

(18) On December 8, 1995, State Councilor Li Tieying presided over a ceremony in Shigatze, Tibet, in which the boy selected by the Chinese Government as the Eleventh Panchen Lama was enthroned.

(19) By seeking to impose its own candidate as the Eleventh Panchen Lama and detaining the 6-year old boy recognized for that position in accordance with Tibetan tradition, the Chinese Government is inserting itself into a purely Tibetan religious matter, in blatant violation of the fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people.

#### SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

The Department of State should make the release of individuals imprisoned or detained on religious grounds a major objective of United States foreign policy with respect to China, and should raise this issue in every relevant bilateral and multilateral forum.

#### SEC. 3. PROHIBITION ON FUNDING BY AGENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE PARTICIPATION OF CERTAIN CHINESE OFFICIALS IN INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES.

(a) RESTRICTION.—No funds available to the Department of State, the United States Information Agency, the Agency for International Development, or any other agency or entity of the United States Government may be obligated or expended for the participation of any of the following individuals in any conference, exchange program, or activity relating to education, culture, training, or any other purpose, until the President submits the certification described in subsection (b):

(1) The head of any of the following Chinese Government-created and approved organizations:

- (A) The Chinese Buddhist Association.
- (B) The Chinese Catholic Patriotic Association.
- (C) The Chinese Catholic Religious Affairs Committee.
- (D) The Chinese Catholic Bishops' Conference.
- (E) The Chinese Protestant "Three-Self" Patriotic Movement.
- (F) The China Christian Council.
- (G) The Chinese Taoist Association.
- (H) The Chinese Islamic Association.

(2) Any official or employee of the United Front Work Department of the Chinese Government.

(3) Luo Gan, the Secretary General of the State Council, Li Tieying, State Councilor, and any other official or employee of the State Council.

(4) Ye Xiaowen, Director of Bureau of Religious Affairs, and any other official or employee of the Bureau of Religious Affairs of the Chinese Government.

(5) Any military or civilian official or employee of the Ministry of Public Security or the Ministry of Justice of the Chinese Government.

(b) CERTIFICATION.—The certification referred to in subsection (a) is a certification by the President to the Congress that the following individuals have been released, unconditionally, by the Chinese Government:

- (1) Pei Zhongxun (whose Korean name is Chun Chul).
- (2) Dai Guiliang.
- (3) Dai Lanmei.
- (4) Geng Minuan.
- (5) Wang Xincal.
- (6) Li Tianen.
- (7) Guo Mengshan.
- (8) Jiang Huaifeng.
- (9) Xu Funian.
- (10) Wang Yao Hua.
- (11) Chen Zhuman.
- (12) Bishop Zeng Jingmu.
- (13) Father Li Jian Jin.
- (14) Father Vincent Qin Guoliang.

- (15) Pan Kunming.
- (16) Rao Yangping.
- (17) Yu Qixing.
- (18) Yu Shuishen.
- (19) Li Qingming.
- (20) Zhang Zhiqiang.
- (21) Gedhun Choekyi Nyima and his family.
- (22) Chatrel Rimpoche.
- (23) Champa Chung.
- (24) Gyatrol Rimpoche.
- (25) Shepa Kelsang.
- (26) Lhakpa Tsering.
- (27) Ringkar Ngawang.

#### INDIA'S NUCLEAR AMBITIONS

#### HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 22, 1995

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I want to call to the attention of my colleagues two articles from the December 15, 1995, New York Times and the December 16, 1995, Washington Post which report that India may be preparing for another nuclear weapon test near Pokhran, India.

My colleagues may recall that India exploded a nuclear device at this very site back in 1974. Since then, India's nuclear program has advanced rapidly making significant progress in the development of ballistic missiles.

All these activities on the part of India pose a direct threat to Pakistan's security. Despite these threatening moves, Pakistan has displayed considerable restraint. In fact, Pakistan has indicated on numerous occasions its willingness to accept nonproliferation measures, including accession to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, if India were to accept the same. While Pakistan, who has been a long-time ally of the United States, has come under United States sanctions, India has been allowed to pursue its nuclear program without any consequence. Indian activities at the Pokhran site not only threaten security and stability in South Asia, but also adversely impact United States efforts to have a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty concluded during 1996.

Mr. Speaker, it is imperative that India should give up its nuclear ambitions and cooperate with Pakistan and its other neighbors in South Asia in banishing forever the chances of nuclear war in South Asia.

[From the New York Times, Dec. 15, 1995]

#### U.S. SUSPECTS INDIA PREPARES TO CONDUCT NUCLEAR TEST

(By Tim Weiner)

WASHINGTON, DEC. 14.—American intelligence experts suspect India is preparing for its first nuclear test since 1974, Government officials said today.

The United States is working to discourage it, fearing a political chain reaction among nuclear nations.

In recent weeks, spy satellites have recorded scientific and technical activity at the Pokaran test site in the Rajasthan desert in India. But intelligence experts said they could not tell whether the activity involved preparations for exploding a nuclear bomb or some other experiment to increase India's expertise in making nuclear weapons. "We're not sure that they're up to," a Government official said. "The big question is what their motive is. If their motive is to get scientific knowledge, it might be months or

years before they do the test. If it's for purely political reasons, it could be this weekend. We don't know the answer to those questions."

Shive Mukherjee, Press Minister of the Indian Embassy here, said today that the activities at the nuclear test site were army exercises whose "movements have been absurdly misinterpreted."

The Congress Party of India, which has governed the country most of the years since independence in 1947, is facing a serious challenge from a right-wing Hindu nationalist party, United States Government officials say a nuclear weapons test could be used by the Congress Party as a symbol of its political potency.

Despite efforts to persuade the world's nuclear powers to sign a comprehensive test ban treaty, China and France have tested nuclear weapons in recent months. If India follows suit, its neighbor, Pakistan, with which it has tense relations, may also test a nuclear weapon, Government and civilian experts said. Neither country has signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

"It's going to have a nuclear snowball effect," said Gary Milhollin, director of the Wisconsin Project on Nuclear Arms Control in Washington and a leader civilian expert on the spread of nuclear weapons. "It also jeopardizes the possibility that the world will sign a comprehensive test ban treaty next year."

A State Department official who spoke on condition of anonymity said that if India exploded a nuclear bomb, it "would be a matter of great concern and a serious setback to nonproliferation efforts."

"The United States is committed to the early completion of a comprehensive test ban," the official said. "We are observing a moratorium on nuclear testing and we have called upon all nations to demonstrate similar restraint."

But not all nations have heard the call.

India says publicly that it wants the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. But its nuclear hawks argue that the United States and Russia will never live up to that ideal and that a comprehensive test ban that is not linked to drastic reductions in the world's nuclear arsenals could leave India a second-rate or third-rate nuclear power.

Mr. Milhollin said India did not have a great archive of test data for nuclear weapons that could be mounted on a warhead and placed on a missile. "Once the test ban treaty comes in, they will be data-poor," he said. "A test now would supply them data, it would be a tremendous plus for the Congress Party, it would give them a big boost in the elections."

Political pressure for a nuclear test is building among India's right wing. "They are saying: 'What are we sitting around for? Why should we sign a test ban treaty not linked to the reduction of nuclear weapons'" said Selig S. Harrison, an expert on South Asia at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

In 1974 India exploded what was believed to be a Hiroshima-sized bomb equal to 12,000 tons of TNT, which is called a "peaceful nuclear explosion." It renewed its program some years later, and in 1989 the Director of Central Intelligence, William H. Webster, testified that India had resumed research on thermonuclear weapons.

While India has sought to limit the nuclear abilities of China, it is most concerned about the nuclear-weapons program of Pakistan, although Pakistan has not acknowledged it has one. The two countries have had three wars, unending political tensions and constant border disputes since they were formed by the partition of India in 1947 after its independence from Britain.

A subnuclear experiment, which would not involve a nuclear explosion, might not have the political effect of a full-fledged detonation. But Administration officials said they feared that any test would create pressure on Pakistan to follow suit.

"We look at this in a balance with Pakistan," a White House official said:

[From the Washington Post, Dec. 16, 1995]

POSSIBLE NUCLEAR ARMS TEST BY INDIA  
CONCERNS U.S.

(By R. Jeffrey Smith)

U.S. officials are concerned that India may be preparing to set off its first nuclear blast since 1974, an act they fear could ratchet up a nuclear arms race with neighboring Pakistan.

Both countries are said by Washington to be working busily on improvements to their small nuclear stockpiles, including developing new designs for more powerful weapons. Pakistan is relying on significant assistance from China to construct a reactor that will give it access to plutonium for use in such arms.

U.S. officials said these developments made the region the most likely nuclear flashpoint in the world, even though the risk of war between the two long-standing enemies is not considered imminent.

The U.S. concerns about India are based on recent spy satellite imagery that recorded what one official described as "activities going beyond what we've seen in the past" at India's Pokaran nuclear test site in the Rajasthan desert.

The site has been routinely maintained by India for the past two decades, but U.S. intelligence officials recently noted efforts to clean out a deep underground shaft for lowering a nuclear weapon into the earth. They also noted "possible preparations for instrumentation" of a blast to determine whether it occurred as predicted, the official said.

"We take these preparations very seriously and are in the process of raising the issue with the Indians" at a senior diplomatic level, the official said without providing details. Washington is not aware of any decision by Indian authorities to go through with such a test, he added.

The world's major nuclear powers are attempting to reach accord on the terms of a global nuclear test ban that could take effect next year, and the alleged Indian preparations may reflect a conviction in New Delhi that steps should be taken before then to improve the country's small nuclear stockpile, the officials said. "We're concerned, obviously, at any signs that any power might be testing a nuclear weapon," State Department spokesman Glyn Davies said yesterday. "If there were to be an explosive test by India, it would be a dramatic departure from India's own long-standing position against testing [and] a setback to disarmament efforts internationally."

An Indian government spokesman in New Delhi termed a report yesterday about the test preparations by the New York Times "totally speculative" but stopped short of denying it, according to Reuter news agency. Another Indian official was quoted as saying the site where preparations allegedly are underway is "an area where there are routine exercises always."

U.S. intelligence officials have said Indian scientists are trying to develop more powerful "boosted" atomic arms as well as a hydrogen bomb.

In Pakistan, they said, construction of a nuclear reactor is continuing at the city of Khushab; China is providing technical advice

to the Pakistani engineers and also may be providing vital equipment.

"This may be inconsistent with China's obligations" under the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which bars the transfer of nuclear components to projects that are not subject to international inspection and also bars any contribution to efforts by non-nuclear states to build nuclear arms, a U.S. official said.

"There is a danger of an eruption, where one state takes a step and the other matches it and goes beyond," said Carnegie Endowment Senior Associate Leonard S. Spector, a nuclear proliferation expert. "They could claim they have nuclear warheads for their missiles, and declare they are nuclear powers. . . . The whole complexion of this problem could change dramatically."

CHARLES A. HAYES POST OFFICE  
BUILDING

SPEECH OF

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 19, 1995

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in heartfelt support of this measure. It gives me great honor to speak in support of the postal facility being named in honor of my predecessor in the First Congressional District of Illinois, the great Charlie A. Hayes.

Charlie Hayes was the first international union leader to be elected to Congress. He rose through the ranks of the Chicago stockyards to become International Vice President of the United Food and Commercial Workers Union, then the largest union in the AFL-CIO. He has been characterized as the working man's man. His passion for changing unjust practices in the Chicago stockyards made him one of the most important labor leaders in America. His commitment to working people extended to his tenure in Congress.

Charlie Hayes continued his fight for the ordinary man in Congress. His concern for the young, and less privileged was evidenced by his introduction of legislation that was aimed at guaranteeing opportunity and quality of life for all Americans. His empathy was exemplified by his actions, for he was an ardent spokesman for the working class, senior citizens, and the underprivileged.

Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Charlie Hayes makes me proud to be a Chicagoan. His character and commitment are worthy of both praise and emulation.

INDIA'S NUCLEAR WEAPONS  
CAPABILITY

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 22, 1995

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I bring to the attention of my colleagues recent press reports about India's nuclear weapons capability.

A December 15 story in the New York Times indicates that based on satellite surveillance, United States experts suspect India is

preparing for a nuclear test, its first since 1974. The Indian Government says the intelligence is being misinterpreted and that it has no plans to conduct another nuclear test.

Mr. Speaker, nuclear developments on the South Asian subcontinent should not be taken lightly. Any move by the Government of India to conduct a nuclear test will inevitably escalate the danger of proliferation in a region fraught with tensions and conflicts and threaten the negotiations in Geneva on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

Mr. Speaker, the United States continues to pursue efforts to bring both Pakistan and India back from the nuclear brink. It is a policy that should not and cannot be threatened by India. Three times since 1947 India and Pakistan have gone to war. Tensions still simmer over the disputed territory of Kashmir.

The United States has made its policy goals for South Asia clear. We oppose the deployment of missiles, nuclear weapons testing, and production of fissile materials. We can only attain these goals if India cooperates with these guidelines. If India proceeds with nuclear testing, it will be repudiating years of efforts to end nuclear proliferation and could increase tensions with Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to read the New York Times story and the December 20 editorial in the Washington Post on this very significant development.

TRIBUTE TO WANDA CARNEY

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 22, 1995

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mrs. Wanda Carney, an individual who has served the constituents of western New York for 21 years. Wanda first began working for the U.S. House of Representatives in the district office of former Congressman Henry Nowak and later as a member of my staff.

Over those 21 years, Wanda has served as a catalyst in helping literally thousands of constituents who have turned to their Congressman as their last hope. No matter the problem's size, whether it was with obtaining a passport, assisting a member of our armed forces, or interceding in adoption proceedings, Wanda addressed it with the same exemplary level of devotion.

I am sure every Member of the House of Representatives can appreciate the importance of having a Wanda Carney on their staff and the void that is left when they move on.

I join with Wanda's family, her colleagues, the Honorable Henry Nowak, her friends, and the entire western New York community in recognition of her outstanding dedication and years of distinguished service. With retirement comes many new opportunities. May she meet every opportunity with the same enthusiasm and vigor which she demonstrated throughout her brilliant career; and may those opportunities be as fruitful as those in her past.

Thank you, Wanda, for your tireless effort and personal commitment. As you enter retirement, I wish you nothing but the best.