

to track data for shipments, containers, and contents—

(1) to improve the capacity of shippers and others to limit cargo theft and tampering; and

(2) to track the movement of cargo, through the Global Positioning System or other systems, within the United States, particularly for in-bond shipments.

(b) **PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR ANTI-TAMPERING DEVICES.**—The Secretaries of the Treasury and Transportation shall work with the National Institutes of Standards and Technology to develop enhanced performance standards for in-bond seals and locks for use on or in containers used for water-borne cargo shipments.

SEC. 208. ENHANCED CREWMEMBER IDENTIFICATION.

The Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the Attorney General, may require crewmembers aboard vessels calling on United States ports to carry and present upon demand such identification as the Secretary determines.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. LOBIONDO

Mr. LOBIONDO. Madam Speaker, I offer a motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. LOBIONDO moves that that House strike all after the enacting clause of S. 1214, and insert the text of the bill H.R. 3983, as passed by the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 3983) was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON S. 1214, PORT AND MARITIME SECURITY ACT OF 2001

Mr. LOBIONDO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House insist on its amendment and request a conference with the Senate thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey? The Chair hears none, and without objection, appoints the following conferees:

From the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for consideration of the Senate bill and the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. YOUNG of Alaska, KOLBE, LOBIONDO, OBERSTAR and Ms. BROWN of Florida.

From the Committee on Ways and Means, for consideration of sections 112 and 115 of the Senate bill, and section 108 of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. THOMAS, CRANE and RANGEL.

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSBORNE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

13TH ANNIVERSARY OF TIANANMEN SQUARE MASSACRE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentle-

woman from California (Ms. PELOSI) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, today we mark the 13th anniversary of one of this century's most brutal attempts to silence the voices of freedom and liberty. Thirteen years ago today, the Chinese regime shocked the world as it rolled out the tanks and crushed the pro-democracy movement taking shape in Tiananmen Square.

The authoritarian leaders of China still do not acknowledge the massacre of those brave young souls. We have not forgotten those who lost their lives for the cause of freedom. We must not forget those who are still imprisoned. Imagine that, people are still in prison 13 years later for speaking out for freedom. They have lost their liberty and the pursuit of basic human rights.

Today, we renew our call for the Chinese Government to acknowledge the massacre, free all of those who are in prison because of peaceful expression of their political and religious beliefs.

China must also allow the return and free expression of those who have been forced into exile. Mr. Speaker, in China if one speaks out for freedom, they are either imprisoned or in exile. One of those imprisoned, Wenli, founder of the China Democracy Party, is serving a 13-year sentence in a Chinese prison. Mr. Xu is one of China's bravest, most eloquent and most measured advocates of democracy. He is not calling for the downfall of the Communist Party; he is just asking for the establishment of a democratic party in China. Yet he remains behind bars, despite being gravely ill from hepatitis contracted in prison.

Mr. Speaker, the brave men and women who demonstrated for democracy in Tiananmen Square are the legitimate heirs to the legacy 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 freedom. We looked, and still look, to them for their courage, their idealism, and their dedication to the establishment of basic human rights.

The spirit of Tiananmen Square lives on. The seeds of democracy sown in 1989 have taken root, and they will inevitably burst forth in full flowering. I really wish that we could help them.

In 1989, when many of us were concerned about the plight of those who were killed or arrested at the time of Tiananmen Square and a couple of years after that, we tried to have the U.S. weigh in. We were told at the time that we could not weigh in in favor of human rights because trade was going to improve human rights in China. Part of our complaint was indeed China's blocking of our products going into China.

At that time, the trade deficit with China was about \$2 billion a year. We thought that gave us great leverage to free the prisoners. Today, it is nearly \$2 billion a week. So for all of those

who said trade was going to improve human rights in China, sadly it has not; but we really have given away the store when it comes to trade with China because they have now a nearly \$100 billion trade deficit. Think of the leverage that would have given us.

In addition to that, one of our other concerns was China's proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Our main concern was China's proliferation of nuclear technology to Pakistan and China's transfer of missile technology for the delivery of such a weapon to Pakistan. The administration, Democrats and Republicans alike, told us that China was going to be helpful in defusing the nuclear issue in south Asia; but, indeed, that was not the case.

Indeed, China helped build Pakistan's nuclear program. China has contributed to the explosive situation that exists in south Asia today; but at the time when we were asking for the U.S. to use its leverage to promote democratic values, to promote our exports by having fair trade policy and to use our leverage to stop China's proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, we were told that the status quo would make everything right. Certainly it has not.

I want to get back to those who are in prison, some still because of Tiananmen Square and others for their activities since. As we look to those people in China and we talk about the promotion of democratic values being a pillar of our foreign policy, they have to wonder what it means about being a pillar of our foreign policy when it comes to China. I know that there are many people in our country who, despite the policy of our government, still believe that we are a great country and that we want to promote democratic values.

Mr. Speaker, I wish I could tell my colleagues human rights in China have gotten better since 1989, but the sad fact is they have not. According to our own State Department report, authorities are still quick to suppress any person or group, whether religious, political or social, that they perceive to be a threat to government or to national stability, that is what they always say; and the citizens who sought to express openly dissenting political and religious views continue to live in an environment filled with repression.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to tell my colleagues that, call attention of our colleagues, to the lone man before the tank. The world will long remember the lone man before the tank, but I want to say here tonight that as much as the Chinese authorities may say to those in prison that they have not been forgotten, we know that in the Congress of the United States and that this country of ours, those prisoners are long remembered, and they are remembered by name, and we will mention those names as long as they are being repressed by the Chinese regime.

□ 1915

So again, Mr. Speaker, I am thankful for the opportunity to observe the June 4 massacre in China.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSBORNE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PAUL addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

JUNE 13 HEARING ON FILIPINO WORLD WAR II VETERANS' BENEFITS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I want to remind the Members of this House that on Thursday, June 13, at 3 p.m. in the afternoon, there will be a hearing before the Subcommittee on Health of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, conducted by the honorable gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), who happens to be in the room tonight, who is the chairman of that subcommittee, on the issue of health care for Filipino World War II veterans within the Department of Veterans Affairs.

This is not a normal hearing, Mr. Speaker, but it is the culmination of almost 60 years, 60 years, of a struggle for justice and honor. During World War II, the brave Filipino soldiers were drafted into our Armed Forces by President Franklin Roosevelt. After being called into service, the soldiers served side by side with forces from the United States mainland, exhibited great courage at the epic battles of Bataan and Corregidor, and were instrumental in contributing to the successful outcome of the war. They held up the Japanese advance far beyond their calendar so we were able to prepare and harass the Japanese with guerrilla warfare during the whole time of the Japanese occupation. And what did we do after we won the war in the Pacific and in Europe? We unceremoniously deprived these soldiers of the veterans' benefits due them by the Congressional Rescissions Act passed in 1946.

Whereas there was almost a quarter of a million soldiers involved in that war from the Philippines, today there are only 60,000 who are still alive. Their last wish, Mr. Speaker, is to have the honor and dignity of being recognized by the United States as a veteran of World War II.

At this hearing on Thursday, June 13, literally a living American history will be presented to the American public. We will have testimony, both oral and written, from Filipino World War II veterans, some of whom are survivors of the infamous Death March of Bataan. We will hear testimony from Filipino veterans' organizations and from veterans' service organizations, like the American Legion, the Vietnam

Veterans of America, and the Disabled American Veterans. The ambassador from the Philippines, the Honorable Albert Del Rosario, will be a witness, as will several Members of Congress from both sides of the aisle.

A special guest witness will be Lou Diamond Phillips, born in the Philippines, and an international star, with roles in movies, television and theater. Phillips is most well-known for his role in "La Bamba," for which he received great critical acclaim. He has also starred in "Stand and Deliver," "Young Guns," and "Courage Under Fire." We welcome him and all the others who will be testifying to the need to provide Filipino World War II veterans with the recognition that is their due.

Mr. Speaker, let us recognize the bravery and gallantry of Filipino veterans. Let us give them equity, because their bravery helped us win World War II.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of the Subcommittee on Health of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), for having this hearing, and I invite all the Members of this House to attend the historic June 13 meeting.

FORT HAYS STATE UNIVERSITY CELEBRATES CENTENNIAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I commend the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) for his long-term commitment and his firm dedication to the recognition of the veterans of the Philippines and look forward to that June 13 hearing in which we hope to address the issues that the gentleman from California has fought to have addressed in this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, tonight we are approaching a significant event in the history of my State and in my hometown community. Later this month, Fort Hays State University, located in Hays, Kansas, will celebrate its centennial. I wish to recognize this milestone and honor those who have contributed to the university's success over the past century.

One hundred years ago, 34 students and two faculty members gathered on the grounds of an abandoned military post to undertake an endeavor that would have consequences for generations to come. Unaware of the historical significance of their meeting, or the thousands of students that would follow in their footsteps, these early Kansans met to form the first class of what today is known as Fort Hays State University.

Years before this first class met, industrious Kansans committed themselves to the idea of transforming the former frontier fort into an educational institution. This required the

passage of legislation, which was introduced by the Kansas congressional delegation and signed into law by President William McKinley, which then transferred the ownership of the former military post to the State of Kansas and paved the way for the birth of this university.

From these simple beginnings, the university has flourished, growing to 6,000 students and 300 faculty members. Today, students learn and live in a technology-rich environment that retains a heritage of close and collegial relationships. They come to the university for a multitude of reasons, but none more compelling than the university's reputation for academic excellence and a caring faculty and staff.

Throughout the university's history, students and faculty have distinguished themselves through academic achievement. This year, students claimed national championships in debate and financial planning competitions. The university is also home to one of the most successful intercollegiate athletic programs of any school its size, boasting numerous all-American athletes and national championships.

Culturally, Fort Hays State University serves the region by offering an array of fine and performing arts and is home to the nationally renowned Sternberg Museum of Natural History.

For the past century, graduates have served the needs of Kansas, as well as influenced the Nation and the world through significant achievements, compassion, and dedication. The university has improved the lives of many by enlightening minds, serving, in the words of former University President Rarick, as a lighthouse to the people of the Great Plains.

As Fort Hays State University begins its second hundred years, I am confident that it will continue to produce graduates who, like its founders, will help society achieve its best in Kansas and beyond. Congratulations, Fort Hays State University.

TRADING AWAY OUR FUTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for five minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to highlight the flaws in the Bush administration's trade policy, a plan to trade away even more of America's jobs, our national security, and even our sovereignty.

Word came today that the administration will once again try to bring back to this House an irresponsible fast track bill and seek its passage. This proposal obviously is not the road to a prosperous future for working families in our country, because throughout our country we see the fruits of NAFTA: Closed factories, a jobless recovery, and downward pressure on wages.

From Iowa to New Hampshire to the Carolinas and everywhere in between,