

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

### HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize October as Breast Cancer Awareness Month. It is my hope the awareness of breast cancer will continue throughout the year.

Last year 182,000 women were diagnosed with this horrendous disease. Breast cancer affects young and old—regardless of race, religion, or economic status. The women affected are our mothers, sisters, wives, and friends.

It is through brave women such as Helen Gibbons, Sammie Fark, Sandra Rank, Mary Dreas, and Lynda Long that I have learned about breast cancer. And most importantly the devastating effects it has on these women and their families. While the medical community has made great advances in the detection and treatment of this disease—chances of survival increase dramatically if breast cancer is caught early. That is why I encourage women over 40 to have regular mammograms and for all women to do a self breast exam once a month.

Even though October has ended, we all must continue to keep the spotlight on this devastating disease.

## IN HONOR OF LUCRETIA L. STOICA

### HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ms. Lucretia Stoica, who will receive an honorary lifetime membership in the Northeast Ohio Chapter of the Fulbright Association.

As a young child, Ms. Stoica moved to Romania, where she grew up and completed her university studies. Following World War II, Lucretia returned to Cleveland and joined the staff of the organization now known as the International Services Center. During her 41 years of service to the International Services Center, Ms. Stoica served as a case worker, deputy director, and executive director, a position she held for 26 years. As part of her professional activities, Ms. Stoica wrote for the Voice of America, defended aliens in immigration and deportation hearings at Ellis Island, and volunteered for the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Over the years, Ms. Stoica received numerous civic and professional awards from various organizations, educational institutions, public officials, and nationality groups. In addition, she served on the boards and committees of the Ohio Arts Council, Greater Cleveland Round Table, Cleveland Bicentennial Commission, Zonta International and the Nationality Movement.

With great pleasure, I will be present on November 7, 1997, as my friend, Lucretia Stoica, receives this much deserved recognition for her tireless commitment to her community and country.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in congratulating Ms. Lucretia Stoica.

## A MEMORIAL DAY FOR THE VICTIMS OF RUSSIAN COMMUNISM

### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Congress of Russian-Americans has strongly supported the transformation of the Russian Federation into a prosperous and democratic society based on a market economy since Russia became independent in 1991 upon the dissolution of the Soviet Union. In fact, the Congress of Russian-Americans has joined the Government of the United States and numerous private organizations in directly supporting that transformation through humanitarian donations and cultural and educational contacts.

Now, as we approach November 7, a day that was celebrated by the former Soviet regime in honor of the Communist coup in Russia in 1917, and is now noted as a Day of Forgiveness and Reconciliation by the Russian Federation, the board of directors of the Congress of Russian-Americans has issued a statement calling for November 7 to be honored instead as a Memorial Day for Victims of Communism.

Mr. Speaker, we are all aware of the many millions of people of Russian, Ukrainian, and other ethnic backgrounds who suffered and died at the hands of Vladimir Lenin and Joseph Stalin during the Communist dictatorship over Russia and its neighbors. I believe that the Congress of Russian-Americans makes a compelling point in suggesting that the Russian Government should take the opportunity every November 7 to remember those in Russia who died tragic and horrible deaths at the hands of the Bolshevik, Soviet dictatorship. I commend the following statement by the board of directors of the Congress of Russian-Americans to the attention of all my colleagues.

#### NOVEMBER THE 7TH—MEMORIAL DAY FOR THE VICTIMS OF COMMUNISM

On the 7th November of 1917, in defiance of the people's will, bolsheviks brutally seized power in Russia: during the elections to the Constitutional Assembly, they received less than 25% of the vote. Lenin's program to bring about Russia's defeat in WWI (sponsored and financed by the German General Staff), led to the downfall of the new-born Russian democracy, to Russia's disintegration, and to a long and bloody Civil War.

Immediately after the November putsch, Lenin introduced mass terror tactics and executions by firing squad on the basis of social standing that resulted in the physical

annihilation of Russian Orthodox clergy, the intelligentsia, the officer corps, and millions of workers and farmers. The genocide that began on November 7, 1917, was continued and "perfected" by Stalin. It resulted in a loss of over 100 million of Russian and other lives, led to today's poverty, and, facilitated by the destruction of Orthodox ethics, to the universal spread of crime and corruption.

This is why November 7th is not a holiday for the Russian people!

It is the Memorial Day for the Victims of Communist Genocide!

Although after 1991 marxism ceased to serve as the official ideology and communism has lost its significance, communists remain active and are attempting to return to power, while communism still has not been condemned for what it is: an inhuman and anti-people doctrine that brought Russia to a dead end. *Communism must be denounced*, just as Nazism was in postwar Germany.

As a first step in this direction, Lenin must be exposed as a betrayer of Russia. His mummy, which still lies in honored repose beside the Kremlin walls and disgraces Moscow and all of the Russian people, must be removed (together with all his statues throughout Russia).

We call upon the government of the Russian Federation to replace the November 7th "celebration" with a national Memorial Day for Victims of Communism, to remove all communist regalia, to restore to cities, districts, and streets their traditional historical names, and to assign proper names to towns and streets built after 1917.

We believe, that the Russian people, having overcome numerous difficulties in their thousand-year old history, will survive the after effects of communism as well as the chaos of the present "Troubled Times," that they will resurrect Orthodox ethics, and then will rebuild the economy of the richest country on earth. The commemoration of November 7th, as the Memorial Day for Victims of Communism must become a Russian tradition for ages to come.—National Board of Directors, Congress of Russian-Americans.

## UNITED STATES-CARIBBEAN TRADE PARTNERSHIP ACT

SPEECH OF

### HON. MIKE MCINTYRE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 4, 1997

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my opposition to H.R. 2644, the United States-Caribbean Trade Partnership Act. NAFTA parity for 24 Caribbean Basin countries will have a disastrous effect on the American worker and our domestic textile and apparel industry.

Since 1994, 250,000 American apparel workers have lost their jobs to Mexico and Caribbean nations. The negative effects of prior Caribbean trade agreements can be witnessed in the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina. Converse, which has the largest domestic shoe plant in the United States and is located in my hometown of Lumberton,

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

NC., has experienced job loss as a direct result of the terms of the Caribbean Basin Initiative. In the 6 years since rubber footwear from the Caribbean became duty-free, imports of such products have increased from 200,000 pairs a year to 12 million. This increase in unfair competition has resulted in a loss of 600 jobs at the Converse plant in Lumberton.

American industries such as Converse that comply with labor laws, minimum wage requirements, health codes, and environmental laws cannot and should not be expected to compete with foreign industries who pay their workers below the cost of living, use child labor, and pollute the environment. H.R. 2644 gives foreign competition an unfair advantage over America's domestic industries.

Supporters of H.R. 2644 state that Caribbean nations have been placed at a disadvantage by NAFTA and need parity with NAFTA. Yet, the countries' imports of apparel to the United States have increased by 63 percent since they enacted NAFTA. Last year apparel imports from the Caribbean totaled \$6.1 billion compared with \$3.6 billion from Mexico. Caribbean countries are not suffering under the terms of NAFTA.

Developing strong trade relationships are important to America's economic future. Yet, our success will depend not on the quantity, but the quality of those trade agreements. The agreement before us today is neither fair nor reciprocal. The bill will open the United States market to Caribbean exports, but does not require Caribbean countries to open their markets to the United States. This legislation is not a trade agreement. It is a foreign subsidy to 24 Caribbean countries—a subsidy of jobs at the expense of American workers and their families.

As the 105th Congress looks for solutions to provide additional economic opportunities for our citizens, it is imperative that we not lose any more of our current jobs as a result of the Caribbean Basin Initiative. I urge my colleagues to stand up for the American worker and vote "no" on H.R. 2644.

## ALABAMA-COOSA-TALLAPOOSA RIVER BASIN COMPACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 4, 1997*

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to unanimous consent granted on November 4, 1997 during debate on House Joint Resolution 92, I introduce the report on that joint resolution from the Congressional Budget Office which was not available at the time of the filing of the committee report.

U.S. CONGRESS,  
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,  
*Washington, DC, November 4, 1997.*

Hon. HENRY J. HYDE,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.J. Res. 92, a joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to the Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa River Basin Compact.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Gary Brown.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL, *Director.*

Enclosure.

### CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

#### H.J. Res. 92.—Granting the consent of Congress to the Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa River Basin Compact

##### SUMMARY

H.J. Res. 92 would grant congressional consent to the Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa River Basin (ACT Basin) Compact. The compact would establish the ACT Basin Commission, which would determine an allocation formula for apportioning the surface waters of the ACT basin between the states of Alabama and Georgia. The commission would consist of state and federal representatives.

Provisions in the compact that could have an impact on the federal budget include: an authorization of appropriations for a federal commissioner to attend meetings of the commission and for employment of personnel by the commissioner, an authorization for federal agencies to conduct studies and monitoring programs in cooperation with the commission, and a requirement that the federal government comply with the water allocation formula once it has been adopted by the commission (to the extent that doing so would not conflict with other federal laws).

CBO estimates that enacting H.J. Res. 92 would result in new discretionary spending of less than \$500,000 in fiscal year 1998, and about \$8 million over the 1998–2002 period, assuming appropriations consistent with its provisions. The compact also would increase direct spending; hence, pay-as-you-go procedures would apply to the legislation. But CBO estimates that enacting H.J. Res. 92 would increase direct spending by less than \$500,000 a year, beginning in fiscal year 1999.

The resolution does not contain any intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) and any costs resulting from the compact would be borne voluntarily by Alabama and Georgia as a result of the agreement.

##### ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Implementing H.J. Res. 92 would affect both spending subject to appropriation and direct spending. CBO estimates that enacting H.J. Res. 92 would result in new spending subject to appropriation of less than \$500,000 in 1998, about \$3 million in 1999, \$2 million in 2000, and \$1 million a year thereafter. CBO estimates that the compact would increase direct spending, beginning in 1999, by reducing offsetting receipts from recreation fees and federal hydropower operations, but any such changes would likely be insignificant. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 300 (natural resources and environment). The estimated budgetary effects of H.J. Res. 92 are shown in the following table.

[By fiscal year, in millions of dollars]

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION</b>					
Spending Under Current Law:					
Estimated Authorization Level <sup>a</sup> ...	25	25	25	25	25
Estimated Outlays ...	26	26	25	25	25
Proposed Changes:					
Estimated Authorization Level ...	(b) <sup>b</sup>	3	2	1	1
Estimated Outlays ...	(b)	3	2	1	1
Spending Under H.J. Res. 92:					
Estimated Authorization Level <sup>a</sup> ...	25	28	27	26	26
Estimated Outlays ...	26	29	27	26	26
<b>CHANGES IN DIRECT SPENDING</b>					
Estimated Authorization Level <sup>a</sup> ...	0	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)

[By fiscal year, in millions of dollars]

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Estimated Outlays ...	0	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)

<sup>a</sup>The 1998 level is the amount appropriated in that year for programs conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the ACT basin. The amounts shown for subsequent years reflect assumed continuation of the current-year funding level, without adjustment for inflation. Alternatively, if funding were increased to cover anticipated inflation, funding under current law would gradually grow from \$25 million in 1998 to \$28 million in 2002.

<sup>b</sup>Less than \$500,000.

##### BASIS OF ESTIMATE

##### Spending Subject to Appropriation

For purposes of this estimate, CBO assumes that (1) the compact is approved in the next few months, (2) a commission is formed in 1998, (3) all amounts estimated to be authorized by the legislation will be appropriated, and (4) a new plan for allocating water among the states will be approved in fiscal year 1999. New discretionary spending would be necessary for expenses of a federal commissioner to participate in the ACT commission, for conducting studies and monitoring activities in coordination with the commission, and for operating federal facilities in the river basin in a manner consistent with the new allocation plan.

Federal Commissioner. CBO estimates that the cost of sending the federal commissioner to meetings of the commission and of funding a personal staff will be less than \$500,000 a year beginning in 1998. The commissioner would serve without compensation. General expenses of the commission would be paid by the states of Alabama and Georgia.

Studies and Monitoring. CBO estimates that the compact would result in new spending subject to appropriation of about \$2 million in fiscal year 1999 and about \$1 million in 2000 for completing an environmental impact statement of options for allocating water in the ACT basin, for developing a plan for monitoring water levels and quality in the basin, and for conducting additional studies. Additional spending of less than \$500,000 a year beginning in 2000 would occur for implementing, operating, and maintaining programs and equipment for monitoring the basin.

Beginning in 1991, the Congress has appropriated to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (the Corps) an average of almost \$2 million a year—about \$13 million in total—for studying the long-term needs for water and availability of water resources in the ACT and Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint (ACF) basins. An additional \$5 million was provided to the Corps in 1997 for conducting a preliminary environmental impact statement regarding options for allocating water in the ACT and ACF basins.

Federal Facilities. Based on information from the Corps, CBO estimates that operating federal facilities in the ACT basin in a manner that complies with a new water allocation plan may result in additional discretionary spending of about \$1 million a year, beginning in 1999. We expect that these annual costs could range from near zero to \$2 million a year, depending on whether a new allocation plan is adopted and whether it results in a significant change in water use in the river basin.

Most of the expense of implementing a new water allocation plan would be for operating and maintaining channels for navigation because the cost of that activity is highly dependent on water flows. Under current law, CBO estimates that the Corps will spend about \$9 million in 1998 for navigation-related activities in the ACT basin. CBO anticipates that the cost of other major activities in the basin would not change significantly as a result of the compact. The cost of operating and maintaining hydropower facilities is not likely to change significantly as a result of minor changes in water flows. Moreover, any major flood control activities in