

housing plan by the small tribes. The housing plan contains the tribes' goals and objectives in providing housing for low-income tribal members.

To ensure that the tribes are accountable to HUD and to the public, my bill will require all tribes to submit a housing plan to HUD.

More importantly, these housing plans and other tribal policies will be available to the public. I believe that this public disclosure will help keep HUD accountable to the taxpayers. My legislation will also require audits under the Single Audit Act. This would consolidate the auditing process into a single process and thereby expedite the auditing process and reduce bureaucratic red tape. Again, these reports on the audits will be available to the public.

The Secretary of HUD can also request additional audits and reviews to determine if a tribe is in compliance with the provisions in their housing plans and ensure performance in a timely manner. These reports will also be available to the public.

Last, we need to ensure that Federal funds are spent appropriately. We can only do this if we know why tribes are spending Federal funds for different income groups. We are aware of cases where Federal funds were not spent for the targeted group. My bill will require that tribes explain their targeting of housing funds. In turn, they will have a clearer understanding of what is expected of them.

I know that my bill will not stop all the abuses in mismanagement. It is a start in making HUD more responsible to this Congress. We can no longer tolerate the abuses and wasteful spending which have occurred in the past. Today we begin to give HUD greater authority to oversee this program, but also to keep them accountable to the taxpayers.

I have worked with tribes in my district and outside to address their concerns and together we have found common ground in many areas. I also wanted to thank the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAZIO], chairman of the Subcommittee on Housing and Community Opportunity and his staff for working with me and my staff producing this bill.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation. We cannot strengthen this program without requiring public disclosure, increasing auditing capabilities, and creating safeguards to ensure that Federal funds are used appropriately.

CHINA AND HUMAN RIGHTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington, Mrs. LINDA SMITH, is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LINDA SMITH of Washington. Madam Speaker, yesterday I introduced a resolution expressing a sense of Congress that the Chinese Government's practice of executing prisoners

and selling their organs for transplant be stopped and that we say this is immoral. Earlier this month, on "Prime Time Live," a television show airing on ABC, Americans got a see for themselves what has become an all too common practice of prisoners routinely executed and their organs sold to people willing to pay \$30,000 for a kidney in wealthier countries.

What is even more troubling is that Chinese nationals living in the United States on student visas are marketing these organs to Americans and other foreigners who have the money to make the \$5,000 deposit and they travel to China to a Red Liberation Army hospital where they receive the kidney using modern American medical facilities, but only they have been tissue-typed and the prisoner, of which they say there are plenty, is tissue-typed so there is a perfect match.

The resolution that we entered yesterday condemns this practice, but it also calls on the administration to bar from entry any Chinese official who is directly involved in the practice of organ harvesting to the United States. Furthermore, we have called for individuals who are in the United States now engaged in marketing and facilitating these transplants to be prosecuted.

I want to tell you some facts about this that we now know and that we have asked this administration to investigate and the Attorney General and FBI to come before Congress and present subpoenas and facts on.

Here are some of the facts. Amnesty International, August 1997, there is a report that shows that China has executed at least, probably more, but at least 3,500 people. Because China does not have law that protects individual rights, a person can be arrested today for standing up against the Communist regime and in 48 hours after finding that they have a DNA match that matches someone that wants to purchase their kidneys, can be executed.

A little more about the ABC report. The ABC report was a result of a 3-month investigation. A year ago, the tapes of the mass executions were presented to the current administration and nothing was done. So this network went about looking at the evidence over a 3-month period and actually went to videotape the actual sales. The videotape of prisoners on their way to execution was made in 1992 and never intended to be seen outside of official circles.

What you see on the videotape is that the guns are lined up at the base of the neck of the prisoners so that they can preserve the organs. Human rights organizations estimate that since 1990, more than 10,000 kidneys alone from Chinese prisoners have been sold, potentially bringing in tens of millions of dollars to the Chinese military.

For years, the U.S. Government has officially maintained that these practices do not happen, but all of our eyes were opened this last week. The tape

shows that the prisoners were immediately lined up, that an officer would take and realign the guns before the executions. It also shows pictures of the hospitals and you go into the hospitals that are videoed and these hospitals are clearly shown to be PLA hospitals. They interviewed a Thai woman who was told that she was actually getting a prisoner's kidney and that she would have an absolute matched blood and tissue type because there were so many prisoners available. The tape also shows American corporation W.R. Grace Co. appears to be involved in the kidney dialysis in China and is a part of this operation.

In conclusion, more must be done on all fronts when it comes to Chinese human rights record. I am pleased that the Secretary of State Albright has announced that we will have a three-person group of Americans from different denominations go and look into this and other violations.

Madam Speaker, as the President of China is here, it is not the time to be silent. It is the time for all of Americans to stand up and speak out. I think America needs to watch next week as Congress stands and does stand up and opposes what is happening in China.

Dr. Dai, the Chinese doctor on the American student visa quoted the price of a kidney at \$30,000, with \$5,000 required in advance.

U.S. law makes it: "unlawful for any person to knowingly acquire, receive, or otherwise transfer any human organ for valuable consideration for use in human transplantation if the transfer affects interstate commerce."

More must be done on all fronts when it comes to China's human rights record and I am pleased by Secretary of State Albright's announcement that an ecumenical group of Americans will be permitted to travel to China to examine the human rights situation. This is a good first step but we must ensure that they are not given a whitewash.

Two days ago, I introduced a resolution expressing a sense of the Congress that the Chinese Government's practice of executing prisoners and selling their organs for transplant patients is immoral and should stop.

Two weeks ago, on "Prime Time Live," a television show airing on ABC, Americans saw for themselves what has become an all too common practice of prisoners routinely executed and their organs sold to people willing to pay \$30,000 for a kidney.

What is even more troubling is that Chinese nationals living in the United States on student visas are marketing these organs to Americans and other foreigners who are able to make a \$5,000 deposit and then travel to China and be admitted to a Chinese Army hospital where they will receive their kidney after they have been tissue and blood typed.

According to Amnesty International's August 1997 report, China has executed at least 3,500 prisoners this past year and many reports say this number is closer to 4,000. Human rights organizations estimate that since 1990, more than 10,000 kidneys from Chinese prisoners have been sold, potentially bringing in tens of millions of dollars to the Chinese military.

My resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 180, condemns this practice and calls upon

the Clinton administration to bar from entry any Chinese official who is directly involved in the practice of organ harvesting. Furthermore, individuals in the United States who are engaged in marketing and facilitating these transplants should be prosecuted under U.S. law.

Mr. Speaker, as President Jiang Zemin concludes his visit to the United States, let's use this opportunity to speak out on China's dismal human rights record. Nothing will change if Congress and the American people are silent. The House is commonly known as the people's House and the American people want their voices heard. They are a people of compassion and good will and will not stand for organ harvesting or any other abuse of human rights.

ON EDUCATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, the gentleman from New York [Mr. OWENS] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. OWENS. Madam Speaker, as a matter of practice, I never like to criticize any efforts related to the improvement of education, whether they take place here or at the local government area or in the State governments. All efforts to improve education are generally to be applauded. As I said before, we need a comprehensive approach to the improvement of our schools and almost no attention focused on schools is wasted.

First of all, it is important that the American people, the vast majority of the American people, the voters have placed education at a high priority position. They repeatedly insist that education is a high priority and that Federal aid to education is also a high priority. That is consistent and highly desirable. As a result of the general public and the voters insisting that education is a high priority, we have a lot of attention being focused on education by elected officials at every level, both in the Congress, the city councils, and the State legislatures.

A lot of attention is being paid to education, a lot of campaigns that are running now across the country for this coming election day on November 4, they are not congressional campaigns because we are not running for office this year, but municipal campaigns, campaigns for Governor.

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Schools are in the forefront in terms of issues that voters care about and want to hear discussed. Certainly, in New York City, Democratic candidate Ruth Messinger has certainly placed great stress on school improvement. The Republican candidate incumbent mayor has answered in trying to show a thousand ways in which he helped to improve schools and education. And on it goes.

In another major contest in New Jersey, the very close contest between Gov. Christie Whitman and Assembly-

man McGreevey, education figures as a very important item.

On the floor of this House, there is hardly a week that goes by where education is not dealt with in some form in some piece of legislation. Today was one of those days when we had a discussion on education, which I must say we do not need. It was a very negative discussion. Very negative action was taken today. We focused on vouchers, and we are insisting that vouchers must be a part of the Federal effort to improve education.

School vouchers, you know, there is a group here in the Congress that insists on pressing ahead with vouchers no matter what the American public thinks of vouchers. It is like a dogma at this point. It is a religion. Dogmatically, they insisted vouchers must be placed in the forefront of any effort to improve education.

Despite the fact there is so much disagreement about vouchers, there are areas of agreement. We agree that charter schools, public charter schools, is a concept that might make a real contribution to education improvement. We agree on that. We agree that more technology in schools might make a real contribution to the improvement of education. We agree that teacher training and more funds to make certain that teachers get more training would make a great contribution to the improvement of education. We agree on quite a number of things.

Unfortunately, we do not agree on one major item that ought to be in the forefront, and that is school construction. The one item that is necessary before those other items can be really put in place is an effort to help localities and States with the construction of decent schools. It is not a problem confined to the inner-city communities like mine, the 11th Congressional District of Brooklyn. It is a problem which is pervasive all over America.

There is not a single State that does not have schools that need replacement or repair or renovation, not a single State and quite a number of school districts out there. The General Accounting Office says we need \$120 billion to deal with the infrastructure of public education. Although, America, if you really dealt with improving the infrastructure to bring schools to the point where they are adequate, they offer adequate facilities that are conducive to learning, it will cost about \$120 billion. All the President proposed in his State of the Union message was \$5 billion. We were happy to hear that because it is a beginning. Five billion dollars was proposed to help with school construction, \$5 billion to be spent over 5 years, maybe not necessarily \$1 billion a year, but over a 5-year period. That seems like much too little as far as I am concerned. But we will be satisfied that we have begun.

However, during the course of the budget discussions between the Republicans and the Democrats, that \$5 billion construction initially was taken

off the table. When they did that, they hurt the credibility of all the other efforts to improve education. Teacher training, technology, charter schools, they become a bit of a joke when we are talking to people where the schools are crumbling all around them. It is a bit of a joke to say that Washington should have 3,000 vouchers, vouchers for 3,000 youngsters, when a school system of 70-some-thousand youngsters is crumbling around us. It is a bit of a joke to talk about that solving the problem or any other effort we make now at this point in the Washington schools to talk to the teachers about the use of more technology, computers, videos, whatever; to talk to them about the use of these modern aids to education is a bit ridiculous when the schools in Washington do not have heat.

A large percentage of schools now are suffering because they have a boiler problem, a heating problem, furnaces are going bad. They open late. Three weeks late the schools in Washington open because a large number of them had problems with leaking roofs. And because so many had problems with leaking roofs, the court ruled that schools in general could not open until they were all repaired. They finally, after 3 weeks' delay, got the schools open.

Now we have a large percentage of schools that have problems with their heating systems and they are closing down the schools that opened up 3 weeks late. Every day there is a new headline in the Washington paper. I think we ought to stop for a moment and consider the fact that this is the Nation's capital. It may be overwhelmingly African American. For some reason, that leads certain people to believe that we really do not have to take it seriously, what happens here is not a mirror of America. But it is in many ways the America we do not want to admit. We do not have the high visibility in the rural schools in America that may be having leaking roofs or may be having problems with their furnaces. We do not know about them because they are off the radar screen.

In big cities like New York, they are so big. Washington has less than, I think, about 750,000 people. That may be an optimum size for a city. After that, it may be that the cities are too big that go beyond that because the communications problems that result are horrendous.

I am a resident of the city of New York. I serve a congressional district with 582,000 people. It is one of 14 congressional districts in the city. We cannot get on the radar screen of our local television stations. We cannot get on the radar screen of our local radio stations with news that is important to my congressional district, made up of many communities, planning districts, all kinds of units in a city of 8 million people. You cannot find out in New York City which schools have problems with their furnaces today.