

Because Sanders implemented this strategy so successfully, the department has received millions of dollars in grants and has become an international model.

"Sanders has a national reputation as one of the most progressive, innovative and compassionate leaders in the country," said Chuck Wexler, executive director of the Police Executive Research Forum, a non-profit Washington think tank. Sanders serves as treasurer and board member.

The chief has been popular among officers and community members since taking the helm in 1993, even in the face of a few unpopular decisions.

Sanders, a gregarious leader with an easy smile, once sued the department for declining to promote him 13 times. He began his law enforcement career at 22 in 1973, fulfilling his life's dream to follow in his father's footsteps.

He was promoted through the ranks and served as SWAT commander during the San Ysidro massacre at McDonald's in 1984, when James Huberty methodically executed 21 people.

After his appointment as chief in May 1993, his first speed bump was contending with allegations of institutional racism, but the problem subsided after Sanders met with black leaders. He eventually required all members of the department to attend diversity training.

Perhaps his most unpopular decision was forbidding officers to moonlight as security guards. The Police Officers Association took him to court, and the group won.

Still, his popularity remained constant. The chief endeared himself by occasionally riding with patrol officers, showing up whenever an officer was wounded, addressing his officers by first name, and even trading a coveted indoor parking spot for an outdoor space so he could interact with the ranks.

And Sanders was beloved for reaching out to the community, often attending meetings, serving on boards and even playing Santa Claus for needy children.

Sanders often revealed his soft side, appearing tearful when announcing the recent suicides of two officers or the arrests of two others for on-duty burglaries.

As news of his impending departure spread through the department and across the nation, regret over the loss of a chief known as one of the country's most avant-garde law enforcers was the prevailing reaction.

"What Tony Gwynn means to the Padres is what Jerry Sanders means to law enforcement," said District Attorney Paul Pfingst. "He is the same professional, day in and day out, and he has a great attitude, day in and day out. And if they're not in the lineup, there's a big hole to fill."

Even Councilman George Stevens, who sometimes criticized the department for its interaction with African-Americans, raved about Sanders.

"He put the Police Department out with the people and managed to implement programs that banned alcohol in parks and a 10 p.m. curfew without a lot of reaction from our young people of harassment or illegal search complaints. Not one lawsuit. He got the credit for that," Stevens said.

Sheriff Bill Kolender joined the chorus.

"I believe he is a leader not only within this county and this state, but within the nation when it comes to community involvement, problem-solving and compassion," said Kolender, who served as San Diego policy chief for 15 years.

Sanders said it will be hard for him to leave law enforcement. But his energy was waning and he wanted to move on before burnout set in.

"It's going to be very weird to go to work without a badge and gun," he said. "I think

what I feel is a tremendous sense of sadness to leave something I've been doing since I was 22 years old."

## TRIBUTE TO A LADY LYDA

### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Lyda Lee Williams Saunders Whyte or *Lady Lyda*, the title bestowed on her by the pastors of the Brooklyn's Bridge Street A.M.E. Church, is a valiant community and church leader.

*Lady Lyda* the oldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Williams was born on February 8, 1909, in Emborden VA. Early on her parents instilled in her the importance of obtaining an education. At the age of 10, she and her sister would walk for miles through woods just to attend school. When she was 13, she taught religious education at Mount Sinai Baptist Church and years later she earned her degree from Virginia State College, currently known as Virginia State University.

In 1932 Lady Lee married the late Harry Arthalia Saunders and shortly thereafter they became members of Bridge Street A.M.E. Church. They were blessed to have two daughters, Delores and Walean. In 1973, after the death of her husband, she married Mr. Raymond Edward Whyte and immediately inherited 2 stepdaughters and 15 grandchildren. She now has a total of 21 grandchildren and 3 great-grandchildren.

In her capacity as a church and community leader *Lady Lyda* has served in various capacities: Twenty-four years as the secretary of the Official Board and Church Conference; secretary for the Senior Citizens Club, Lay Leadership, Church Anniversary Commission, and the Virginia Club of Membership and Evangelism. She also extended her reach into politics by running for State Assembly in New York State and has found time to travel extensively in the United States and abroad including; the Holy Land, England, Hawaii, Jamaica, and Canada.

*Lady Lyda* is very proud of her family and their accomplishments. Her mother was a teaching specialist and her father was a hard worker and good provider. Her brothers and sisters are all educated and involved in church activities. *Lady Lyda's* daughter serves as an assistant administrator at Cabrini Hospital in New York.

## HONORING THE LIFE OF LEON "PAPPY" SELPH

### HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues in Congress to join me in paying tribute to an outstanding individual, Leon "Pappy" Selph. Pappy passed away earlier this month after leading a long and distinguished musical career.

Pappy, one of Western swing's first generation, carved out a unique, important niche in country music while maintaining close ties with

his hometown of Houston, Texas. In 1933 Pappy formed the Blue Ridge Playboys in a cooperative effort with other local musicians. By the band's second recording session in June 1937, Pappy's innovative fiddle playing had emerged as the driving force of the band. Soon they recorded such smash hits as "It Makes No Difference Now."

In 1940, Pappy was signed by Columbia's Vocalion-Okeh subsidiary and built a tight, inventive lineup of new musicians. Their acclaimed 1940 session truly showcased Pappy's talent in such swinging instrumentals as "Texas Take-Off" and "Polecat Stomp." The band's 1941 recording showcased Pappy's innovative fiddling as he truly came into his own.

The band was stalled in 1942 by World War II when Pappy entered the Navy. He bravely served his country during the war and returned home to work for the Houston Fire Department. Despite this break, Pappy never stopped playing, and when he returned to Houston he continued to play and teach music throughout the community.

With Pappy's passing, we have truly lost a legend of first generation Western swing. Pappy had a profound musical influence on his peers, and his Blue Ridge Players served as a training ground for such important musicians as Floyd Tillman, Moon Mullican, and Ted Daffan. His music will remain a legacy for years to come. Pappy's kind soul and innovative music will be sorely missed.

Mr. Speaker, once again, please join me in paying tribute to the life of Leon "Pappy" Selph. Those of us who were fortunate enough to have known him are truly blessed.

## TRIBUTE TO MORRIS B. SCHNAPPER

### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the memory of noted publisher and free press advocate Morris B. Schnapper. Mr. Schnapper, who passed away last week at the age of 86, was a distinguished editor and author, a man devoted to providing the American people with more information about their government and its policies. The Public Affairs Press, founded by Schnapper, published more than 1,000 books and 500 pamphlets during his years at its helm. However, his most meaningful legacy rests in his unflinching commitment to providing information to the public, frequently in the face of intense resistance from government officials.

In the 1950's, decades before the cloak of secrecy was lifted from many government actions, Schnapper passionately fought to allow the unrestricted publishing of speeches by government officials. In arguing that these addresses merited wide distribution to a larger audience he used a wealth of methods, from the courts to the newspapers. He affirmed his cause with a determination that originated out of his rise from a New York orphanage to one of Washington's most respected men of letters. Morris Schnapper's commitment to the First Amendment and his recognition of its inherent protections deserve the appreciation

and gratitude of all Members of Congress and of all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the Washington Post's obituary of Mr. Schnapper, published on February 7, 1999.

I ask my colleagues to join me in offering our condolences to Morris Schnapper's family and friends.

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 7, 1999]

BOOK PUBLISHER MORRIS SCHNAPPER DIES AT AGE 86

(BY LOUIE ESTRADA)

Morris B. Schnapper, 86, a longtime Washington book publisher and a tenacious challenger of high-level government officials' practice of copyrighting their public speeches, died of renal failure Feb. 5 at the Carriage Hill Nursing Home in Silver Spring.

He closed his publishing firm, Public Affairs Press, in the mid-1980s but continued until recent years to write articles on government copyright policies. It was a subject he first addressed in the late 1950s, when he sought to publish a series of speeches written and delivered by Navy Vice Admiral Hyman G. Rickover, who had played a major role in the development of the atomic submarine.

Rickover denied permission for Mr. Schnapper to publish two of his speeches, saying that the texts were copyrighted and that he had made printing arrangements with another publisher. Mr. Schnapper filed suit in Federal District Court, arguing that the speeches were an official act and therefore public property. He lost the court case but pressed ahead anyway, once placing an advertisement in The Washington Post attacking government copyright claims as an infringement of constitutional guarantees of free speech and a free press.

Before beginning his campaign against government-copyrighted publications, which earned him a reputation in some circles as a gadfly, Mr. Schnapper had been known primarily as a publisher of books and pamphlets on government affairs and social issues such as race relations.

From a one-room office in a dilapidated town house near Capitol Hill, Mr. Schnapper operated his firm with a small staff that often included university professors who served as editors. He began forming the foundation of his business during his lunch hours and at night while working as a press spokesman for the U.S. Housing Authority in the 1930s.

Born in New York City, he grew up in an orphanage there and later worked as a copy boy for the New York World and the New York Journal-American.

Over the years, Public Affairs Press published more than 1,000 books and 500 pamphlets, including its biggest seller, an autobiography of Indian leader Mohandas K. Gandhi. With the help of his wife, Blanche, who died in 1974, he published his first book, "Rival Unionism," by his friend Walter Gallenson.

Public Affairs Press printed works by sociologist Vannevar Bush, journalist Dorothy Thompson, financier Bernard Baruch and historian Arnold Toynbee. Mr. Schnapper was the author of several books, including "Constraint by Copyright," which he published in 1960, and "American Labor: A Bicentennial History," published in 1975.

Survivors include his companion, Esther Potash of Silver Spring; two children, Eric Schnapper of Bellevue and Amy Schnapper of Ashland, Ore.; and a grandson.

## INTRODUCTION OF THE U.S.-CNMI HUMAN DIGNITY ACT

### HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 11, 1999

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today forty seven of our colleagues join Mr. SPRATT and myself in introducing the Insular Fair Wage and Human Rights Act of 1999 which will permit the U.S. territory of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (U.S./CNMI) to be treated more like a state under certain provisions of law.

Along with the privilege of flying the American flag, the CNMI has the responsibility to live within the mores of the United States; and the United States has the responsibility to assist the territory with its growth in becoming a strong member of the American family. The taxpayers of America have supplied the U.S./CNMI with tens of millions of dollars in assistance over the years. The U.S./CNMI has failed to live up to its pledge to create a responsible government and a just society.

The U.S./CNMI has morphed into an offshore sweatshop, wrapping itself in the American flag to circumvent quota restrictions and escape payment of hundreds of millions of dollars in duties on imported garments. The Congress cannot continue to irresponsibly ignore the worsening crisis or the exploitation of tens of thousands of foreign workers on American soil.

The local U.S./CNMI government was granted temporary control over immigration and minimum wage in the 1970s. The U.S./CNMI has exploited this temporary authority to import tens of thousands of low-paid, contracted, destitute, workers from Asian nations to staff garment factories and virtually all other private sector jobs. The contract workers now substantially outnumber the number of local U.S. residents.

These foreign workers pay between \$3,000—\$7,000 to recruiters in their homelands for promised jobs. They are led to believe they are coming to work at good jobs in "America" only to arrive in the U.S./CNMI to find the jobs are not what they believed and in many cases that the jobs never even existed. Over 90 percent of all private sector jobs are held by foreign contract workers.

The bill I introduce today will crack down on the enormous, mostly foreign-owned garment industry that employ thousands of foreign workers to sew foreign fabric into garments bearing the "Made in USA" label which is then shipped to the U.S. mainland quota and duty free. There is nothing about the U.S./CNMI garments that is made in America yet this year well over \$1 billion worth of garments will flood the U.S. market, depriving the U.S. Treasury of \$300 million and unfairly competing with stateside garment factories that pay the U.S. minimum wage to workers who work in safe factories under the protections of all U.S. labor and immigration laws.

Numerous reports by journalists and the media, human rights workers, Federal agencies, religious organizations, and the administrations of Presidents Reagan, Bush and Clinton have documented widespread human rights abuses suffered by indentured workers in the U.S./CNMI. After traveling to the U.S./CNMI last year and meeting with local govern-

ment representatives, federal officials, private business owners, and foreign workers, I issued my own report, Beneath the American Flag, which details systematic exploitation that would be tolerated no where else in this country. That report can be found on the Resource Committee Democrats' web page at [www.House.Gov/Resources/105Cong/Democrat/Democrat.htm](http://www.House.Gov/Resources/105Cong/Democrat/Democrat.htm).

And yet, despite this mountain of evidence, repeated requests to Chairman YOUNG of the Resources Committee, and over 80 cosponsors, we have been unable to secure even a hearing on my reform legislation, let alone a markup.

No Member of Congress would permit this situation to exist in his or her congressional district for one day. Yet we stand by, year after year, report after report, expose after expose, as the problems persist in the U.S./CNMI.

The legislation I have introduced today will extend Federal immigration and minimum wage laws to the U.S./CNMI as well as require that the integrity and intent of the "Made in USA" label and duty and quota waivers be reinstated. Additionally, this bill will permit U.S. Customs agents the authority to inspect cargo and persons entering the U.S./CNMI for suspected illegal activity.

I am hopeful that the delegation led by Congressman YOUNG, which leaves for the U.S./CNMI and other Pacific destinations tomorrow, will meet with those who have experienced these deplorable conditions and that, upon the Chairman's return, he will finally agree to conduct impartial hearings on my legislation. We owe it to the taxpayers of the United States, to the textile workers of this country who are enduring unfair competition, and to the garment workers and other foreign workers in Saipan who are being forced to experience a distasteful and unrepresentative side of America.

## RECOGNIZING THE ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION

### HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 11, 1999

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Environmental Research and Education Foundation. This Foundation is dedicated to helping society plan environmental solutions for the future. It was created by visionary leaders in the waste services and equipment industry who recognized the critical importance—now and for future generations—of properly managing our wastes, creating sustainable recycling markets, conserving resources and protecting the environment. Our nation has the best waste-management infrastructure that it has ever had, with widespread access to recycling and highly engineered disposal facilities. Nevertheless, the sheer volume of our garbage dictates the need for first-rate research into new and better ways to manage wastes. The Foundation serves this need. It has raised millions of dollars thanks to the generosity of its leaders and other contributors. I expect the fruits of the Foundation's research to have substantial impact on the policies and practices that we evolve over time.