

UBF is a non-profit charitable organization that funds more than 80 non-profits annually that serve thousands of poor, Black and other minority children, families and seniors. In addition to funding, UBF provides free of charge of grantsmanship, workshops, and informational forums to the public. The mission statement of the UBF is to acquire, accumulate, and allocate funds to not-for-profits to alleviate suffering, poverty and illiteracy; strengthen the tradition and ethic of giving among African Americans to promote economic self-sufficiency; empower the African American Community through education to reach its highest potential; educate the African American Community to understand the value of re-directing income to build wealth within the African American Community.

Prior to becoming UBF's Executive Director in 1992, Mrs. Terry served as the UBF's Board Chair for 15 years. Under her direction, the UBF underwent several changes to become a stronger organization. She created a new board of directors, implemented the first Strategic Plan, and organized new events to increase funds. She began the UBF's annual Anniversary Gala and the UBF/Cleveland Browns Alumni Celebrity Golf Tournament. Additionally, she formed partnerships with many Cleveland organizations including the Cleveland Indians. It was also under Mrs. Terry's leadership that the UBF obtained Federation status with United Way Services of Greater Cleveland, Inc.

Mr. Speaker, join me in honoring Mrs. Ruby L. Terry and congratulate her on retiring after decades of serving the African American community of Greater Cleveland.

ON THE CONSEQUENCES OF SHARING AMERICAN TECHNOLOGY WITH CHINA

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 17, 2011

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share testimony that I gave earlier this month to the House Foreign Affairs Committee's subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations regarding the economic, security and moral consequences of sharing advanced technology with China.

HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE—"EFFORTS TO TRANSFER AMERICA'S LEADING EDGE SCIENCE TO CHINA"—TESTIMONY OF CONGRESSMAN FRANK R. WOLF (R-VA), WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 2010

Thank you Chairman Rohrabacher for calling this important hearing on China's espionage and the violation of the law by the director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP).

I have been very troubled by this administration's apparent eagerness to work with China on its space program and willingness to share other sensitive technologies. I want to be clear: the United States has no business cooperating with the Peoples Liberation Army (PLA) to help develop its space program. We should also be wary of any agreements that involve the transfer of technology or sensitive information to Chinese institutions or companies—many of which are controlled by the government and the PLA.

Space is the ultimate "high ground" that has provided the U.S. with countless security

and economic advantages over the last 40 years. As the victor of the Cold War "space race" with the Soviet Union, the U.S. has held an enormous advantage in space technology, defense capabilities, and advanced sciences—generating entirely new sectors of our economy and creating thousands of private sector jobs.

China has developed its own space program at a surprising pace, having gone from launching their first manned spacecraft to launching components for an advanced space station in just ten years.

But the Chinese space program is being led by the People's Liberation Army (PLA)—and to state the obvious, the PLA is not our friend as evidenced by their recent military posture and aggressive espionage against U.S. agencies and firms.

That is why I was troubled to learn from the press last fall about NASA Administrator Charlie Bolden's imminent departure for a weeklong visit to China to discuss areas of cooperation between NASA and the PLA space program. I was equally concerned to learn that Dr. John Holdren, head of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), had spent 21 days in China on 3 separate trips in one year—more than any other country. Very little information about these cooperative agreements with China were being provided to Congress and the American people.

So, I included language in section 1340 of the Fiscal Year 2011 Continuing Resolution preventing NASA and OSTP from using federal funds "to develop, design, plan, promulgate, implement or execute a bilateral policy, program, order, or contract of any kind to participate, collaborate, or coordinate bilaterally in any way with China or any Chinese-owned company."

The provision in the omnibus appropriations bill was agreed to by Republican and Democrat conferees. It passed both houses with bipartisan support and was signed into law by President Obama in April. The provision was clear, unambiguous and non-controversial.

However, less than one month after its enactment, I learned that Dr. Holdren and OSTP had defied the provision. Even more troubling is that he withheld information about his intention to do so during his appearance before the House Commerce-Justice Science Appropriations Subcommittee when we discussed, among other things, the implementation of section 1340, and Dr. Holdren's participation in the U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue, from May 6-10.

That is why I asked the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to investigate this violation and issue an opinion. I also asked GAO to determine whether the Office of Legal Counsel opinion provided by the Justice Department to justify this violation was legitimate.

In its October 11 opinion, GAO found, "The plain meaning of section 1340 is clear. OSTP may not use its appropriations to participate, collaborate, or coordinate bilaterally in any way with China or any Chinese-owned companies."

Further, GAO found that, "OSTP's participation in the Innovation Dialogue and S&ED contravened the appropriations restriction," and added that, "OSTP does not deny that it engaged in activities prohibited by section 1340."

The GAO finding also rebuts a September 19 memorandum prepared by the Justice Department's OLC on the constitutionality of the provision. GAO stated, "In our view, legislation that was passed by Congress and signed by the President, thereby satisfying the Constitution's bicameralism and presentment requirements, is entitled to a heavy presumption in favor of constitutionality."

GAO continued, "Determining the constitutionality of legislation is a province of the courts,"—not, I would add, the White House counsel's office or the Department of Justice.

Finally, the GAO finding clearly notes, "As a consequence of using its appropriations in violation of section 1340, OSTP violated the Antideficiency Act. . . By using its fiscal year 2011 appropriation in a manner specifically prohibited, OSTP violated the Antideficiency Act. Accordingly, OSTP should report the violation as required by the act."

I also wrote Attorney General Eric Holder asking him to hold Dr. Holdren to full account for his violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act by ensuring that he complies with all reporting requirements and other provisions of that law.

I take the GAO findings very seriously. Following the law is not voluntary for Administration officials. That is why Dr. Holdren should commit today to full compliance with section 1340 and publicly acknowledge his error in participating in the bilateral conference with the Chinese government.

Now I'd like to take a few minutes to put the administration's posture toward China in the broader context of the Chinese government's grave human rights abuses, espionage efforts and detrimental economic policies.

In June 1989 peaceful pro-democracy demonstrators gathered in Tiananmen Square. They were met with a brutal crackdown. As events unfolded, the world was captivated with the now famous image of the "Tank Man" . . . a lone student protestor who stood his ground in the face of an advancing Chinese tank. To this day his fate is unknown.

During my first trip to China in 1991, with Congressman Chris Smith, we visited Beijing Prison Number One where authorities informed us that approximately 40 Tiananmen Square protestors were behind bars. We left with a pair of socks, made by the prisoners, for export to the West.

Tellingly, the image of the "Tank Man", while famous around the globe, is virtually unknown within China thanks to the Great Firewall which censors so-called "offensive" speech. It is estimated that China employs between 30,000 and 50,000 special Internet police.

Shockingly, the country has a thriving business of harvesting and selling for transplant kidneys, corneas and other human organs from executed prisoners. An August 27, 2009 Los Angeles Times article reported, "In a rare acknowledgment of a practice that has until recently been shrouded in secrecy, the state-run newspaper said 65% of organ donors were executed prisoners . . ." The image here, from a 1994 BBC story, is of PLA officers preparing to execute prisoners—China leads the world in executions. Later footage from the same story captures an unmarked van driving toward the prison to harvest the organs from the executed prisoners and transport them to a local hospital.

Like many repressive regimes throughout history, the Chinese government maintains a brutal system of labor camps. The State Department's annual human rights report found that, "Forced labor remained a serious problem . . ."

Famed Chinese dissident Harry Wu spent nearly 20 years in Chinese gulags. In Congressional testimony earlier this year, Wu said, "When I finally came to the U.S. in 1985, although I was already 48 years old, that was the first time in my life that I felt truly free." He concluded by urging "President Obama and the U.S. Congress to be bold and take a firm stand against China's human rights abuses."

But boldness is hardly the order of the day when it comes to U.S. policy. The same could be said of some U.S. companies.

In 2006, Congressman Chris Smith and the late Congressman Tom Lantos, himself a Holocaust survivor, convened a hearing in which they publicly challenged the Internet giant Yahoo! to look beyond the bottom line, and consider the moral implications of their complicity in imprisoning Chinese dissidents.

New York Times columnist Nicholas Kristof authored a piece after the hearing writing, "Suppose that Anne Frank had maintained an e-mail account while in hiding in 1944, and that the Nazis had asked Yahoo for cooperation in tracking her down. It seems, based on Yahoo's behavior in China, that it might have complied."

Yahoo isn't the only U.S. company to come under fire for pursuing business interests at the expense of human rights. A May 22 New York Times article, reported that Cisco, "customized its technology to help China track members of the Falun Gong spiritual movement . . ." There are multiple suits pending against Cisco.

These allegations reflect a worrying trend. American companies ought to represent American values. Instead, it seems that time and again major U.S. corporations are embracing Chinese government policies that are completely at odds with what America represents.

China, in turn, exports its repressive technologies to likeminded governments. An October 27, Wall Street Journal piece reported that the Chinese telecom giant Huawei "now dominates Iran's government-controlled mobile-phone industry . . . , it plays a role in enabling Iran's state security network."

It seems that not only is the U.S. failing to change China, but rather, China is changing us.

Is it any surprise considering what China is spending on high-powered lobbying firms in this town?

According to a January 9 Washington Post story, in recent years China has, "tripled the amount it spends on lobbying firms . . ." But well-heeled lobbyists can't explain away China's abysmal human rights record.

Thousands of political and religious prisoners languish in prison.

According to the Cardinal Kung Foundation, currently every one of the approximately 25 underground bishops of the Catholic Church is either in jail, under house arrest, under strict surveillance, or in hiding.

Protestant house church pastors are routinely intimidated and imprisoned. The recently released annual report of the Congressional-Executive Commission on China found the government placed 500 members of the Shouwang Church under "soft detention" between the fall of 2010 and the fall of 2011.

David Aikman, former Beijing bureau chief for TIME magazine, authored a piece noting: "The crackdown on Christians is part of a rising tide of repression against dissent that's often accompanied by interrogations and torture."

Since March, 10 Tibetan Buddhist monks and nuns have set themselves aflame in desperation at the abuses suffered by their people. One such nun is pictured here. Recently cameramen smuggled out video footage, still frame shot here, of Chinese police in full riot gear carrying automatic rifles and iron bars outside of the monastery where several of the self-immolations occurred.

Rebiya Kadeer—a fearless advocate for the Uyghur Muslims in China—spent two years in solitary confinement before being exiled to the U.S. in 2005. Following her release, two of her sons were unjustly arrested and subsequently sentenced to lengthy prison terms. Chinese authorities continue to use

Rebiya's children and grandchildren as pawns in an effort to silence her.

We have seen that the Chinese government is unmoved and in fact emboldened in its ongoing repression while at the same time experiencing explosive economic growth.

We have seen our own short-sightedness in making the protection of basic liberties and the advancement of rule of law secondary to unfettered market access and normal trade relations.

These flawed policies have strengthened the oppressors and enabled China to advance economically at our expense. Every Member here represents constituents whose very livelihood has been negatively affected by China's blatant economic espionage and predatory, protectionist and illegal practices.

Meanwhile, U.S. companies are increasingly sending American jobs to China. General Electric's health-care unit recently announced it was moving the headquarters of 115-year-old X-ray business to Beijing. Ironically, the head of President Obama's Council on Jobs and Competitiveness is GE Chairman Jeffrey Immelt.

According to a March 24 New York Times article, GE paid zero taxes in the U.S. in 2010. Meanwhile, the Congressional Research Service found that the Chinese State Tax Administration and China Tax magazine jointly released a number of lists of the top taxpayers in 2007 and GE featured prominently. The Beijing subsidiary of GE was number 32 on the top 100 taxpaying firms in the commercial services sector. It is noteworthy that GE, which pays no federal taxes in its home country, is honored for being a significant source of tax revenue to China.

Our engagement with China has not only empowered the government, failed to change their political system and undermined our economic security it has fueled China's military apparatus. Again, the president's "jobs czar," Jeffrey Immelt, is at the center of these concerns.

An October 28 Defense News piece reported that, "U.S. aerospace companies may unknowingly be helping China's military, according to a rough draft of the annual report on China's military modernization by the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission, to be released in November." Specifically the article pointed to, "last January's announcement by General Electric and the Aviation Industry Corporation of China (AVIC) that they would launch a joint venture for integrated avionics" and cited the Commission's soon to be released report which indicated that China, "has a robust, largely military space program." with all but 13 of its roughly 70 satellites in orbit controlled by the military.

A May 17 article in Wired.com reported that Chinese troops have begun using a first-person-shooter video game, "Glorious Mission," backed by the PLA, which stimulates basic training in which the enemy is apparently the U.S. military.

An April 11, Aviation Week article reported, "The PLA has made great strides toward implementing a strategy . . . to deter or defeat U.S. forces in the Western Pacific."

The 2010 annual Pentagon report cited earlier, found " . . . In the case of key national security technologies, controlled equipment, and other materials not readily obtainable through commercial means or academia, the PRC resorts to more focused efforts, including the use of its intelligence services and other-than legal means, in violation of U.S. laws and export controls."

Let's be perfectly clear about how China is advancing militarily: they are utilizing "other than legal means."

The report also highlighted China's cyber-espionage efforts. The U.S. intelligence community notes that China's attempts to pene-

trate U.S. agencies are the most aggressive of all foreign intelligence organizations. According to a 2008 FBI statement, Chinese intelligence services "pose a significant threat both to the national security and to the compromise of U.S. critical national assets."

Their espionage isn't limited to government agencies. In an October 4 Washington Post article, Rep. Mike Rogers, chairman of the House Intelligence Committee, remarked, "When you talk to these companies behind closed doors . . . they describe attacks that originate in China, and have a level of sophistication and are clearly supported by a level of resources that can only be a nation-state entity."

These breaches in our national security infrastructure are rampant and pose a very real threat. A May 14 Reuters story indicated that, "North Korea and Iran appear to have been regularly exchanging ballistic missile technology in violation of U.N. sanctions, according to a confidential U.N. report . . . The report said the illicit technology transfers had 'trans-shipment through a neighboring third country.' That country was China, several diplomats told Reuters on condition of anonymity."

China is also a major arms supplier and source of economic strength to the regime in Khartoum. According to Human Rights First, during the years of the worst violence in Darfur " . . . China sold over \$55 million worth of small arms to Khartoum." I was part of the first Congressional delegation to Darfur. I heard the stories of rape, killing and displacement. America provided humanitarian supplies to the victims, while China provided arms to the perpetrators.

Meanwhile, Beijing rolled out the red carpet this year for Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir, an internationally indicted war criminal. Bashir's crimes are not just a thing of the past. The current assault by northern Sudanese forces in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states has displaced thousands. There are credible news reports of targeted ethnic killings and satellite images of what appear to be mass graves.

Speaking of red carpet, President Obama, the 2009 Nobel Peace Prize winner, welcomed Chinese President Hu Jintao with a State Dinner in January at the same time that 2010 Nobel Peace Prize winner, Chinese dissident Liu Xiaobo, languished behind bars. Meanwhile, the Dalai Lama was initially denied a meeting with President Obama and then in February 2010 was made to leave the White House through the back door to avoid press.

In closing, there will come a day when the Chinese communist government will fall—repressive, totalitarian regimes always do. And when that day comes, books will be written about who helped sustain this government in their final days. Will U.S. companies feature in that narrative? Will the U.S. government?

In 2001, a book was published titled, "IBM and the Holocaust." A New York Times book review describes how IBM had "global control of a technology that was enormously helpful, indeed indispensable, to the Nazi machinery of war and annihilation." The Times review quotes the author of the book as saying that many companies did what IBM did. They "refused to walk away from the extraordinary profits obtainable from trading with a pariah state . . ."

Arguably that assessment rings true today. Only the pariah state has changed.

Those in positions of leadership, be they in the private sector or in government, do our country a disservice when they gloss over or ignore the actions of the Chinese government. They put us squarely on the wrong side of history.

The Chinese government brutally represses its own people. It persecutes people of faith. It censors the Internet. It maintains labor camps.

The Chinese government actively engages in cyber-espionage. It steals state secrets. It aligns itself with countries directly at odds with U.S. interests. It supports genocidal governments and buttresses rogue regimes.

There's a legal term, "willful blindness," that aptly described our dealings to date with China. Faced with these painful truths, blindness is no longer an option.

In the words of British abolitionist, William Wilberforce, "Having heard all of this, you may choose to look the other way, but you can never again say that you did not know."

HONORING TERESA HUGHES

HON. LAURA RICHARDSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 17, 2011

Ms. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the late Teresa Hughes, former California State Senator and Assemblywoman from the Los Angeles area, who passed away on Tuesday, November 15, 2011 at the age of 80. As the second black woman elected to the Assembly, Ms. Hughes proved to be an influential lawmaker, breaking barriers and proving to most leaders that it is necessary to have women in significant leadership roles because their constituents demand it.

A former New York social worker, teacher and school administrator, Ms. Hughes was a fervent supporter of education. Her candidacy for the 47th Assembly District in California, which included a large part of South L.A. and the cities of Bell, Cudahy, Huntington Park, Downey and Compton, came with much support because the constituents wanted to elect a professional educator committed to expanding educational opportunities for their community.

Ms. Hughes' accomplishments as a state legislator are many. During her 17 years in the California State Assembly, she authored a bill dedicating \$800 million in bond money to build school classrooms as well as the creation of a state School of the Arts. In 1983, as chairwoman of the Assembly Education Committee, she co-authored an education bill setting state graduation standards, lengthening school days and the school year, raising teacher salaries and standards, and requiring prospective teachers to pass a basic skills test. Ms. Hughes also authored the bill that established the California Museum of Afro-American History and Culture within the Museum of Science and Industry in Los Angeles.

There were 15 women state lawmakers in 1985 when the Joint Rules Committee formally recognized the new bipartisan Caucus of Women Legislators. As the senior woman in the Assembly at the time, Ms. Hughes was selected to chair the caucus.

Elected to the state Senate in 1992, Hughes represented the 25th District, which stretched from Marina del Rey to Paramount.

Before she retired in 2000, she became the first woman and first African American to serve on the Senate Rules Committee.

Her State Senate achievements include establishing the Senate Select Committee on College Admission and Outreach and writing a school violence prevention bill that led to the creation of the Task Force on School Safety.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to stand here in remembrance of Teresa Hughes, a towering fig-

ure in the history of California. I ask my colleagues to join me for a moment of silence in the memory of the great Teresa Hughes.

IN RECOGNITION OF KENSINGTON
INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 17, 2011

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Kensington Intermediate School, a recipient of a Federal Blue Ribbon Award.

The Blue Ribbon Schools Program is a program designed to highlight schools which have proven records of academic excellence. These schools have demonstrated a dedication to their student bodies which prepare their students for higher education and life beyond the classroom. Such institutions serve as examples to be emulated in schools across the nation.

Kensington Intermediate School is one of 305 schools in the nation to be awarded the title of a Blue Ribbon school. It has shown itself to be among this group of elite institutions. In 2010, Kensington was named Excellent with Distinction, which is the Ohio Department of Education's highest award. Last year, the school system ranked 5th in Cleveland Magazine's prestigious Top Ten List of Cleveland Area Schools.

Kensington has continued on its path of academic excellence by scoring 96.5% and 92.5% proficiency in the Ohio 5th grade Science and Math Achievement Assessment tests, respectively. The 3rd grade Reading Achievement Assessment score has repeatedly been the highest in the county.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in honoring Kensington Intermediate School, a 2011 National Blue Ribbon School.

HONORING TOWN CLERK RUTH
ARGO MAZZEI

HON. NAN A.S. HAYWORTH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 17, 2011

Ms. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ruth Argo Mazzei of Southeast, New York for her service as Town Clerk for the past 20 years.

Mrs. Mazzei was first elected to serve the people of Southeast as Town Clerk in November of 1991. Certified as both an International Municipal Clerk and New York State Registered Municipal Clerk, Mrs. Mazzei has served the residents of Southeast with honor and integrity. She is known for her love of her community and her loyalty to friends and family. Mrs. Mazzei and her husband of 44 years, Joseph Mazzei, have four sons: T.J., Christopher, Michael, and Robert.

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to recognize the Honorable Ruth Argo Mazzei. As the face of Southeast Town Government and Town Hall for over two decades, the residents of Southeast and New York's Nineteenth Congressional District are fortunate to have benefited from her service.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE SURGEON GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY AND CHIEF OF THE NAVY'S BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, VICE ADMIRAL ADAM M. ROBINSON, JR.'S 34 YEARS OF SERVICE TO OUR NATION

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 17, 2011

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Vice Admiral Adam M. Robinson, Jr. for his extraordinary dedication to duty and service to the United States of America as the 36th Surgeon General of the United States Navy and Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Vice Admiral Robinson will retire as the Senior Healthcare Officer in the United States Navy and the principle medical advisor to the Secretary of the Navy, Chief of Naval Operations and Commandant of the Marine Corps. His military service spans across more than three decades of active military duty to the United States Navy and the Nation.

A native of Louisville, Kentucky, Vice Admiral Robinson was commissioned into the Navy through the Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship Program after graduating with a Doctor of Medicine degree from Indiana University, School of Medicine. In 1978, Vice Admiral Robinson was assigned to the National Naval Medical Center at Bethesda for the very first time of many in his superb career. While assigned there he completed his residency in the area of general surgery. After his assignment in Bethesda, Vice Admiral Robinson was forward deployed to the United States Naval Hospital in Yokosuka, Japan. He was then selected as a ship's Surgeon on the USS *Midway* during his first duty at sea. After completing various operational assignments, Vice Admiral Robinson attended the University of Illinois School of Medicine, Urbana-Champaign, for a fellowship in colon and rectal surgery at the Carle Foundation Hospital. After his fellowship he was again assigned to the National Naval Medical Center at Bethesda to head the Colon and Rectal Surgery Division. While at Bethesda, he was again deployed as a ship's surgeon for the USS *John F. Kennedy* and the USS *Coral Sea*.

He became a Medical Director for the first time in his career in 1994 at the Naval Medical Center Portsmouth after serving and earned his Master's in Business Administration from the University of South Florida. In 1999, while serving as the Fleet Hospital Jacksonville Commanding Officer, Robinson commanded a detachment of the fleet hospital as for a medical contingent to Joint Task Force Haiti (Operation New Horizon/Uphold Democracy). In August 1999, Robinson reported to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery as the director of Readiness and was selected as the principal director, Clinical and Program Policy in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs. Vice Admiral Robinson was assigned as the Commanding Officer United States Naval Hospital, Yokosuka, Japan from September 2001 to January 2004. In July 2004, he returned to the National Naval Medical Center at Bethesda as the Commander. In 2007 Vice Admiral James A. Robinson was