

U.S. cities came for the first time to the capital of Idaho, Boise. A police officer was killed in the line of duty—the first officer ever killed during the 100 years of operation for the Boise Police Department. The incident resulted from an altercation between two suspects, who were also killed in the confrontation with officers. Mark Stall was killed on early Saturday morning when he and another officer pulled over a vehicle for a traffic violation. The result was a shoot-out between two suspects and police officer. Another officer, Ron Winegar, was injured during the confrontation and remains hospitalized.

Officer Stall was a remarkable young man, one driven to a career in law enforcement from a dangerous encounter during his teenage years, when he and another young man were abducted and threatened at gunpoint. Boise benefited tremendously through his 3 years of service on the Boise Police Force. He leaves behind a wife and two young daughters and a community attempting to cope with a traumatic loss of one of those entrusted to protect and serve.

On Wednesday, businesses in Boise closed and flags flew at half-staff as Boise police, for the first time, buried one of their own. A newspaper columnist in Boise declared that Boise lost "its innocence with the death" of Officer Stall. That may be true—it is a tragic circumstance, one that has been repeated far too often throughout our country. We should all reflect on the loss experienced by those in Boise and how our communities can once again become safe havens for our families.

A TRIBUTE TO JESSICA KOZLOV

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, recently a friend, a proud father, sent me an article his daughter authored. It seems to me that Jessica Kozlov, editor of Duke University's, the Chronicle, clearly articulates important and deep thoughts that are part of her developing being. I'd like to share them for the record.

[From the Chronicle, Sept. 16, 1997]

HOUSEWIVES PLACE IN SOCIETY MINIMIZED BY FEMINIST MOVEMENT (By Jessica Kozlov)

June Cleaver is as anachronistic in the '90s as Peg Bundy would have been in the '50s.

It is because feminism has begun to dictate those accomplishments of a woman that can be deemed "merit-worthy"—and June Cleaver no longer fits that model? Or is it because women have become so obsessively wrapped up in breaking the glass ceiling that they have forgotten she ever existed?

In a society that encourages women to be men in the workplace and mere nannies in the home, the triumphs and rewards of being a "house mom" have been overshadowed by the honor of being the division president of a company or by the esteem earned from climbing the corporate ladder. I am an anachronism in my own society, but only because of my mother: She was June Cleaver, and the only one in my neighborhood.

My family could be considered an atypical nuclear family: two parents, two children and a German shepherd named Abigail. All under one roof.

Dad went to work every day. Mom stayed home, packed our lunch and waited for the

school nurse to call with an update of my newest illness. She was always there to retrieve me, teary eyed, from the school office—and because of that, I am different.

I came from a town where au pairs were the norm and housemoms a foreign concept. I remember afternoons at my friends' homes, eating after-school snacks served by babysitters who didn't speak English and cared only about their boyfriends back home in Italy or France.

My mother put her career on hiatus when I was born—a 21-year hiatus, and counting. The most important thing to her was raising her children, and for her, it was a full-time job. The result: My friends wanted to be career women when they grew up, and I just wanted to be Miss Piggy.

But 21 years have passed since my mom made that decision, and society is different. My mother was a product of the June Cleaver era, but my generation is the product of an era that began with "Working Girl" and has yet to peak.

Our society no longer admires the woman who chooses her family over her career. Feminism's quest to shatter the glass ceiling began as a valiant, admirable effort—and it has almost achieved its tangible goal. But in its path it has left a track of shattered values, misdirected esteem and latch-key children. The feminist movement has taken great strides in the past few decades: An increasing number of women are playing major roles in today's corporate world, and we are rapidly achieving a "genderless" workplace. Women themselves have completed a 180-degree rotation from the homemaker to the working girl. That which we respect and strive for as women—and as society as a whole—has also completed that rotation.

In changing the perspective from which we define our values, we have changed our accomplishments to parallel those values. In other words, because a powerful movement valued gender equality in the workplace, women strive to achieve that equality.

Undermining the importance of gender equality is not my intention. Indeed, women have come a long way and should strive to maintain the gain already earned. But we must not lose sight of—or minimize—the reward we once experienced, be it personal or external, from raising our own children. The success that accompanies raising a child—in the eyes of many members of society—is no longer equivalent to the success that accompanies climbing the corporate ladder.

Now here we are at the third-ranked school in the nation, attending class after class. And for the first time, maybe learning just how much we don't know. We are here because we strive for the best—to be the best and to do the best. And we are immersed in an environment that fosters those intentions.

As I sit here in The Chronicle office enjoying the end of one of my many 18-hour days, I realize I have the genes of the quintessential workaholic.

Not long from now I will once again ask myself what I want to be when I grow up—and the answer will be much more difficult than it was in the days when Miss Piggy was my hero. A career is certainly a priority, and it is to that end that I have been trained to think.

Logically, I know I would appreciate the opportunity to stay home with my children—to raise children who will have the benefit of a childhood experience similar to mine and to promote their ability to grow up and contribute to the wealth of knowledge and the pool of successful individuals; to put down the reins of this parade of all-nighters and end the days endured on pure adrenaline highs.

I hope in today's society, in which the working woman is valued over the home-

maker, I'll have the courage to follow my values as I have defined them and not follow what society has proscribed for me, just as my mother would have done.

SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT: THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

HON. DANA ROHRBACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, Wednesday evening, my colleague from California, Mr. MILLER, resumed his nonstop, politically driven attack on the government and people of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The gentleman's remarks and accusations, along with those of Mrs. MINK and Ms. DELAURO are simply untrue and need to be corrected and clarified.

I respect and agree with their position that more Federal resources and efforts need to be directed to the Northern Mariana Islands to enforce the laws of which the Federal Government has jurisdiction. However, I believe their unwarranted attacks on the CNMI were misdirected, especially upon examination of the Federal law enforcement presence on the islands. In addition, I do not agree with their solution to increase the Federal law enforcement presence in the CNMI. When one takes into consideration that there are only two assistant U.S. attorneys on the islands—not to mention the fact that there is no U.S. attorney stationed on the islands—using American taxpayer dollars to increase funding for the Federal Victims' Assistance Program, as Mr. MILLER and Mrs. MINK proposed, is bad public policy.

The Northern Mariana Islands, with very few exceptions, is governed by the laws of the United States of America. Both the U.S. citizens on the islands and the guest worker population reside under the protection of the U.S. flag and its Federal laws. For these reasons, the people of the Northern Mariana Islands willingly entered into a unique covenant with the United States in 1976. The people overwhelmingly voted to accept their self-government status, along with the responsibilities of being part of the American family. I am here to tell you that the CNMI Government and its people are living up to their responsibilities—they have established a self-reliant economy enabling the local government to fund its own operations without the assistance of Federal dollars through free enterprise; enforcement of local labor and immigration laws in the last 5 years has improved significantly and are continuing to be addressed stringently today; and the CNMI is promoting democratic values in Southeast Asia, where the American way of doing things is beginning to become the norm.

Unfortunately, the Federal Government is not fully living up to their Federal law enforcement responsibilities in the Northern Mariana Islands. The CNMI does not have authority to enforce U.S. laws. Enforcement of U.S. laws in the Commonwealth is the sole responsibility of the Federal Government. It is disingenuous for my colleagues to assert that the CNMI Government is not enforcing its local labor laws when the vast majority of alleged violations—nearly 90 percent—of labor laws in the

CNMI are violations of Federal laws, which the U.S. Government has sole or concurrent jurisdiction. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, you can see why I am concerned with my colleague's, Mr. MILLER, proposal to fund anything other than an additional assistant U.S. attorney for the Northern Mariana Islands.

I hope the chairman of the Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations Committee, my good friend Mr. ROGERS from Kentucky, will work to include language in the statement of the managers to direct some of the increased funds from the fiscal year 1997 bill to the U.S. attorney's office for the purpose of providing an additional Assistant U.S. attorney to be stationed in the Northern Mariana Islands.

At the request of Mr. ROGERS, I agreed to address the allegations made regarding the CNMI at a later date due to the chairman's wishes to move forward with the bill. Had I had the opportunity to elaborate on the statement I presented in response to the attacks on the CNMI, I would have pointed out the fallacies in my colleagues' remarks.

Mr. MILLER suggested that the guest workers on the island are routinely subjected to gross violations of their human rights and are provided few of the legal protections afforded to workers on American soil. He cited a Reader's Digest report and an Inside Edition exposé done on the islands as documented evidence proving widespread abuses.

Let me reiterate that the CNMI Government has combated and continues to combat violations of their local laws. For example, in the case highlighted by the Reader's Digest involving the rape of a Chinese contract worker by former Immigration Officer Isidro Cabrera, the CNMI Attorney General's Office has successfully prosecuted this unsavory individual. In addition, the CNMI's Department of Labor and Immigration's Administrative Hearing Office has eliminated its entire backlog of cases by conducting more than a thousand hearings over the past year. This has resulted in more than \$2 million in payments to workers, the transfer of more than 1,000 workers to new employers, the deportation of 200 workers illegally employed in the CNMI, and the barring of 75 employers from hiring guest workers. Most recently, the CNMI Attorney General's office has facilitated the successful settlement of a civil action suit for the underpayment of garment worker wages totaling \$996,000—the largest settlement ever collected by the office. These examples of enforcement and punishment of worker exploitation clearly do not reflect the picture painted by my colleagues who took the floor to chastise the CNMI Wednesday night.

In regard to the Inside Edition exposé, Mr. MILLER stated that this TV tabloid "captured the horrific conditions in the Marianas on film". With much interest, I viewed the exposé the night it ran, and I am puzzled as to what it was my colleague witnessed that was so horrific. The program I watched did not document the widespread abuses that my colleague alleges. The hidden camera investigation I saw turned up CNMI garment factories that their own reporter described as "clean and modern" and "beautiful". Unable to find the "sweatshops" they were looking for, the Inside Edition investigative team turned its attention to the dormitory accommodations made available to the guest workers by their employers—inexpensive living accommodations where the workers freely chose to live in order to send

home more of their earnings to their families. Although the dormitories may be considered by some to be crowded by mainland standards, they are comparable, and in many cases, superior to other housing in the South Pacific region. In fact, the living quarters I examined on my visit to the Northern Mariana Islands were much nicer than the barracks provided to the migrant workers on the mainland.

Mr. Speaker, it was also stated on the floor Wednesday evening that my defense of the Northern Mariana Islands in relation to the guest workers has no "independent validation". I take personal offense, as probably many of my colleagues do who have witnessed first hand the successes in the CNMI, to this remark and would like to set the record straight on this implication. Members and staff from both sides of the aisle, journalists and think tanks have traveled to the NMI to examine the Commonwealth. The Republicans and Democrats who have participated on these fact-finding delegations have come to admire and respect the CNMI during the past 2 years. In fact, the distinguished chairman of the Resources Committee, Mr. YOUNG, has organized a CODEL to travel to the NMI and the other U.S. territories in January to address the concerns of the Congress and set the record straight. I strongly suggest that the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER]—who is the ranking member of the Resources Committee—join the chairman's delegation.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to address one final concern raised by my friend from Hawaii, Mrs. MINK. It is in regards to the 16-year-old girl in Hawaii now awaiting resolution of her complaint against a Filipino night club owner who hired her to dance nude in his club. Sadly, stories like this are reported all too often in the media today. Incidentally, the Washington Post just ran a similar story in late August about a Virginia man who pleaded guilty to the importation of teen prostitutes from Canada to work here on the streets of our Nation's Capital. Stories like this put the situation in the NMI in perspective. I know that my colleagues would agree that these abuses—crimes—depicted in both of these stories are unacceptable. It is regrettable that in a great country like ours human beings can subject other humans to engage these type of behavior. The issue, however, is not that they occur but what is being done to prosecute the offenders and prevent this type of conduct in the future.

In all fairness to the CNMI, it should go on record that the statement made by my colleague is somewhat misleading. Mrs. MINK stated that this individual cannot obtain justice for the alleged crimes committed against her. According to the CNMI Attorney General, this is not true. The Federal officials are currently investigating the possible violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act, and the CNMI Attorney General's office is continuing their ongoing investigation and will file charges once the Federal prosecutors have completed their case.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 246—REJECTING ARAB LEAGUE CALL FOR EASING OF SANCTIONS AGAINST LIBYA

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I call to the attention of the House a resolution which I have introduced with a number of our distinguished colleagues—House Resolution 246 which denounces and rejects a resolution adopted by the Foreign Ministers of the Arab League urging the easing of U.N. sanctions against Libya. Those sanctions were imposed, Mr. Speaker, because of Libya's refusal to surrender individuals on its territory who are wanted in connection with the 1988 terrorist bombing of PanAm flight 103.

In view of the action by the Arab League last week, Mr. Speaker, I think it is important that we reaffirm our commitment to the U.N. sanctions against the renegade Government of Libya. The resolution adopted by Arab League leaders last week in Cairo is an outrageous effort to weaken multilateral international sanctions against the renegade rogue regime in Libya. The government of Muammar el-Kaddafi has been one of the principal supporters of international terrorism. It is vital that we in the U.S. Congress make clear to these Arab countries our unequivocal rejection of their ill-conceived and counterproductive statement.

At the Cairo Conference of Arab League Foreign Ministers on September 21, the Ministers adopted a resolution calling for: "Arab countries to undertake measures to ease the severity of the embargo imposed on Libya until a final, peaceful, and just solution to the crisis is reached;" "to lift measures freezing Libyan accounts involving money, the source of which is other than the selling or exporting of oil"; "to support Libya's right to obtain suitable compensation for human and material damages and losses it sustains as a result of pertinent U.N. Security Council resolutions"; and to exempt from sanctions Libyan "flights related to participation of the Libyan political leadership and official delegations in regional and international meetings."

Mr. Speaker, sanctions were imposed against Libya by the U.N. Security Council for the failure of the Government of Libya to turn over to United States or British authorities two individuals living on its territory who have been directly implicated in the bombing of PanAm flight 103. That aircraft was destroyed by a terrorist bomb over Lockerbie, Scotland, in December 1989. In that terrorist attack, 270 innocent people from 30 countries, including many from the United States, died. The Libyan Government has also refused to turn over to French authorities individuals directly implicated in the bombing of French ATA flight 772 over Niger in 1988 in which some 160 individuals lost their lives.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important resolution. I also ask, Mr. Speaker, that the text of this resolution be printed in the RECORD.

H. RES. 246

Whereas the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 748 on March 31, 1992, imposing an embargo on the sale of