

country, it is wonderful to see citizens taking the initiative to make their communities better. I am extremely proud of the people of my district, and I encourage them, and citizens across the country, to keep up the good work.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. EVA M. CLAYTON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 12, 1996

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, on the week of May 17, 1996 I was unavoidably detained and therefore missed the vote on the Solomon amendment, for the defense authorization bill. Had I been present I would have voted "no" on the amendment.

WHEN IT COMES TO U.S. TRADE POLICY, U.S. TOBACCO MARKET SHARE TRUMPS HEALTH WELFARE

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 12, 1996

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. is No. 1. But that's nothing to cheer about when you're the No. 1 exporter of tobacco products. According to the World Health Organization [WHO], the U.S. is the top exporter of tobacco products world wide, yet tobacco products represent less than 1 percent of total U.S. export earnings. Two recent studies by the National Bureau of Economic Research [NBER] and WHO have pointed out some disturbing information about the U.S. role in promoting tobacco products around the world and our international support of this addictive drug.

Since tobacco consumption has decreased by as much as 20 percent in the last 20 years in the U.S. and other highly industrialized nations, tobacco companies have been forced to turn elsewhere to shore up their huge profits. That elsewhere is foreign markets like Taiwan, Thailand, Japan, and South Korea. Since the early 1980's, the tobacco industry has been aggressively pressuring countries to open their markets to American tobacco products—and using U.S. trade policy to do it. Spurred by the tobacco industry, the U.S. Trade Representative [USTR] and the Commerce Department have successfully persuaded Asian countries to open their heavily restricted cigarette markets to U.S. tobacco products or face retaliatory measures.

The tobacco industry has been extremely successful in their conquest of the world tobacco market. The NBER study found that in 1991, U.S. tobacco market share in four Asian countries that lifted their import curbs was up 600 percent. Since 1975, U.S. cigarette exports have increased by 340 percent, up from 50.2 billion cigarettes in 1975 to 220.2 billion cigarettes in 1994.

But at what expenses to world health? According to the NBER report, the per capita cigarette consumption in Asian countries is almost 10 percent higher than it would have been if markets weren't open to American cigarettes. In their recent study of world tobacco and health trends, WHO found that, in

the early 1990's tobacco products caused an estimated 3 million deaths world wide per year. In addition, WHO documents that at least one person dies every 10 seconds as a result of tobacco use around the world.

Don't we have other American products to promote through the U.S. trade Representative? Why are we promoting products that unequivocally kill people when used as intended? The United States has an abundance of other products that the USTR could be promoting. Is opening markets for cancer-causing tobacco products the best allocation of USTR resources?

From smoke-free workplaces to the proposed FDA regulation of tobacco, as the United States continues to enact stricter controls regarding tobacco use, we should set a positive example to the rest of the world by promoting healthy, tobacco-free lifestyles. How can we continue to strive to reduce tobacco use at home, but continue to promote tobacco use abroad? The U.S. is known as the leader of the free world. We should lead the fight against tobacco use, rather than lead the world in tobacco sales.

HONORING VFW POST 7734 ON ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 12, 1996

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 7734 in Pico Rivera, CA, on the occasion of its 50th anniversary. On Saturday, July 13, 1996, commander Jose Perez, senior vice commander Richard Partida, junior vice commander Adres Ramirez, quartermaster Randolph Parker, and adjunct Robert Navarro, will join veterans, family, and friends to celebrate this momentous occasion.

In 1946, a group of WWII veterans decided to form a VFW post to serve veterans living in southeast Los Angeles County. They gathered their friends, family, and neighbors, and applied for a charter from the national VFW organization. On July 12, 1946, a charter was granted. They decided to name the post after a well-known comrade and school friend, Lt. Ray L. Musgrove, who died in action during WWII. Today, the VFW post still bears his name.

During the late 1940's and early 1950's many of the members began to move into new tract homes in Rivera, Downey, and Santa Fe Springs. In the early 1950's the post was officially moved to the community of Rivera. After purchasing property in 1975, the post broke ground and built its new home. VFW Post 7734 is currently located in Pico Rivera, serving veterans for the past 20 years.

Throughout the year, with the help of its auxiliary, the post has been involved with numerous veterans programs, V.A. hospital visits, helping needy veterans and their families, as well as helping community youth activities, and promoting patriotism. The post has been active in honoring and perpetuating the memory and history of departed comrades who valiantly served our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, VFW Post 7734 today remains as committed to serving our Nation as it was

50 years ago when it was chartered. I proudly ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the members of VFW Post 7734 for their distinguished service to our country.

HONORING CONGRESSMAN JOSEPH Y. RESNICK

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 12, 1996

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to take a moment today to share some memories of one of my distinguished predecessors, Joseph Y. Resnick, who served in this body during the mid-1960's. Joe Resnick was an inspiration to me as a young man when I was first getting involved in politics and Government service. His commitment to public service and his responsiveness to his constituents led to a new era in representative government in the Hudson Valley region, a legacy which continues to this day.

The first Ulster County Democratic convention that I attended in 1964 featured Joe Resnick as a candidate for Congress against a long-time, seldom-seen Republican incumbent. During his acceptance speech at that convention Joe Resnick told a story about a conversation with a friend of his in Ellenville, NY. The man expressed his surprise that Joe was a Democrat. You see, back in those days Democrats in upstate New York were outnumbered 3 to 1. Joe continued on in his speech, not for a moment defensive or embarrassed by it and said "I'm the best kind of Democrat—the winning kind!" And he was right. And it wasn't the first or the last time he was right either.

Joe Resnick brought a new style of leadership to the region. He was a very visible public official. Up until that time, Members of Congress in the region didn't have district offices, but Joe Resnick opening a district office in Kingston, NY. Joe Resnick actually wanted his constituents to know who he was and that he was there to serve them, not the other way around. It used to be that the only way you could get your Congressman to help you was if you had power, money, or good connections. Joe Resnick had a radically new idea—serving the public directly, with dedication, and without discrimination. It all seems so natural to us today to do that, but believe me 30 years ago it wasn't. His example inspired me to open one of the very first district offices when I was elected to the New York State Assembly in 1976.

When I first came to Congress in January of 1993, then Speaker Tom Foley told me a wonderful story about his service with Joe Resnick on the House Agriculture Committee back in the 1960's. Joe Resnick was a freshman and the scene was the first day that the committee met for that session of Congress. The chairman of the committee, Speaker Foley went on to say, was an old Southern gentleman, very much of the old school as well, speaking in a thick Southern accent, who propounded the popular theory of those days that a freshman Member of Congress should be "seen and not heard," and that's the kind of treatment that the freshman Members could expect from the committee, and so forth. That was how it was in the old days. Well, Joe Resnick, who as a

freshman was seated at the far end of the dais from the chairman, heard this and said "nobody is going to tell me how to vote; nobody is going to tell me what to do" in a voice loud enough for everyone in the room to hear. And nobody did ever tell him how to vote and get away with it. Joe Resnick was a man of conscience. His campaign literature reflected this—"I am my own man. I represent no special interest. I speak and vote only in accordance with my conscience and judgment to benefit the people I represent. The political bosses don't control me." And they didn't. Speaker Foley went on to tell me that Joe Resnick never did hit it off with that committee chairman and never got help from him. But Joe Resnick had his own circle of friends in powerful places, most notably his friendship with President Lyndon Baines Johnson.

Joe was an energetic public servant as well, working hard to bring Federal programs to the people who needed them—from food relief to helping to keep Castle Point veterans hospital from closing. He even brought President Lyndon Baines Johnson to Ellenville, for the dedication of Ellenville Hospital, on a day which is still remembered today. Although Joe Resnick was a prosperous man at the time of his untimely death in 1968, he and his brothers, with whom he founded the famed Channel Master Corporation, have never for a moment forgotten their humble origins as children of immigrant parents from Russia. His story, and the story of his large, extended family, is the story of America itself—hardworking, dedicated, and big hearted in all the right places and at all the right times.

Mr. Speaker, tomorrow would have been Joe Resnick's birthday and I want to respectfully invite my colleagues to join me in offering our prayers and best wishes to Joe Resnick's family on that day.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 12, 1996

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, my present vote on H.R. 3396, the Defense of Marriage Act, respects the rights of all of my constituents. Those constituents who are members of the vast, believing and proud religious community along with those constituents who simply seek human dignity. This vote fulfills my commitment on behalf of my constituents to be accessible, accountable and responsible.

PROTECTING OUR NATIONAL TREASURES

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 12, 1996

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, Gaylord Nelson, a former U.S. Senator and the recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom, recently wrote an eloquent Independence Day July Fourth guest column for the St. Paul Pioneer Press in support of our Nation's natural treasures. As Senator Nelson points out, our National Parks,

National Forests and National Wilderness Areas are among our Nation's greatest blessings. We Americans must treasure these special places just as we treasure peace, freedom, and democracy.

America's public lands constitute a historic, natural legacy that belongs to all Americans. We simply hold these lands in trust for future generations, and must manage them for the benefit of all. Our children and grandchildren deserve to enjoy the beauty and majesty of their rightful natural inheritance in the years to come.

Today, there are some in Congress who see the control of our Nation's crown jewels as the province of solely parochial special interests who desire to define the use of our parks and wilderness areas to suit their personal convenience and preferences, and even for commercial purposes. Within my home State of Minnesota, some individuals are advocating extending authority to a management council—a new expensive cumbersome bureaucracy of local parochial special interests—for control of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness [BWCAW] and Voyageurs National Park. These proponents also want to enshrine extensive snowmobile use on the pristine Kabetogama Peninsula of Voyageurs National Park and to increase motorized vehicle use within a BWCAW, a national wilderness. Such proposals benefit only a select few at the expense of the 250 million Americans who share common ownership of these national treasures in Minnesota.

I hope all my colleagues will take a few minutes to read Senator Nelson's insightful July Fourth essay on what it means to be an American and in defense of our National Parks and public lands. We have an obligation to protect these American crown jewels, not only our national legacy, but that of future generations.

[From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, July 4, 1996]

WE SHOULD RENEW OUR PLEDGE TO PROTECT OUR NATIONAL TREASURES

(By Gaylord Nelson)

As you watch the fireworks on the Fourth of July, what is it that makes you glad to be an American? The freedom to say whatever you please? The economic opportunities? Peace? On this Independence Day, all of those are worth celebrating.

But one of our greatest blessings is usually taken for granted. Every child born in this country instantly becomes a large landowner. He or she holds title to 623 million acres—nearly a million square miles. This acreage includes some of the planet's most spectacular places: the Grand Canyon, Yellowstone, Yosemite, and, closer to home, Voyageurs National Park and the Boundary Waters Canoe Area. No other country endows its citizens so richly.

Most of us know about the national parks. But they account for just 12 percent of the lands that all of us own jointly. Three other systems of lands make up the other 88 percent and are less well known. There are 155 national forests (including the Chippewa and Superior), 508 national wildlife refuges and 267 million acres of western heritage lands, including ancient Pacific Northwest forests, the California Desert and red rock canyonlands in Utah.

These places offer world-class recreation opportunities and receive 1.4 billion recreation visits a year. They contain 4,000 developed campgrounds and 160,000 miles of hiking and equestrian trails. About half the game fish habitat in the United States lies on the

national lands, and 43 percent of all big-game hunters use these lands for their activities.

Our lands provide far more than fun and games, though. They are like an enormous university, teaching youngsters on field trips and all other visitors about the natural world and about our history. The forests filter rainwater, which then flows to our cities and towns. In the West, 96 percent of the population depends on water from the national lands. Trees on these lands also help clean the air and stabilize the climate.

You can even think of these million square miles as a gigantic natural laboratory, where scientists study and researchers discover medicines that treat diseases and make us healthier. Without these places, many of our fish, plants and animals would have no chance of surviving.

These lands even play a vital economic role. Those 1.4 billion annual visitors create a lot of business for stores and companies located near these lands. Late last year, when gridlock in Congress led to the temporary shutdown of our national parks, businesses lost a total of \$14 million a day. Other businesses, which have nothing to do with tourism, are attracted to such areas because of their beauty and peacefulness and thus create jobs in those communities. In addition, the trees, minerals, and other commodities on these lands are tuned into paper and other products.

Ownership of all this land, including 3.48 million acres in Minnesota, carries a duty. "The nation behaves well," President Theodore Roosevelt once said, "if it treats the natural resources as assets which it must turn over to the next generation increased, and not impaired in value."

Unfortunately, various special interests are eager to exploit these lands for maximum short-term financial gain, at the expense of the lands' many other values. Congress is now considering bills that would promote development of many of these places or give them to the states. One example is legislation to increase motorized activities and development of Boundary waters and Voyageurs. Passage of these proposals would harm the interests of all citizens, present and future.

On this most American of holidays, we should commit ourselves to honoring the vision of those who protected our best places. In our national lands, we have inherited the very essence of "America the Beautiful," and we must make sure our grandchildren do, too.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3755) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes:

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to oppose the funding measure before us. While Chairman PORTER and the other members of the subcommittee have worked to