EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING JUDGE ROMAN S. GRIBBS ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 5, 2000

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize, honor and salute my dear friend Judge Roman S. Gribbs on his retirement from the Michigan Court of Appeals and for his many years of dedicated public service.

Beginnings do not come much more humble than Roman's. He attended grammar school in a one-room schoolhouse in the Thumb area of Michigan, and in 1944 graduated, as salutatorian, from Capac High School. After serving in the United States Army, Roman graduated Magna Cum Laude from the University of Detroit in 1952, with a degree in Economics and Accounting. In 1954, he earned his Juris Doctor from the same school.

Roman began his professional career as an instructor at his alma mater, the University of Detroit. He later served as Assistant Wayne County Prosecutor, Presiding Traffic Court Referee for the City of Detroit and Wayne County Sheriff. From 1970 through 1974, Judge Gribbs served as Mayor of Detroit, during which time he also was President of the National League of Cities. While working as a partner at the law firm Fenton, Nederlander, Dodge, Barris and Gribbs, P.C., Roman was also an Adjunct Professor at the University of Michigan. As though these many accomplishments were not enough, Mr. Speaker, my good friend has spent the last 23 years serving as a judge, first on the Third Judicial Circuit Court of Michigan, then on the Michigan Court of Appeals.

In addition to his vast professional accomplishments, Roman is an active member of many fine organizations including: the Detroit Institute of Arts, the Economic Club of Detroit, American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, the League of Women Voters of Michigan, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Michigan Youth Commission to name only a few.

Mr. Speaker, as Roman leaves the public limelight to spend time with his lovely wife, Lee, and his five children, I would ask that all of my colleagues salute Roman and his leadership, hard work and caring heart.

HONORING DR. LINDA ROSENSTOCK

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 5, 2000

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) are extremely fortunate to have recruited and retained one of the top occupational health physicians in the country to lead NIOSH over the past six years. As an internationally known authority in the field of occupational safety and health, Dr. Linda Rosenstock's steadfast devotion and visionary leadership have contributed significantly in establishing NIOSH as the model agency for occupational safety and health research. With this in mind, it comes as no surprise that she was recently selected as the new Dean of the School of Public Health at the University of California, Los Angeles, and while the CDC and NIOSH will miss her insightful leadership; young professionals and the public health environment as a whole will benefit in yet another way from her knowledge, hard work, and dedication to the field of occupational safety and health.

In her role as Director of NIOSH, Dr. Rosenstock relied greatly upon input from industry, labor unions, academia, government and other occupational health and safety professionals to help guide the Institute in a new direction that would explore the changing nature of our nation's workforce and work environment. Much of this involvement came about through the introduction of the National Occupational Research Agenda (NORA), a framework for guiding occupational safety and health research that was developed in collaboration with 500 external partners. This along with the strategic relocation of the health and safety functions of the former Bureau of Mines, and the completion of a new state-of-the-art research facility in Morgantown, West Virginia has brought an annual appropriation increase of $85 million to NIOSH since Dr. Rosenstock's arrival in 1994.

Dr. Rosenstock's hard work and dedication to occupational safety and health will long be remembered by this Congress and by the workers in this country who have benefitted from her efforts.

UP THE ANTE ON PAKISTAN

HON. EARL F. HILLIARD

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 5, 2000

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following articles for the Record.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 11, 2000]

UP THE ANTE ON PAKISTAN

(By Arthur H. Davis)

While bitter enemies form Ireland to Israel are bowing to the dictates of peace and economic development, the threat of war in South Asia continues to loom large. The economy of Pakistan is sinking, yet the focus of the military leadership remains stronger than ever on Kashmir. Pakistan's junta continues to concentrate all of its resources on funding and fueling terrorism in Kashmir on the one hand, while on the other dashing domestic hopes for a return to a democratic and secular society.

Gen. Pervez Musharraf, the self-appointed chief executive of Pakistan, who also has the dubious distinction of being the coup leader and saboteur of the Lahore peace process, went on record saying that however the people of Kashmir decide their fate will be acceptable to Pakistan. The general also has reiterated his willingness to conduct his own talks with India at any place and any time on all issues, if Kashmir is included. Yet recent events clearly belie hopes that he intends to honor his words.

In late July the world welcomed the announcement of a three-month cease-fire and the offer of unconditional talks with the central government of India by the Hizbul Mujaheddin, the largest militant group in Indian Kashmir. Majir Dar, the Hizbul commander operating in Indian Kashmir, reportedly made this unexpected announcement after secret meetings with Hizbul followers and presumably with the group's leader, Sayed Salahuddin, who resides in Pakistan.

To this, the Indian government exhibited a new and welcome flexibility by responding positively to the offer. Lt. Gen. John Mukherjee, commander of Indian forces in Kashmir, announced the cessation of all operations against the Hizbul, while senior officials from Delhi proceeded to Kashmir to discuss the modalities of talks with the Hizbul. Unfortunately, the prospect for peace was not met with similar alacrity by Pakistan's military and fundamentalist religious leaders, who were clearly caught off guard by this show of militant independence. Pakistani security agents reportedly picked up Salahuddin shortly after the cease fire agreement, while his Hizbul Mujaheddin was ejected from the United Jehad Council, the umbrella alliance of Kashmiri militant outfits. And while official Pakistani responses initially were muted, wholesale attempts since have been underway by the junta to employ its influence over the regional militants to derail the

On the night of Aug. 1, more than a hundred Hindus, many of them pilgrims, were massacred by Pakistani-backed terrorists. The massacre has been followed by the attachment of two deal-breaking caveats to Hizbul's offer of ''unconditional'' talks. In a move the State Department has since termed ''not helpful,'' Hizbul has demanded a seat for Pakistan at any talks and also that those talks be conducted outside the scope of India's constitution, thus allowing for a deal on Kashmiri independence. Indian leaders long have resisted both conditions.

It has been widely stated in Washington and other Western capitals that India must negotiate with the Pakistani military for a definitive peace to be achieved. But the question remains whether the army really wants peace. All three wars between India and Pakistan have been fought when there were military governments in Pakistan. A fourth, under the present military leadership, remains a possibility—this time with a nuclear shadow cast upon it.

The Pakistani military regime is exhibiting an almost pathological determination to keep South Asia in turmoil, doing little to curb Islamic fundamentalism and terrorism breeding within its borders, while scuttling others' steps toward peace.

During his visit to the region earlier this year, President Clinton threaded a needle of admonishing Pakistan for its support of violence in Kashmir while keeping the door open for engagement if it abated such activities. Unfortunately, his stern warnings have

yet to exact much change. Pakistan's intended destruction of the nascent Kashmir peace process requires a firmer response from the U.S. administration. Declaring Pakistan a terrorist state, and thus putting it on par with the terrorist group it harbors and supports, would encourage the people of Pakistan to remove the military warmongers who have deprived them of sustainable development.

It is clear who wants peace in the region and who does not. Only by challenging Pakistan's duplicatous ways will peace have a hope of winning.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Sept. 12, 2000]

ARMED INDIA CAN HELP STABILIZE ASIA

(By Selig S. Harrison)

In May, 1998, India conducted five nuclear tests. More than two years later, the United States, with a record of 949 nuclear tests during the five decades since Hiroshima, is still enforcing punitive economic sanctions against New Delhi, poisoning the entire relationship between the world's two largest democracies.

President Clinton should quietly bury this self-defeating policy when he meets with Prime Minister Atul Behari Vejpayee at the White House this week. Pressuring India to reverse its commitment to develop nuclear weapons merely strengthens Indian hawks who oppose closer relations with Washington and favor an all-out nuclear buildup that would stimulate nuclear arms races with China and Pakistan.

The United States should accept the reality of a nuclear armed India as part of a broader recognition of its emergence as a major economic and military power. Such a shift would remove the last major barrier blocking a rapid improvement in Indo-U.S. relations. President Clinton has kept up the pressure on India to forswear nuclear weapons despite the fact that all sections of Indian opinion strongly favor a nuclear deterrent.

Instead of persisting in a futile effort to roll back the Indian nuclear weapons program, the United States should seek to influence the current debate in New Delhi over the size and character of the nuclear buildup. A more relaxed relationship with New Delhi would facilitate U.S. cooperation with moderate elements in the Indian leadership who favor nuclear restraint.

A U.S. policy focused on nuclear restraint rather than nuclear rollback should not only seek to minimize the number of warheads but also to keep them under civilian control and to limit the frequency of missile tests. Other key U.S. goals should be to get India to sign the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and to formalize de facto Indian restrictions on the export of nuclear technology.

Moderate elements in New Delhi are sympathetic to many of these objectives but need U.S. quid pro quos to make them politically attainable. For example, the continuation of sanctions makes it impossible for the Indian government to sign the test ban without appearing to surrender to foreign pressure. Equally important, the sanctions have blocked $3 billion in multilateral aid credits for power projects and other economic development priorities.

Together with the removal of sanctions, the U.S. should greatly reduce the blanket restrictions on the transfer of dual-use technology that were imposed after the 1998 tests. These restrictions cover many items with little relevance to nuclear weapons.

The most important U.S. quid pro quo would be the relaxation of the existing U.S. ban on the sale of civilian nuclear reactors badly needed by India to help meet its growing energy needs. Indians find it galling that China is permitted to buy U.S. reactors, while India is not.

The reason for this blatantly discriminatory policy lies in legalistic hair-splitting in the 1968 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). Since China had tested nuclear weapons in 1964, it was classified as a ''nuclear weapons state'' under the treaty. As such, Beijing was eligible to sign the NPT, along with the other powers then possessing nuclear weapons, the United States, Russia, Britain and France.

All other states were barred in perpetuity from the nuclear club and asked to forswear nuclear weapons formally by signing the treaty. India branded the NPT as discriminatory and refused to sign. Now it would like to sign as a nuclear weapon state but the U.S. will not permit it.

The NPT itself does not bar its signatories from providing nuclear technology to non-signatories such as India. However, the U.S. Congress went beyond the NPT with a law stipulating that non-signatories cannot receive U.S. nuclear technology even if they accept International Atomic Energy Agency, or IAEA, safeguards on its use, which India is willing to do. This legislation even bars the U.S. from helping India to make its nuclear reactors safer.

Significantly, Hans Blix, the respected former IAEA director who now heads the U.N. arms inspection mission to Iraq, has urged that the ban on civilian nuclear sales to both India and Pakistan be lifted if they are willing to make two major concessions: signing the test ban and agreeing to freeze their stockpiles of weapons-grade fissile material at present levels.

''There is nothing in the NPT that would stand in the way of such an arrangement,'' Blix noted at a Stockholm seminar, and as matters stand, ''India and Pakistan are most unlikely to discard whatever nuclear weapons capacity they possess. There is even a clear risk of a race between them to increase fissile material stocks.''

The United States has been pushing India to join in a multilateral moratorium on fissile material production but without offering clear incentives. Blix has proposed a more realistic approach. U.S. policy should be based on a tactic recognition that a multipolar Asian balance of power in which India possesses a minimum nuclear deterrent will be more stable than one in which China enjoys a nuclear monopoly.

HONORING BETTE BELLE SMITH

HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 5, 2000

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, today I honor a very special lady. When I think of Bette Belle Smith I am truly amazed. This remarkable woman is the epitome of the word inspiration. I am proud to report to my colleagues Bette Belle has been named as California's Outstanding Older Worker for 2000 by Green Thumb, Inc.

Her story is truly one of extraordinary accomplishment. Consider that she didn't enter the workforce until she was 57 years old. Now, 22 years later she's still holding the same job as a bank vice president. As amazing as that may seem, what makes this lady so special is that she is truly the queen of volunteerism.

In fact, Bette Belle has been volunteering most of her life. She began her career as a volunteer during the Second World War with the American Red Cross. Among the organizations she is involved with since then include the Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, California Women for Agriculture and the 4-H Sponsor Committee, the American Field Service International Scholarship Program and AFS Committee, United Way and Special Events Committee, the McHenry Museum Society and Museum Guild and the Modesto Symphony Orchestra board.

When she walks into a room, Mr. Speaker, it's nearly impossible to say no to her. Is it any wonder why The United Way of Stanislaus County named its annual volunteerism award, the ''Bette Belle Smith Community Award?'' I am proud to call this incredible woman my friend. She is tireless and a fantastic role model for us all.

I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to rise and join me in honoring Bette Belle Smith.

QUALITY, NOT QUANTITY; RESULTS, NOT PROCESS

SPEECH OF

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 3, 2000

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to our distinguished colleague from Seven Valleys, Pennsylvania, the Honorable WILLIAM GOODLING. BILL GOODLING has served his constituents and the nation in this body for more than a quarter century. In that time, he has proven himself a dedicated public servant, one who recognizes the importance of, as he says, quality over quantity and results over process.

That philosophy has been most apparent during his tenure as Chairman of the Education and the Workforce Committee. Over the past six years, BILL GOODLING has worked tirelessly for fair and comprehensive education and labor policy. He has advocated returning control over our children's education to parents, teachers, principals, and local school districts because BILL knows that no one is better qualified to meet their educational needs than the people who interact with them every day.

In fact, very few among us are as well suited as BILL GOODLING to championing the improvement of this nation's educational system. Prior to coming to Washington, he served his community as a teacher, principal, and coach. He even served as school superintendent, so he knows first-hand the educational needs of children.

From his development of the Even Start Program to aid parents in supporting this children's learning process and his support of the Ed Flex bill, to his push to increase the percentage of American children receiving quality education from the current 50 percent to 100 percent, we know that BILL GOODLING has recognized the need to work today to create a better tomorrow.

I know I speak for many of our colleagues when I say that BILL GOODLING's insight and experience will be missed. Thank you, BILL, for your many years of service, and good luck in your future endeavors.