

their criminal defense attorneys, claiming that they were the victims of improper police conduct or inappropriate use of force by law enforcement. So I want to explain exactly what transpired in my office.

First of all, as I mentioned, the group was led by an individual wearing a ski mask and carrying a walkie-talkie. So imagine for a moment if your workplace, your business, your office, was invaded by somebody wearing a ski mask, and a group of protestors.

As they came in the office, as I mentioned, they jostled my employees, who obviously had no idea what was transpiring at the time, and who were attempting to call for help. They then trashed and vandalized my office, throwing bark and sawdust 6 inches deep on all of the equipment and throughout the office on the floor, and they unloaded and wheeled into my office a gigantic tree stump as part of this protest. When they off-loaded the tree stump in the parking lot, they did it with such a thud that my employees initially thought that some sort of a bomb had gone off outside.

Bear in mind, this was all part of an orchestrated protest, part of a series or ongoing series of protests that have become, unfortunately, a fact of life on California's north coast, but involve the harassment of private law-abiding citizens, intimidation, trespassing, vandalism of personal and commercial property, and resisting arrest.

After all this took place, and this was to protest my role in helping to secure congressional authorization and funding for the protection of living wage jobs in the forest product industry, and 7,500 acres of old growth forestland in my district, in the context of the annual spending bill for the Department of the Interior, they were protesting my role in that because they wanted to preserve, they want to preserve, 60,000 acres of forestland, all of it privately owned in our district, and they would like to add that to the vast tracts of forestland that already is in the public domain, under public ownership.

But as this protest continued, four individuals, one of them a minor, all female, chained themselves to this gigantic tree stump in my office. When the local law enforcement agencies arrived, they refused repeated commands, lawful orders from sworn peace officers, to separate themselves.

It turns out they had stuck their arms in metal sleeves, chained themselves to this tree stump, and law enforcement officers explained to these four protestors that not only were they under arrest, not only were they resisting arrest, but that law enforcement was afraid to cut through these metal sleeves for fear that the sparks might set off a fire in the office, which, as I mentioned, had been littered at that point with sawdust and wood chips everywhere.

So after they gave repeated orders to these protestors to separate, to un-

chain themselves, and to submit to the custody of law enforcement because they were under arrest, after they repeatedly refused these lawful orders, the peace officers involved, who have a very difficult, dangerous, and dirty job to do, then warned that they might use chemical agents to compel them to surrender to arrest. I am a former law enforcement officer myself. That is opposed to some other manner of peaceful restraint. They thought that was the proper arrest technique to use in this situation.

Even then, after being warned repeatedly, they refused to comply with the orders, so the law enforcement officers at that point applied a little pepper spray in the face area of these protestors, who still refused to comply with the orders of the law enforcement officers, who then finally, as a last resort, used a chemical agent called pepper spray to force them to submit to arrest.

Now these protesters are out there with their criminal defense attorneys saying, and I quote one of the attorneys, "The abuse of this extremely dangerous and incredibly painful chemical weapon to force obedience of peaceful protestors is not related to any legitimate law enforcement objective."

I want to conclude by saying that these were not peaceful protestors, these were reckless, wanton lawbreakers. My message to the media is get it right, and tell the rest of the story.

NEED FOR CAMPAIGN FUND-RAISING REFORM HIGHLIGHTED BY SPENDING FOR UPCOMING SPECIAL ELECTIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. SNYDER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SNYDER. Madam Speaker, over the last several months we have heard a number of discussions about the problem of large donations in our campaign system. I have been up on the floor, as have many people, discussing that issue.

At one time I had a large blown-up check that we had which had been signed by my friend, Ima Big Donor, made out for \$1 billion, with a big sign, "To any old political party," a completely and perfectly legal donation under our current campaign laws. I continue to be optimistic that something will occur in this session of Congress that will deal with campaign finance reform.

But when I go back home and make speeches and people ask me, do you think that you all are going to do anything in Washington about campaign finance and these terrible problems we are having, I say, look, it may take one more election cycle. Maybe we will have to go through the 1998 election cycle, and just see these thousands and thousands and millions of these soft

dollars, these unregulated, unlimited, huge donations saturate our system to where the outrage of the American people will finally force this Congress, specifically the Republican leadership, to let us take up campaign finance reform.

But I am thinking that maybe we are not going to have to wait that long, because we have some examples right now going on in special elections where we can see and predict what is going to happen in 1998.

Right now in New York this Tuesday there is going to be an election to fill the seat of retired Representative Susan Molinari. We have two candidates, a Democrat, Eric Vitaliano, and a Republican, Vito Fossella. As the press reports a couple of days ago, the Democrat had spent about \$35,000 in television ads and the Republican had spent about \$85,000. I am sure those numbers are substantially higher now. But what we have is a duel between two local candidates who care very much about their country and are trying to win the election.

But in the middle of this duel comes the 800-pound gorilla. The 800-pound gorilla is the Republican National Committee. Not only is it an 800-pound gorilla, it is an \$800,000, \$800,000 gorilla that has brought in outside money through the committee saturating the airways to tilt the election toward the Republican.

Our laws do not have loopholes, they have an absolute, major sieve, and have become almost meaningless to deal with these massive amounts of money.

Madam Speaker, for Mr. Vitaliano, the Democratic candidate, he is currently required by Federal law that he can only accept a \$1,000 donation from any individual, and he can only accept \$5,000, maximum, from any political action committee.

The Republican National Committee has absolutely no limit on the amount of money it can accept into the party as soft money, and in fact, there have been reports of donations over \$1 million, and I suspect we will see more of those to that size.

So what is the problem? The problem for the voters of New York, they are going to have to decide if that seat is for sale to the highest bidder. Folks say, well, Democrats do it, too. But I do not think that makes it in any better.

All it means is if you are a local person sitting in New York, you are going to say, is the amount of Republican money coming in from the outside going to win the day or the bid, or will it be offset by the amount of the Democratic money coming from outside New York? Is that going to tip the scale? The seat becomes for sale to the highest bidder.

The problem for our system is two, as I see it. No. 1, what do those huge donations buy? Is it access? That is what we often hear. Is it access, the ability of someone who makes a \$300,000 donation to get into the seat of power and discuss the issues that a person who

makes a \$25 donation does not get to do?

□ 1300

I think that is one of the problems. The other one is this issue of the 800-pound gorilla. When I am a candidate and I announce for a race, I call my brother-in-law and he sends me \$25, and I call the guy down the street and he sends me \$100.

The outside money in these huge amounts, \$800,000, absolutely overwhelms the local fundraising. It distorts the local politics. It makes the race one in which outside huge money powers control the race, and I think that is wrong.

We have a second example. Our dear friend, Walter Capps, passed away just a few days ago, and there is obviously going to be a special election. There is already discussion out there in California about who is going to be in the race, and Walter's funeral has not even occurred yet.

Yesterday's Roll Call newspaper has a quote discussing that race from an employee of the National Republican Congressional Committee, and this is what he said. "We will do whatever it takes to win this seat. That means spending whatever it takes, ground troops, party money. This is the kind of seat where we will go to war to win."

Well, aside from perhaps commenting on the crassness of making such a statement even before poor Walter has had his funeral, listen to those terms, "Party money." Not "local money," "party money." The \$800,000 gorilla presents his head. It is wrong.

Mr. Speaker, this Congress needs campaign finance reform.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RIGGS). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. SMITH of Michigan addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. VISCLOSKY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. VISCLOSKY addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. ENGLISH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

BREAST CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentle-

woman from North Carolina [Mrs. CLAYTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, as you are aware, October is National Breast Cancer Awareness Month. Why is the issue so important? It is important because breast cancer is the most common major cancer for women. Every 3 minutes, a woman in the United States is diagnosed with breast cancer.

This devastating disease is the second leading cause of death among cancer victims overall. Today there are more than 2.6 million women living with breast cancer, women who struggle daily against the ravages of this killing disease. Of those 2.6 million American women, 71,000 of them are in North Carolina. Many of these aforementioned women are undiagnosed, do not know they have the disease.

Fortunately, through research developments, we have effective methods of detection that are improving steadily. However, no technique, no matter how effective, can diagnose women who do not have adequate access to health care.

Each year on average 182,000 women are diagnosed with breast cancer. Of that total, 16,000 are Afro-American and over 4,900 of them are from North Carolina.

While the prognosis is good for many women with breast cancer, it often proves fatal for those women whose cancer is not discovered until it is very late in their lives.

Mr. Speaker, the losses we have as a Nation suffered are staggering as a result of this. Each year on average nearly 44,000 women succumb to breast cancer; 44,000 mothers, sisters, daughters, spouses, partners and friends. Mr. Speaker, 5,200 of those women are, again, Afro-American women; 1,200 of them are from my home State of North Carolina.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot stress enough how critical it is to study this insidious disease further, for 80 percent of women diagnosed with breast cancer do not fall into any known high-risk category, so they do not know they have it.

This is an issue for all of us, not just those with a family history of breast cancer. The incidence of breast cancer has been rising steadily since 1940, but none of the experts have been able to ascertain why. We do not know how to cure this disease or even how to prevent it. Significant strides have been made in detection and treatment of breast cancer, but we still have a long ways to go.

The economic impact on the United States is incredible. Breast cancer costs the United States over \$6 billion annually in medical care and the loss of productivity.

Mr. Speaker, two of my colleagues in Congress, the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Ms. DELAURO] and the gentlewoman from California [Ms. ESHOO], have begun an Internet petition drive calling for improved insurance coverage for breast cancer. Those who

wish to add their name to the list should use the following address: <http://breastcare.shn.com>.

Mr. Speaker, we must be committed to finding a cure for this cancer as well as many other devastating diseases. We all can help because cancer, indeed, claims many of our loved ones.

TRIBUTE TO FORMER CONGRESSMAN JOEL PRITCHARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. WHITE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, in recent weeks, the House has lost a man who should be an example to all of us, and I just wanted to spend a few minutes today talking about him.

Joel Pritchard, who served in this House from 1972 to 1984, died earlier this month in Seattle. There was a memorial service here last night over in the Cannon Office Building that many of us attended. There was a funeral service in Seattle several weeks ago. Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, I will never be able to match the observations that were made at those two proceedings about what a wonderful person Joel was, but I would like to make just a few observations of my own.

First of all, I think that for those of us in the House it would be good for us to recognize that Joel was everything that we so often are not. Joel was always cheerful. He was always positive. He never said an unkind word about anybody. Nobody could remember one in all of his long years here in the House of Representatives.

Joel was the sort of person who believed that one could accomplish anything they wanted to accomplish if they did not care who got the credit. And I think those are all things that we can stand to remember today.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into the RECORD two things: First, a column that appeared in the Seattle papers just a week or two after Joel died by Adele Ferguson that makes the comment at the end of the article that, "Joel Pritchard is an argument for human cloning."

I think that is something that those of us who knew him would agree with.

Include the following for the RECORD.

A MAN OF HIS WORD, JOEL PRITCHARD GAVE POLITICIANS A GOOD NAME

(By Adele Ferguson)

Few, in my nearly 40 years of covering the doings of politicians, had what I called HIGI, for honesty, intelligence, guts and integrity, and Joel Pritchard was one of them.

If anybody remembers that classic television series about a congressman called "Slattery's People," the former Seattle congressman and lieutenant governor who died of lymphoma at age 72, was Slattery. He was walking integrity.

He was also fun. He used to come charging up out of his seat in the state House like a seltzer fizz, and the foam just got all over everybody. Everybody liked him and everybody listened to him because he only talked when he had something to say. When Pritchard