

political agendas of the government or some private entity. For that reason, one of the most difficult aspects of Congressional oversight over these very important and often sensitive civil and human rights-related matters, has been the lack of credible information by the very executive branch agencies tasked with the responsibility for enforcement of federal laws. Throughout those oversight efforts, the Administration has given the Committee voluminous testimony and information about the Marianas. Fortunately, the GAO has now completed this independent report as mandated by the 1999 Omnibus Appropriations bill.

The two main industries in the Northern Marianas are the tourist and garment industries. The Department of Interior has questioned the benefits of the Islands' garment industry. Interior has issued several studies concluding that the local garment industry—and foreign labor—has an adverse fiscal impact on the Northern Marianas, findings hotly contested by the Northern Marianas' government and business sectors. Both sides have testified before my Committee to present their points of view, but for the first time an independent and unbiased government agency has looked into the Northern Marianas economy. The GAO looked specifically at the economic impact of the two dominant industries—garment and tourist; tax contributions by the local garment industry; and local government revenues as compared to other territories.

GAO found "the garment and tourist industries are the driving forces of the CNMI economy." The two sectors account for about 85 percent of the Commonwealth's total economic activity and represent—directly and indirectly—four out of every five jobs in the Northern Marianas. Critically important to the debate is the GAO's finding that "the local resident population * * * has benefited, economically, in the form of higher incomes and better employment opportunities, from the growth in the garment and tourist industries, and from the presence of foreign workers." GAO concluded that without the garment and tourist industries "the CNMI economy could not have grown to its current size and complexity."

Significant number of foreign workers are brought into the Northern Marianas to supplement the existing workforce. The Department of Interior and several Members have criticized the use of these foreign workers, stating that the foreign workers have taken employment opportunities from local residents. Yet GAO concluded that there was no support for Interior's claim. GAO determined that the "garment and tourist industries are dependent on foreign workers for much of their workforce because the labor pool of local residents, even including those currently unemployed, is insufficient to support an economy the size and scope that exists in the CNMI." Changes in the Northern Marianas ability to use foreign labor to supplement its current labor pool or legislation that would adversely impact either of these industries could have severe impacts on the Northern Marianas' economy, "causing job losses among local residents and revenue losses to the CNMI government," the report stated. Several legislative proposals exist that would do just that, and I am opposed to them.

The GAO also criticizes a 1999 Interior Department study that found that the garment industry had a net negative impact. "[T]he Interior study is methodologically flawed because it understates the contributions made by the

garment and tourist industries to the CNMI economy and overstates the impact of these industries and their workers on the need for government services and infrastructure." The GAO determined, however, that the Northern Marianas is more self-sufficient fiscally than other territories. It also found that the Northern Marianas generates more of its government revenues locally—about 87 percent—than all other U.S. territories and all levels of government in the U.S., a remarkable fact.

Finally, the study showed that the garment industry contributes significantly to the local economy, directly contributing about \$52 million, or 22 percent, of the government's \$234 million budget in 1998. It determined that the Northern Marianas garment industry proportionally pays more in taxes and fees than the U.S. garment industry. That is, the garment industry in the Northern Marianas taxes and fees represented about 5 percent of their gross receipts between 1993 and 1998, whereas the U.S. garment industry overall paid only 3.3 percent of their gross receipts in taxes and fees.

During a hearing last September, my Committee heard reasoned warnings from business and government leaders about the potential impact of certain legislative initiatives to eliminate local control of immigration, to remove duty-free access, or to increase the minimum wage on the "vulnerable" economy of the Northern Marianas. GAO's study underscores those warnings and this body should consider carefully the potential adverse impact of any legislation on the frail economy of the Northern Marianas—or the economies of any of our territories.

I will continue to insist on full compliance with federal laws, advocate heightened federal-territorial mutual cooperation in multiple areas, and support local and private sector initiatives to manage the economy and advance self-sufficiency. I strongly encourage my colleagues to review the GAO report, "Northern Mariana Islands: Garment and Tourist Industries Play a Dominant Role in the Commonwealth's Economy" (GAO/RCED/GGD-00-79) which is available to the public through the Government Printing Office and also the world wide web: <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/r200079.pdf>.

IN MEMORY OF LILLIAN BAKER WOODWARD

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 2000

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a woman who for almost five decades captivated readers with her poignant and charismatic writing as a columnist in three local newspapers. Lillian Baker Woodward passed away on November 16, 1999 at the age of 95.

Born on January 17, 1904 in Seattle, Washington, Lillian majored in journalism at the University of Oregon where she met, fellow journalism student and future husband, Donald Woodward. Married in 1926, Donald and Lillian Woodward led a traditional life with Lillian as a homemaker and Donald in the real estate business. In 1948, the couple moved to Moss Landing where they established a fuel dock,

marine supply store and boat brokerage business. As "one of the real true pioneers of Moss Landing" (Phil DiGirolamo, Phil's Fish Market), Lillian captured the lives of the local people as well as chronicled the ending of the Monterey Bay's sardine era through industry changes and impacts on the community. After Donald's death in 1962, Mrs. Woodward continued to write and publish prolifically throughout the remainder of her life.

Lillian Woodward was much more than a local journalist, described as "force that held the [Moss Landing] community together" (Monterey County Herald, 11/17/99), Mrs. Woodward touched everyone near and far who read her chronicle. She will be sorely missed by the many people who were privileged to know her both personally and through her writing. Lillian is survived by two sons, Donald and Richard; a daughter, Virginia W. Stone; and many loved grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

TRIBUTE TO MR. GREGORY KOMESHOK

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 2000

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the deeds of a well-respected member of New Jersey's Polish-American community, Gregory Komeshok of Passaic, New Jersey. Greg has been elected the 1999 Grand Marshal for the 63rd Annual Pulaski Day Parade because of his years of community service. It is only fitting that the Central of Polish Organizations has chosen him, for he epitomizes the spirit of caring and generosity of spirit and embodies pride in his heritage.

Mr. Komeshok, a member of the Passaic High School class of 1965, went on to receive a Bachelors Degree in Industrial Technology and a Masters Degree in Administration and Supervision from Montclair State University.

Greg has always been a community leader. At 26, he was the youngest ever to hold the position of Democratic Party Chairman for the City of Passaic, New Jersey. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1976. Furthering his belief in civic participation, Greg was elected to the Passaic County Board of Chosen Freeholders, the county's legislative body. The time spent working as a Passaic County Freeholder, and eventually Freeholder Director, instilled in Greg the attributes necessary for him to become a stellar force in the community.

This native of Passaic has many experiences as an elected and appointed official. In 1978, then New Jersey Governor Brendan Byrne appointed him Commissioner of the North Jersey District Water Supply.

Known for his keen mind, Greg Komeshok is a respected and industrious leader in education. Greg assumed the role of an elementary school principal for nine years, and was also an adjunct professor at Kean University. Greg currently serves as the Supervisor of Career and Alternate Education for the Passaic Board of Education.

Greg continually touches the lives of the people around him. In 1978, he established English classes for immigrants at Holy Rosary

Church, and later in 1986, at St. John Kanty Church. As General Chairman of St. John Kanty Church, he helped to raise over \$1 million for the construction of a new Parish Center. He is the standard bearer for the Passaic Boys' and Girls' Club, and was the recipient of the organization's "Passaic For the Kids" service award. Also, the Pulaski Association of Police and Firemen honored Greg as Citizen of the Year.

An active and involved leader, Greg Komeshok is a past President and Life-Member of the Holy Rosary Young Men's Club of Passaic. He is a Charter Member of St. John Kanty Sports and Athletic Association. Mr. Komeshok is also a perennial Chairman of the Holy Rosary Palm Sunday Communion Breakfast. In addition, he is a baseball Coach for the Clifton Hawks, Babe Ruth, League, Clifton General League, and is the President and General Manager of the Wayne Spartans American Legion Baseball Team.

The son of Emily Rzepecki and John Komeshok, Greg spent his formative years at Holy Rosary R.C. School in Passaic. Greg's family includes his wife Susan and his two sons Kevin and Christopher.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Gregory's family, friends, the Central of Polish Organizations, the Polish-American Community and the community-at-large in recognizing the outstanding and invaluable service to society of Gregory Komeshok.

TRIBUTE TO MARTIN "TRADER JOHN" WEISSMAN

HON. JOE SCARBOROUGH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 2000

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, for nearly half a century, a landmark known throughout the world has stood in Pensacola, Florida. This landmark is not a bronze statue, a marble sculpture, or a breathtaking vista, but rather an unofficial monument to the service of the men and women in the United States Navy. The monument is none other than the world famous "Trader John's Tavern and Blue Angels Museum" founded and operated by Pensacola's own Martin "Trader John" Weissman.

Since 1953, "Trader John's" has been a favorite among aviators, military personnel, and celebrities. It was a place for young Naval flight students to relax and a place for veterans to share old war stories. For many men and women in the service that were stationed far from home, it provided a sanctuary where they could make new friends. What brought these thousands of patrons to this humble establishment wasn't the extensive collection of Naval aviation memorabilia, but rather the persona of the man known as "Trader John."

Mr. Martin Weissman and his wife Jackie moved to Pensacola in 1952. In 1953, the Weissman's took over a dilapidated bar and eatery on South Palafox Street and renamed it "Trader John's." The name stuck, and Mr. Weissman became known as "Trader John."

Over the next 50 years, this gentleman distinguished himself not only through his community service and his successful business, but also through the reputation he earned as an untiring booster of the Navy's Flight Dem-

onstration Team, the Blue Angels. In 1997, he was named the Blue Angels honorary flight leader.

"Trader John's" fatherly way and irresistible charm provided the much-needed support for many homesick aviators. Retired Vice Admiral Jack Fetterman described Trader John as having "unqualified love." Adding "he was a caring guy who never said a bad thing about anybody."

Mr. Speaker, on Friday, February 18, 2000, Martin "Trader John" Weissman was taken from us. But his legacy and memory will live on in the hearts of the thousands of Naval Aviators who trained in Pensacola and when the Blue Angels fly their homecoming show there this year, I'm sure "Trader John" will be watching from above.

TESTIMONY OF DIANA W.H. CAPP

HON. GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, JR.

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 2000

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Speaker, on February 15, 2000, I was pleased to introduce my constituent, Diana W.H. Capp, at a Resources Committee hearing concerning the funding of environmental initiatives and their impacts on local communities. Her testimony follows:

Madame Chairman, Committee Members, thank you for this hearing. I'm Diana White Horse Capp, from Ferry County, Washington—4.6 million acres—in the Kettle Mountains, 7200 people. I'm Chairman of the Upper Columbia Resource Council. Madame Chairman, history shows the elite gain power by pitting the masses against each other. Our Constitution, based on the Iroquois Great Law of Peace, is intended to prevent this.

Elite foundations now funnel their wealth to environmental groups who pit the masses against each other. Rural Americans are condemned as savages just as Natives once were. Rural Natives and Whites work in the same occupations. Our welfare is connected. The South half of my county is Colville Reservation. On the North Half, Colvilles and other Native descendants live in peace with Whites. The community is intermarried. We cannot afford the division these foundations instigate.

The environmental elite use Native people. They preach about Tribal Rights and promise to restore justice. Yet they do little for Native people but use them as poster children to buy the clout of Treaty Rights in their lawsuits. Local activists courted favor on the Reservation and Colville Indian Environmental Protection Alliance emerged. This is a foundation grant handled by Native recruiter Winona LaDuke of Minnesota to fight people like me in Ferry County. (See page 2) LaDuke's webpage says the Colville group she funds is opposed to gold mining on the Reservation. (pg 3) But this article says that group lobbied the Tribal Council to oppose Crown Jewel Mine. (pg 4) Madame Chairman, the Crown Jewel Mine isn't on the Reservation—it's 30 miles away, minimum. This kind of deception smears the Tribe's name. Political upheaval rocks the Reservation and some Tribal members want the FBI to step in.

These foundations use environmental groups to destroy rural cultures. Our county is crippled by their attacks on timber, mining, and ranching. Jobs are scarce. Our children feel hopeless—the elite have raped their

future. These grants target Ferry County with \$105,000 just to silence the so-called "incivility" of people like me concerned with human rights. (pg 5) These are grants to Environmental Media Services! They're headed by Arlie Schardt—Al Gore's former Press Secretary!

Slick media activists hound urbanites, screaming that rural cultures destroy the planet, when in fact we feed and shelter them. The 1998 National Wilderness Conference announced its plan for Wilderness designation of the Kettle Mountain Range—Ferry County is the Kettle Range. Their millions wage a high-dollar war for Wilderness in Ferry County along with local Kettle Range Conservation Group. (pg 6) Our county is beautiful. They covet this beauty enough to rape our culture: We don't want them to squeeze us out. This cultural genocide must be acknowledged. That's why the Kootenai Tribe joins Idaho's fight against more Wilderness. (pg 7) This petition by Bret Roberts of Ferry County Action League is signed by many area residents opposed to more wilderness.

Federal insiders reshape policy to destroy rural cultures. This map shows some of the plans to push us out. Colville National Forest's Public Affairs Officer took vacation time to picket for more Wilderness. Pacific Biodiversity Institute boasts that government agencies request their wilderness maps. (pg 8) This Wilderness Society map is part of a local Forest Service Plan. (pg 9) This environmental group's grant says their lynx study will be used by the Forest Service. (pg 10) This job notice (pg 11) even says Nature Conservancy biologists write policy on Indiantown Gap Military Reservation—adding salt to the wound.

You see, government troops forced my Mother's people out of Indiantown Gap in 1932. I don't want that happening to my children, too! Madame Chairman, this juggernaut must be stopped.

SENIOR CITIZENS' FREEDOM TO WORK ACT OF 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 2000

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 5, the Senior Citizens' Freedom to Work Act.

As the Representative of Florida's 10th Congressional District, which is home to one of our nation's largest population of seniors, I have consistently supported legislation to eliminate the unfair earnings limit placed on seniors. In fact, one of the first bills I introduced as a member of this body was an act to repeal the Social Security earnings limit.

This outdated law discourages older Americans from working during their golden years, and penalizes the most experienced workers in our nation at a time when many small businesses are searching for qualified employees. The earnings limit unfairly taxes older Americans and at the same time hampers an economy already limited by a lack of workers. I firmly believe our nation will only benefit from the skills and experience of older employees, and this House should welcome their contributions to society and the economy.

Mr. Speaker, the earnings limit is an insult to the dignity of all seniors who wish to continue to work and receive their Social Security