

and that much more needs to be done to stop them.

I urge my colleagues to support this critical legislation. Make our Pell Grant money go farther. Throw the scam schools out of the Pell program. Protect the taxpayer. Cosponsor the Pell Grant Student/Taxpayer Protection Act of 1995.

CLINTON'S POLICY ON VIETNAM IS CONTEMPTIBLE

HON. DAVID FUNDERBURK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 1995

Mr. FUNDERBURK. Mr. Speaker, I am the only Member of the House to have served as an ambassador to a Communist country. I have seen first hand the barbarity and duplicity of Communists. In what Winston Churchill called "the dark and lamentable catalog of human crime," there is nothing on record to compare to the 30 years of destruction and human misery, communism brought to Europe, Latin America, Africa, and Asia. Hundreds of millions died. Religious and political freedom was obliterated. To fight communism America spent thousands of lives and trillions of dollars. In light of that bloody history it is all the more tragic that the Clinton administration has decided to ignore a clear campaign promise and recognize and assist one of the last but most brutal Communist dictatorships left—Vietnam.

The Vietnamese Communists deserve only our contempt. They crushed our allies in South Vietnam, killing millions. They overthrew the Government of Cambodia and Laos. They forced the entire ethnic Chinese population of their own country into the sea, prompting Beijing to invade. They opened up reeducation camps and suppressed all dissent and religious expression. As we speak, Buddhist monks are threatening to take to the streets to immolate themselves. Vietnam has entered into formal defense arrangements with Cuba and Iraq and has recently invited Saddam Hussein for a state visit thereby thumbing its nose at the world community.

Hanoi brutally murdered hundreds of American POW's before the Paris peace accords were signed and they have lied about it ever since. Yet, the Clinton administration claims that we must rethink our relationship with Vietnam and reward it with the benefits of American recognition and aid because progress has been made on the POW/MIA issue. That progress is so illusory it is scarcely worth the mention.

There has been no progress in accounting for over 300 Americans last known to be alive in the hands of their Communist captors. According to information produced by Congressman DORNAN's National Security Subcommittee on Personnel, Hanoi still refuses to hand over the remains of almost 100 Americans we know died in captivity. Recently, the Communists have resorted to releasing scores of records and boxes of remains which when examined prove to be the bones of animals and ethnic Asians. In fact over 150 boxes of remains handed over to American authorities in recent years show signs of chemical processing and prolonged cold storage. Mr. DORNAN's subcommittee disclosed that Hanoi stored

over 400 boxes of preserved remains to use as leverage over American leaders. Vietnam has cynically and criminally played upon the emotions of POW/MIA families to extract financial and diplomatic concessions from this administration.

In testimony last month, retired military POW/MIA investigators told the House that Hanoi still holds back remains, still holds back documentary evidence, and deliberately manufactures and manipulates crash site evidence. The administration was forced to admit that none of the hundreds of documents and remains handed over to a blue ribbon Presidential delegation in May will lead to the closing of one POW/MIA case. In fact, leaders of the most prominent POW/MIA family and veterans' groups were asked to participate in the administration's trip to Hanoi. They refused, feeling that the entire process was arranged to conclude that the Vietnamese were working hard to full account for missing Americans.

The Pentagon's own joint task force full accounting [JTFFA] has repeatedly been denied access to areas where live sightings have been alleged. In addition, the JTFFA has never been allowed to interview one witness without the presence of a Vietnamese military or political officer. Despite administration claims that better relations with Hanoi have led to more MIA case closings the opposite is in fact true. During the Reagan administration an average of 21 MIA cases were closed per year. Under Bush the average was 24. But, under the Clinton administration case closings have fallen off to 12 per year. Since the open door on trade was granted to Hanoi 5 months ago, only five cases have been closed.

For those who argue that opening up Vietnam to our largest companies will pave the way for reform, one need only look to China for refutation. We have been engaged in China for 25 years and all we have to show for it is an entrenched dictatorship and multinationals which are all too willing to bank in the slave-like working conditions which exist in that country. The same scenario will play out in Vietnam. But it won't stop there. The administration will request and the Vietnamese will demand—in exchange for more cooperation on POW/MIA's—access to the Overseas Private Investment and the Export-Import Bank. Once again the American taxpayer will be stuck floating a brutal dictatorship which will never have the means to repay us.

Some in the administration and Congress are now advocating that we open up relations with Vietnam and open up security ties with her in order to counter balance resurgent Chinese militarism. That is also a prescription for disaster. I have seen what happened when we toyed with a Communist dictator who promised us that he would side with us against a more powerful adversary. We placated Romania's Ceausescu and turned a blind eye to one of the most savage regimes in the history of eastern Europe. Kowtowing to Romania was shameful then, but it pales in comparison to the policy we are about to set for Vietnam.

Mr. Speaker, the only way for reform, the only way to stand up for our ideals is to say that respect for human rights and progress toward democracy is the precondition for American recognition. Vietnam fails our ideals on all accounts not the least of which is the contempt it has shown for the emotions and sensibilities of our POW/MIA families. In that light, the Clinton policy on Vietnam is contemptible.

BLM LANDS TRANSFER

HON. BARBARA CUBIN

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 1995

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the legislation being introduced today by Mr. HANSEN of Utah to transfer lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management to the States. I appreciate the efforts that Mr. HANSEN and Senator THOMAS of Wyoming have put into this legislation and as an original cosponsor of the bill, I will do what I can to help move it quickly through the legislative channels.

In my opinion, this legislation is long overdue. Not since the Sagebrush Rebellion has there been such a groundswell of support for returning the lands to the States. As the 1994 election results have shown, the majority of Americans want to reduce the role of the Federal Government and grant the States more flexibility to arrive at localized solutions to a host of problems. The better the local understanding, the better the decision made by those most affected by a local problem.

With this legislation, the Western States are asking nothing more than to be put on an equal footing with the Eastern States. We want a stable tax base and we can and will see to it that our lands are more efficiently managed and more beneficially used. That includes protecting the scenic beauty of our States while promoting the wise use of our natural resources.

For too long, the Federal Government has forgotten that the Western States are its partners. It is time for us to send a clear signal that we are tired of the historical Federal dominance that has left the West in a state of political and economic decline. This legislation is the proper vehicle for examining how to best end Federal ownership of the vast areas of the West and return stability to that region of our country.

SALUTE TO HARRY WU

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 1995

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, today is the 25th day of the arrest of American citizen Harry Wu, the tenacious human rights investigator, by the Chinese authorities at the Kazakhstan border.

These are the crimes for which Harry Wu is imprisoned, and facing a possible death sentence: Harry testified before the U.S. Congress many times in the past 5 years, including the subcommittee overseeing international trade which I chaired—that was a crime. Harry recorded and filmed forced hard labor prisons in China, where he himself was a prisoner for 19 years—that was a crime. Harry told the world China was exporting prisoner-produced goods to the United States, among other countries—once again that was a crime. Harry revealed the horrific evidence of forcible removal of prisoner organs; these donations occurred without the donors consent, and at times there were planned executions so that high society Chinese officials could get the organs at the right time—that too was a crime.

The Wall Street Journal calls Harry Wu "A hero of our time. A dissident of the stature of Vaclav Havel and Anatoly Scharansky, like them he suffered for his principles and speaks from personal experience." Harry Wu is an American citizen who was traveling with valid American papers, and was granted a visa from the Chinese Government. As an American citizen, Harry's rights, under the consular agreement between the two countries, to meet a U.S. Embassy official, within 48 hours of an official request, were violated. It took more than 20 days to arrange a meeting. When finally arranged, the conversation took place through thick glass and telephones, with armed supervision making sure the case was not being discussed. The Chinese Government and has continued to violate basic human rights of its own citizens, and is now doing the very same to a U.S. citizen. The United States cannot continue to reward China for these crimes with the most favored nation [MFN] status, as long as Harry's rights and so many others are being violated.

The Chinese Government calls all of these admirable and courageous acts preformed by Harry Wu espionage and treason. I call them worthy of the Nobel Prize, not the death penalty.

Congress' effort so far this year against the same time period in 1993:

	House (January 3–June 30)	
	104th Congress	103d Congress
Days in session	90	78
Hours in session	774	454
Pages in Congressional Record	6,699	4,409
Public bills enacted into law	10	20
Measures passed, total	183	208
Measures reported, total	164	157
Conference reports	7	4
Measures pending on calendar	30	22
Measures introduced, total	2,358	3,124
Yea-and-nay votes	117	141
Recorded votes	338	164
Bills vetoed	1	0

	Senate (January 3–June 30)	
	104th Congress	103d Congress
Days in session	108	85
Hours in session	950	587
Pages in Congressional Record	9,596	8,381
Public bills enacted into law	10	23
Measures passed, total	154	172
Measures reported, total	118	114
Conference reports	0	0
Measures pending on calendar	93	53
Measures introduced, total	1,218	1,452
Yea-and-nay votes	296	192
Bills vetoed	0	0

¹ All bills signed into law this year have originated in the Senate. Source: Congressional Record.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. GLEN BROWDER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 1995

Mr. BROWDER. Mr. Speaker, due to malfunction of my pager yesterday, I missed the vote on final passage of the Energy and Water Appropriations Act.

Had I been present I would have voted "yea" on rollcall 494.

I ask unanimous consent that a statement to this effect appear in the permanent RECORD following that vote.

THE NEW HOUSE ORDER: BUSY-WORK UP—PRODUCTIVITY DOWN

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 1995

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, per today's Roll Call analysis, the House, under Republican rule for the first time in 40 years, has compiled a dismal productivity record so far this year. It's Parkinson's Law at its worst: more activity and less work.

Here are the gory details. As compared to the 103d Congress at this point in 1993, January 3–June 30, the House has been in session 15 percent more days and 70 percent more hours. So much for family friendly. It churned out 52 percent more pages in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—the "Hot Air Index"; and has had twice as many recorded votes—the "Busy Work Index." Yet it passed 15 percent fewer bills and had zero public bills enacted into law.

The Senate's record is marginally better, but nothing to write home about.

CONGRESS' BOX SCORE

The workload figures are in for the first six months of the year. Here's a comparison of

INTRODUCTION OF THE GUAM WAR RESTITUTION ACT

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 1995

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to address the mistakes that were made immediately following the occupation and liberation of Guam in World War II. My bill, the Guam War Restitution Act, would authorize the payment of claims for the people of Guam who endured the atrocities of the occupation, including death, personal injury, forced labor, forced march, and internment in concentration camps. I am introducing this bill today in honor of Mrs. Beatrice Flores Emsley, a great American and advocate of the Chamorro people and their struggle for recognition of their sacrifices on behalf of this great Nation during occupation of our island.

Mrs. Beatrice Flores Emsley has been a leader in this effort, and the bill I am introducing is made possible to a large degree by her work over decades to see that justice is done. She is a legend on our island, and her story of courage and survival against all odds is an inspiration to our people. Mrs. Emsley miraculously survived an attempted beheading in the closing days of the Japanese occupation. She, and a group of Chamorros, were rounded up in the city of Agana and were slated for execution. She was struck on the neck by a sword, was shoved into a shallow grave and left for dead. When she regained consciousness, Mrs. Emsley crawled out and made it to safety. Her survival, and the survival of others at mass executions, was as if the Good Lord ordained that there would be people to bear witness to these events.

Mr. Speaker, I regret to inform this body and this Nation that Mrs. Emsley is seriously ill at this moment on Guam. Our thoughts and prayers are with her today and with her family.

I am introducing this bill to let her know that her work is appreciated, her courage is admired, and her love of her people is reciprocated by all those who know her. She has testified in hearings on the war restitution bills that I have introduced, and on a bill to establish a memorial on Guam in honor of our people as part of the 50th anniversary of liberation commemoration last year. Each time her testimony has been powerful and poignant. Each time she has affected all the Members of Congress and congressional staffers who listened to her story. And each time she has helped us to move war restitution forward. I respectfully acknowledge the work and contributions of Mrs. Beatrice Flores Emsley as I call on my colleagues to enact the Guam War Restitution Act.

This is a year of commemoration as we look back 50 years to the Allied victory in Europe and the Pacific. This is also a year of healing for the remaining survivors and descendants of victims of wartime atrocities. While events such as the Holocaust receive vast media attention, there are other dreaded experiences that do not receive this attention and have not received proper restitution. Today, I introduce the Guam War Restitution Act that will compensate the American nationals on Guam who endured great hardship during the war and will help them to finally heal their wounds.

This is not the first time I have spoken to this House and to the American people about the wartime atrocities that were endured during World War II by the people of Guam, and I will continue telling the Nation until we bring justice to these people. It is the job of this Congress to correct the oversight of past Congresses and show the Chamorros that their Government remembers and values the loyalty they demonstrated to the United States during World War II.

From the invasion day of December 10, 1941, to liberation day on July 21, 1944, Guam was the only American soil with American nationals occupied by an enemy; something that had not happened on American soil since the War of 1812. Throughout the occupation, the American nationals' loyalty to the United States would not bend. They even defied the occupiers by providing food and shelter for American sailors who had evaded initial capture by the enemy.

In the months prior to the liberation, thousands of Chamorros were made to perform forced labor by building defenses and runways for the enemy or working in the rice paddies. Thousands were forced to march from their villages in northern and central Guam to internment camps in southern Guam. Everyone marched; old men and women, newborn babies, children, and the sick. They were marched to internment camps at Maimai, Malojo, and Manengon, where they awaited their fate—many did not live to see liberation. Once the Japanese realized the end of their occupation was close at hand, they began to execute these victims of war, some by beheadings. Mass executions at Fena, Faha, and Tinta and other atrocities were committed by the enemy forces as their fate became apparent.

There have been several opportunities in the past for Guam to receive war reparations; however, all failed to include Guam or did not provide ample opportunity for the people of Guam to make their claims.