

a service to the community, they put on demonstrations that educate us on how to stay safe in emergency situations. They are an irreplaceable and integral part of our community, whether it is raising money for a cause, adding to the joy of a local parade or hosting meetings and social functions. Clearly, the members of the Linfield Fire Company have served proudly and I rise today to recognize their service over the past 90 years.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing the Linfield Fire Company on their 90th Anniversary and salute, admire and appreciate all the volunteers that have served this community for so many years.

**FREE FRANCISCO CHAVIANO
GONZÁLEZ!**

HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 2003

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform the Congress about a Cuban prisoner of conscience locked in Castro's gulag. This week I ask my colleagues to learn the name of Francisco Chaviano González.

The prevailing theme throughout the life of Mr. Chaviano González is his desire to live in freedom. First, he attempted to flee Castro's dictatorship in March 1989, but was caught and sent to prison. While unjustly incarcerated for attempting to flee the Cuban dictatorship, Mr. Chaviano González founded the Cuban Rrafters Council.

Upon Mr. Chaviano González's release from prison, he and the Council began to document the list of people who have become unaccounted for in the treacherous Florida Straights as they sought refuge from Castro's repressive regime. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Chaviano González compiled a list of those who perished on their dangerous journey to freedom. The Council desired that these martyrs be known, that those who died pursuing freedom be remembered by those they left behind.

As Mr. Chaviano González began to understand how the repressive policies of Castro's ruthless regime propelled these refugees into the Florida Straights, he, and other members of the Council, decided to change the name of their organization to the National Council for Civil Rights in Cuba (NCCRC). Castro's machinery of repression took notice of this pro-democracy group and Mr. Chaviano González was arrested on May 7, 1994.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Chaviano González has been imprisoned in Castro's gulag since May 7, 1994. According to reports, Francisco Chaviano González is in poor and deteriorating health after 9 years and 5 months in Castro's gulag. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Chaviano González has dedicated his life to the idea that the Cuban people should be free, and for that belief alone he has been imprisoned by Castro's tyranny since 1994.

On October 2, 2002 Ernesto Roque published portions of a letter by Mr. Chaviano on the website CubaNet. The haunting words of this letter included the plea "Humanity, don't forget us, they are killing us!" Mr. Speaker, this Congress should never forget what happens each day in Castro's gulag; each day, Castro's machinery of repression is delib-

erately murdering Cuban citizens whose only crime is their desire for freedom.

My Colleagues, we must stand up for those who seek freedom from tyranny. We must call now, and we must call everyday, for the release of Francisco Chaviano González and all the prisoners of conscience dying for freedom in Castro's gulag.

**HONORING INFANT OF PRAGUE
ADOPTION SERVICE**

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 2003

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Infant of Prague Adoption Service for its 50 years of dedication and commitment to children and families. The agency will celebrate the anniversary at an event on October 11th, with live music and a live and silent auction.

In 1953, Infant of Prague was founded by priests and lay people affiliated with the Catholic Diocese. The name was taken from a popular devotion to the Infant Christ Child of Prague, Czechoslovakia, dating back to the 16th century. The devotion stressed special blessings for children and families. The name fits the agency well and today, Infant of Prague serves 11 counties in central California.

Infant of Prague Adoption Service, guided by the belief in the preciousness of life, builds healthy families and serves the needs of children through adoption. The lifelong best interest of the child has always been the cornerstone of the agency's practice. Emphasis is also placed on community outreach, where schools, churches, clinics, and other organizations are provided information on adoption. Staff is also available to provide adoption in-service for professionals who work with families in crisis, particularly pregnant and parenting teens.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Infant of Prague Adoption Service for its 50 years of dedication to children and families. I invite my colleagues to join me in wishing Infant of Prague many successful years to come.

**HONORING FRANK BIERWILER OF
SPRING HILL, FLORIDA**

HON. GINNY BROWN-WAITE

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 2003

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great public servant, a charitable giver, and a selfless hero in my Fifth Congressional District, Mr. Frank Bierwiler.

Frank Bierwiler first served his community in New York for many years as a State Police Officer. Then, after a multiple sclerosis diagnosis in 1974 forced him to retire from the force, Frank Bierwiler pledged to do something good with his life.

It was a few years later, Mr. Speaker that he moved to Florida and started DayStar Hope Center, an organization giving food, clothing, and assistance with bills to central Floridians in need.

For nearly 20 years, the center has served as an example of the power and impact of benevolence and kindness. Its doors have welcomed thousands of Floridians in need and Mr. Bierwiler's perseverance and generosity have for so long ensured that those doors stay open.

Unfortunately, after 20 years of helping so many, the DayStar Hope Center is closing.

While it is unfortunate that the center is ceasing operations, many other charitable organizations, came into existence because of the success of the DayStar Hope Center. Frank's leadership fostered these other organizations and he always worked well with them.

I want to take this opportunity today to first commend Frank Bierwiler for his work in my district and to, second, draw attention to the extraordinary things can happen when one determined, individual pledges himself to greatness.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and all of my colleagues in this body to join me in honoring Frank Bierwiler and offering our sincere admiration for his work, life and accomplishments.

**A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING
STEVE SCHUMACHER**

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 2003

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, Steve Schumacher has demonstrated a high level of commitment and ingenuity towards increasing forest landowners' knowledge of timber marketing; and

Whereas, Steve Schumacher, as a Belmont County Extension Agent, has developed a program to educate forest landowners on selling and marketing their lumber to companies; and

Whereas, Steve Schumacher has received regional and national recognition for his unique extension program; and

Therefore, I join with the residents of the entire 18th Congressional District in recognizing Steve Schumacher for his achievements in promoting the forest industry.

**AWARDS RECOGNIZE COLORADO'S
LEADERSHIP IN HISTORIC PRES-
ERVATION**

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 2003

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call the attention of the House to recent recognition of Colorado's leadership in preserving significant parts of our state's colorful past.

As reported by the Denver Post, that recognition came in the form of awards by the National Trust for Historic Preservation related to four Colorado sites—the 1878 Central City Opera House and historic district, 1886 Beaumont Hotel in Ouray, the 1905 Kit Carson Carousal in Stratton and the 13th-century Ute Indian Porcupine House at the Ute Mountain Tribal Park in Towaoc.

I agree with Mr. Richard Moe, the President of the National Trust, who said, "That Colorado was voted a total of four awards is a real

tribute to its preservation effort and to the Colorado Historical Fund."

I am proud of our state's record of support for historic preservation, and particularly proud to represent Central City, one of the award winners.

For the information of our colleagues, here is the full story from the Denver Post:

COLORADO WINS FOUR PRESERVATION AWARDS—HONORS RECOGNIZE STATEWIDE EFFORTS ON HISTORIC SITES

(By J. Sebastian Sinisi)

Colorado gained a national preservation spotlight at this week's National Trust for Historic Preservation conference in downtown Denver when four state sites received 2003 preservation awards.

The 1886 Beaumont Hotel in Ouray, the 1878 Central City Opera House and historic district, the 1905 Kit Carson Carousel in Stratton and the 13th-century Ute Indian Porcupine House at the Ute Mountain Tribal Park in Towaoc were the recipients.

"These awards are very carefully considered," said Washington, D.C.-based National Trust president Richard Moe, who noted that more than 100 sites were nominated this year.

"That Colorado was voted a total of four awards is a real tribute to its preservation effort and to the Colorado Historical Fund," he said.

No other state has garnered four awards in the same year in the 25-year history of the preservation awards, said National Trust senior vice president Peter Brink before an awards ceremony Thursday evening.

Since 1993, the Colorado Historical Fund has distributed nearly \$130 million in gambling tax revenues to 2,400 preservation projects throughout the state.

One of Colorado's National Trust preservation awards lauded a \$4 million restoration of the Beaumont Hotel—neglected and vandalized for 31 years—on Main Street in Ouray. The renovation includes two restaurants and six commercial spaces.

The award for that project was shared by owners Dan and Mary King, High Peak Resources Inc. and the Andrews and Anderson Architects firm.

A total of 21 awards nationwide were presented at the ceremony at the 1929 Paramount Theatre.

Other Colorado awards went to the stabilized and restored Porcupine House, one of hundreds of endangered Anasazi-era ruins and dwellings inhabited roughly from A.D. 700 until the Indians mysteriously left about 1350.

In Stratton, the nearly 100-year-old carousel was restored to its original grandeur after a \$2.5 million and 25-year effort in a county with less than 8,000 residents.

The Trustee Emeritus Award for excellence in the stewardship of historic sites went to the Central City Opera House Association.

Launched in 1929 to preserve the miner-built edifice that had fallen into disrepair, the association started opera productions in 1932. In subsequent years, the association bought and restored 30 buildings, including the four-story Teller House hotel, as part of the Central City National Landmark District.

The Teller's "face on the barroom floor," painted in 1936, is one of the state's more popular tourist attractions.

Through funding distributed by the Colorado Historical Fund, "Colorado has been a model state not only in the West, but nationwide, for bringing together public and private preservation efforts," said Moe.

CHINA'S SPYING

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 2003

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, over the last two weeks I have submitted testimony from various groups that I have been meeting with regarding China's continual abuse of human rights. Whether it be restrictions on religious freedom; the persecution and arrest of Catholics and Protestants; the use of barbaric labor camps; the continual victimization of members of the Falun Gong; or the abhorrent and coercive One-Child policy, China's government continues to show nothing but contempt for its citizens and the opinions of the rest of the world.

These offenses alone should be enough to condemn the government of China. However, on top of these crimes the People's Republic of China poses a great and serious counterintelligence threat to America, the extent of which will, I have no doubt, concern our colleagues greatly.

AN UNCLASSIFIED REPORT FROM THE FBI ON THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION EFFORTS

The People's Republic of China (PRC) poses a significant counterintelligence threat to the United States (U.S.) via its cadre of professional intelligence officers who collect political, military and economic intelligence, and its network of non-professional individuals and organizations that collect science and technology, high-tech and proprietary information completely outside the direction and control of the PRC Intelligence Services.

The PRC's professional military intelligence organization, the Military Intelligence Department of the People's Liberation Army (MID/PLA), also known as the Second Department of the PLA (2PLA), relies mainly on intelligence collection through its military attaches. The PRC's military seeks military, science and technology, and some political information through its contacts and agents. In 1987, PRC military attaché Hou Desheng was indicted by FBI Special Agents in Washington, D.C. while receiving and paying for classified U.S. Government information.

The PRC's professional civilian intelligence, the Ministry of State Security, targets U.S. political and policy information, runs influence operations against Taiwan and other political targets, attempts to penetrate the U.S. Government, and directs a growing number of covert science and technology collection operations. Collection operations from this civilian segment of the PRC Intelligence Services are difficult to counter because the Chinese typically insist that the physical transfer of documents or items take place in the PRC. PRC civilian intelligence officers in the U.S. direct part of their efforts toward developing as many Americans of Chinese ancestry into what the PRC terms "patriotic Overseas Chinese."

An example of the Ministry of State Security's success in penetrating the U.S. Government was the Larry Wu-tai Chin case. Chin, a U.S. Government employee of 30 years, was an actual agent of the Ministry of State Security. While residing in the U.S. and during his employment with the government, Chin provided information to the Ministry of State Security for over 40 years. Chin was arrested for espionage activities in

1985 and was subsequently convicted of those charges in 1986. Chin committed suicide prior to being sentenced.

Like most countries operating intelligence services within the U.S., the PRC employs a number of commonly-used collection techniques. Their intelligence services attempt to gain access to sensitive foreign facilities, try to meet individuals with access to classified information, and attempt to photograph military installations and equipment. However, the PRC employs several non-traditional methods and unlike most other countries, the PRC makes extensive use of non-intelligence personnel.

Consumers of intelligence such as China's production facilities, laboratories and research institutes often bypass professional intelligence services in favor of direct intelligence collection efforts. Opportunities to accomplish direct collection within the U.S. are facilitated through the very large number of temporary visitors in private companies, academic institutions, and U.S. Government facilities. A significant number of these delegation members are science and technology experts, often characterized by their American hosts as aggressive and extremely knowledgeable in their professional fields. In many cases, Chinese-Americans employed by these entities and institutions are sought out by members of the PRC delegations as persons who might be willing to assist them.

In 1997, Peter Lee pleaded guilty to transmitting U.S. national defense information to the PRC. The consumer of Lee's information was a PRC institute, not a traditional PRC intelligence service. In 2002, a PRC national was arrested for attempting to steal proprietary seismic-imaging software from a Silicon Valley company. This was the second unsuccessful attempt by an employee of a PRC based company to obtain this proprietary software within a span of five years. Later in 2002, two PRC nationals were indicted for economic espionage related to their attempted theft of trade secrets from several Silicon Valley companies. These two individuals were subsequently linked to a PRC based high-technology research and development program.

As the PRC's varied presence in the U.S. continues to grow, more PRC nationals find themselves in positions of direct or indirect access to items of intelligence interest to China. If they can find the right consumer, PRC nationals involved in intelligence collection may be in a position to profit from their services. These individuals do not operate under the direction or control of either the military or civilian PRC intelligence services.

In 1994, two PRC nationals were indicted on computer fraud and fraud by wire in connection with the theft of \$950,000 of proprietary computer source code developed by a U.S. firm. The end-user of the code was a Chinese machinery import and export company. Evidence collected in the investigation indicated that the two perpetrators had shopped the computer source code around for the best price.

Whether directed by one of its intelligence services, manufacturing sectors or research institutes, the PRC threat to U.S. policy, intelligence, military, national security and proprietary/economic information is growing. In response to this expanding PRC threat, the FBI, in conjunction with the U.S. Intelligence Community, continues to pursue an aggressive and focused counterintelligence program.