

Then came the confrontation—and the bloodshed.

Martin had given conflicting statements to two different newspapers about what had triggered the gunfire.

"I halted the marching column and read the proclamation but they refused to pay attention and started to resume their march," he had told a reporter from the Philadelphia North American.

"I called the leader to stop but he ignored my order and I attempted to arrest him. I hated to give the command to shoot and was awful sorry that I was compelled to do so, but I was there to do my duty."

Later that same day, apparently on the advice of his attorney, Martin told a reporter from another newspaper that he had not ordered the deputies to open fire.

News of the massacre enraged residents of the entire Hazleton area and violence was feared.

In order to prevent a serious uprising, five regiments of the state National Guard were ordered into the Hazleton area by Gov. Daniel H. Hastings.

Charles McGlynn, a charter member of the original three-man Lattimer Massacre Memorial Committee and currently chairman of that committee, has conducted extensive research on the incident and identified the 19 men who were killed at the scene.

TRIBUTE TO BENNY L. TOLBERT

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 10, 1997

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, after 39 years in the banking community, Benny L. Tolbert, a resident of Rockmart, GA, in the Seventh District of Georgia, has taken early retirement. Mr. Tolbert began his career at the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta. He later earned certificates from the Georgia Banking School in Athens and the School of Banking of the South at LSU. Mr. Tolbert later served as president of the Rockmart Bank and the Commercial Bank of Tallapoosa. He ended his career serving as president and chief executive officer of the First Floyd Bank.

In addition to his banking career, Mr. Tolbert served in civic activities including chairman of the Cedartown Merchants Association, president of the Cedartown Chamber of Commerce, president of the Kiwanis Club of Rockmart and president of the Ruritan Club of Cave Spring. Mr. Tolbert served his country by serving 6 months active duty and 5½ years active reserve.

Mr. Tolbert and his wife, Charlene, are members of the Shorter Avenue Baptist Church where Mr. Tolbert serves as a member of the finance committee, a deacon, and Sunday school teacher.

It is my honor to offer these words in support, and in recognition of, Mr. Tolbert's career of service to his community.

WELDON RECOGNIZES VALLEY FORGE SEWER AUTHORITY FOR EXCELLENCE

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 10, 1997

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the opportunity today to

recognize the Valley Forge Sewer Authority in Valley Forge, PA. Today, the Valley Forge Sewer Authority was presented with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, Operations and Maintenance Excellence Award for 1997.

Valley Forge Sewer Authority's consistent excellence in providing wastewater treatment to a wide area of homes and businesses in and around Valley Forge, as recognized by this award, is particularly noteworthy and deserves special recognition in this year the 25th anniversary of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972.

All too often, the positive aspects of our Nation's environmental protection efforts and laws are not acknowledged. Rather, the focus is placed more on the unfortunate instances when our environment is harmed. Valley Forge Sewer Authority, which serves thousands of households and numerous businesses, is an example of how we can live and work in harmony with the environment under the direction of Federal, State, and local laws and regulations.

As the Representative of the Seventh Congressional District, in which the Valley Forge Sewer Authority is located, I ask my colleagues to join me congratulating the authority for its accomplishment. The member municipalities, municipal authorities, and Valley Forge Sewer Authority's management and staff deserve our commendation for true environmental protection.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE RICHIE ASHBURN

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 10, 1997

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who holds a special place in the hearts of all Philadelphians, Don Richard Ashburn. Richie Ashburn died of a heart attack yesterday in New York at the age of 70. Just hours before, he had been in the booth at Shea Stadium broadcasting a game between the Mets and his beloved Phillies.

For almost 50 years, Richie was a part of Philadelphia. He came up as a rookie in 1948 and promptly won the job of starting center fielder. That year he hit .333 with 32 stolen bases, was the only rookie voted to the all-star game, and was subsequently named Rookie of the Year. He won batting titles in 1955 and 1958, and was known as a superb outfielder who could run down almost any ball. He set records by notching 500 or more putouts in four different seasons and 400 or more putouts in 9 seasons.

On the last day of the season in 1950, with the Phillies leading the Dodgers by only one game in the standings, the two teams met at Ebbetts Field to decide who would take the National League Pennant. With the score tied 1-1 in the bottom of the ninth, a Brooklyn player tried to score from second on a ball hit into the outfield by Duke Snyder. Richie fielded the ball and threw a perfect strike to the catcher, who tagged the sliding Dodger out to end the threat. The Phillies won that game with 10th-inning home run, but it was Richie's throw home that saved the season for the "Whiz Kids." Some of us remember that game

like it was yesterday, and I will always remember Richie's voice, which was the voice of the Phillies for decades after his retirement as a player. His midwestern twang, his dry humor, and the sage baseball wisdom which characterized his broadcasts could be heard throughout the city from April to October. Richie was elected to the hall of fame in 1995 and on July 30 that year, more than 35,000 fans, most sporting Phillies red, showed up to usher him into the hall. It was the largest crowd ever at a hall of fame induction ceremony.

The city of Philadelphia lost a friend yesterday. Richie was a class act. All over the city, from the stoops of South Philly to the church which now sits where Connie Mack Stadium once played host to Whitey's many triumphs, the city mourns the loss of its favorite adopted son. Richie Ashburn grew up in a small town in Nebraska, but he came to love Philadelphia as much as Philadelphia loved him. City flags will remain at half-mast until Richie is laid to rest. Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me today in honoring the memory of Richie Ashburn, who was more than just a great ballplayer.

DIRECT DEMOCRACY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 10, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting my Washington Report for Wednesday, August 20, 1997, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

DIRECT DEMOCRACY

One of the more intriguing questions of government is whether it is responsive to the views of the voters. Many Americans think it is not. Others think politicians are too responsive, spending all of their time trying to be reelected and basing their positions on what they think the voters want rather than what they think would be good for the country. My belief is that politicians reflect the views of those they represent more than the people think, but certainly examples can be found to the contrary. In a country as large as ours the people cannot govern themselves directly, at least not on every matter on the national agenda. A fundamental issue of American democracy is the appropriate means for the voters to express themselves.

Under our system of representative democracy, the voters play an essential but limited role. They do not determine public policy but they vote to determine who will determine public policy. In some ways, the accepted notion that every adult is entitled to an equal voice in the conduct of public affairs is difficult to square with the practice of filtering the wishes of the voters through elected leaders.

I sometimes wonder whether we are on the threshold of a transformation in our democracy involving a significant increase in citizen participation. All of us lament the decline of voter participation and the cynical manipulation of our political campaigns. Most of us have a feeling of being "left out" of the decision-making process, like the constituent who complained to me that no one asked him whether he favored the recent budget agreement. Occasionally I encounter people who believe government has become an alien force in American life. Faith in major institutions of government is low. The damage to democracy in all of this is obvious.

DIRECT DEMOCRACY

More and more I hear Hoosiers who believe that the answer to problems with the democratic process in this country is to let the people directly make some policy decisions. They are interested in proposals to create electronic town meetings where voters could use advanced technology to register their views on a given issue directly. They like the idea of holding nationwide referenda on issues like tax increases or reform of Social Security.

About half of the states in the U.S. use the referendum, which is a vote by all of the people on a particular proposal. Though state laws vary, this process typically requires garnering the signatures of a certain number of registered voters in support of placing a proposition on the ballot. Indiana law does not provide a way for citizens to put issues directly on the ballot, though citizens do vote on amendments to the Indiana Constitution once they are approved by the General Assembly. The U.S. Constitution does not provide for use of the referendum at the national level.

Proponents of direct democracy note that the information gap between ordinary people and their elected representatives is far narrower now than centuries ago. Thanks to television, radio, instant polling, the Internet, and fax machines, news travels widely and instantaneously. Voters are informed, and they want a part of the action.

POSSIBLE DRAWBACKS

The hope behind direct democracy is that American civic life will be re-energized as voters become more involved. But direct democracy does present problems. First, it sometimes omits time to absorb information and exchange views. While the legislative process doesn't often work quickly, it is designed to allow extensive deliberation.

Second, while direct democracy seeks to make an end run around powerful special interests, this is not easily accomplished. Interest groups simply shift their lobbying focus from politicians to the people. In California, where ballot initiatives are perhaps most prolific, millions of dollars are spent on sophisticated, sometimes misleading, advertising campaigns.

Third, direct democracy could sometimes slight the rights and views of racial, religious, or other types of minorities. Our Founding Fathers warned of the "tyranny of the majority," and expanding direct democracy would probably put more responsibility on the courts to ensure that fundamental constitutional guarantees were preserved.

Fourth, direct democracy places more responsibility on voters. They must move beyond educating themselves about candidates for office to learning about specific issues in some depth.

THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

The democratic process does not invariably get us to the right policy, but when citizens talk and deliberate with one another in a spirit of mutual respect, it yields impressive results. Not every issue can be resolved through the democratic process, but even with the tough issues it does permit us to live with disagreement and to move on. When everyone's claim is considered on its merits rather than on the basis of power, status, or wealth, the decisions made will likely lead to better public policy.

The lifeblood of democracy is citizen participation. As people participate in the institutions of civic life—whether schools, churches or community organizations—they are drawn out of their own private interests, they reject cynicism, and begin to think about what is good for their community and country. It is important not to think of di-

rect democracy as a substitute for existing means of participation in the political process, and we should work to increase voter turnout. Direct democracy has its risks, but so does the view that government is inaccessible, unresponsive and unworkable.

I treasure America's unique system of representative democracy, but I also think we need to keep searching for ways to strengthen our democracy by finding better ways to give all Americans a sense that they have a stake in the process. My guess is that with the rapid advances in telecommunications technology and the dissatisfaction many persons now feel with the political process, we will see a demand for more direct democracy and broader citizen participation. It may be that a good dose of direct democracy, carefully administered and selectively used, is just what we need to reinvigorate our democracy.

INTRODUCTION OF HOUSE RESOLUTION EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING GREENHOUSE GASES

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 10, 1997

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a resolution along with Speaker GINGRICH, Mrs. CHENOWETH, chairman of the House Resources Subcommittee on Forests and Forest Health, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. HERGER, and Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. POMBO, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. SESSIONS Mrs. SMITH of Washington, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mrs. CUBIN Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. DOOLITTLE Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. SCHAFER of Colorado, Mr. HANSEN, and Mr. RADANOVICH expressing the sense of Congress that the United States should manage its public domain national forests to maximize the reduction of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

Global warming has been an issue of great debate and discussion in Congress. Whether you believe human induced global climate change is occurring or not, this resolution deserves the support of everyone.

Science has proven to us that carbon dioxide, the leading greenhouse gas can be taken out of the atmosphere by allowing a young vibrant forest to absorb carbon through photosynthesis. It is stored as wood.

Carbon dioxide can also be kept out of the atmosphere by harvesting the forest before it begins to decompose or burn, thus storing the carbon in wood products that are environmentally friendly, as well as providing an economic benefit to society.

In December of this year, the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change, which may commit to the United States to mandatory greenhouse gas reductions, is expected to be signed in Kyoto, Japan. The ramifications of this treaty could be enormous for people, the economy, and our way of life.

The key issue is whether the Clinton-GORE administration will commit the United States to mandatory reductions of carbon dioxide. Mandatory reductions mean it will cost you \$8 more each time you fill your gas tank. Mandatory reductions mean your home heating bill will increase by 50 percent. Mandatory reductions will cost taxpayers millions of dollars and will cost many Americans their jobs.

There are alternatives to mandatory reductions of carbon emissions. One alternative is to manage our public forests better in order to extract from the atmosphere and store more carbon dioxide than we currently do. This means using the controls on greenhouse gases that mother nature gives to us rather than control that Government mandates us to follow.

With this resolution, we send a message to the Clinton-GORE administration. Use mother nature's way of cleaning the atmosphere. Manage our forests to improve the environment. Don't simply impose still more Government controls on our lives.

We must send a message to the Clinton-GORE administration that the Federal Government itself should take the lead in taking steps to reduce the levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. By managing our public domain national forests to minimize additions of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere we will improve our air quality, the health of our Nation's forests and set an example for other nations' as the world prepares for the negotiations in Kyoto, Japan.

CELEBRATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE

HON. RON KLINK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 10, 1997

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate the 50th anniversary of India's independence. On August 15, 1997, India, the world's largest democracy celebrated 50 years of freedom from British rule. Today, Indian emigrants share their culture, diversity, religions, and languages with people throughout the United States. Last week on the floor of this House of Representatives, some Members attempted to perform a great disservice to the proud and distinguished Indian people who have worked so hard to instill democracy in their country.

Mr. Speaker, the road to democracy in India has not been an easy one to navigate. India's first 50 years of independence have been filled with numerous challenges to the nation's sovereignty. Let me remind those in this Chamber of the tumultuous first century which the Founders of this great Nation endured. But to penalize this country by limiting developmental assistance funding would be an act of ignorance that not even this body could endorse.

India exhibits all of the internal problems that any country of 1 billion people would face. Yes, there is violent crime, yes, there are acts of terrorism, and yes, there is racial violence. But we also have these same problems in our country. Financial punishment of India would be tantamount to the imposition of the death sentence to the millions of children who rely on our assistance to survive.

United States-India relations are strong. India has been able to maintain the democratic principles they were founded on in the face of great diversity. India is a country we should applaud, not condemn. Recently, the Commerce Department designated India as one of the United States' most important trading partners and India's largest investor. I am pleased the House unanimously rejected this most recent attack on India and urge my colleagues to continue to support democracy in this great country.