

across America. The future depends on the choices we make today. Shifting our priorities from Pentagon waste to unmet health needs will save lives, and assure good health for this and the next generation.

[From the New York Times, July 30, 1999]
WHY SHOULD WE PAY FOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS WE DO NOT NEED?
 (By Admiral Stansfield Turner, U.S. Navy, ret.)

Last week, the House of Representatives voted to cancel the \$64 billion F-22 fighter aircraft program because America doesn't need such an expensive weapon. The same criteria that led the House to scuttle that Cold War holdover should lead to canceling other unnecessary weapons programs.

There's more in the Pentagon's budget to cut, and invest in Sensible Priorities. Case in point: We spend over \$30 billion each year maintaining a nuclear arsenal at a level of close to 12,000 nuclear warheads. A very much smaller, 1,000-warhead force would still provide the destructive force of 40,000 Hiroshima explosions. That would surely be enough to protect America from any security threat. Such a reduction would save as much as \$17 billion annually.

The United States must maintain the world's strongest armed forces, but that does not mean we should spend money on weapons we couldn't possibly use. Besides large savings on nuclear weapons, there are other ways to cut waste or trim excesses in the Pentagon's budget without jeopardizing our national security. Business Leaders for Sensible Priorities has developed suggestions for reducing the defense budget by 15%, or \$40 billion yearly. To get a copy, call the number below or download it from our website.

Our children and grandchildren deserve to inherit a strong America, but one that is strong in education, health care, equality of opportunity and quality of life, as well as military power.

[From the New York Times, July 30, 1999]
WHY CAN'T WE AFFORD TO MODERNIZE OUR SCHOOLS?

(By Bob Chase)

Nothing is more important for our nation's future than a high quality education for America's children. Educators know that students learn best in safe and modern schools, equipped with the latest technology.

However, according to the U.S. General Accounting Office, America's public schools need \$112 billion for repair and modernization. This is no surprise. The average school building in America is 50 years old.

Unfortunately, some in Congress are choosing to ignore this dire need. That puts our nation and our children at risk. Record student enrollment and the demands of a 21st Century workforce make investing in education a national imperative.

Other nations fund the education of their children at significantly higher levels than we do. Let's make our children's education our number one priority. Kids deserve a bigger slice of the budget "pie," and they should get it. One future depends on it.

[From the New York Times, July 28, 1999]
I KNOW SOMETHING ABOUT NATIONAL SECURITY
 (By Vice Admiral Jack Shanahan, U.S. Navy Ret.)

Not every new weapon increases our nation's military strength. Some even weaken us. The F-22 fighter jet is just such a weapon.

So congratulations to the House of Representatives for voting last week to halt the

F-22 program. The House got it right, America doesn't need this plane to maintain unquestioned air superiority.

There's a lot more waste in the Pentagon budget besides the \$64 billion F-22. The same prudence the House showed scrapping that wasteful program should also be applied to other unnecessary weapons programs. An analysis by Lawrence Korb, former assistant secretary of defense under President Reagan, shows how to trim the Pentagon budget 15%—about \$40 billion annually—while maintaining the world's strongest armed forces. To get a copy of Dr. Korb's report, call the number or go to the website listed below.

Having served 35 years in uniform through three wars, I know what makes America strong. It's not just weapons. National security is also about investing in education and healthcare that make our people strong.

[From the New York Times, July 28, 1999]
WE KNOW ABOUT HELPING CHILDREN GROW UP HEALTHY

(By Marian Wright Edelman)

Our nation's strength is in our people, and our "national security" should be measured by how we invest in children.

Is it fair that the richest nation in the world has over 14 million children living in poverty and more than 11 million without health insurance? Is it fair that one million children eligible for Head Start cannot get in, or that only about one child in ten receives child care assistance?

By curbing military spending, we can free up money for vital, unmet needs like providing health insurance for all uninsured children. For the cost of each F-22 jet fighter, we could provide child care spaces for 50,000 more children.

Health care and early education are crucial for children. Countless studies show that healthy children are more likely to stay in school, stay out of trouble, and get on the path to productive lives. Head Start and child care programs prepare children for school and help their parents work. At the same time Congress debates spending more money for new weapons, it will have a chance to vote on whether to invest more dollars in child care. I hope they make the right choice.

**LA LECHE LEAGUE
INTERNATIONAL**

HON. KAREN McCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Ms. McCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize La Leche League International (LLL), the World Alliance for Breastfeeding, National Breastfeeding Month, August 1999, and World Breastfeeding Week, August 1–7, 1999. The theme for World Breastfeeding Week this year is Breastfeeding: Education for Life, sponsored by LLLI and WABA. World Breastfeeding Week is part of WABA's ongoing campaign to increase public awareness of the importance of breastfeeding. LLLI is a founding member of WABA's global alliance of health care providers, non-governmental organizations, and mother support groups.

This week, all over the world, people will be participating in the World Walk for Breastfeeding, organized by La Leche League International, an international nonprofit organization that provides breastfeeding information

and encouragement through mother-to-mother support groups and interactions with parents, physicians, researchers, and health care providers. LLLI reaches over 200,000 women monthly in 66 countries.

This year's World Walk for Breastfeeding will be the ninth annual walk, and my community of the Greater Kansas City area will be participating through twelve local La Leche groups. The Walk is a fundraiser for LLLI, and a portion of the money raised will stay with the local groups to fund their outreach and support activities.

Breastfeeding has been identified by the U.S. Surgeon General as a high priority objective for the year 2000, with the goal of increasing to at least 75 percent the proportion of mothers who breastfeed their infants in the early postpartum period and to at least 50 percent those who breastfeeding until the infant is six months of age. All available knowledge indicates that human milk optimally enhances the growth, development, and well being of the infant by providing the best possible nutrition, protection against specific infection and allergies, and the promotion of maternal and infant bonding. Further, breastfeeding is economical and promotes healthier mothers, and it benefits society through lower health care costs for infants, a healthier workforce, stronger family bonds, and less waste.

August 1 makes the ninth anniversary of the signing of the Innocenti Declaration on the Protections, Promotion, and Support of Breastfeeding which was adopted in 1990 by 32 governments and 10 United Nations Agencies. This Declaration states: AS a global goal for optimal maternal and child health and nutrition, all women should be enabled to practice exclusive breastfeeding and all infants should be fed exclusively on breast milk from birth to four to six months of age. Thereafter, children should continue to breastfeed while receiving appropriate and adequate complementary foods for up to two years of age or beyond. This child feeding ideal is to be achieved by creating an appropriate environment of awareness and support so that women can benefit in this manner.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in celebrating National Breastfeeding Month and World Breastfeeding Week, and let us lend our support to this global effort to nurture our infants and provide them with the best possible nutrition in the first months of their lives.

TRIBUTE TO INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to join with the people of India and the Indian-American community to commemorate India's Independence Day. The 52nd anniversary of India's Independence will actually occur on August 15th, while Congress is in recess, so I wanted to take this opportunity tonight, before we adjourn, to mark this important occasion before my colleagues in this House and the American people.

On August 15, 1947, the people of India finally gained their independence from Britain, following a long and determined struggle that

continues to inspire the world. In his stirring "midnight hour" speech, India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, set the tone for the newly established Republic, a Republic devoted to the principles of democracy and secularism. In more than half a century since then, India has stuck to the path of free and fair elections, a multi-party political system and the orderly transfer of power from one government to its successor.

India continues to grapple with the challenges of delivering broad-based economic development to a large and growing population. Indeed, today's New York Times reports that India's population is expected to reach one billion in about 10 days. India has sought to provide full rights and representation to its many ethnic, religious and linguistic communities. And India seeks to be a force for stability and cooperation in the strategically vital South Asia region. In all of these respects, India stands out as a model for other Asian nations, and developing countries everywhere, to follow.

This year, we have seen that India faces serious challenges from outside forces intent on destabilizing the democracy that India's founders dreamed of and that successive generations of Indians have worked to build. Armed militants, operating with the support of Pakistan, crossed over onto India's side of the Line of Control in Kashmir. India's armed forces responded to this incursion in a firm but restrained manner. At the same time, India has sought to resolve its differences with Pakistan in a peaceful way, through bipartisan negotiations.

Mr. Speaker, next month, India will once again demonstrate its commitment to democracy for all the world to see, as it conducts Parliamentary elections. As in past years, hundreds of millions of men and women from all across India—Hindus, Muslims, Buddhists, Jains, Christians—will cast ballots, choosing from candidates representing a diverse array of political parties. I am confident that the elections will be free and fair, as they have been in past years. Whichever party will form the new government, I am confident that they will continue to build on the dream of India's first Prime Minister Nehru to move forward on the path of representative democracy and economic development.

There is a rich tradition of shared values between the United States and India. We both proclaimed our independence from British colonialism. India derived key aspects of its Constitution, particularly the statement of Fundamental Rights, from our own Bill of Rights. It is well known that Dr. Martin Luther King derived many of his ideas of non-violent resistance to injustice from the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. That commitment to the use of peaceful means to overthrow tyranny has been emulated by such diverse world leaders as Nelson Mandela and Lech Walesa.

Today, the National Capital Planning Commission here in Washington approved a small park with a memorial to Mahatma Gandhi across from the Indian Embassy on Massachusetts Avenue in Washington, D.C., known as Embassy Row. Last year, this House approved legislation co-sponsored by myself and the Gentleman from Florida, Mr. McCollum, authorizing the Government of India to establish the memorial. The proposed Gandhi Memorial will be a most worthy addition to the landscape of our nation's capital, and it won't

cost the American taxpayers anything to construct it.

Another extremely important link between our two countries, a human link, is the more than one million Americans of Indian descent. I have the honor of representing a Congressional district in Central New Jersey with one of the largest Indian-American communities in the country. Increasingly, my colleagues in this House, Democrats and Republicans from all regions of the country, have indicated to me that their Indian-American constituents are playing increasingly prominent roles in all walks of life.

Another way in which India and America continue to grow closer is through increased economic ties. The historic market reforms begun in India at the beginning of this decade continue to move forward, offering unparalleled opportunities for trade, investment and joint partnerships—all of which include a human dimension of friendship and cooperation, in addition to the economic benefits for both societies.

Mr. Speaker, for more than a year, United States-India ties have been strained over the issue of nuclear testing, and the subsequent imposition of unilateral American sanctions against India. There is a growing bipartisan effort in Congress, and within the Administration, to lift these sanctions, which have not advanced United States interests and have only served to set back the growing United States-India relationship.

Just this week, we witnessed a debate in this chamber as an amendment to the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill was proposed to cut aid to India, in a purely punitive gesture. The amendment was subsequently withdrawn, after one Member of Congress after another rose to oppose the amendment and to argue for a strengthened United States-India relationship.

Mr. Speaker, there are indications that President Clinton will visit India and other countries in the South Asia region early next year. It's been 20 years since a United States President last visited India, so I think such a visit is long overdue.

Just a few weeks ago, we Americans celebrated the Fourth of July. For a billion people in India, one-sixth of the human race, the 15th of August holds the same significance. I am proud to extend my congratulations to the people of India, citizens of the world's largest democracy, as they celebrate the 52nd anniversary of their independence.

RETIREMENT OF CAPTAIN DAVID W. WALTON

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the outstanding career of Captain David W. Walton and express my appreciation for his twenty-six years in the service of this great nation.

Captain Walton, who last served as Director of Supply Corps Personnel, was awarded a number of decorations and commendations over his career, including the Legion of Merit (3), the Meritorious Service Medal (3), the Navy Commendation Medal (2) and the Navy Achievement Medal (2).

Again, Mr. Speaker, I am proud to extend my best wishes to Captain Walton. Captain Walton, may you always know the success you have enjoyed during your years in the United States Navy. On behalf of a grateful nation, thank you for your faithful service.

H.J. RES. 57—DISAPPROVING EXTENSION OF NONDISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT TO PRODUCTS OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SPEECH OF

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 27, 1999

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I have thought long and hard about what position to take on the Joint Resolution disapproving Normal Trade Relations with China. While it may be in both our national and global interests to continue to engage China economically, I feel strongly that the United States cannot sit by and ignore the flagrant abuses of human rights that China continues to perpetrate. In good conscience, I cannot support NTR for China.

This is a difficult issue for me personally. As someone who has had the opportunity to travel extensively throughout Asia, I feel a deep connection with that part of the world. I have spent time in Tibet, getting to know the people and sharing in their customs and traditions. The Tibetans are a peaceful and spiritual people, undeserving of the abuses they have suffered under the Chinese government.

When I climbed Mt. Everest in 1994, our group struggled with which route to take so as not to land on Tibetan territory and thereby give support to the Chinese government. Although we did eventually set foot in Tibet, every individual in our group made a commitment to do what we could in our own lives to show support for the people of Tibet and to protest China's human rights record and occupation of Tibet. It is with this commitment in mind that I support this resolution.

The Chinese Government maintains one of the most atrocious human rights records in the world. China continues to wage an all-out war on the people, environment, religion and culture of Tibet. In the 46 years of Chinese occupation, over one million Tibetans have been killed and thousands more unjustly tortured, shot and imprisoned. China has plagued Tibet with extensive deforestation and open dumping of nuclear waste. But the abuses are not only reserved for Tibet. Ten years after the Tiananmen Square Massacre, the Chinese Government has still not made good on its commitment to increase social freedom. Just last week, the Chinese Government banned the religious group, Falun Gong, and imprisoned 5,000 people for peacefully exercising their basic human rights.

As the leader of the free world, the United States is in a unique position to push for freedom and democracy for the people in the region. We must use this opportunity to make a statement to China that we will not tolerate its blatant disregard for human rights.