

One cannot proceed before the WTO except against a government action. For Mr. Monte, he is essentially condemned to bring an action before a Japanese tribunal. This is absurd. Japanese courts have been accused by both the European Union and the United States for their lack of enforcement of intellectual property laws, and for supporting the Japanese unfair patent system. Government enforcement agencies are no better. The Japanese Federal Trade Commission is notorious for tolerating anticompetitive and unfair trade practices.

Mr. Monte's situation raises fundamental questions about the role of our Federal Government in protecting the constitutional rights of our citizens in the context of international trade. Upholding the standard of free markets and free trade is not a license to do nothing. The price of freedom is not without cost for either personal liberties or economic freedom. It is a constitutional right under the first amendment that our citizens may petition the Government for redress of grievances. Also, it is a constitutional prerogative under article 1, section 8, clause 8 "to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors, the exclusive right of their respective writings and discoveries."

Mr. Monte's case shows how defenseless American small business is in international trade and how little the Federal Government does to protect fair trade. As we enter the globalized marketplace of the 21st century, the U.S. Government must take action to ensure that we have policies and laws that support and enhance the position of our businesses. Unfair trade affects everyone—businesses, consumers, and workers. Predatory practices are actionable under U.S. law and we must continue to require that the rights of U.S. citizens are freely and fairly insured. The bill I am introducing today will do just that. I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this important piece of legislation. Free trade is irrelevant if the trade is not fair.

THANK YOU, NANCY SIMPSON, FOR
YOUR LOYAL SERVICE

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1996

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it was with mixed emotions that I announced last December 11 my decision to retire from the House at the conclusion of my current term. As I explained at the time, the decision to retire was made more difficult because of the loyalty and dedication of my staff—and because of the genuine friendship I feel for them. Each one of them has served the men and women of Texas' Eighth Congressional District in an extraordinary way.

Today, I want to thank one member of my staff—Nancy Simpson, my director of casework—for everything she's done for me and my constituents in the 16 years that she has worked in my office.

Since January 1981, Nancy has handled more than 10,000 cases—helping constituents who were experiencing problems with Federal agencies. Whether the problem was a lost Social Security check, denial of a veteran's disability benefits claim, an immigration problem

that defied easy resolution, or a request for aid as a result of a flood, hurricane, or other disaster, Nancy has been there day in and day out, helping the men and women of my district when Federal red tape seemed to be overwhelming.

Over the years, Nancy has managed to cut through that redtape on behalf of veterans, senior citizens, Americans seeking to bring family members to the United States, small business owners and many other of my constituents. She has earned their undying gratitude—and mine.

When constituents haven't come to Nancy for help, Nancy has gone to them. She has participated in outreach meetings, visiting communities throughout my district in order to be available to constituents who might not be able to travel to one of my local offices. She has also participated in many of my more than 500 town meetings, visiting communities throughout the district in order to help local residents experiencing problems with the Federal Government.

Her outstanding record of success and compassion has earned Nancy the respect of other caseworkers in other congressional offices. And her dedication and, yes, tenacity, have earned her the respect of officials in a variety of Federal agencies in Texas and Washington, DC.

In addition to helping individual men and women, Nancy has established casework procedures for my office—procedures that have been adopted by other congressional offices. Her training and supervisory skills have been recognized at several Federal agency training seminars.

In addition to her casework, Nancy has handled a variety of special projects in my district; helped conduct legislative research; and helped constituents, small businesses and other organizations in Texas obtain information related to doing business with the Federal Government and to obtaining Federal grants.

Nancy Simpson is one of those hardworking men and women who make all of us in this institution look better than we deserve. I know she has done that for me, and I appreciate this opportunity to publicly thank her for the dedication, loyalty, and professionalism she has exhibited throughout the years it has been my privilege to know and work with her.

Nancy has yet to make a definite decision about what she wants to do in the years ahead. But I am confident that the skills and the personal qualities she has demonstrated in my office will lead to continued success in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I know you join with me in saying thank you to Nancy Simpson for her years of loyal service to me, to the men and women of Texas' Eighth Congressional District, and to this great institution. And I know you join with me in wishing Nancy, and her husband, Richard, all the best in the years ahead.

BILL TO EXTEND WILDERNESS
PROTECTION FOR SPANISH
PEAKS AREA, CO

HON. DAVID E. SKAGGS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1996

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to continue the protection of

wilderness values in the Spanish Peaks area in Colorado. The bill is cosponsored by my colleagues from Colorado, Mr. MCINNIS and Mrs. SCHROEDER.

The mountains now usually known as the Spanish Peaks are two volcanic peaks in Las Animas and Huerfano Counties whose native American name is Wayatoya. The eastern peak rises to 12,683 feet above sea level, while the summit of the western peak reaches 13,626 feet. The two served as landmarks not only for native Americans but also for some of Colorado's other early settlers and for travelers along the trail between Bent's Old Fort on the Arkansas River and Taos, NM. With this history, it's not surprising that the Spanish Peaks portion of the San Isabel National Forest was included in 1977 on the National Registry of Natural Landmarks.

The Spanish Peaks area has outstanding scenic, geologic, and wilderness values, including a spectacular system of over 250 free-standing dikes and ramps of volcanic materials radiating from the peaks. The State of Colorado has designated the Spanish Peaks as a Natural Area, and they are a popular destination for hikers seeking an opportunity to enjoy an unmatched vista of southeastern Colorado's mountains and plains.

The Spanish Peaks area was considered for possible wilderness designation in the 1970's, but the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1980 provided instead for its continued management as a wilderness study area. A decade later, the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 included provisions for long-term management of all the other wilderness study areas in our State's national forests, but questions about the land-ownership pattern in the Spanish Peaks area led to a decision to require continued management of that area as a wilderness study area for 3 years—until August 13, 1996. The 1993 Act also required the Forest Service to report to Congress concerning the extent of non-Federal holdings in the area and the likelihood of acquisition of those holdings by the United States with the owners' consent.

The required report was submitted last year. It indicated that within the approximately 20,825 acres being managed as a wilderness study area, there were about 825 acres where the United States owned neither the surface nor the mineral rights, and about 440 acres more where the United States owned the surface but not the minerals.

To date, through voluntary sales, the United States has acquired some of the non-Federal holdings in the Spanish Peaks area, and there are indications that others will or can be acquired in the same way.

I think there is every reason to believe that it will soon be possible to designate lands within the Spanish Peaks area as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Clearly, however, it will not be possible to achieve enactment of such legislation by the middle of next month.

Therefore, the bill we are introducing today simply provides that the Forest Service will continue to manage the Spanish Peaks as a wilderness study area until Congress determines otherwise. This will remove an artificial, arbitrary deadline and will ensure that decisions about the future management of this very special area will be made deliberately, through legislation, rather than by default.

I greatly appreciate the assistance and support of Representatives MCINNIS and SCHROEDER in connection with this legislation.