

Allen's 50th wedding anniversary on June 14, 1997. The celebration was elegantly orchestrated by the couple's daughters, Dr. Adele Allen and Dr. Carol Allen, both medical doctors and accomplished pianists.

Dr. Oscar Allen was born in Baltimore, MD, where he attended public schools prior to his entering Virginia State College [VSC]. After graduating from VSC he received his bachelor of science degree. Oscar Allen entered and graduated from Howard University in Washington, DC, and received the degree—doctor of medicine in March 1944.

Dr. Allen managed to garner numerous awards and distinctions throughout his career. Among his most notable professional credentials are his awards for his Outstanding Physician Award from the Provident Clinical Society of Brooklyn; Physician Honoree of the State University of New York, Downstate Health Science Center; Alumni Award of the Greater New York chapter. Included, and most important in his impressive list of accolades is Dr. Allen's union and dedication to his lovely wife, Mrs. Hattie Lawson Allen.

Mrs. Allen is a retired educator and was for many years the assistant principal of Clara Barton High School. In addition, Hattie is the co-author with Dr. Vashti Curlin, of a book entitled "Barron's: How To Prepare for the Practical Nurse Licensing Examination," first published in 1979. Hattie has managed to garner numerous distinctions, including her membership in the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and the several civic and community organizations.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and Dr. Allen and Hattie's family and friends, in recognizing the momentous occasion of Dr. Allen and Hattie's golden wedding anniversary.

#### NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998

SPEECH OF

**HON. TOM BLILEY**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, June 20, 1997*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1119) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1998 and 1999 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, and for other purposes:

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Chairman, I oppose the Hefley amendment. This amendment would transfer the Naval Oil Shale Reserve Nos. 1 and 3 from the Department of Energy to the Department of the Interior so that they can be leased for oil and gas production.

The Commerce Committee shares jurisdiction over the Naval Petroleum Reserves and the Naval Oil Shale Reserves with the National Security Committee. Unfortunately, this amendment was allowed to be considered on the House floor before one of the committees of jurisdiction has had an opportunity to hold a hearing or fully study the proposal. Proceeding on this amendment without laying a proper foundation at one of the relevant committees, forced Members to vote on an issue without having answers to a number of questions raised by the proposed transfer.

And there are many unanswered questions about this proposal. For example, is the Federal Government receiving the maximum return for the leasing of this valuable asset? Are there more appropriate dispositions of this property that would result in greater returns to the Federal Government? Is the amount of bonus and royalty to be received from the proposed leasing appropriate? Is the sharing of revenues received from the leasing of this type of Federal land appropriate? Additionally, why does the Department of Energy retain responsibility for environmental restoration of the reserves after the transfer of the leasing authority to the Department of the Interior and what are the cost implications of having two Federal Department's with jurisdiction over these lands.

Finally, there is no reason why the Hefley proposal could not have been considered as a separate piece of legislation. In fact, in order to assure that maximum value is received for these assets, it might have been more appropriate to consider disposition of all the Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserve together. If this amendment becomes law we will be in the curious situation of having the Federal Government retain responsibility for the Naval Oil Shale Reserve No. 2 and the Naval Petroleum Reserves Nos. 2 and 3 with the others being sold or leased. This amendment is not so intertwined with our national security that it had to be included in this bill without allowing time for full consideration of all the implications of its provisions.

Thus, I oppose the amendment and believe its consideration is premature at this time.

#### IN HONOR OF MARIO JIMENEZ AND THE GRADUATES OF THE CENTER OF TECHNOLOGICAL BACCALAUREATES, NO. 175, CLASS OF 1997

**HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 24, 1997*

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues here assembled to join with me in celebration of this year's graduates. On June 28, 1997, my good friend, Mario Jimenez, will take part in the graduation ceremonies at the Center of Technological Baccalaureates, No. 175, Class of 1997.

Mario Jimenez is a leader in his community of Whittier, CA, which is part of the congressional district I represent in the House of Representatives. Mario travels to Huitzuco, Guerrero, in Mexico to contribute to this birthplace and to celebrate the great deeds of young graduates. He received the great honor of master of ceremonies for the class of 1997 because of his contributions in California as well as those in Mexico.

This year's graduating class of the Center of Technological Baccalaureates includes 13 electrical technicians, 22 information systems technicians, 45 computer-accounting technicians, 8 medical technicians, and 7 computer secretarial technicians.

Electrical Technicians: Alcocer, Gonzalez Marco Vinicio; Campos, Ramirez Julio; Cazares, Cruz Luis Ricardo; Garzon, Robles Dario; Lagunas, Jennifer; Marban Garcia, Jose Antonio; Marban, Salgado Jose Antonio;

Marban, Vasquez Arturo; Najera, Cuevas Jose Alberto; Ortiz, Gutierrez Jorge Antonio; Varela, Sanchez Armando; Vega, Sanchez Ivan, and Villalva, Naval Fernando.

Information Systems Technicians: Barragan, Marban Georgina Alanis; Benitez, Bahena Elizabeth; Chavez, Reyes Stibaly; Figueroa, Molina Veronica; Garcas, Jimenez Nancy; Gonzalez, Franco Pedro; Gonzalez, Guevara Victor; Gonzalez, Reyes Loraine; Martinez, Castro Adriel; Melquiades, Carvajal Jose Ulises; Najerasoto, Yeimy; Orduna, San Martin Marina Liszet; Pineda, Alvarado Atenodoro; Salgado, Losano Violeta; Sanchez, Arce Miguel Angel; Sanchez, Perez Iliana; Segura, Aleman Rosario; Tafuya, Perez Ubaldina; Tejeda, Sanchez Erika; Vasquez, Lome Vianey; Vega, Vergara Viridiana Aimee, and Zagal, Mata Dinora.

Computer/Accounting Technicians: Adan, Diaz Dalila; Arteaga, Ibarra Graciano; Carrillo, Nava Pablo; Cruz, Catalan Elodia; Damian, Leyva Santos; Diaz, Bautista Teresita Del Sagario; Espiritu, Rodriguez Enriqueta; Figueroa, Gaytan Tania, Gaytan, Meza Silvestre; Gongalez, Cadenas Edgar; Herrera, Robledo Jesus Arciando; Marban, Rebolledo Fernando; Morquecho, Rosales Angelica; Najera, Astudillo Celika; Ramirez, Betancourt Carmen; Roman, Lopez J. Bernardino; Roman, Tellez Miriam; Romero, Villanueva Erasmo; Sanchez, Mayao Saul Heriberto; Sanchez, Munoz Emilio; Sonido, Oropeza Epipania; Soto, Tenorio Miguel; Zavaleta, Apaez Gabriel; Andrade, Marban Lissete; Avila, Castro Rebeca; Bahena, Barcenas Maritza; Barrera, Trinidad Maria Guadalupe; Beltran, Astudillo Guillermo; Carrasco, Lucas Alberto; Castillo, Cuenca Alinee Anabel, Flores, Velazquez Gamaliel; Guerrero, Zamora Francisco Javier; Martinez, Castro Zaida; Martinez, Ortiz Araceli; Miranda, Melchor Moises; Peralta, Landa Cindy Cecyl; Reza, Cruz Iganacia; Riquelme, Najera Miriam; Rodriguez, Villegas Luis Enrique; Salazar, Vite Luz Maria; Salinas, Mateos Abel; Sanchez, Benitez Yanet; Villalva, Nava Luciano; Virgos, Rocha Eduardo y Viveros, Ayala Martza Roxana.

Medical Technicians: Cardenas, Villegas Laura Elena; Marban, Lineres Martha; Mata, Vargas Margarita; Oregon, Porras Mayer; Reyes, Miranda Josue; Rodriguez, Gomez Claudia; Rosendo, Garcia Josefina, and Vargas Vazquez, Maria Guadalupe.

Computer Secretarial Technicians: Castrejon, Ocampo Rosa Maria; Herrera, Peralta Jose Alfredo; Salgado, Barrera Carolina; Salgado, Estrada Blanca Yanet; Santiguillo, Noveron Hugo; Teliz, Sanchez Olga, and Vargas, Panchito Miriam.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I send my best wishes to all the new graduates of the Center for Technological Baccalaureates and to a great civic leader in our community, Mario Jimenez.

#### GLOBAL WARMING AND POPULATION GROWTH: INSEPARABLE

**HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 24, 1997*

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues an article that appeared in the Monday, June 23, edition of the

Christian Science Monitor. Written by Dr. Werner Fornos, president of the Population Institute, it identifies the relationships between global warming and population growth. With the special session underway at the United Nations to review progress on the Rio Summit, his words and insights are timely and valuable for all Members of Congress.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, June 23, 1997]

GLOBAL WARMING AND POPULATION GROWTH:  
INSEPARABLE

(By Werner Fornos)

During President Clinton's weekend conference in Denver with leaders of the "Group of Seven" and his address today before a special session of the United Nations General Assembly, global climate change will be among the primary topics of discussion.

It appears that the issue is heating up these days—and for good reason. As the result of a UN-estimated average global temperature rise of 3.6 degrees Fahrenheit in the next century, the world may experience widespread flooding, the disappearance of small island nations, and rowboat-only access to Bourbon Street, Broadway, and countless other coastal spots. This prognosis will be compounded by a world population that could reach 10 to 12 billion, or higher.

Although the United States, the European Union, and 153 other nations officially recognized the problem of global climate change at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992, the United States remains woefully behind in fulfilling the Bush administration's pledge to cut greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000. Public awareness of the pending disaster has lagged behind as well, because of efforts by fuel companies and other corporations who see themselves harmed by emissions limitations.

Global climate change results when increased levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere block the escape of infrared, or thermal, radiation. Human activities in recent years have increased the levels of all of these gases, including carbon dioxide, ozone, methane, nitrous oxide, and chlorofluorocarbons. Water vapor is the only exception.

Carbon dioxide is the most troublesome, accounting for 60 percent of the enhanced greenhouse effect. Fuel burning, agriculture, automobile exhaust and other human emissions contribute an estimated 22 billion metric tons of carbon dioxide each year, and have caused an unprecedented 10 percent increase in atmospheric levels of the gas in the last 20 years.

Negligence by the US and the six other industrial nations of the Group of Seven—which account for 38 percent of greenhouse gas production—could lead to an estimated one to three foot increase in sea level and a mid-latitude climate zone shift of approximately 200 miles in the next century.

There is no question that controlling greenhouse gas emissions is a priority for achieving sustainable human development. And, surprisingly this is one key step toward self-preservation that can actually be beneficial to economics. Mr. Clinton has proposed an international strategy of establishing a greenhouse gas emissions quota based on a financial credit system. A similar program to control acid rain has been environmentally successful as well as cost-effective. In addition, incentives could be extended for the research and development of alternative energy sources and more efficient technologies.

The recent attention to global climate change is encouraging, but any energy policy that seeks to halt global warming cannot ig-

nore the fact that the current world population of 5.9 billion people is projected to double in only 40 years—with 98 percent of the increase occurring in the developing world. As nations such as China and India—accounting for over 2.2 billion people—seek to industrialize, what level of havoc will their greenhouse gas emissions wreak on the atmosphere?

We must recognize that global climate change and other abuses of the environment are symptoms of the strain imposed by rapid population growth and a reversal of the warming trend is unlikely unless there is a meaningful reduction in fertility.

The time is now for Clinton and other world leaders to set a course for our planet that looks beyond the present and minimizes the damage humanity has already inflicted.

The residents of numerous small island nations, who face sci-fi horror in the real-life possibility of being reclaimed by the sea, would be the immediate beneficiaries. In the all-too-near future, however, the beneficiaries would include everyone's children and grandchildren.

## NIKE'S RESPONSE

### HON. ELIZABETH FURSE

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 24, 1997

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a report that former Congressman, U.N. Ambassador, and Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young recently wrote on Nike's labor practices. I also am including in the RECORD Nike's response to the Young report.

Earlier this year, Nike asked Ambassador Young to conduct an independent review on the implementation of Nike's code of conduct and provide specific recommendation on what Nike was doing right, and what can be done better.

That report, which was released June 24, lays out some very meaningful recommendations which I believe my colleagues would be interested in reviewing. Nike's response to the Young recommendations demonstrates that this Oregon-based company is truly committed to being a leader on these issues. With my colleague from Oregon, Mr. BLUMENAUER, I commend the Young report on Nike's response, and urge my colleagues to review it.

#### NIKE'S RESPONSE TO ANDREW YOUNG'S REPORT ON THE NIKE CODE OF CONDUCT

Our NIKE Code of Conduct sets out a basic goal—for NIKE, and for all of our business partners—always to do what is *expected*, as well as required, of a leader.

In this spirit, in February, we decided to seek a separate and independent assessment of the extent to which our contractors are complying with that Code. We turned to one person we thought had three attributes that would make that assessment most valuable.

First, a truly independent voice. Second, a person with experience and understanding of the developing world, where most of the world's apparel and footwear products are made. And third, someone who was not party to the issue—who would bring a fresh perspective to bear.

Andrew Young, former United Nations Ambassador, life-long human rights advocate, with a wealth of experience in labor and factory issues, was an obvious choice.

Today, after four months of investigation, Ambassador Young delivered his report.

His overall assessment is that we are doing a "good job." But good is not the standard NIKE seeks in anything we do.

We are acting now to improve in every area he suggests. His recommendations, and our response, are:

1. Recommendation: "NIKE should continue its efforts to support and implement the provisions of the Apparel Industry Partnership."

Action: NIKE was the first company to join. We will continue to work with our Partnership colleagues from the apparel industry, and related labor, human rights, religious and consumer groups. NIKE is represented on all of its various subcommittees, addressing implementation of the new Code and its monitoring principles. The most recent meeting was held the very day Ambassador Young presented his report to US.

We will carry this message of industry, labor and rights groups cooperation to all of our business partners and others in the industry. We will urge other apparel and retail companies to sign on. In the past two weeks we have already begun to do this with other athletic, dress and casual footwear companies.

2. Recommendation: "NIKE should take more aggressive steps to explain and enforce the Code of Conduct."

Action: As a result of comments made during Ambassador Young's factory inspection tour in March and April, NIKE reinforced implementation of the Code of Conduct and its monitoring principles by conducting eight weeks of training for NIKE production people and contract factory management in Asia, in 11 countries and 15 cities. We will follow up by:

a. Ensuring that contractors provide every employee with renewed Code of Conduct training and a simplified, written form of that Code.

b. Redoubling our efforts to ensure that every NIKE contract factory has the Code posted visibly in every major workspace, in the language of both the worker and the manager, when those language are different.

c. Add to our auditing procedures to assure that the Code of Conduct is understood, that training, posting and personal copies of the Code have the desired impact: that workers truly understand their rights, and manage their obligations.

3. Recommendation: "NIKE should take proactive steps to promote the development of 'worker representatives' in the factories who can effectively represent the workers' individual and cumulative interests."

Action: NIKE contract factory worker representation spans a broad spectrum around the world, from worker management committees to full trade unions. NIKE will survey existing worker representation processes and require each of our contract factories to redouble its efforts to assure that workers truly have a voice in workplace issues.

4. Recommendation: "NIKE should insist that the factories which manufacture its products create and enforce a better grievance system that allows a worker to report a complaint without the fear of retribution and abuse."

Action: NIKE will survey existing grievance procedures in our contract factories and with other industries and factory groups. We will require each of our contract factories to adopt and implement one of several model procedures, as appropriate to its size, current representation system, and the effectiveness of that current system.

An addition, NIKE will create several pilot ombudsman projects to determine how well an outside voice can supplement and enhance the grievance procedure.

5. Recommendation: "NIKE should expand its dialog and relationship with the human