

In 1989 Loretta was promoted to the position of associate chief deputy parole commissioner responsible for a geographical area that stretched from Fresno, CA to the Mexican border and from the Pacific Ocean to the Arizona border.

Loretta's last 2 years with the California Department of Corrections were spent as the senior administrative hearing officer. In light of her considerable expertise in parole matters, she was called upon to implement new procedures and policies related to the parole revocation process. In addition, she developed training programs for new deputy parole commissioners, and the staffs of the Parole and Community Services Division and the Department of Corrections. She represented the board on local television programs and on radio talk shows, as well.

In addition to her professional responsibilities as an authority on parole matters, Loretta served as a member of the California Probation, Parole, and Correctional Association. She has served as treasurer of the California Democratic Party, and is a former member of the Los Angeles County Democratic Central Committee. She is a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, the New Frontier Democratic Club, the Urban League, the NAACP, and the Black Women's Forum.

In recognition of her numerous and distinguished contributions to the Los Angeles community, Loretta has been honored as Los Angeles County Democrat of the Year; listed in Who's Who in American Politics; and received the Outstanding Community Service Award, presented by the New Frontier Democratic Club. In 1993, she was further honored when Vashon High School inducted her into the school's distinguished Hall of Fame.

Although she has officially retired, Loretta has turned her considerable energies to other community activities. She currently serves on a subcommittee which aids the Rebuild L.A. Project, and continues her involvement with the Crenshaw 28th Street YMCA and the Crenshaw Corridor Project.

Mr. Speaker, nearly 60 years ago, the late, renowned French-born American author and diarist Anaïs Nin noted that "Each friend represents a world in us, a world possibly not born until they arrive, and it is only by this meeting that a new world is born." By her celebrated accomplishments, Loretta Collier has made this world a better place for all of us. And by her loyal and steadfast friendship, she has immeasurably enriched my world. I am pleased and honored to have this opportunity to salute her and ask that you please join me in extending to her the very best for a future that is filled with great happiness, great health, and great prosperity.

U.S.-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, each and every one of us was shocked by the deaths of the two American consular officers in Pakistan. I am sure that every Member in the House of Representatives would like to send their deepest condolences to the families of these two Americans.

Immediately following this tragedy, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto sent a letter of condolence to the White House and vowed to bring to justice those responsible for this crime. I would like to commend this action. Over the past year, Pakistan has been the recipient of many unsubstantiated statements in the House regarding its role in world terrorism. In fact, there now exists a coordinated campaign in the House to brand Pakistan as a terrorist state.

In that regard, I would call my colleague's attention to a March 10, editorial in the Wall Street Journal which says "the murders should not become an excuse for the United States to turn away from Pakistan, a moderate Moslem nation." As the United States continues to work toward improved relations with this valuable ally, we should value not only what Pakistan did for the United States during the cold war, but what a modern Pakistan will mean to us in the future. Pakistan should be looked upon as a progressive, modern, and democratic bridge to 1 billion Moslems strategically located around the Earth.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Mar. 10, 1995]

DEATH IN PAKISTAN

Americans are not killed very often in Pakistan, but when political killers do get U.S. citizens in their sights, the assaults tend to be spectacularly brutal. After a Pakistani mob stormed and torched the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad in 1979, staffers hiding in a vault were saved only at the last moment from mass suffocation. Ambassador Arnold Raphael died in the still unexplained C-130 crash that killed President Zia ul Haq near Bahawalpur in 1988. On Tuesday, an unknown number of gunmen opened up on a U.S. consular van in Karachi, killing two junior diplomats and wounding a third.

After the Zia crash, the American embassy, for still unexplained reasons, refused to let FBI experts join the Pakistani team investigating suspected sabotage. This time, Bill Clinton has vowed to pursue the killers, and G-men have been dispatched to join the search. With the help of the experienced Pakistanis, they may actually find out who pulled the triggers. But Jackie Van Landingham and Gary Durell were not picked out as targets because of some widespread anti-Americanism. The bullets that killed them were aimed at Pakistan itself.

Theories about traffickers angered by U.S. drug-fighting efforts, or about Islamists bent on revenge for the recent extradition of an alleged terrorist from Pakistan to New York miss the point. The killings come on the eve of a visit to Washington by Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto. She goes in search of a restoration of U.S. aid and greater economic ties, and will now arrive in a country that sees Pakistan through a glass even more darkly than before. The radicals may hope that the American companies that have signed mega-deals for energy projects will now get cold feet and that Pakistan will become a no-go zone for foreigners in general, with all their sorely needed capital.

Sound familiar? Perhaps like Egypt, where antigovernment Islamists have systematically targeted the tourist industry? Or like Bangladesh, where power-hungry opposition forces have used the hapless feminist writer Taslima Nasrin to get Muslim mobs on the streets? Despite their proven ability to whip up crowds, Pakistan's radical Islamic parties are political failures. They have stood for election and been rejected by a solid majority of Pakistani voters. Now they, or some other frustrated power-seekers, may be going for the cheap option of destabilization.

The murders should not become an excuse for the U.S. to turn away from Pakistan, a moderate Muslim nation with which relations have lately been rocky. Given Karachi's recent history of random sniping and bloodshed, it's alarming that U.S. government vehicles are not adequately bulletproofed—if also testimony to the safety that Americans feel there. And Pakistan should certainly re-think the yellow license-plating of all diplomatic cars with numbers that identify each car by country. On Tuesday, that big American 64 was an easy bull's-eye.

And Americans everywhere should prepare for at least one nasty aftershock. When Ambassador Raphael died with Zia, the 100% of Pakistanis who are conspiracy theorists seriously entertained the notion that the plane was brought down by the CIA. Sooner or later, some will want to blame the U.S. for the Karachi shooting as well.

But letting this tragedy sour the overdue rapprochement between Pakistan and the U.S., once allies in winning the cold war, would only hand a victory to Pakistan's radical fringe. And as bad, it would lend one more brick to those in the U.S. who want to build an isolation wall against a world that still needs American leadership and friendship.

A SALUTE TO AN ORDINARY HERO

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, at a time when we see, hear, and read seemingly endless reports of young people engaged in crime, drug use, and self-absorption, at a time when the reputation of our military forces has been tainted by events such as the Tailhook scandal, it is uplifting to read of an act of heroism by a young sailor from Wrenshall, MN, in my congressional district.

Scott Gardner serves as a machinist and fireman aboard the repair ship USS *Yellowstone*. Last month, when the ship was docked in Nassau, Bahamas, Gardner and his fellow crewmembers came to the rescue of 50 passengers aboard a sinking ferryboat. Gardner and his buddies pulled 38 people—including two infants—from the water that day. Such rescues are not new to Gardner; last year in Greece he jumped into the water to save a German sailor who had fallen off the dock.

I am proud of Scott Gardner and his buddies, Mr. Speaker, and I believe all America should be proud of them as well. Therefore, I commend to your attention and that of my colleagues the story of these events as reported by the Duluth News Tribune.

In reading this article, Mr. Speaker, what impressed me the most was Gardner's attitude toward his heroism. To him, these acts were not heroic; they were reflexive, natural. In his view, he could have acted no other way under the circumstances.

Scott Gardner and his equally heroic crewmates do not wear stars on their shoulders or "scrambled eggs" on their caps. They are not Annapolis graduates or the products of elite special forces training programs. They are ordinary sailors who saw their duty and responded without question or hesitation. These young members of the U.S. Navy acted in the highest traditions of the service, and displayed

for the rest of the world the best of the American character.

[From the Duluth News-Tribune, Mar. 3, 1995]

A SAILOR, A SAVIOR—WRENSHALL MAN, CREW SAVE 38

(By Jason Skog)

When Scott Gardner heard there were babies on board the rapidly sinking water taxi, he jumped from the pier into the swift Bahamian channel's current and began saving lives.

After throwing dozens of life jackets into the water and swimming some frightened tourists to safety, Gardner and his fellow U.S. Navy crew members saved 38 people.

Gardner, a 24-year-old Wrenshall native serving aboard the USS Yellowstone, was docked in Nassau, Bahamas, on Feb. 22 when the alarms sounded. He humbly retold his story of heroism and bravery from a pay phone in Norfolk, VA., where his ship was docked this week.

Gardner's latest rescue came almost a year after he got wet saving a drunken German sailor from drowning off the coast of Corfu, Greece.

It was around dinner time and Gardner was washing up when the Yellowstone's alarm sounded, signaling somebody was in danger.

He grabbed his gear and ran up top to the deck, where he saw a boat in the channel sinking quickly. Panicked and without life jackets, people on the sinking boat began jumping into the water.

"We were throwing life jackets off the pier, but we couldn't throw them all the way and they were washing against the pier," Gardner said.

Gardner said he wasn't sacred.

"I saw them and something just clicks and you say, 'Hey, idiot. Go in and help.'"

When the rescue ended, the Navy crew learned there were nearly 50 people aboard the flooded boat. Gardner's crew alone had saved 38 of them, including two babies. The others were saved by passing boats.

The Navy's Yellowstone is a repair ship that fixes other boats. Gardner, who joined the navy in 1992 after graduating from technical college, works as a machinist and fireman on the ship.

The captain of the Yellowstone had planned to stop in the Bahamas for a little fun, sun and snorkeling. The crew had just finished training drills in Cuba and the captain felt his crew needed a break before sailing to the Mediterranean Sea.

And if the alarm sounds again?

"If they made the call at 2 a.m., we'd be running down the pier," Gardner said. "Because if we were in the water, we'd want somebody running to save us."

PROMINENT CIS SCIENTISTS PROTEST CHECHNYA

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, as I noted yesterday, Russia has now passed the hundredth day of its armed intervention in Chechnya. The brutality continues. Moscow gives soothing words about a cease-fire, but the shelling and the bombing continue unabated.

With this in mind, I would call attention to an open letter that I recently received, courtesy of the American Foreign Policy Council. This letter was written by three of the most prominent

scientists currently living in the former Soviet Union. In this letter, A. Belavin, a physicist, and two mathematicians, V. Drinfeld and B. Feigin, characterize Moscow's actions as "genocide and crimes against humanity" and say, as I have maintained all along, that "these actions cannot be considered merely an internal affair of Russia." I urge President Clinton and others in his administration to keep in mind the powerful message in this letter, and hope that it would be included in the President's briefing book for his upcoming trip to Moscow.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the full text of this letter be inserted in the RECORD at this time.

DEAR FRIEND: We are compelled to write to you from the feeling that terrible crimes committed by Russian authorities and armed forces in Chechnya are not accidental, and that we are all responsible for them. These crimes, according to the testimony of journalists, human rights defenders, and mothers of the soldiers fighting there, include not only the bombing of towns and villages inhabited by civilians, but also the capturing of hostages, robberies, [and] the organization of filtration camps where people, incarcerated on the basis of their race, and cruelly beaten, tortured, maimed and murdered.

All these actions should be characterized as GENOCIDE and crimes against humanity. They cannot be considered merely an internal affair of Russia.

The Chechen crisis is not accidental. It reveals the criminal essence of the political regime that is being formed in Russia. The most dangerous aspect of the present situation is the absence of a clear appreciation of this fact.

Instead, in the public opinion, especially in the West, there still exists the myth that Russia is moving toward democracy and reforms and, unless Yeltsin is supported, fascists of the type of Zhirinovskiy will take over.

We consider this opinion as deeply erroneous. Supporting democracy and human rights by words, the regime is persecuting them in a cynical and brutal way [sic]. Many facts give evidence for this, such as beatings and killings of honest journalists and human rights defenders who get and publish information dangerous for the regime, the criminal and corrupted methods of privatization, and many other things. Now there is an attempt of annihilation of a whole nation.

Acting by fascist methods, the regime uses Zhirinovskiy and the threat of fascism for manipulating public opinion.

Russia is not moving by the path of democracy and human rights. A new regime, unusual in its cruelty and falsehood, is being born. Whether the criminal regime or democracy with a human face will take over in Russia, will, in the first place, depend on people in Russia, our ability to understand the danger and take responsibility, [and] our courage and will to stand against evil.

However, the realization by people in the West of the true state of affairs of Russia and the support of democracy, not Yeltsin, are also crucial.

We ask your help in spreading our letter.

A. BELAVIN,
V. DRINFELD,
B. FEIGIN.

THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF FULL COMPETITION IN ALL TELECOMMUNICATIONS MAR- KETS

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, in July 1993, I submitted for our colleagues highlights of the first WEFA [Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates] Group study on the economic benefits of full competition in all telecommunications markets. In that study, the WEFA Group predicted that more than 3 million new jobs would be created over the next 10 years if all lines-of-business restrictions were lifted on the regional Bell companies.

The biggest obstacle to fulfilling the promise of telecommunications to the American people is the maintenance of policies at the Federal and State levels of government that restrict competition in communications markets. Regulation has failed to keep pace with the changes that have occurred in the telecommunications industry and the laws governing the industry are seriously outdated and need to be reformed. As Congress takes on the task of reforming and updating the Nation's telecommunications laws, policymakers should be mindful of the results of the most recent study by the WEFA Group that evaluated the economic impact of removing all regulatory barriers to entry in communications and permitting full competition in all communications markets.

Under one scenario, WEFA estimated the effects of immediate and simultaneous removal of all restrictions on competition in telecommunications, long distance, information services, and equipment manufacturing markets as well as the replacement of rate-of-return regulation with price regulation in all Federal and State jurisdictions. The predicted response by the economy, as determined by the WEFA Group—perhaps the Nation's pre-eminent economic forecasting group—gives overwhelming evidence and support that such change in policy is needed in the national interest. Under this scenario the economy would stand to gain an additional 3.4 million jobs over the next decade compared to the baseline forecast. In my home State of Michigan, immediate regulatory relief for all telecommunications companies would create more than 35,000 new jobs throughout the entire State's economy by 1998 and nearly 71,500 jobs by the turn of the century. Because telecommunications is so important to the functioning of the economy, the additional jobs created by the change of policy would be spread across all States and all major industry groups. Job gains would be realized as lower prices, service enhancements, and technology innovations all serve to boost economic activity. The surge in job growth would, in effect, discount the unemployment rate at the end of the 10-year period by 0.4 percent of a percentage point compared to the baseline forecast. At the conclusion of my remarks, I will include a statement by Morton Bahr, president of the Communications Workers of America, commending the WEFA Group study and stating that "we applaud any legislation that will bring jobs to communications workers and