

over forty years used exploitative and brutal means to limit black opportunity in order to extend white privilege. The extent of the brutality and violence revealed by the TRC has far exceeded what even the most ardent critic of apartheid had considered possible.

It now appears that wealthy South Africans may be asked to pay a once-only tax to help fund reparations for victims of gross human rights violations. The ANC advised the Truth and Reconciliation Commission on May 13 that those who prospered under the apartheid system should finance meaningful reparations for the victims of gross violations of human rights on both sides of the apartheid conflict. According to the ANC statement to the TRC, "it would be useful if the commissioners could apply their minds to considering the necessity and viability of ensuring that the Doctrine of Odious Debt is given recognition in mobilizing some of the resources that would help make the reparations more feasible." The Doctrine of Odious Debt was used by the ANC government as a rationale for forgiving South Africa's debt to Namibia. Fundamental to the concept are the old principles in Roman and Roman-Dutch law that the wrongdoer should not benefit from the wrongdoing.

QUALITY OF LIFE

Some whites in South Africa see the quality of life as deteriorating. The privileges they enjoyed by being the exclusive beneficiaries of apartheid are being threatened and in some areas curtailed. The black majority who were kept outside the mainstream economy by design are demanding a fair share of the economic pie. A recent report on focus group discussions conducted in South Africa found the mood of community leaders across race and party lines to be one of ambivalence. Some local community leaders are impatient and nervous about the future. At the same time, most blacks believe that they must be patient and that the country is moving in the right direction. This patience is not to be confused with disengagement or passivity. Rather, it is a realism rooted in the belief that changing four decades of apartheid will take more than three years. Those who have enjoyed the benefits of freedom; those who take access to water and electricity for granted; those whose children have long had good schools available; those who have had good health care when and where they needed it; and those who were safe in their suburban homes while criminals were permitted to prey, sometimes in collusion with the police, on township and squatter village residents at will, are more likely to use a different yardstick to measure the quality of life in the new South Africa.

Yet, there is one thing on which all South Africans agree. It is the common feeling that unless the crime rate is reduced the quality of life will be significantly impaired. There is an obsession with crime in some quarters, an obsession fed both by reality and a long period of isolation and psychological exile from the rest of the world. Many South Africans are convinced that the high level of crime they are experiencing is somehow unique to South Africa. The government has been greatly limited by the desire not to restrict newly granted liberties and by a police force beset with corruption, poorly trained and whose only major responsibility in the past was to support the maintenance of a police state. They know nothing about community policing and, in some instances, have no desire to learn. But none of this takes away from the fact that crime must be reduced and the government has a very limited window of opportunity in which to do it.

More is being done, however, than is commonly assumed. The government has an anti-crime strategy and a recent report indi-

cates that it is succeeding in some areas. Crime was down in nine categories in 1996, but every high profile bank robbery, rape or murder reminds leaders that more must be done.

The bottom line is that there is still much hope and high expectations in South Africa as it begins its fourth year of the new democracy. As a black leader in a small community that seems to have every reason for despair put it, "We are doing very well. You can actually see things like houses. Look at the electricity. Look at the clinics now. We must admit all races. So there are actually tangible, measurable changes." The majority population in South Africa continues to startle many by the genuineness of its approach to reconciliation and the vast reservoir of hope and goodwill that remains.

SPRINGFIELD BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB CELEBRATES 80 YEARS

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a leading civic organization in Massachusetts' Second Congressional District, the Springfield Business and Professional Women's Club. October 28, 1997, will mark the 80th anniversary of the club's founding. The club has a long history of contributing to Springfield through its civic participation, its sponsorship of speakers and events, as well as its scholarship.

In October 1917, 16 women with a common desire to improve the positions of women in the work force gathered at the local YWCA. They founded a club with the original objective to "blend together women in the professions and businesswomen so that the standard of working women could be raised." Two years later, delegates traveled to St. Louis to join several hundred other women in the founding of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. In its first decade, several Springfield members served as officers of the National Federation as well as traveling to Europe to help found the International Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. The first treasurer of the International Federation was Henrietta Harris of Springfield.

Throughout its history, the club has reached out to promote several charitable organizations. Through their Harris-Bullman Fund, they have been generous supporters of the Open Pantry, Camp Star-Camp Angelina, Grey House, and the Forest Park Zoological Society. Their Jessie M. Bourne—Winifred Daly Scholarship Fund provides nontraditional women students with a scholarship to either return to college or enroll for the first time. In addition, the club routinely collects good used work clothing to donate to women on welfare or who were in prison and are now seeking professional employment.

Beyond these endeavors, the club has championed the role of women in our political system by donating funds and volunteer hours to the Women's Vote Project. Through their continuing Springfield Forums the club has welcomed distinguished guests, such as Amelia Earhart, to speak on current events and their experiences.

On October 28, 1997, the club will celebrate its 80th anniversary. On this night, members will be joined by State officers of the Massachusetts Federation of Business and Professional Women, elected officials, and leaders of other women's organizations to highlight past accomplishments and the evolution of club activities. As an organization with a storied history, it is my hope that the club will use its past triumphs as a springboard for future successes. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the Springfield Business and Professional Women's Club on this milestone.

TRIBUTE TO DORIS AND KEN RUFENER

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Doris and Ken Rufener for 29 years of outstanding community service and congratulate them as recipients of the Conejo/Las Virgenes Future Foundation Civitas Award. Their dedication to serving all of the citizens in our community is remarkable.

The Civitas Award is extremely prestigious because it is not given routinely or annually, but only when one has fulfilled specific criteria. The recipient must have exemplified true, unselfish, and outstanding citizenship, demonstrated the ability to motivate and inspire others, and made a singular and lasting impact in our community. All the while, he or she must have been involved in many aspects of community life, giving extensive service beyond employment, giving long-time, meaningful service to the community and serving as a role model for the residents of the Conejo/Las Virgenes region.

Doris and Ken have fulfilled the aforementioned criteria with overwhelming evidence. They have both served to defend our Nation in the U.S. Air Force. Ken has also served as a board member and president of the Military Order of World Wars. They have provided spiritual assistance to those in the community through their involvement in Westminster Presbyterian Church, particularly Doris's role as a deaconess. The Rufeners are involved in every aspect of community life from their neighborhood homeowners association, various men's and women's service clubs in the area, to athletic associations and assisting in providing mental and health care to indigent persons. Doris's involvement is highlighted by her role as a Governor's appointee to the advisory board at Camarillo State Hospital. This description merely scratches the surface of the Rufeners' record of service to the community; unfortunately the full extent of their dedication is too lengthy to discuss here today.

Doris and Ken also lead full everyday lives. Ken, after serving as mayor and council member of the city of Westlake Village, is currently a director representing division IV of the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District. Doris is concentrating her work at the Human Resources Center and the local mental hospital. They are also the loving parents of two children, David and Karen.

I believe that John F. Kennedy's criteria for determining success in community involvement exemplify the spirit of the Civitas Award

and Doris and Ken's service to our community.

First, were we truly men of courage * * * Second, were we truly men of judgement * * * Third, were we truly men of integrity * * * Finally were we truly men of dedication?

The answers to these questions is indeed, yes.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my distinguished colleagues to join me in paying tribute to this outstanding couple, Doris and Ken Rufener. It is an honor to congratulate the Rufeners as recipients of the coveted Civitas Award.

AIR QUALITY REGULATIONS

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, on November 27, 1996, the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] proposed new air quality regulations that will have an enormous impact on Colorado. These new standards increase the regulation of ozone and airborne particulate levels and are backed by dubious science which will carry enormous costs for businesses and taxpayers.

The new standards will be difficult and perhaps impossible to meet in many areas. The ozone standards will change from .12 to .08 parts per million. That means there will be less than one ozone molecule in every 10 million air molecules. The EPA rule for particulate matter size—essentially soot—poses additional problems. These new standards will set levels for particles of a size down to 2.5 microns. In comparison, the width of a human hair is 70 microns—28 times as wide.

EPA's focus in the development of these rules appears to have been on the Midwest and the Eastern United States. For example, when EPA last revised the particulate matter standards, they relied upon health effects studies primarily conducted in the Eastern United States. However, upon implementation the vast majority of the nonattainment areas were in the West. When impacts on the West are not appropriately addressed early in the process, the end result has been an unfair regulatory burden on the West.

Everyone wants cleaner air. However, there is no scientific foundation for these extreme regulations. Very little is actually known about the health effects of such low levels of ozone and particulates or whether there are any health effects at all. At first, the EPA claimed the new standards would save 20,000 lives a year. The agency then revised the figure to 15,000. EPA, however, has refused to release the data on which those estimates are based. Independent researchers say they cannot substantiate EPA's health claims on currently available data.

The costs are easier to establish. These standards will radically alter the way we live. The EPA has estimated that as much as half of the U.S. population will have to limit the use of automobiles, lawnmowers, wood-burning stoves, fireplaces, and even barbecue grills. These regulations will suppress economic growth and job creation throughout Colorado. The President's own Council of Economic Ad-

visers has estimated the costs of the new regulations to be between \$11.6 and \$60 billion per year, compared to benefits totaling between \$200 million and \$1 billion per year. Even the EPA's own calculations—which only estimate partial costs—show that the regulations' cost outweigh their benefit.

Air quality is improving nationwide even without new regulations. All six air pollutants tracked by EPA have shown dramatic improvements since 1975. Air particulates are down 24 percent, sulfur dioxide down 50 percent, carbon monoxide down 53 percent, ozone down 25 percent, nitrogen dioxide down 24 percent, and lead down 94 percent. In recent testimony before the House Commerce Committee, EPA Administrator Carol Browner stated that air quality will continue to improve substantially even without the new regulations. Full implementation of the regulations should be delayed until more of our questions can be answered.

TRIBUTE TO THE GRAAFSCHAP CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH

HON. PETER HOEKSTRA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the congregation of the Graafschap Christian Reformed Church of Graafschap, MI, as they celebrate 150 years of service to God, family, and community.

On April 4, 1847, 104 pioneers left Rotterdam, the Netherlands with the hope of finding religious freedom and economic opportunity in America. They arrived in New York harbor on May 23, and settled on the south shore of Macatawa Beach in Holland, MI on June 20. The settlers soon founded the Graafschap Christian Reformed Church, dedicating their log church in 1848. The early church faced many challenges and difficulties, but the congregation responded with prayer and hard work. By 1862, the church had grown significantly and the current colonial church building was constructed.

As Graafschap Christian Reformed Church grew in numbers and strengthened her spiritual roots, its vision expanded beyond its own congregation and extended to the community. In the past 150 years, the church has been a strong supporter of Christian education. As a leader in community ministry, the congregation has supported and participated in mission projects around the world.

The past and present members of the Graafschap Christian Reformed Church have had a profound impact on the Holland, MI area. Now with more than 500 members, the church is dedicated to continuing its spiritual mission far into the future. I would like to extend my thanks to Graafschap Christian Reformed Church for 150 years of service and commitment to God and the community, and offer my congratulations on the celebration of their anniversary. May God continue to bless the congregation and their work in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO THE EMPLOYEES, FAMILIES, AND FRIENDS OF THE LONG BEACH NAVAL SHIPYARD

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the employees, families, and friends of the Long Beach Naval Shipyard, which will close in a few days after decades of service. In addition to playing an integral role in America's national defense, the shipyard has been a cornerstone of the Long Beach community.

A half century of history, with all of the success and adversity that history can bring to bear, has forged strong bonds between the Long Beach Naval Shipyard and the city of Long Beach and its surrounding region. In the best sense, we have been one community where military and civilians have pulled together for the good of all.

Our relationship was born in the early, frightening months of the Second World War, when the shipyard was added to an already considerable Navy presence in the area. The relationship grew and prospered as America's Armed Forces produced the victories of 1945 and the hope of lasting peace. Instead of a lasting peace, we faced the long, bitter, and tense years of Korea, Vietnam, and the cold war. The shipyard took on the task of keeping the Navy ready for actual and potential conflicts at any time or place. Our Nation, the shipyard, and its exceptional employees passed the tests of efficiency and effectiveness with flying colors and played a vital part in the ultimate victory that brought down the Berlin Wall and ended the threat of Communism.

Those events and the job well done by thousands of talented men and women are what we will remember. And what we all should value, as we now bring to a close this long and highly successful partnership. For the past five decades, the Long Beach Naval Shipyard has played a vital role in our national defense and it has been a crucial part of our local economy. Those who have served at Long Beach's shipyard displayed superb skill, uncommon commitment, and an unyielding dedication. Their service, and the shipyard itself, will long be remembered as a source of pride for the U.S. Navy and for the city of Long Beach.

THE IMATION CORP. RECEIVES THE EPA 1997 PRESIDENTIAL GREEN CHEMISTRY CHALLENGE AWARD

HON. BILL LUTHER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. LUTHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Imation Corp. of Oakdale, MN, for receiving the 1997 Presidential Green Chemistry Challenge Award from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [EPA]. Imation is a new imaging and information company located in my district, that was once part of 3M.

Imation has developed a new way to process x rays and other diagnostic medical images. Developing these images through the