

## THE NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 2, 1996*

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, on September 24, 1996, the world witnessed a giant step toward the reduction of nuclear danger, as President Clinton followed by leaders from 17 other nations signed the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty [CTBT] at the United Nations. The General Assembly earlier adopted the treaty with an overwhelming majority bringing to reality a vision of American leaders going back to Presidents Dwight D. Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India.

By banning all nuclear explosions, the treaty will end the development of advanced new types of nuclear weapons and also constrain the development, and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons. It will also help prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to more countries. It is the fruition of a 40-year effort, revived in 1993 when President Clinton made the courageous commitment to work toward a "true zero" yield treaty.

We realize that the signing of the treaty is but the first step toward a long road ahead. Some forty-four nations will have to sign and then ratify before its entry into force within the next 2 years. While this treaty, or for that matter any treaty, cannot be perfect, it is an indispensable step toward further negotiations and inevitable progress toward the establishment of international peace and security in the post-cold war era. The CTBT is a historic milestone toward the prevention of nuclear proliferation and a safer world.

I urge all members to join me on this occasion in congratulating the President upon achieving this significant step and call upon other nations to put aside their differences and sign the treaty expeditiously.

H.R. 2703

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 2, 1996*

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today disillusioned and greatly saddened by acts of cowardice violence that continue to beset our Nation. To the great dismay of many citizens, the growing sophistication and fearlessness of criminals and vigilantes have made it necessary for law enforcement to be granted greater means and authority with which to pursue and capture those who seek to do harm.

And the unfortunate price that law-abiding citizens must pay for these extra security measures is to compromise their civil liberties. Therefore, I rise today as a reluctant supporter of the antiterrorism legislation contained in H.R. 2703.

Certainly, there is an unfortunate pressing need for harsher punitive measures against those who burn churches or assault the citizenry with bombs and other weapons of destruction. And certainly our law enforcement officials must be given new tools to crack down on and fight both foreign and domestic terrorism. As a nation, we must give clear,

strong signals that such acts will simply not be tolerated and if individuals seek to test our will, they must understand that their actions will be met with equally forceful consequences.

Despite such obvious need for this bill, I have great reservations about the affect of this measure on our civil liberties. Increased access to our personal records and wiretap surveillance by law enforcement and the Government allows for great temptations for abuse. There is great potential that this bill will have the unintended affect of victimizing innocent, law-abiding citizens and allowing improper behavior by law enforcement to go unchecked.

Furthermore, this bill unfairly penalizes minorities, particularly African-Americans, due to the new restrictions it places on appeals by death row prisoners. It is well-known that the death row population is disproportionately African-American. And it is this community and this community alone that will bear the brunt of this unnecessarily harsh provision.

Mr. Speaker, it is a sad day in America when our only recourse to protect the lives of some is by restricting the rights of others.

## CONGRATULATIONS TO JONI KONISHI, WINNER IN THE HAWAII CARPENTERS UNION VOTE 1996 ESSAY CONTEST

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 2, 1996*

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Joni Konishi of Kapaa, HI, a winner in the Hawaii Carpenters Union "Vote '96—Works for Us" essay contest. Joni, a student at Kapaa High School, was the winner in the 15-to-18 age category. She is the daughter of unit 4 member Keith Konishi.

The Hawaii Carpenters Union contest asked each contestant to write an essay about the importance of voting. As one of the judges in this contest, I was pleased to see the many outstanding entries from Hawaii's students. Joni and all the winners must be commended for their efforts. I am pleased to submit Joni's essay for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

## VOTE 96—WORKS FOR US

As a territory to the United States, Hawaii had no rights in voting for the leaders of this country. But, on August 21, 1959, Hawaii became the fiftieth state to join the union. From then on the people of Hawaii have had the right to vote for the leaders of their communities and country, unlike the people of Russia. We are fortunate that the government of our country is run democratically. Therefore we should take advantage of this right, and help make a difference in our communities and country. Voting is important to our union family politically, socially, and economically.

It is important politically for the union family to vote because politics are very important in Hawaii. The officials who are in office will be determining the futures of the people of the state not only politically, but socially and economically too. The democrat party consists mainly of people from the middle class. Therefore, they would be supporting the needs and wants of these people. The democrat party believes in welfare, social security, Medicare, creating jobs for the

people, lowering taxes for the middle class, and also a low tariff. The elements of the democrat party are the same as the needs of the union family. Therefore, a vote from a union family for the democrat party would enable the leaders of the state and country to be one-step closer to recognizing their needs.

Not only is voting important politically, but also socially. Voting would be important to the union family socially because of benefits like welfare and social security. Social security enables the elders of the community to collect funds after they are of ages to retire and would not be working. Taking that away from the elders would be making it hard for them to live relaxing and carefree lives if they had to worry about money, even after working hard all of their life. Welfare is a benefit that many people live off of. Some individuals are unable to make enough money to support their families, or are unable to work due to a disability. These people shouldn't be punished for what is not their fault. All these people need is a little help and they'll be able to support their families. Voting for the right person into office would be giving them all of these benefits that will help make their lives easier.

The most important factor in the voting of union members would be economical. Having the right officials would be promoting the economy of Hawaii. The economy of Hawaii has gotten so bad that many of the locals have had to move to the mainland because there are more job opportunities there. The economy could increase by creating more jobs for the people of Hawaii. Construction is the second biggest industry in the state, yet the unemployment rate of Hawaii is going sky-high due to the many jobless carpenters. The union needs to vote in an official who would be willing to create more jobs for them. Creating jobs could also include finding work sites that need to be renovated, like Coco Palms on Kauai. The more jobs created, the less the government would be giving away funds in unemployment. The decreasing economy causes the people in Hawaii not to have money to spend on necessities. With the people not spending money in the community, many businesses close down and the competition in the island gets less. Therefore the prices rise because there is no one else to compare price and items with. The closing down of businesses also creates more unemployment. A union member vote could help the economy if the combined vote can get the right person in office.

Voting is important to our union family because of the political, social, and economic problems that it can help solve in the community, and also within the country. Having a vote in the electing of these leaders can help aid many of the issues that the members of the union want to address. One of the main issues being the unemployment of many members. Therefore, choosing the right leaders into office will make our dreams into reality.

## HONORING THE HUNTINGTON BREAST CANCER ACTION COALITION

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 2, 1996*

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the extraordinary work of the Huntington Breast Cancer Action Coalition. This coalition has been instrumental in escalating our awareness about the high rate of breast cancer throughout the Huntington community.

The Huntington Breast Cancer Action Coalition conducts town meetings, provides breast exam workshops and distributes educational literature. Moreover, this important organization works with the Suffolk County Department of Health Services to provide yearly mammograms at St. Hughes of Lincoln Church in Huntington Station. The success of this independent, grassroots organization has been studied around the world. In fact, the Huntington organization has inspired the creation of the Tokyo Breast Cancer Action Coalition.

The coalition was created on October 12, 1992, by a group of women led by Karen Miller, who cared deeply about the high rate of breast cancer in their community and had been affected personally by this most serious condition. These women educated their families, friends, and neighbors about various prevention and early detection measures. By 1993, the organization had opened administrative offices. Today, the Huntington Breast Cancer Action Coalition has 1,500 active volunteers, each of whom is committed to putting an end to this serious condition. The organization has sent a woman's breast health survey to 68,000 households throughout Huntington. So far, they have compiled 26,000 responses in their computer database. The coalition eventually wants to use these findings to help determine the cause of the high rate of breast cancer in Huntington. At a dinner on October 1, the coalition will honor the following members who truly demonstrate the selflessness and compassion of an entire organization.

Michael Miller, who is the husband of the founder of the coalition, has been an outstanding leader in our fight against breast cancer. His wife's struggle with breast cancer has led him to nearly a decade of outspoken advocacy. Mr. Miller has owned and operated the A-OK appliance company for 33 years. He is also an active trustee of his synagogue. Michael Miller has lived happily on Long Island with his wife and three children since the 1960's.

Denise Kleinman, another coalition activist, who's husband Cal Kleinman while president of Bennett X-Ray developed the most modern state-of-the-art mammography machine, has worked diligently in the fight against breast cancer. Her volunteer efforts and commitment to the Huntington Breast Cancer Action Coalition reflect her compassion for this worthy organization and their mission.

A former New York City teacher, Denise has been involved in both her local PTA and in her synagogue. She is also a volunteer for Island Harvest which collects excess food and distributes it to the needy on Long Island. Denis Kleinman currently resides in Dix Hills with her husband and three children.

Carol Caruso has been one of the most active members of the Huntington Breast Cancer Action Coalition. Aside from her many volunteer efforts on behalf of the organization, she also had a vision, a dream, if you will, to start a Breast Cancer Health Education Center for everyone. She has spearheaded this concept and will devote her energies to making it a reality. Carol is a person who has truly made an extraordinary difference.

Both she and her husband have donated substantial resources from their family business in order to support this worthwhile cause. Her actions demonstrate how a local business can work alongside a volunteer organization in order to further the common interests of an

entire community. Carol Caruso has also been an active volunteer in the Multiple Sclerosis Foundation. She currently lives in Oyster Bay where she enjoys the company of her six grandchildren.

The Huntington Breast Cancer Coalition truly represents the ideals of compassion, community, and determination. Their selfless actions will help others overcome their struggles with breast cancer. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring these extraordinary individuals and the outstanding work they have done for their community. The organization's dynamic leaders and dedicated volunteers should serve as a model for us all.

#### HIA FUNDING IN FISCAL YEAR 1997

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 2, 1996*

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the recently passed fiscal year 1997 appropriations bill—just signed into law by the President—containing funding for the Department of Defense, included language from the National Security Appropriations Conference Report which directed the Air Force to expend the necessary funds for the operation and maintenance of a site database to be located at the Pennsylvania State University at Harrisburg. The database is to support the former Olmsted Air Force Base Superfund site as it transitions from final DOD restoration to EPA Superfund deletion to public-private sitewide development. That language, from page H11875 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of September 28, 1996, is presented here:

#### FORMER OLMSTED AIR FORCE BASE

The conferees are pleased that the final restoration by the Air Force of the former Olmsted Air Force Base in Pennsylvania is proceeding smoothly and the Environmental Protection Agency projects a delisting of the base (Middletown Airfield EPA National Priorities List Site) from the NPL by the end of 1996. The conferees feel that following delisting of the site it will be necessary to maintain near the site a comprehensive database which incorporates data from all current and future environmental investigations to provide a comprehensive look at the environmental status of the site for future development or emergency response situations and to maintain institutional controls. Therefore, the conferees recommend that, commencing in fiscal year 1997, the Air Force expend funds necessary (estimated at \$123,000 over five years) for such a comprehensive site database to be located at the Pennsylvania State University at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

I have spoken at length before on the floor of the House of Representatives about the need for this site database and the need for the Air Force to fulfill its commitment to me, to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and to the environmental restoration of the site by fully funding the database. The inclusion of language about the site database in the conference report clearly shows widespread congressional support for this funding and location.

Even with the congressional directive expressed in the above conference language there is, however, a concern about the funding that I wish to share with my colleagues. While

the conference language states that the Air Force must expend the funds necessary over 5 years to fund the database, it is not clear that the initial startup costs of \$72,000 in fiscal year 1997 will be met. From the conference language the understanding is implicit, but not explicit, that if the Congress directs that the site database be established and funded, full and appropriate startup funding needs would be met.

It is my hope that the Department of Defense, and specifically the Air Force, will honor their commitment and the direction of the Congress of the United States, and by his signature the President of the United States, and fully fund this site database in fiscal year 1997 so that it can be fully operational by the time the former Olmsted Air Force Base is deleted from the EPA Superfund list.

#### COAST GUARD AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1996

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 2, 1996*

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the conference committee for S. 1004, the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1996, I submit the following explanation of several sections included in the conference report on that bill.

#### SECTION 901. REDUCTION OF OIL SPILLS FROM NON-SELF-PROPELLED TANK VESSELS

The Conference substitute requires the Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the Towing Safety Advisory Committee, to prescribe regulations requiring a single-hull non-self-propelled vessel that operates in the open ocean or coastal waters, or the vessel towing it, to have at least one of the following: (1) a crew member and an operable anchor on board the tank vessel that together are capable of arresting the tank vessel without additional assistance under reasonably foreseeable sea conditions; (2) an emergency system on the tank vessel or towing vessel that without additional assistance under reasonable foreseeable sea conditions will allow the tank vessel to be retrieved by the towing vessel if the tow line ruptures; or (3) any other measure or combination of measures that the Secretary determines will provide protection against grounding of the tank vessel comparable to that provided by the measures described in paragraph (1) or (2).

#### SECTION 902. REQUIREMENT FOR FIRE SUPPRESSION DEVICES

The Conference substitute allows the Secretary of Transportation to require the installation, maintenance, and use of a fire suppression system or other measures to provide adequate assurance that a fire on board towing vessels can be suppressed under reasonably foreseeable circumstances. In the case of vessels towing non-self-propelled tank vessels, the Secretary is directed to require the use of fire suppression or other measures by not later than October 1, 1997.

#### SECTION 903. STUDIES ADDRESSING VARIOUS SOURCES OF OIL SPILL RISK

The Conference substitute requires the Secretary of Transportation to complete studies which include studies of group-5 fuel oil automatic fueling shutoff equipment, and lighting.

#### SECTION 1125. OFFSHORE FACILITY FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

The amendments to section 1016(c)(1) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) contained