

McCree, Sr. Self evident is his lifelong commitment to enhancing the dignity and nurturing the spirits of all people. I am grateful for the opportunities I have had, and still have to work with him in many different faculties. It is truly people like him that serve as examples of what Americans should strive to be.

STATEMENTS BY IAN GOLLUB
AND AMANDA SCHROCKE, HAN-
OVER HIGH SCHOOL, HANOVER
NH, REGARDING CLEAR-CUTTING

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 12, 1997

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by high school students from Hanover High School in Hanover, NH, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

Mr. Gollub. Hello, Congressman Sanders. My name is Ian Gollub and I am here today to represent the views of my classmates from Hanover High School in Hanover, New Hampshire.

Clear-cutting the forest in Vermont and elsewhere in our nation is very important to our Vermont-New Hampshire students. My classmates and I sincerely believe that clear-cutting the forests and woodlands not only inhibits future growth but dangerously jeopardizes other aspects of our ecosystem.

The two main issues we have chosen to cover are the environment and economics. First the environmental issue:

Not only are we destroying the forest's aesthetic beauty but we are injuring the long-term health of the forest as well. When we remove trees by clear-cutting, we tear up the ground and compress the soil. The trees are gone, leaving roots and subterranean soil organisms tightly compacted underground to stave and die. Necessary fungi and nutrients are killed by erosion of powerful sunlight falling on an open area for the first time.

For the specific reason organisms, plants or animals are killed then any diversity is lost or impoverished by chronic reduction of regional populations said E.C. Pineau in the magazine, *Nature's Companion*. Which brings me to my next point.

Large populations of animals are being driven away by the lack of shaded areas in which to live. With such drastic changes in habitat to the local animal populations and the deaths of many preexisting animals and plants we are retarding the rate of ecological regeneration by many, many years.

While some efforts have been made to regenerate the cut forests we will never see the forests full again; just scattered arrangements of various flora growth with no relation to the region's ancestors. But the most typical resolution for the forest is a giant open wasteland, a wasteland which is comprised of dead roots and massive eroded mud surfaces.

The conclusion of our argument confirms our assertion that in no way and no how is clear-cutting beneficial to our nation's flora and fauna life. I would now like to pass the remainder of my time to my classmate and end short.

Ms. Schrocke. So long does the American dream become endangered as the huge logging industry strives to take control of our land. In Maine the large paper industries have reduced the spruce and fir populations valuable for paper production by 40 percent.

Currently half of paper pulp is hardwood as a result; hardwood, which is traditionally used by the smaller local timber industries.

These large corporations undermine the values of such industries as local sawmills, fishing and hunting, guides, river rafting companies and perhaps more important to Vermonters, maple syrup producers. These large companies ship an astonishing 24 percent of timber cut overseas as whole logs eliminating jobs for local mills. The name of the game is money, and if selling the timber to the Japanese makes 40 percent more money, that becomes the priority. These corporations yield the rewards while the human consequences are borne by the working people.

If the clear-cutting continues millions of jobs will be lost because people care more about short-term profits than long-term preservation. Vermonters will be forced to pay millions of dollars to plan and instigate reforestation. The government of Alaska found out the hard way when confronted with the need to pay \$40 million to reforest the Tongas.

We must also look for further solutions when reforestation plans fail because the nutrients once prevalent in the soil have gone up in smoke and the wasted fields have been sold to condominium developers as many have in Maine. Loggers will become their own breed of endangered species if we do not do something now to preserve our forests for both ecological and economic purposes.

Our classmates at Hanover High School ask that a government policy be instigated which would ban or greatly reduce the practice of clear-cutting in favor of a selected cutting policy. This policy would preserve our forests for future use by reducing soil damage and improper pruning technique which come hand-in-hand with clear-cutting. A law for the continuation of the natural habitat which has stood for centuries and provided for animal and logger both. Now is not a time for talk, now is the time for action.

Mr. Gollub. When you decide that you are going to clear-cut your own property and you decide you would like to therefore ruin your land, the nearby land and surrounding areas, ecosystems and the plants and animals that might only be found in that area would be severely damaged.

Ms. Schrocke. One of the problems is that we are not necessarily asking that private land be regulated so much as the public land because unfortunately as the logging industry and the timber industry cuts the trees on their land they are continually asking our government to sell some of our national forest which we consider to be national treasures.

Mr. Gollub. Well as you might know actually the bill in Vermont was passed I think two days ago and actually I was reading it on the way up, and what it is saying is that when you want to clear-cut now you have within a certain number of feet from other people's harvesting area, you have to have that approved because if you just wanted to destroy your land and your own ecosystem that is not possible because you are influencing the surrounding area. Clear-cutting devastates the soil in the area where trees are cut because of the way the soil is compacted and the trees were removed from nutrients and the other soil organisms are killed and left to die; therefore, the area can be eroded by the sunlight and the water passing through.

Ms. Schrocke. Saying people have the right to do whatever they choose is an okay argument only willing to think in the short term, but if you are willing to think in the long term and you are looking at the long-term repercussions of this, I would say it is more

important to feed your family for a lifetime than it is for just a couple of years. And as things are going right now, we are not going to have any forests left for loggers to cut down.

HAPPY 50TH ANNIVERSARY TO
THOMAS AND IRENE NEWSHAM

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 12, 1997

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a couple who have endured the test of time. On June 14, 1997, Thomas and Irene Newsham are celebrating their 50th wedding anniversary.

Natives of Bay City, Tom and Irene met after a rolling skating party at a cafe on Midland Street. Shortly thereafter, they fell in love and made a commitment to spend their lives together, a commitment they have taken very seriously.

In these days of disintegrating families, it is reassuring to see a strong, stable marriage built on love, respect and trust. They show the rest of us by example that a marriage can truly endure. Their faith and loyalty has been a great example to their 8 children and 13 grandchildren. Their willingness to help others by giving their time throughout their lives has been greatly appreciated by their family and friends.

Their home was always open to friends and strangers—a policy that continues today. While their house was full of children, they took in one more child, bringing the total to nine, to ensure that he, Jerry, would have a loving and caring home. Father Xavier, as he is now called, grew up to become a priest and shares with others the loving and caring nature he learned from the Newshams.

Tom and Irene are also very proud of their eight biological children who have all dedicated their careers to service. Their eldest child Mary is a nurse and Janet and Tom both work for the sheriffs department. Ken and Jim, both retired, served in the Air Force and Navy respectively. Patrick is working toward his teaching degree, Ann works in the mental health field and their youngest, Maureen, is continuing her family tradition of public service.

Tom served as a positive role model for his family. A World War II veteran, he was the fire marshall for the Bay City Fire Department until his retirement. Irene is a dynamic and energetic woman and her children and grandchildren often have a hard time keeping up with her fast pace. Following Tom's retirement, Irene worked for the Division on Aging until last year when she retired to help her daughter with her newborn twins. Together, Tom and Irene blossomed into a strong family that is on 50 years and growing. Their newest grandchild is due in August.

With so much talk on reinstalling traditional family values, this event deserves special recognition. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Tom and Irene good health and many more happy years together.

MONMOUTH-OCEAN COUNTY, N.J.
RANKS NO. 3 MOST LIVABLE IN
UNITED STATES

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 12, 1997

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to report that a leading national business publication has discovered what I have known all my life—that the Monmouth-Ocean County area of New Jersey is one of the best places to live in the United States.

I would also like to note that Middlesex County, also in my district, is part of a region which moved from 83d to 29th in the national ranking.

I grew up in Long Branch, NJ, a city in historic Monmouth County, where right at my doorstep were the Atlantic Ocean, beautiful rivers and even a few lakes. New York City, with all of its cultural attractions and employment possibilities, was a 1-hour drive away. Locally, a light industrial economic base combined with a thriving tourist season resulted in the creation of many jobs for area families.

Monmouth County scored high on the criteria ranked as important by the readers of Money magazine which conducted the survey. These criteria included a low crime rate, excellent health care, and a clean environment. The high scores in these areas don't just happen by accident—they are the result of a great deal of hard work by the citizens of central Jersey over a period of many years.

I would like to include for the RECORD an article which appeared in the Asbury Park Press today which describes the Monmouth-Ocean County area and why it has earned the designation as the third most livable place in the United States.

The article follows:

[From the Asbury Park Press, June 12, 1997]

HAPPY? WE SHORE ARE!

(By Dennis P. Carmody)

If you want to live someplace better than Monmouth and Ocean counties, better pack your parka and trudge on up to Nashua, N.H., or Rochester, Minn.

At least that is what Money magazine concluded in the publication's annual survey of the best places to live.

In the survey released yesterday, Monmouth and Ocean counties placed higher than ever before, coming in third behind first-place Nashua and second-place Rochester. It came in first among metropolitan areas with a million or more residents.

"We're just elated!" said Pat Padula, tourism representative for Monmouth County. "I think this will make a great impact."

"It's great news and an independent evaluation of why we're all proud to call this area home," said John C. Bartlett Jr., director of the Ocean County Board of Freeholders.

The region's ranking has proved very volatile in the 11 years since the magazine started the list. Just two years ago Monmouth and Ocean counties fell to 167th place; the region's lowest mark ever. Last year it jumped to 38th place.

"Magazine come out with lists because lists sell magazines," cautioned Jack Preston, president of the Monmouth County Association of Realtors. Still, this ranking will lead some folks to take a second look at the area.

"You can be in the countryside here and five minutes later you're at the ocean,"

Preston said. "Two minutes after that you can be by a river."

Sue Tauriello, president of the Ocean County Association of Realtors, said she planned to make copies of the story to hand out to all her agents at her Dover Township office.

She said the good news would help counter some of the bad national impressions the area has received of late, such as the cancer scare in Dover Township and the murder of Kathleen Stanfield Weinstein, a schoolteacher abducted from a Dover shopping center.

Each year the magazine asks a cross-section of readers to rank 41 different factors that affect a town's quality of life, such as health care, sunny weather and nearby professional sports, said Richard Eisenberg, executive editor for Money.

The magazine's editors then weigh the nation's 300 largest metropolitan areas against those preferences to come up with its list. Changes in reader preferences, economic booms and busts and new sources of data sometimes lead to dramatic shifts in rank, Eisenberg said.

For example, while a low crime rate was considered the most important attribute for the second year in a row, health care issues rose in prominence in this year's survey, Eisenberg said.

That helped Monmouth and Ocean counties, home to 10 major hospitals, Eisenberg said.

The counties' low crime rate, about 65 percent below the national average, also helped, according to the magazine. So did the beaches and parks.

Monmouth and Ocean counties benefited from a new way of ranking the arts. For the first time, the two counties were considered close enough to New York that they could bask in its cultural glory, Eisenberg said.

The two counties lagged in transportation. About 40 percent of residents here work outside the two counties, and their average commute of 27 minutes was seventh-highest on the list, the magazine reported.

Monmouth and Ocean counties were not alone in their improvements. The seven other metropolitan regions in New Jersey all rose in the ranks too.

Central New Jersey, which includes Middlesex, Somerset and Hunterdon counties, saw its placing improve from 83rd to 29th, the magazine reported. Bergen and Passaic counties jumped further than any other area of the list rising 158 slots from 228th to 70th.

Mercer County had the second-highest jump, rising 139 slots from 265th to 126th. Northwest New Jersey, comprised of Essex, Morris, Sussex, Union and Warren counties, rose from 240th place to 136th.

Cumberland County rose from 223rd place to 166th while Atlantic and Cape May counties rose from 268th to 199th. Rounding out the state was Hudson County, which improved from 290th to 220th.

Improvement in the state's economy is a factor, said James W. Hughes, dean of the Edward J. Bloustein School of Planning and Public Policy at Rutgers University, New Brunswick.

"In the past year the gap between New Jersey and the rest of the country in both the unemployment rate and job growth has really started to close," Hughes said.

In April, New Jersey's unemployment rate was 5.2 percent, just 0.3 percent higher than the national average, according to the state Labor Department.

Monmouth County's jobless rate was even lower at 4.3 percent, while Ocean's tied with the state at 5.2 percent, according to the department.

The magazine's top 10 places were dominated by New Hampshire and Florida. After

Monmouth and Ocean counties, Punta Gorda, Fla., came in fourth, followed by the New Hampshire towns of Portsmouth and Manchester.

Last year's list-topper, Madison, Wis., came in seventh this year, followed by the highest-ranked large city on the list, San Jose, Calif. Jacksonville and Fort Walton Beach, Fla., rounded out the top 10.

Davenport, Iowa, took last place in this year's survey because of its high crime rate and poor economy.

INFORMATION ON MOST-FAVORED-NATION STATUS

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 12, 1997

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the insight added to the policy debate on most-favored-nation [MFN] status for China by Rev. Robert A. Sirico in an article he authored in yesterday's Wall Street Journal. Reverend Sirico succinctly highlights the danger which occurs when "labor unions and other left-liberal protectionists" align themselves with those factions of the religious right who, at times, are "insensitive to the difference between urging certain moral ends and using government coercion to bring them about."

Reverend Sirico, a Paulist priest, explains that pleas from evangelical missionaries currently working in China have passionately urged United States policymakers not to cut off trade with China as this would endanger Christian's status in China as well as possibly lead to the Chinese Government revoking Christian's visas.

"Economic prosperity through free trade is the most effective distributor of wealth and power, and trade with China is the surest way to break the grip of centralized political power" according to Reverend Sirico who also finds the Chinese Government's treatment of Christians morally objectionable.

It is important, in evaluating United States policy toward the government of China, or any other sovereign foreign government, to differentiate between lowering trade barriers, as MFN status simply does, and United States taxpayer financing of foreign governments through various forms of foreign aid as well as engaging in corporate welfare through such agencies as the World Bank, OPIC, and the IMF. While lowering trade barriers necessarily results in greater economic well-being, foreign aid, and international corporate welfare programs are neither economically prudent nor constitutional. Additionally, misnamed multilateral agreements like NAFTA, or more honestly, government-regulated international trade does not constitute free trade and should be opposed on the same grounds of unconstitutionality and economical ineptness.

I commend the research of Reverend Sirico and thank him for his important contribution to the policy debate regarding most-favored-nation status and recommend a careful reading of his article by everyone genuinely interested in both the proper moral and economic resolution of this issue.

[From the Wall Street Journal, June 11, 1997]

CHINA AND THE TRADE WARRIORS

(By Robert A. Sirico)

Despite occasional tensions between social conservatives and economic conservatives,