

reads: "The U.S. acknowledges that all Chinese on either side of the Taiwan Strait maintain there is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China."

I have always been puzzled by the "One China" policy. It is a complete abstraction; it simply does not comport with reality. It might serve the interests of the hegemonists in China, but it is an unrealistic as it is outdated.

When Mao Tse-tung's Communists seized power in China in 1949 and established the People's Republic of China [PRC], "Generalissimo" Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists fled to Taiwan and established the Republic of China [ROC] on Taiwan. According to Mao, the PRC consisted of China, Taiwan, Tibet, and Mongolia. According to Chiang, the ROC consisted of exactly the same territory, i.e., China, Taiwan, Tibet, and Mongolia. Until 1972, the United States and most countries around the world chose to recognize the ROC regime as the sole, legitimate government of the whole territory.

When President Nixon and Henry Kissinger went to China in 1972 and shifted recognition from Taipei to Beijing, they substituted one abstraction of reality for another. The rise of the Soviet Union to superpower status had necessitated a Sino-American relationship; the United States perceived the need for a powerful ally in the area, able to counter the Soviet threat. Indeed, on February 28, Nixon and Mao concluded the aforementioned Shanghai Communiqué. It completely neglected the rights and wishes of the people of Taiwan.

Today, with the recent tension in the Taiwan Strait it is becoming more and more clear that the "One China" policy is an outdated and untenable relic of the cold war. It therefore needs to be abolished.

Constructive ambiguity, strategic ambiguity, and even tactical ambiguity are terms that arise when our relationship with Taiwan is being discussed. To prevent the recurrence of the recent crisis in the Taiwan Strait, we cannot afford to be ambiguous in our China policy; it is time to acknowledge reality. There is one China and one Taiwan; the United States and the rest of the world should adjust their policy to current reality.

The people of Taiwan have fought long and hard to establish a democracy on their island. The world should respect their choice. And if their wish is recognition by the rest of the world of their status as separate from China, then the United States, as the leader of the free world, should take the lead in that process.

Mr. Chairman, we can make a beginning by acknowledging that Taiwan is not a part of China and scrap once and for all the outdated and unrealistic "One China" policy.

LEONARD LOCKE HONORED

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my close personal friend and neighbor, Mr. Leonard Locke. On May 30, 1996, Leonard will celebrate his 80th birthday. It is my pleasure to join with his family, many friends, and neighbors in wishing Leonard a very happy birthday.

Mr. Speaker, Leonard Locke was born not too far from where we both live today in the Alden section of Nanticoke. After graduating from Newport Township High School, Leonard proudly served his country in the 76th Division of the 385th Infantry during World War II. He earned five battle stars during his active duty in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Germany.

After the war, Leonard opened a neighborhood grocery store in the Alden section of Nanticoke. During the 40 years that Leonard ran the store, he was always a friend to all his customers and his neighborhood. Ten years ago, Leonard retired to enjoy the pleasures of life.

Leonard Locke was an active member of the business community participating as a director of Wyoming Valley Distributing Co. for 20 years, as well as its secretary for 15 of those years. Also in this connection, he lent his business expertise with the United Retail Grocers Association of Northeastern Pennsylvania serving at times as the organization's president and secretary.

Leonard has been a registered Democrat since 1937, and has been proud to serve as a Democratic committeeman in my own ward, the 10th ward of Nanticoke. Upon his retirement, Leonard took an active role in local government serving as a Nanticoke City Councilman in charge of accounts and finance.

Leonard is an active member of the American Legion Post 350 of Nanticoke and a member and past president of Tatra of Luzerne County.

Mr. Speaker, my wife Nancy and I have been neighbors of Leonard Locke since 1979. During the many years that I have known Leonard, I have always enjoyed walking in my backyard and sharing his wonderful friendship and cheerful salute, "Hi neighbor!" My wife and I are extremely pleased to have the opportunity to wish Leonard Locke a happy and healthy 80th birthday.

TRIBUTE TO AUGUST G. ERDMANN, CITY OF MILWAUKEE FIRE CHIEF

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today in tribute to August G. Erdmann, fire chief, city of Milwaukee, who will soon retire after serving the Department for 32 years, the last seven as chief.

Chief Erdmann, a life-long resident of Milwaukee, graduated from Custer High School and earned an associate degree in fire science from the Milwaukee Area Technical College.

Throughout this distinguished career, Chief Erdmann has served on the board of directors of the American Red Cross and the Foundation for the Milwaukee Fire Education Center Survive Alive House, the latter which strives to educate the public, especially our youth, about fire safety. His leadership on the Emergency Planning Committee and the State of Wisconsin Hazardous Materials Regional Response Team is to be commended. Chief Erdmann also served as the chairperson of the Combined Giving Campaign, soliciting contributions

to local charities, and has provided direction and leadership to make financial resources available for the Fallen Fire Fighter Memorial.

Chief Erdmann's retirement, as you can certainly see by his involvement in many projects, will undoubtedly leave a void at the Milwaukee Fire Department and in our community as a whole. However, his retirement will also now allow him to spend well-deserved time with his wife, Nancy, their children, and grandchildren.

Best wishes, August, and on behalf of the citizens of Milwaukee, whom you have protected and served so diligently over your long career, thanks for a job well done.

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL MALCOLM O'NEILL

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow the military will lose one of its most stellar leaders. After 24 years of outstanding service to the Nation, Gen. Malcolm O'Neill will be retiring. While we wish General O'Neill and his family the best, we will personally regret his retirement and sorely miss his leadership.

It was only 2 years ago that I came to personally know and closely work with General O'Neill. As Director of the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization [BMDO], General O'Neill was one of the first Department officials to meet with me after I took the helm as chairman of the House Research and Development Subcommittee.

As the administration's spokesperson on missile defense matters, General O'Neill was not in a position to support all of the missile defense initiatives supported by the Republican majority—but that never deterred him from remaining accessible, providing us with the facts and most important, from sharing his candid thoughts on proposals from both sides of the aisle. His technical expertise and impartiality are unparalleled. I very quickly came to rely on his judgment, and routinely sought his input on program and policy issues.

While there are major differences remaining between the administration and Congress on missile defense, it is a real tribute to General O'Neill that we were able to reach the level of consensus that we did on this issue. We are no longer talking about if we should have missile defenses, but when we will have missile defenses. We are no longer arguing whether it is prudent to defend against missile threats, but whether we should prioritize theater defenses at the expense of national defense. We are no longer arguing whether it is feasible to defend against incoming missiles, but what option we should pursue.

I have developed a close working relationship with General O'Neill, and perhaps more than any Member of Congress, I will regret his retirement from military service. He has served with integrity, dedication, valor and distinction as an officer in the U.S. Army. Although he has served in numerous and varied posts in his career, his extraordinary performance in one of the toughest department posts shows his true mettle. In fact, I thought so highly of Mal that I drafted a letter—signed by many House Members, including the leadership, urging the Department to discourage his retirement and to retain him as Director of BMDO.

Members understand all too well his decision to spend well-earned time with his family, but we selfishly regret his decision. I know I speak for all who have ever worked with Mal in saying it has been an honor and a pleasure working with him. I would urge him to get at least a good week or two of rest and relaxation, because I know many of us in Congress will still be relying on his continued advice and input. Mal, we wish you and your family the best in retirement and continued success in the future.

TRIBUTE TO THE ASSOCIATION OF
WOMEN IN SCIENCE

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the Association of Women in Science [AWIS] which is celebrating its 25th year of service and commitment to young girls and women in science. AWIS is the largest multidisciplinary science organization for women in the United States. Founded in 1971, AWIS is a nonprofit organization committed to the achievement of equity and full participation for women in all areas of science and technology. Serving as a national voice, AWIS has made a lasting impact on the accessibility of science education and scientific careers to women.

During this special year, AWIS plans to focus its efforts on the continuation and expansion of its programs that promote educational and career opportunities for women in the sciences and engineering. Two current projects include: The Association for Women in Science Mentoring Project and Women Scientists in Academia: Warming up a Chilly Climate. The mentoring project, funded by the National Science Foundation, is a community-based program at 12 locations throughout the country that attempts to foster cooperation between local representatives of scientific organizations, and undergraduate and graduate students. The Women Scientists in Academia project is funded by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation and focuses on improving college and university environments for the advancement of women in science.

Equality of opportunity for all Americans, regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, religion or physical ability, is the cornerstone of our democracy. We must afford all of our citizens access to science education and science careers without discrimination or other barriers. Our advancement and competitiveness in the global marketplace depends upon it.

Mr. Speaker, it is a proud moment for me to recognize the ground-breaking achievements of AWIS and express appreciation to this outstanding organization for their continuing work toward equity for all women in science and technology.

HOUSING ACT AMENDMENT JEOPARDIZES HOMELESS ASSISTANCE USE OF FEDERAL PROPERTY

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express deep concern over a provision that first appeared in the manager's amendment to H.R. 2406, the U.S. Housing Act of 1996. This legislation passed the House on May 9, 1996. The provision, which is section 506, would seriously jeopardize an important form of assistance to the homeless provided by the title V of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. Under that title, providers of homeless assistance have a priority in obtaining Federal surplus real property for such use.

The language of section 506 was not the subject of any committee hearings. It was not the subject of prior consultation with the Government Reform and Oversight Committee, the jurisdictional committee for such a matter. It was not the subject of advance discussions either with the General Services Administration or with the Department of Health and Human Services. Each of these agencies has specific responsibilities with respect to the implementation of title V.

Mr. Speaker, during the 101st Congress, I chaired a subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations and was a principal author of title V. I know the importance of the work being done by dozens of homeless representatives throughout the country that have obtained use of Federal surplus real property. These properties are helping the providers bring shelter, food, job training, and job search assistance to thousands of homeless men, women, and children.

My concern is that section 506 seems to reflect insensitivity or indifference not only toward the homeless but toward the sacrifices and achievements of numerous provider groups, private and public, that have used and will use title V to serve our less fortunate sisters and brothers. I would note that the same might be said about one of mandatory policy assumptions of the Fiscal Year 1997 Budget Resolution, namely, that title V be repealed.

Let us look at some of the things section 506 does. It gives GSA discretionary authority to disregard title V and transfer surplus real property to a nonprofit organization for homeless shelters, or, and I emphasize that "or", for occupancy or construction by low-income individuals and families. Any such transfer, however, must be concurred in by the appropriate local governmental authorities. Yet once GSA makes a transfer of a portion of the property that is significant as the section defines "significant", transfers of that portion and all other portions of the property will be deemed to be in compliance with title V. This is so, no matter how great the overall size or value of the property is. The term "significant" is defined in terms of a finite size or value or a given fraction of overall size or value.

In using a fractional value criterion, GSA would be in the position of having to appraise the entire property and then make the figure known. The reason is that GSA, in cooperation with the local authorities, would need to predetermine and then announce to potential

nonprofit organizations what portion or portions of the property could be viewed as significant and available for a section 506 transfer. This would create a problem. Any such revelation would prejudice GSA's ability to get top dollar in disposing of other portions of the property by negotiated or public sale.

Under section 506, a qualified nonprofit organization is one that exists chiefly to provide housing or housing assistance either for the homeless or, and I again emphasize that "or", for low-income individuals or families. Housing for low-income persons is certainly a worthy purpose. Under section 506, however, GSA and the local authorities would have the option of using that purpose to displace homeless assistance in the forms for which title V provides, such as shelters.

Section 506 gives GSA broad authority, which includes issuance of implementing regulations. GSA would undoubtedly choose to issue such regulations. Logically, the regulations would provide for some kind of suspension or delay of the existing title V screening or application process. Otherwise, groups wishing to take advantage of the section 506 authority would not have an effective opportunity to do so. It is likely that GSA and the local authorities more often than not would end up concluding a section 506 transfer arrangement. Impelling them would be a mutual desire to avoid involvement with title V processes. Meanwhile, of course, other homeless assistance representatives would be discouraged from planning or acting with respect to any portion of the property.

Mr. Speaker, no case has been made that the title V priority for homeless use should be set aside in this manner or that surplus property use for low-income housing should become for GSA and the local authorities an alternative to meeting basic homeless assistance needs.

Moreover, the language of 506 is full of surprises and ambiguities. Instances of imprecision or omission are quite numerous. It is simply not clear how the language would operate or whether it could operate at all. Here are some of these deficiencies:

First. Section 506 involves only GSA. It gives authority to no other Federal agency. Yet it would impose on GSA strange new functions, including the evaluation of a homeless assistance plan, a low-income housing project, and a qualified nonprofit organization. In contrast to section 506, existing surplus property transfer programs require GSA to rely on the review and approval of the Departments of Interior, Health and Human Services, Education, Transportation, or Justice, depending on whether the property is to be used for recreation, historic monuments, public health (including homeless assistance), education, public airports, or correctional facilities.

Second. There is nothing said in section 506 about the mode of disposal, that is, whether it should be by gift, public benefit discount conveyance, lease, or sale.

Third. There is nothing in section 506 about terms and conditions of transfer, about restricting future use of the property, about its resale, or about compliance action and reversion in the event of nonuse or default.

Fourth. The section authorizes transfers only to nonprofit organizations irrespective of their tax-exempt status. Most title V applicants are required to have such status. In addition the section fails to include as possible transferees local public bodies, such as public