedom, both where it is missing and where it currently exists. Where it currently exists, of course, is in Hong Kong, and I will move on to that in a moment.

It is quite clear that by imprisoning those that speak out for democracy, China's leaders have imprisoned part of all who speak out for democratic freedoms. These men and women are the past. The rulers of Beijing are the past. The brave men and women of 1989 and of 1978 and of all the outbursts of freedom, big and small, over the decades in China are the future.

In a few short weeks the world will watch as freedom where it exists now in China, in Hong Kong, is tested. We must maintain our commitment to the people of Hong Kong and to their civil liberties and basic human rights.

In yesterday's paper, Mr. Speaker, it was reported that in Hong Kong there was a huge protest demanding the freeing of the prisoners arrested at the time of the Tiananmen Square massacre. Thousands of people in Hong Kong rallied as the turnover approaches and makes such demonstrations illegal. This rally was first a response to a statement made by a leader in Hong Kong, who said "Forget about Tiananmen Square," and these young

people turned out to say we will not forget about Tiananmen Square. So, again, thousands of people turned out with posters that said "Forget Tiananmen Square? Never."

Mr. Speaker, in observation of the 8-year anniversary. I once again want to call to the attention of our colleagues a book called "The Courage to Stand Alone", written by Wei Jingsheng. Wei Jingsheng has been called the Sakharov of China, and this book was written in a prison cell by him. It is a moving book by the paramount leader and symbol of the ongoing struggle for democracy and human rights in China.

They say the most painful part of being a political prisoner, a prisoner of conscience anywhere, is that your prisoners tell you that nobody cares about you, that nobody knows you are in prison or cares about why you are there. And one thing I want to make certain is that those political prisoners arrested for their peaceful demonstration of their rights at the time of the Tiananmen Square massacre know that they have not been forgotten, all of them, including Wei Jingsheng, indeed a champion of democracy throughout the world.

I would like to read more from the book but my time has expired. More on the subject later. But let us all come together, regardless of what we think about our policy to China, to commemorate the courage of those who gave their personal freedom and indeed their lives for the cause of democratic freedom in China.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. NETHERCUTT). Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the House stands in recess until 2 p.m.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 48 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

May Your blessings, gracious God, that brighten every place and give peace to every soul, be with all who seek Your presence and ask for Your favor. We seek to trust our own strength and yet we know we can be weak; we wish to endorse our own wisdom, and yet we know our ignorance; we say we pursue justice, and yet we can miss the mark. O loving God, as You have created us and nurtured us along life's way, so fill our hearts with those blessings that show us the way of

truth and the meaning of life. This is our earnest prayer. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of Florida). Will the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. STUMP] come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. STUMP led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

DISPENSING WITH CALL OF PRIVATE CALENDAR

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the call of the Private Calendar today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

INTRODUCING RESOLUTION TO DENY MOST-FAVORED-NATION TRADING STATUS TO COMMUNIST CHINA

(Mr. SOLOMON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, today I and a bipartisan group of Members of the House, including Democrats and some of the Republican leadership, are introducing a resolution to deny most-favored-nation trading status to Communist China.

Once again we have witnessed the utter failure of granting favorable terms of trade to China. Here is what it has brought us over the last year:

The purchase of Russian missiles specifically designed to take out American ships and kill American sailors;

A \$40 billion trade deficit, approaching \$50 billion now, mostly caused by the importation of slave-labor goods in this country;

Attempts to buy influence and use U.S. elections and conduct economic espionage against the United States of America;

A renewed crackdown on religion and preparations for a crackdown on liberties in Hong Kong;

But most of all, continued missile and chemical weapons shipments to Iran and Pakistan that will someday kill tens of thousands of innocent human beings, including soldiers who will be called to the rescue, as they were in the Persian Gulf.