

strongly support sweeping campaign finance reform, and will urge my colleagues to act now to make these commonsense changes that reflect on the integrity of Congress.

INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 1996

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in reluctant support of this bill. While I would have preferred a stronger affirmation of local government's right and responsibility to direct the collection and disposal of its solid waste, this bill makes much needed clarification of the conditions under which flow control authority can be exercised, both now and in the future. Also, this measure is an admirable attempt to strike a balance between promoting competition between solid waste management facilities, and protecting communities, facility owners, and operators who have built facilities on the assumption that they would have a revenue base to finance those facilities.

However, it is not without reservations that I offer my support. Although the bill does grandfather flow control authority for county governments in Washington State that have invested millions of dollars into developing and integrating their disposal systems, the bill does not grandfather flow control authority exercised by the city of Seattle on behalf of my constituents.

It was the city of Seattle's ability to exercise flow control authority over commercial garbage, and its ability to direct contract-collected residential garbage to a designated facility, that made it possible for the city to procure a low-cost long-haul disposal contract in 1989. Simply put, the city's ability to guarantee a large volume of waste to the winning bidder made it possible for the bidders to offer the city the huge financial benefits of economies of scale in providing disposal services.

The ability of the city of Seattle and other jurisdictions who exercise flow control and use competitive contracting to get the best deal for their citizens should be protected under any flow control bill. Unfortunately, this bill does not.

While I am supporting this bill at this time, I am reserving judgment on the final bill that emerges from House and Senate negotiations. I hope to work with the committee to craft a final bill that better protects the citizens of Seattle and the nationally recognized solid waste management system the city has created.

OIL SPILL PROTECTION

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleague, Representative PATRICK KENNEDY, in an effort to protect Rhode Island's precious coastline from the environmental devastation of oil spills.

Tragically, on January 19, the tug boat *Scandia* caught fire in severe weather off the coast of my congressional district.

The tug's crew could not control the fire and abandoned both the tug and the barge's cargo of 4 million gallons of oil to the high winds and seas.

While the tug crew was swiftly pulled from the sea by brave members of the Coast Guard, the same cannot be said for the unmanned barge which spilled 1 million gallons of oil off the Rhode Island coast.

The environmental and economic destruction of the spill is, at the present time, incalculable. Indeed, no one can estimate the damage to the fishery's long-term health, the wildlife, or my State's tourism industry.

But what has become clear in articles from the Providence Journal and my own experience as a member of the now defunct Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, is that Congress must address the growing reliance of this Nation on towing vessels to transport hazardous materials like oil.

It may surprise some of my colleagues that a tug boat which pulls 4 million gallons of oil and has a crew of 6 is not required to be inspected by the Coast Guard.

That's correct, the tug boat that pulled thousands of barrels of oil off the coast of my district and the estimated 2 to 4 barges that ply the waters of Narragansett Bay each day do not even get inspected once a year like an automobile.

Moreover, even though the *Scandia's* pilot had a master's license, no license is actually required to pilot these vessels.

And, perhaps even more disturbing is the fact that tug boats are not required to have some of the most basic navigational and safety equipment on board.

This body has tried to address this situation in previous years, only to have efforts to improve tug safety sink in the other body.

However, I would urge my colleagues, especially those from our Nation's coastal States, to consider joining me and Congressman KENNEDY in supporting legislation that tries to prevent avoidable accidents in the future.

The Towing Vessel Safety Act of 1996 takes a better safe than sorry approach to protecting our Nation's environment and the hard-working families who make their living on the water.

This legislation will require tugs that pull hazardous materials to be inspected once a year, just like the cars of my constituents.

It will also establish licensing standards for the pilot and crew of tug boats towing hazardous materials, just like truckers who have a license to carry these items.

The bill would also ask the Coast Guard and Secretary of Transportation to ensure that tug boats carry basic navigational items like a radar system, a compass, and up-to-date charts as well as adequate fire fighting equipment, just as oil tankers must do.

The legislation protects crew members who report safety violations from wrongful discharge, like other employees who handle volatile cargo.

These common sense, preventative measures are a responsible first-step in addressing the increase in oil barge traffic off our Nation's pristine beaches. Indeed, the National Transportation Safety Board has made similar recommendations in the past.

At the same time, we need to take other steps to ensure that the barges pulled by

these tugs are safe, and in the weeks to come we will be examining legislation to accomplish this aim.

The Coast Guard recognizes that there is a need to improve tug and barge safety, and it has proposed some new safety measures. And, the towing industry plans to have a self-inspection regime ready in 2 years.

However, I believe we need to take direct, reasonable steps to prevent environmental and economic catastrophes like the spill off Rhode Island.

Prevention is not without cost, but as the saying goes, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

At the present time, questions remain as to the cause of the accident and whether the accident could have been prevented, but concerns remain that this disaster was preventable. It is in this spirit that we are introducing the Towing Vessel Safety Act.

Mr. Speaker, my State has seen the results of an oil spill once, and I hope this legislation can reduce the chances of it happening again.

NORMA MATHES KNIGHT, KINGS PARK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE 1995 WOMAN OF THE YEAR

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my sincere congratulations to Norma Mathes Knight on being named the Kings Park, NY, Chamber of Commerce 1995 Woman of the Year.

In 1963, Norma Mathes Knight, her husband Harold (Harry) Mathes and their daughters Patricia, Marilyn, and son Bill moved to Fort Salonga in Suffolk County, NY.

Patricia was then a freshman at Immaculate College in Pennsylvania, Marilyn a freshman at Kings Park High School, and Bill a student at Ralph J. Osgood Elementary School.

In 1970, Norma and Harry opened Mathes & Son, Inc. at 95 Pulaski Road in Kings Park. In 1980, they bought the building at 101 Pulaski Road where their business Mathes & Son Auto Parts Supply became a familiar sight and an integral part of the hamlet of Kings Park. This year will mark the 25th anniversary in business of Mathes & Son.

Norma was one of the founding members of the Kings Park Chamber of Commerce. In 1971, she became one of its original directors. She is presently the vice president of the chamber. Her participation in all aspects of the functioning of the chamber has not only been an integral part of Norma's life, but has served as an outstanding contribution and benefit to the entire community.

Norma has dedicated herself to improving the quality of life for others. She has demonstrated this over and over through her involvement and deep commitment to community service. She is also a member of the Fort Salonga Civic Association, St. Charles Hospital Auxiliary, and the Smithtown Professional Women's Network.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Norma Mathes Knight for her outstanding commitment and selfless dedication to her community, and to extend our best wishes and congratulations on her being named 1995 Woman of the Year.

INDIA'S NUCLEAR PROGRAM

HON. CHARLES WILSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, the Government of India appears to be playing a game of nuclear chicken with the United States. In the past 3 months India has: Prepared for nuclear testing, tested for eventual deployment of the medium-range Prithvi missile, capable of carrying nuclear warheads, and repudiated the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

While India—under great pressure from the United States and the lender nations—reluctantly decided to refrain from nuclear testing for the time being, it is planning to go ahead with testing and deployment of its medium-range Prithvi missile, possibly even as we meet here today. The United States has urged India not to proceed with the deployment of the Prithvi missiles because deployment could increase tensions between India and Pakistan, the only nation within logistical range of this new Indian offensive weapons system. The United States has urged restraint in missile development and deployment on the subcontinent as we continue our efforts to reduce tensions and slow the arms buildup.

One hears all kinds of rather lame excuses for India's potential Prithvi deployment. The Indian Government would lead us to believe that deployment is being done in response to internal domestic political pressure. Issues that affect the security and safety of an entire subcontinent, such as nuclear and missile proliferation, cannot and should not be equated with political expediency. The internal political pressures cannot be carelessly applied when the result of those pressures is a direct threat to Pakistan's security. And surely if this rationale for nuclear provocation is good for the goose, will it not soon become equally good for the gander?

Mr. Speaker, since 1974 India has freely pursued its nuclear program. Pakistan, on the other hand has been severely penalized: for 10 years Pakistan has endured the Pressler sanctions that have adversely affected Pakistan's conventional defense. Yet Pakistan has consistently supported the elimination of nuclear weapons in the region. Since 1974 Pakistan has proposed to India the establishment of a nuclear weapons free zone in south Asia (1974); a joint Indo-Pakistan declaration renouncing the acquisition and manufacture of nuclear weapons (1978); mutual inspections by India and Pakistan of nuclear facilities (1979); simultaneous adherence to the NPT by India and Pakistan (1979); simultaneous acceptance of full-scope IAEA safeguards (1979); agreement on a bilateral or regional nuclear test ban treaty (1987); commencement of a multilateral conference on the nuclear proliferation in south Asia (1991); and creation of a missile-free zone in south Asia (1993).

All of these proposals have been rejected by India.

Mr. Speaker, if Pakistan and India are ever to resolve the differences between them it must be done through confidence-building measures, not through an arms race or nuclear contest. Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan and her predecessors have made a series of good faith gestures, and have put significant non-proliferation proposals on the

table. Pakistan has demonstrated significant restraint in its own sophisticated technological program. It is long time that such restraint be matched by India, and that India respond substantively to the arms reduction proposals that have been promulgated by Islamabad. And above all, Mr. Speaker, this is hardly the right time or the right circumstances for a major provocation such as the deployment of the Indian Prithvi program.

I urge the President and the Secretary of State to use their good offices to have New Delhi take positive steps forward, not dangerous steps backward.

HONORING DR. DUANE R. BROWN

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to rise before my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to recognize Duane Brown, Ph.D. Dr. Brown is retiring today after almost 29 years in the field of education.

Dr. Brown began his career in 1957 in the Flint community schools. Starting out as a community school director he quickly showed he understood the importance of the community's role in the education of the students. He worked tirelessly with the parents and other community members to insure that each and every child had the best education possible. He worked with numerous organizations throughout the community to provide whatever services the residents of the community needed, whether that person was a student, parent or member of the community. At various stages in Dr. Brown's career he served as a principal and a director of elementary education. While serving as principal at Williams Community Education Center; he was responsible for the coordination of a comprehensive elementary school, recreational center, and facility offering health and other needed community services to the students and residents of the area; a true full service school.

In 1978, Dr. Brown began serving as executive director of the National Center for Community Education. It was through this center that Dr. Brown continued his mission by traveling to nearly every State in our great Nation and several foreign countries to conduct workshops for educators and parents on the benefits of community education. Additionally, many thousands of people have traveled from all over the world to the National Center and the Flint School District to learn more about community education. It was through these opportunities that many participants came to realize the dream that Charles Stewart Mott and Frank Manley had many years ago, when they looked around the Flint community at the many empty school buildings commenting and dreaming about all of the wonderful clubs for the young people.

Mr. Speaker, Duane R. Brown is one of those educators that each of us as parents hope our children have the opportunity to become acquainted with because he cares. It is with great pleasure that I stand before you today to ask you and my fellow members of the 104th Congress to join me in paying tribute to a individual who certainly made his community a better place for all because he was there.

IN COMMEMORATION OF KINDNESS WEEK

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the Kindness Foundation of Dallas, TX, and to praise their efforts to establish the week of February 11–18, 1996, as Kindness Week in Texas.

The Kindness Foundation's mission is to improve the quality of life throughout Dallas, and challenge every city in the United States to encourage intentional acts of kindness among all of its citizens.

The Foundation was founded by Dee Silverstein and Jackie Waldman of Dallas after they were inspired by the movie, *Schindler's List*. Silverstein and Waldman were struck by the impact that one committed individual could make in the world. They realized that they too could make a difference and sought the counsel of the late James C. McCormick, a best-selling author and prominent Dallas area businessman and city leader; together the three enlisted the help of other committed Texans to form Dallas Acts Kind, the grassroots group that organized Kindness Week '95.

The Dallas mayor endorsed the idea and declared February 12–18 1995, Dallas Acts Kind Week. The first week of its kind, the event was a huge success. Activities included a Kindness Youth Rally for 16,000 area seventh and eighth graders with a message to make kindness a way of life, an All-City Rally promoting racial harmony and religious tolerance, and a gathering in Thanks-Giving Square to celebrate unity.

As a result of Dallas Acts Kind Week '95, a Universal Prayer was written by leaders of the three monotheistic religions—Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.

In addition, the success of last year's event prompted Dr. Don Benton, a pastor in the United Methodist Church, to accept a calling to serve as the first president of The Kindness Foundation.

For 1996, a special task force has been coordinating the efforts of more than 100 volunteers in planning for Kindness Week '96. Thus far, events will include a youth rally designed to promote kindness as a strength, the planting of the first "Kindness Tree," an interfaith service, a free showing of *Schindler's List*, an evening of multicultural family entertainment, and a city-wide rally organized to foster oneness.

The Kindness Foundation was created by three caring individuals who were committed to make their community a better place in which to live. Since then, many more have joined them in this worthy cause. It is now up to all of us to participate in the effort to spread kindness in the course of our daily lives. After all, we all share the responsibility in building nurturing and supportive communities.

THE 104TH CONGRESS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday,