

to make MFN for China permanent as our strategic and economic relationship with China is too important to continue this heated and controversial debate every year.

It is also important to note that, currently, the U.S.-China relationship is at one of its all-time lowest points. It is characterized by distrust and misunderstanding, stemming in large part from the inconsistent actions of the Clinton Administration in its policies toward China. Many in China's government have interpreted our mixed messages as a policy of "containment", which has led to feelings of resentment against the U.S., as well as confusion on the part of the Chinese about what we really mean. We need a strategic framework for our relationship. Clear objectives and expectations for our relationship must be articulated to the Chinese. Dialogues at the highest levels should be used as means by which we can express and push for the goals we have set to achieve. Areas of common interest and agreement, such as commercial relations, provide a good foundation from which we can build.

The U.S. should actively encourage China's economic reform process as well as that country's integration into the world community. The U.S. should help to bring China into the WTO on acceptable terms; that way we can pursue our trade agenda multilaterally as well as bilaterally. The U.S. needs to focus on consistent actions that courage the Chinese to move forward instead of publicly shouting at them, as the Clinton Administration has been doing. We need to stay engaged with China, to use our best diplomatic judgment and skill, to disagree and be tough-minded when we must, while keeping our eye on the goal of achieving a working relationship.

The attitude of the U.S. toward China and the tone of the U.S.-China government relationship can have an influence on which way things go. But using trade as a weapon to address the concerns will not eliminate the problems and may only punish U.S. exports more than they hurt China. Therefore, we must look at the long term, instead of being short sighted, and adopt a consistent policy towards China that intelligibly addresses our concerns and objectives. The future relationship is at hand and if we continue our current, inconsistent approach to China, there is no telling what will result. This is a gamble the U.S. and the world cannot afford to take.

LIVEMORE PUBLIC LIBRARY  
TURNS 100

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, in 1896, the Wright Brothers had yet to fly, Henry Ford's mass production line had not yet opened, and Dwight Eisenhower was still a boy on the Kansas prairie. Yet the public-spirited citizens of Livermore, CA were already showing their commitment to building a strong community as they opened the Livermore Public Library.

For 10 decades, the Livermore Library has opened the doors of learning to generations of East Bay residents. The library has survived a Depression, two World Wars, and great social changes. Whatever was occurring in the world outside, the walls of the library were witnessing the quiet, steady flow of knowledge, and

the library's resources were helping prepare people of all ages to fulfill their chosen tasks and pursue their personal interests.

Thanks belong to the people of Livermore for all they have done to continue this tradition to the present day. I applaud their commitment to learning, to public service, and to education, and wish them all the best as they celebrate this unique event in the history of the Livermore community.

A TRIBUTE TO EDWARD LENZ

HON. PHIL ENGLISH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, too often we forget here in Washington that a pyramid rests on its broad base, not its pinnacle. In like manner, our political system rests not on Congressmen but on those who devote their time to local government: a lot of headaches and little pay.

Ed Lenz was a solid man, a good man, one of those foundation stones of America's democratic system. He shouldered the burden of public service without complaint, and served his family, his community, and his God. Would that we all have the same spirit of public service that Ed did.

Ed passed away after a lifetime of service. He was a Korean war veteran, serving in a too often ignored war in the Army.

He then studied electrical engineering, and worked for General Electric in locomotive testing for 27 years.

Ed was a husband and a father, and was always there for his family and community.

That is why he was a Republican committeeman, a member of the Wesleyville Planning Commission, and a Wesleyville councilman.

Wesleyville is going to miss Ed. In these days of cheap celebrity, I mention Ed because he was a good man, and I think such men should be remembered.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BIOMEDICAL IMAGING ESTABLISHMENT ACT

HON. RICHARD BARR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the National Institute of Biomedical Imaging Establishment Act of behalf of myself and my colleagues Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. COBLE, Mr. HEINEMAN, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. CHAPMAN, and Mr. SMITH of Texas.

As millions of Americans know from personal experience, new developments in medical imaging have revolutionized patient care in the past quarter century. The field is no longer limited to x-rays. Sophisticated new technologies such as computed tomography [CT], magnetic resonance imaging [MRI], positron emission tomography [PET], and ultrasound allow physicians to diagnose and treat disease in ways that would have seemed impossible just a generation ago.

Mammography, for example, has improved the odds enormously for patients through early detection. And now, image-based biopsy methods have made it possible to diagnose many suspicious lumps in women without resorting to expensive and painful surgery.

For children, imaging has meant a dramatic reduction in the need for surgery. In the past, for example, a child brought into a hospital after an automobile accident would often undergo exploratory surgery if internal injuries were suspected. Today, a CT scan immediately after admission to the emergency room often eliminates the need for surgery at all. This not only avoids an expensive and potentially dangerous procedure; it also eliminates unnecessary pain and lengthy recovery periods.

The achievements of medical imaging are remarkable. And the potential for the future is equally dramatic. Imaging research promises breakthroughs in the early detection of such diseases as prostate and colon cancer, as well as the identification of individuals at risk for Alzheimer's disease.

Imaging research is also developing the foundation for the surgical techniques of the 21st century. Virtual reality neurosurgery, robotic surgery, and a whole array of image-guided procedures are revolutionizing surgical practice.

Developments in imaging are also making it possible to deliver better medical services to patients in rural regions and other underserved areas. Through teleradiology, experts in hospitals hundreds or even thousands of miles from patients can read images and make accurate diagnoses.

Americans can reap impressive benefits from future innovations in imaging. But these developments could be delayed significantly, or even lost, if we do not make a renewed commitment to image researching at the National Institutes of Health. The NIH is the premier biomedical institution in the world, but it is not organized to optimize research in this crucial field. The NIH is organized in Institutes, to support research related to specific diseases or body organ systems.

Imaging, however, is not specific to any one disease or organ. It has applications in virtually every area. For that reason, imaging research is conducted at most of the Institutes at NIH, but it is not a priority at any Institute. Instead, it is dispersed throughout the Institutes, producing uncoordinated decisionmaking and resource allocation.

The same is true on a larger scale beyond the NIH. A number of Federal agencies, including the Department of Defense, NASA, the National Science Foundation, the Department of Energy, and the intelligence agencies support imaging research programs. There is, however, no central coordination or direction for this research.

We can fix this problem. We can provide the needed oversight and direction for imaging research at NIH and throughout the Federal Government. We can ensure that taxpayer dollars expended on imaging research produce a greater return. And we can do all of this without additional spending.

The bill we are introducing today creates an organization at NIH to oversee and direct imaging research. But it does not add further layers of bureaucracy. On the contrary, the bill allows the Director of NIH to use existing administrative structures, existing personnel, and existing facilities for the new Institute.

In addition, this bill does not further dilute our increasingly scarce health care resources. Rather than require larger appropriations or create a whole new program with increased overhead, this bill consolidates the imaging research programs that are already in place to ensure more effective decision-making and investment of resources. It also creates a center to coordinate imaging research throughout the Federal Government.

In short, this bill provides an opportunity to improve health care for our citizens and improve efficiency at the same time. It will help us meet both the formidable scientific and budgetary challenges we face.

I fully recognize that there is not sufficient time remaining in the current Congress for the House to act on this legislation. Nevertheless, I believe that it is important to raise this issue now. We will be considering legislation to reauthorize the NIH in the next Congress, and we need to focus on imaging research as we continue the debate on the future of biomedical research in this Nation. I hope that the introduction of this bill now will contribute to that debate, as well as to the construction of a more effective national research program.

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#### TRIBUTE TO RUTH SALZMAN

##### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 26, 1996*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to highlight the sterling efforts of Ruth Salzman, executive vice president for the Chase Community Development Corp. [CCDC]. Ruth was named to direct commercial lending for CCDC in 1992. She is tasked with the challenge of providing loans to minority and women-owned small businesses located in low- and moderate-income communities, in addition to addressing the needs of community-based nonprofit organizations.

Businesses in the tristate area of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut have been recipients of loans from Chase, under the auspices of Ruth Salzman. In an era when it is fashionable to eliminate access to capital for groups desperately in need of access to capital, most notably minorities and women who own small businesses, it is comforting to know that Ruth Salzman is working overtime to support these groups.

Ruth's expertise and training are traceable to her work with Chemical Bank, where she managed a specialized lending portfolio known as the Community Policy Lending Unit, which provided capital loans to nonprofit organizations that developed transitional and permanent housing for people with special needs.

Ms. Salzman is a graduate of the Wharton Graduate Division and received her B.A. from Brooklyn College. She is married to Ira Salzman and is the mother of two children. Ruth's efforts have opened doors for many minority and female small business owners who have known nothing but despair in their efforts to secure commercial loans. Her efforts deserve recognition and commendation, and it is my honor to introduce her to my fellow colleagues.

#### TRIBUTE TO OUR LADY OF THE RIDGE VOLLEYBALL CHAMPIONS

##### HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 26, 1996*

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding group of volleyball players in my district. This special group of players are students at Our Lady of the Ridge High School in Chicago Ridge, IL. What makes this group stand out and shine is that when other schools were out for the summer, this group of players extended their season into late June and captured their program's first national title. This is truly a momentous triumph and I am very proud to represent such a fine group of young women in Congress.

This year's Amateur Athletic Union Junior National Volleyball Championships were held in Des Moines, IA, on June 21–25. This year, a division was started which included volleyball players ages 10 years and younger. The division was created to allow younger players to compete in the national competition. This year, 10 young ladies from last season's fourth grade team received maximum benefit from the exposure.

The team was led by tournament MVP Jessica Strama and All-Americans Kellie and Katie Pratl. Additionally, Elizabeth Rutan, Cori Omiecinski, Megan Liston, Laura Dirschl, and Katherine Casey played an important role in their aggressive floor play during the game. Stefanie Krawisz and Lauren Uher were top in their field outstanding serving ability during the game. The Our Lady of the Ridge team was coached by Milena Strama and Ron Pratl. The team ended its season with an impressive 77–23 record. Finally, the team could not have come as far as they did if it were not for their many sponsor and supporters from the parish community of Our Lady of the Ridge. As the team coach Ron Pratl said, "There was a team of supporters that made it possible for us to get here, and then there was the team that won the gold. My hat goes off to all of them."

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to have such a fine group of players and supporters in my district. This group of hard working young volleyball players are truly an inspiration and I am pleased to be given the opportunity to honor their hard work today.

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#### TRIBUTE TO HONOR JANET FASH BY PLACING HER NAME IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

##### HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 26, 1996*

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a brave and honorable individual, Miss Janet Fash, of Rockaway, NY. Her courage enabled her to save the life of a fellow civilian. Her contributions to the civic life of her community are commendable.

Miss Fash is a lifeguard in Rockaway, NY. While her job is to save lives, she has demonstrated the virtues of a citizen who goes above and beyond the call of duty.

Janet Fash was off-duty when she was walking down the beach. She noticed a crowd

and found them attempting to rescue a drowning child from the ocean. Having been pulled out to sea by the tide, the child's life was in grave danger. Miss Fash quickly swam out to sea in order to rescue the child, ultimately saving its life.

For many individuals, this would be a random act of heroism. However, Janet Fash practices these acts for a living, spending the majority of her time saving lives. Her duty to her community is also to be commended, as she is a regular attendant at all community meetings, and is the epitome of a civic-minded individual.

As Janet Fash has been such a notable member of her community, I would encourage my colleagues to join me in congratulating her on her bravery and superior heroism.

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#### CONDEMNING VIOLENCE IN EAST TIMOR

##### HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 26, 1996*

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, there has been growing international concern over the plight of the former Portuguese colony of East Timor, especially since November 12, 1991, when Indonesian troops killed more than 250 defenseless people and wounded hundreds more at Santa Cruz Cemetery in the East Timorese capital of Dili.

Thousands of East Timorese had gathered at the cemetery for a memorial service that turned into a demonstration. In an unprovoked attack, Indonesian forces opened fire on the crowd. A British television journalist filmed part of this tragic event, attracting the attention and indignation of the global community.

Nearly 5 years later, the situation in East Timor remains extremely tense. While the Indonesian officers and soldiers who were responsible for the Santa Cruz massacre received light punishment, when they received any punishment at all, the East Timorese accused of organizing the demonstration received long sentences, ranging from 9 years to life in prison. So far as is known, all of the Indonesian perpetrators have long ago been freed, in contrast to the East Timorese, all of whom were charged with nonviolent activities, but none of whom have been released.

As we near the fifth anniversary of the massacre, it would be fitting for the Indonesian Government to release all those charged with nonviolent activities in connection with the event.

In July 1996, Amnesty International presented a summary analysis of the human rights situation in East Timor to the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization. I now ask that this important document, which underscores the need for concrete action, be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

INDONESIA: HUMAN RIGHTS DETERIORATE IN EAST TIMOR AS UN TALKS GO ON

Another year of talks and vague promises of greater openness by the Indonesian government has brought no relief to the people of East Timor, Amnesty International said today at the United Nations (UN) Special Commission on Decolonization in New York.

Despite the recent completion of the eighth round of talks between the governments of Indonesia and Portugal, and a visit