

of Mexico from the political process. While the Zapatista uprising may have given them a voice in the national and international press, they still lack a real voice in their own government.

Politics in Chiapas has been dominated by corrupt local and state officials influenced by the Civil Defense Committee. The Committee is comprised of the few families that own virtually all that is worth owning in the state. Human rights groups including Amnesty International and Americas' Watch have documented accounts of torture and political violence by Chiapas authorities since the mid-1980's.

The majority of the adult population in Chiapas is illiterate. Peasants there have reported that they don't vote, but the ruling PRI party picks up their voting cards and votes for them. In the 1988 elections which former President Salinas won by a narrow margin, no state gave the PRI a greater percentage of the vote than Chiapas.

What Chiapas needs is increased democratization of the Mexican political system, and greater representation for indigenous people. Until that occurs, political instability will discourage the investment that is necessary to provide jobs for the people there.

The United States loaned Mexico billions of dollars during the economic crisis of 1994. That decision was controversial in the United States, and had it been put to a vote in the Congress it might have been defeated. If the Mexican Government does not act aggressively to strengthen the institutions of democracy and reform its economy, political and economic instability will increase. If the peso collapses again, would the United States bail out Mexico a second time? I would not want to bet my house on it.

While the Mexican Government needs to do more to provide the people of Chiapas with basic services like potable water and roads that are passable in the rainy season, what they need most, and what will ultimately bring about the kind of fundamental changes that are needed in order to avoid further violence and instability, is economic investment and a meaningful say in the political process.

Despite widespread poverty in states like Chiapas, the Mexican elite have prospered, from Mexico's enormous oil wealth and the growth in manufacturing during the past two decades. The beneficiaries of this wealth need to recognize that the future stability and prosperity of their country depends on them. Not the United States. Not anyone else. They alone can provide the financial investment and jobs that are needed to overcome the desperation and inequities that have led to violence in places like Chiapas and Guerrero.

Mr. President, in addition to our geographical linkage, the United States and Mexico are closely linked both economically and culturally. There is a large population of Mexican-Americans living in the United States, and we are

taking unprecedented measures to stem the flow of illegal immigrants from Mexico who risk arrest and even death in search of a better life in the north. There is no escaping the fact that events in Mexico, even in seemingly distant states like Chiapas, have enormous implications for our own country.

So we must encourage the Mexican Government, and representatives of Mexico's private sector, to address these problems with the utmost urgency. Benito Juarez, Emiliano Zapata, and Mexico's other great political visionaries and revolutionaries, gave their people hope for a better life. But for many, that hope has faded, and for some, who have resorted to violence, it has died. They have nothing left to lose.

With Mexico's population continuing to grow, putting increasing pressure on government services and the country's resources, the situation in places like Chiapas has reached a crisis point. But with creative thinking and the recognition that those who have prospered have a responsibility to help those who have been left out, Mexico's business elite has an opportunity to play a key role in finally turning the goals of the Mexico revolution into a reality.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN DAVIS AND HIS MANY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CITY OF BURLINGTON

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, in every community there is someone who has changed the direction of events, who has shaped the future of its residents. Burlington, VT has John Davis. This month John is saying goodbye to the City of Burlington's Community and Economic Development Office CEDO where he has spent the last 10 years making Burlington a better place to live and work. As Housing Director for most of that period John has worked to make affordable housing a reality for countless low and moderate income people living in Vermont's most expensive housing market. Since 1994 John has also been the driving force behind the effort to revitalize Burlington's Old North End through its designation as Vermont's only Enterprise Community.

When President Clinton first announced the Empowerment Zone and Enterprise Community Initiative, John was quick to see the opportunity to turn around the decline of Burlington's Old North End. There was no shortage of roadblocks on that long road to winning the designation of Enterprise Community. I think that only John's unique mix of grass-roots organizing skills, MIT professor's intelligence, and every day Vermonter common sense could have brought together all of the disparate groups involved to develop a plan for building a "New" North End where the "Old" one stood before.

There was little doubt in my mind that the project, under John's leadership, would succeed when I walked with HUD Secretary Cisneros down Archibald Street in the fall of 1994. Already there were signs of the changes to come, in particular the block long mural depicting neighborhood residents supporting the initiative, a

mural John's family and many area residents worked on. One year later Secretary Cisneros walked down a very different Archibald Street in a very different neighborhood and pronounced Burlington's "New" North End the most advanced Enterprise Community he had visited.

In December of 1994 when I was honored to announce that the Old North End in Burlington had been selected as an "Enterprise Community", John Davis was quick to attribute that success to the people of the Old North End saying "The reason we won was not because of the problems. . . . We won because of our assets." Well, John was most definitely one of those assets, as was the community enthusiasm, cooperative spirit, and sense of hope he helped to bring out in a part of the city that many had written off. That renewed spirit has continued to grow and will sustain the renewal of the New North End when John has moved on.

I wish John the best of luck in whatever challenge he takes on next. I know his wife Bonnie Acker and his daughter Dia are looking forward to seeing more of him in the weeks ahead, but he will certainly be missed by those of us (and there are many) who have been lucky enough to work with John during his 10 years of service to the city and people of Burlington, VT.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR—H.R. 3603

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be added as a cosponsor to amendment No. 4974 to H.R. 3603, the fiscal year 1997 agriculture appropriations bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 10:25 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 3814. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House disagrees to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3005) to amend the Federal securities laws in order to promote efficiency and capital formation in the financial markets, and to amend the Investment Company Act of 1940 to promote more efficient management of mutual funds, protect investors, and provide more effective and less burdensome regulation, and agrees to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon; and appoints Mr. BLILEY, Mr. FIELDS of Texas, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. FRISA, Mr. WHITE, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. GORDON, Ms. FURSE, and Mr. KLINK as the managers of the conference on the part of the House.

The message further announced that the House disagrees to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3734) to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 201(a)(1) of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1997, and agrees to the conference

asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon; and appoints Mr. KASICH, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. SHAW, Mr. TALENT, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. CAMP, Mr. FRANKS, of Connecticut, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. SABO, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. CLAY, Mr. FORD, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. STENHOLM, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. TANNER, Mr. BECERRA, Mrs. THURMAN, and Ms. WOOLSEY as the managers of the conference on the part of the House.

The message also announced that pursuant to the provisions of section 6968(a) of title 10, United States Code, the Speaker appoints Mr. Hale of Pennsylvania as a member of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Naval Academy to fill the existing vacancy thereon.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 4:09 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 2337. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for increased taxpayer protections.

At 6:05 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

H.R. 1627. An act to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3235. An act to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, to extend the authorization of appropriations for the Office of Government Ethics for 3 years, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House agree to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1114) to authorize minors who are under the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and who are under 18 years of age to load materials into balers and compacters that meet appropriate American National Standards Institute design safety standards.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent and referred as indicated:

H.R. 3814. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Government Affairs:

Franklin D. Raines, of the District of Columbia, to be Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(The above nomination was reported with the recommendation that he be confirmed, subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. BURNS (for himself and Mr. BAUCUS):

S. 1989. A bill to authorize the construction and operation of the Fort Peck Reservation Rural Water System in the State of Montana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BROWN:

S. 1990. A bill to reauthorize appropriations for the Civil Rights Commission Act of 1983, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIDEN (by request):

S. 1991. A bill entitled the "Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Control Act of 1996"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 1992. A bill to recognize the significance of the AIDS Memorial Grove, located in Golden Gate Park in San Francisco, California, and to direct the Secretary of the Interior to designate the AIDS Memorial Grove as a national memorial; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. BURNS (for himself and Mr. BAUCUS):

S. 1989. A bill to authorize the construction and operation of the Fort Peck Reservation rural water system in the State of Montana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

FORT PECK RESERVATION RURAL WATER SYSTEM ACT OF 1996

• Mr. BURNS. Madam President, today, I introduce a bill that will ensure the Assiniboine and Sioux people of the Fort Peck Reservation in Montana a safe and reliable water supply system. The Fort Peck Reservation is located in northeastern Montana. It is one of the largest reservations in the United States, and has a population of more than 10,000. The Fort Peck Reservation faces problems similar to all reservations in the country, that of remote rural areas. This reservation also suffers from a very high unemployment rate, 75 percent. Added to all this, the populations on the reservation suffer from high incident of heart disease, high blood pressure, and diabetes. A safe and reliable source of water is needed to both improve the health status of the residents and to encourage economic development and thereby self-sufficiency for this area.

This legislation would authorize a reservation-wide municipal, rural and industrial water system for the Fort Peck Reservation. It would provide a much needed boost to the future of the region and for economic development, and ultimately economic self-sufficiency for the entire area. My bill has the support of the residents of the reservation and the endorsement of the Tribal Council of the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes.

The residents of the Fort Peck Reservation are now plagued with major

drinking water problems. In one of the communities, the sulfate levels in the water are four times the standard for safe drinking water. In four of the communities the iron levels are five times the standard. Sadly, some families were forced to abandon their homes as a result of substandard water quality. Basically, the present water supply system is inadequate and unreliable to supply a safe water supply to those people that live on the reservation.

Several of the local water systems have had occurrences of biological contamination in recent years. As a result, the Indian Health Service has been forced to issue several health alerts for drinking water. In many cases, residents of reservation communities are forced to purchase bottled water. Not a big deal to those who can afford it, but difficult to a population that has the unemployment rate found on the reservation. All this, despite the fact that within spitting distance is one of the largest man-made reservoirs in the United States, built on the Missouri River.

Agriculture continues to maintain the No. 1 position in terms of economic impact in Montana. In a rural area like the Fort Peck Reservation agriculture plays the key role in the economy, more so than in many areas of the State. The water system authorized by the legislation will not only provide a good source of drinking water, but also a water supply necessary to protect and preserve the livestock operations on the reservation. A major constraint on the growth of the livestock industry around Fort Peck has been the lack of adequate watering sites for cattle. This water supply system would provide the necessary water taps to fill watering tanks for livestock, which in normal times would boost the local economy of the region and the State. An additional benefit of this system would be more effective use of water for both water and soil conservation and rangeland management.

The future water needs of the reservation are expanding. Data show that the reservation population is growing, as many tribal members are returning to the reservation. It is clear that the people that live on the reservation, both tribal and nontribal members, are in desperate need of a safe and reliable source of drinking water.

The solution to this need for an adequate and safe water supply is a reservation-wide water pipeline that will deliver a safe and reliable source of water to the residents. In addition this water project will be constructed in size to allow communities off the reservation the future ability to tap into the system. A similar system for water distribution is currently in use on a reservation in South Dakota.

The people of the Fort Peck Reservation the State of Montana are only asking for one basic life necessity. Good, clean, safe drinking water. This is something that the more developed regions of the Nation take for granted,