

the majority of Mexicans and of Mexicans only.

Most of the voters believe that their legitimate popular representatives have gradually promoted the country's development and maintained domestic and international peace for several decades, notwithstanding the crises and hardships that Mexico, like even already industrialized countries, has faced throughout its long process of development.

JORGE ESPINOSA DE LOS REYES,
Ambassador of Mexico.

Washington, July 17, 1985.

[From the Wall Street Journal, July 12, 1985]

MEXICAN DEBACLE

It is time for Mexico's responsible leaders as well as the country's friends outside to sit down and do some serious stock-taking. Mexico is a troubled nation, a fact made plain by last weekend's midterm elections. It is not merely that the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) practiced some ballot-box fraud. As the nearby Americas column by Journal reporter Steve Frazier makes clear, PRI's behavior in many Mexican polling places was so unabashedly brazen and unapologetic as to turn the Mexican elections into a pathetic event.

The days leading up to the elections were full of promise. A serious and historically unprecedented challenge to PRI's hegemony by the National Action Party (PAN) held the prospect of giving birth to a two-party system, or at least some serious political competition, in Mexico. For that reason, observers and friends of Mexico were watching the election with extraordinary interest. President Miguel de la Madrid must be personally embarrassed at being unable to redeem his promise of honest elections. They were instead a travesty. No doubt many officials in Mexico's current government will take offense at the harshness of this assessment. But Mexicans should understand that this criticism is born of concern and interest in their future.

The affairs and relationships of the world's nations are becoming increasingly integrated, and much of this has to do with expanding world trade. Many less developed nations, often in Asia, are exercising their comparative advantage aggressively, driving world markets forward and thereby improving the economic well-being of all actively participating nations. Because of their size or historical importance, certain countries are regarded as natural, potential leaders in this process. A partial list would include India, China, Brazil and most certainly Mexico, which in addition shares a 2,000-mile border with the U.S.

It is not in the interest of the developing world or of the U.S. in particular to have a nation of such enormous potential as Mexico giving strong evidence that when the train of history pulls toward the 21st century, Mexico won't be on it. While its intense nationalism is understandable historically, Mexico's political future is inevitably bound up with the political and economic system of its large northern neighbor. Put precisely, this means that while Mexico will properly develop within the framework of its own national and cultural institutions, there is little chance of prosperity spreading to all Mexicans without the creation of two critical factors—political and economic freedom. We do not see how the Mexican governing institutions can escape from either, as PRI attempted to do in last weekend's elections.

Though it's true that Mexico has been ruled by a single party for most of the century, it is no Cuba. People speak, move and

publish freely in Mexico. The country is developing an educated middle class. Mexico's admirable system of personal freedom has, in short, created a large population of smart, opinionated people. This explains why an opposition party like PAN has come into existence; it's hardly surprising that progress and modernization would impinge on PRI's closed system of political and economic rewards.

PRI and the Mexican government can try to adapt to this healthy political development, as President de la Madrid sometimes has. Or they can try to kill it, as PRI did last weekend in Nuevo Leon and Sonora. But efforts to prop up such an increasingly artificial political system have serious economic implications. While many of Mexico's most motivated workers surge into the U.S., Mr. de la Madrid is left with a politically dispirited and cynical population to respond to his government's efforts at economic reform. And when a party system is willing to endure international obloquy to steal elections, it will scarcely be likely to attract needed foreign capital. More important, it will not be able to offer the opportunities to being back the capital its own citizens have moved abroad.

We don't mean to underestimate the difficulty Mr. de la Madrid and his associates face in joining Mexico to the modern world economy. But as part of the process, Mexico has to recognize its own importance. It is far too crucial a nation to escape having its politics scrutinized by the rest of the participants in an increasingly integrated world. We wish the best of luck to Mexico in general and Mr. de la Madrid in particular, but last weekend's elections must be marked down as a victory for the past.

[From the Wall Street Journal, July 25, 1985]

MEXICO'S ELECTION RESULTS

Your July 12 editorial "Mexican Debacle," regarding the recent elections in Mexico, can hardly be considered objective. One gets the impression that you either had a vested interest in the success of the conservative political party PAN or, because of the predictions and information received from observers prior to the election, felt your expectations frustrated and now wish to justify mistakes in evaluation and analysis. These observers seem not to have taken into account that the majority of the independent surveys conducted before the election forecast a general success for the PRI. If this is the case, instead of unleashing bitter criticism against the Mexican system, the editorial should deal with your own sources of information.

It would be interesting to know whether your reaction would have been the same if, instead of the conservative PAN, it had been a socialist party threatening to take the victory from the PRI, and complaining about "flagrant" violations of the electoral process. Complaining of the results of an election is a political tool—perhaps not a very elegant one, but an effective way of drawing sympathy from many people not sufficiently informed.

A country and its political system cannot be judged by one electoral campaign. To be able to understand and to analyze that country's electoral processes in an objective manner, it is necessary to study its history and political movements in depth. Superficial analysis may be the reason why the article suggests that a bi-party system is the only legitimate form of democracy. To deny the Mexican multiparty system is to deny right of expression and political participation to other ideologies and ways of living equally respectable.

On the other hand the editorial is unfair to the Mexican nation in saying that "many of Mexico's most motivated workers surge into the U.S.," while "Mr. de la Madrid is left with a politically dispirited and cynical population." However, pretending to be balanced, the article contradicts itself in another paragraph, indicating with patronizing attitude that "Mexico's admirable system of personal freedom has, in short, created a large population of smart, opinionated people."

JORGE ESPINOSA DE LOS REYES,
Ambassador of Mexico.

Washington.

PRAYER ON THE DEATH OF APARTHEID

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1985

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, on August 12, 1985, a march and demonstration was held in protest against the Government of South Africa's practice of apartheid. During the event, Rabbi Andrew Baker, Washington, DC, director of the American Jewish Committee, delivered a moving statement and prayer which illuminated the moral issue involved in the Free South Africa Movement. I present the text of the prayer for the benefit of my colleagues:

YITGADAL V'YITKADASH SHEMAI RABAH . . .

The Kaddish is well-known as the traditional Jewish prayer recited at times of mourning. When word of a death is first heard, when people have assembled for funerals, when the anniversaries of those losses are marked, we say Kaddish.

It is ironic, then, that the Kaddish, this special prayer for the dead, nowhere in its contents mentions death. Ironic, but fitting. For it acknowledges a truth we all know but seldom admit: The dead are at peace; funerals are for those who must continue. They are the ones who now need comforting. They are the ones who now need strength. They are the ones who now need God's blessing. They are the ones who now need our help.

Everyone knows that Apartheid is evil. It requires no special study, no complex analysis. But until recently it has been a problem easy to ignore. After all, it's on a distant part of the globe, complicated by a strategic location, essential minerals, an important anti-Communist ally, and the like. This sort of thing is best left to diplomats and professionals, we are told. We all know there's nothing worse than a few amateurs trying to mix morality and international politics. But Apartheid is evil, and it can no longer be ignored. These coffins arrayed below are here to tell us that.

Ecclesiastes teaches us that, "The dust returns to the earth as it was; and the spirit returns to God who gave it." But the memories are for us, the living.

And we do have memories now. We may never have known any of the lives whose names are stenciled on these boxes. But the evening news and the daily papers are bringing us graphic images of lives very much like theirs, and of deaths very much like theirs. Youngsters at a time in their lives when the future should look brightest, swept up instead by a wave of frustration and hopelessness. Civil rights workers and anti-Apartheid demonstrators, brought down by assassins' bullets or the random fir-

ings of uniformed police. And those caught in the middle—Asians and "coloreds" with only a little more privilege and a little less misery, and homeland officials and informers and collaborators, too—who must also be counted as victims of the state-sponsored evil. These are the memories we now recall, the hundreds of deaths that have already occurred and the hundreds more that we know are still to come.

"I lift up my eyes to the mountains. From where will my help come? My help will come from the Lord, the maker of heaven and earth." All of our religious traditions share the common belief that there is a God of justice, the creator of all, and that, in time and with our help, the peace and order that reigns in the heavens will descend on all of us as well. There is much for us to do, much we will need to accompany our prayers. There is much for us to do, if a system founded on injustice is to be overturned. There is much for us to do, if peace and harmony are to descend on that distant, troubled land. There is much for us to do, if the wickedness of Apartheid is to be erased from this earth.

We are gathered today to mourn the victims of that wickedness, and to insure that their deaths will have meaning. The authors of the Talmud wrote that, "The righteous are called 'living' even when they are dead, and the wicked are called 'dead' even when they are living."

Those coffins below are nothing but cardboard boxes, visible tokens for us who have assembled at this symbolic funeral. But it is the evil of Apartheid and its supporters that today we call dead. True, we are gathered at a funeral, but it is Apartheid and not its victims that we have come to bury. The living God reminds us that our place—the place of America, its government and its leaders—must be with the victims.

Baruch Ata Adonai, Dayan Haemet.
Praised are you, O Lord, the judge of truth."

OPPOSE CONRAIL TAKEOVER

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1985

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, I received a letter from one of my constituents, B.J. Goodwin of Fulton, KY, which I believe might be of interest to my colleagues. B.J. Goodwin is general foreman of Illinois Central Gulf Railroad at Fulton and is strongly opposed to a Conrail takeover by Norfolk Southern Corp.

I hope my colleagues will take the time to read his comments about smaller, class I railroads—such as Illinois Central—and the need to preserve the railroad industry in the best interests of the Federal Government, shippers and the consumers in our country.

The letter to me from B.J. Goodwin is as follows:

FULTON, KY,
July 9, 1985.

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.,
U.S. House of Representatives, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.
DEAR CONGRESSMAN HUBBARD: I am writing to you to solicit your support in opposition to a Conrail takeover by the Norfolk Southern Corporation, House Bill H.R. 1449. I believe a Conrail sale should be a public offering of stock. If this is impossible, I believe a

non-railroad buyer would be the only way to preserve competition.

Over the last 10 years increased concentration of the railroad industry into larger rail systems with their ability to divert traffic from smaller, Class I railroads such as my line, the ICG, has been a significant factor requiring us to reduce our size and the number of employees.

Please support my belief and the hopes of other ICG employees and oppose the Conrail sale to the Norfolk Southern. We believe the sale to a non-railroad buyer would be in the best interests of the government, the shippers and the consumers in the northeast, midwest and southeast. I understand the unions also oppose a Norfolk Southern takeover of Conrail.

Sincerely,

ILLINOIS CENTRAL GULF
RAILROAD,
B.J. GOODWIN,
General Foreman.

LEGISLATION TO FACILITATE TRADE AND TOURISM

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1985

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to facilitate trade and tourism between the United States and Canada by allowing Canadian bus drivers to enter the United States on appropriate visas. This legislation will correct an unintended inequity in our immigration laws that allows airline and ship crews to stop in the United States in the course of their business but does not allow the same privilege to motor coach drivers. My bill, which has also been introduced by Senators DECONCINI, LEAHY, and D'AMATO in the other body, would bring bus drivers under the same immigration provisions as ship and airplane crews.

Because of the current defect in the immigration laws, travelers in the Northeastern United States, particularly in New York, face the threat of a disruption in bus service. In recent years, Greyhound Bus drivers on routes that service points in both Canada and the United States have had trouble obtaining visas to drive their routes. Indeed, since 1983, these drivers have only been allowed to work under "emergency parole status," which will expire without chance for renewal in 1986.

Without this legislation, Greyhound will be forced to suspend its service between Canada and the Northeastern United States because it will no longer be able to hire Canadian drivers. Moreover, if the company must discontinue international service, it will be forced to discontinue several domestic service routes as well, because they are not profitable without the international component. The company has investigated all other alternatives—such as changing drivers at the border and using U.S. drivers for service from Montreal—but none are economically or logistically feasible.

This change in law will not adversely affect U.S. jobs. Indeed, it will preserve some, since jobs filled by U.S. citizens would be lost if Greyhound were forced to discontinue these routes. The bill has the support of both Greyhound and the drivers'

union. I hope my colleagues will join me in support of this effort to preserve jobs and promote commerce between the United States and Canada.

I insert the text of the bill in the RECORD:

H.R. —

A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the temporary admission to the United States of the operators of motor common carriers of passengers

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 101(a)(10) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(10)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof the following: "or, for the purposes of paragraph (15)(D) of this section and sections 245, 252, and 257, a person serving as an operator of a motor common carrier of passengers".

(b) Section 101(a)(15)(D) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(D)) is amended—

(1) by inserting "(i)" after "as such"; and

(2) by inserting before the semicolon at the end thereof the following: ", or (ii) as an operator of a motor common carrier of passengers engaged in regular route transport across an international boundary who intends (I) to travel to his destination in the United States with intermittent stops as prescribed by the schedule established by the carrier, (II) to remain in the United States temporarily and solely in pursuit of his employment as an operator of such a carrier, and (III) to depart from the United States with the carrier on which he arrived or some other motor common carrier of passengers".

(c)(1) Section 252 of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1282) is amended by inserting "or stay" after "to land" each place it appears.

(2) Section 252 of such Act is further amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(1), by inserting after "port" the following: "and the period of time during which the motor common carrier of passengers remains in the United States in accordance with the schedule established by the carrier"; and

(B) in subsection (a)(2) and in subsection (b), by striking out "or aircraft" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "aircraft or motor common carrier".

(d) Section 257 of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1287) is amended by striking out "or aircraft" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "aircraft, or motor common carrier".

REV. JERRY FALWELL AND SOUTH AFRICA

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1985

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, Rev. Jerry Falwell, leader of the Moral Majority, has let America and the world know just where he stands on the preeminent moral issue of our day—apartheid in South Africa. Jerry Falwell is not on the side of justice. He is not on the side of morality.

Instead, Rev. Jerry Falwell is on the side of the immoral, racist, and repressive South African Government. In effect, he is a supporter of apartheid.

opportunity to commend the Government of Pakistan on their outstanding humanitarian efforts in providing for the almost 3 million refugees from Afghanistan who have flooded their country, and their program to eliminate poppy cultivation in Pakistan.

The Government of Pakistan has done a remarkable job in caring for and supporting the largest refugee population in the world. One-fifth of the entire Afghan population now is residing in 308 refugee camps inside Pakistan. The refugees in Pakistan are about one-third of the total number of refugees in the world from all countries.

Support of the refugees costs over \$1 million a day of which the Government of Pakistan pays about half. Obviously, the drain on their budget and GNP have been enormous. In addition, 3 million sheep and goats have come with the Afghan refugees which have created added pressure on the water and pastures of the country.

The Government of Pakistan has also made great strides in eliminating one of the world's major sources of heroin by taking major steps to reduce poppy cultivation. The number of acres of poppies in Pakistan which have been a primary source of opium and heroin have been dramatically reduced since 1980. In addition, Pakistan is proceeding with a beefed-up, tough program against narcotics trafficking.

The Government of Pakistan deserves recognition and praise for these heroic efforts.

BRING BEN WEIR AND THE OTHER HOSTAGES HOME

(Mr. MINETA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, as we return from our district work period, a great many problems and challenges are before us. I hope that as we confront these issues, we do not forget the seven Americans who are still held hostage in Lebanon.

For the families of these hostages, the days, weeks, and months of waiting go on. Can any of us begin to imagine the pain, the agony, and the loneliness of their solitary vigil waiting for news of their loved ones?

We must not let this human drama go on without our attention and help. We must not let this problem slip out of our minds, and we must insist that this administration do everything in its power to bring these hostages home, and bring them home soon.

Rev. Ben Weir, whose family lives in my district, has been held for more than 1 year. That is too long. Bring Ben Weir and the others home.

STATEMENT ON SEMYONOV HUNGER STRIKE

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, two blocks from the Soviet Embassy, I met and talked with Alexei Semyonov, stepson of Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Andrei Sakharov and son of Elena Bonner. Five days ago, he began a hunger strike to protest Soviet mistreatment of his parents from whom he has not heard in more than 4 months. Dr. Sakharov, a champion of intellectual freedom, has been in internal exile in the closed city of Gorky since 1980. His wife was sentenced to exile in 1984. Such exile is to live as those already dead.

As cochairman of the U.S. Helsinki Commission, I join in the eloquent remarks of Secretary of State Shultz, who, at the recent 10th anniversary of the Helsinki accords, characterized Sakharov as "the man who, more than any other, represents the ideals enshrined in the Final Act."

The freedoms Dr. Sakharov and Elena Bonner extol are those which are guaranteed by the Helsinki Final Act. Their plight is not an isolated example. It epitomizes the Soviet Union's disregard for the human freedoms and moral standards which guide relations among the states set forth at Helsinki.

If the leaders of the Soviet Union truly wish to improve the atmosphere for the November summit in Geneva, then let them observe the human rights accords they signed 10 years ago and permit the International Red Cross to visit and report on the Sakharovs' condition. In addition, I urge you to join me in requesting the Soviet leaders, as a confidence-building measure, to release Andrei Sakharov and Elena Bonner before the November summit.

VOTE FOR H.R. 1460, ANTI-APARTHEID ACT OF 1985

(Mr. FAUNTROY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, now that we're back from recess, one of the first orders of business Congress must take up is to complete passage of H.R. 1460, the Anti-Apartheid Act of 1985.

While we have spent much of this year debating whether economic sanctions should be imposed by the United States against South Africa, it is clear that the apartheid regime has done more to destroy its own economy than any sanctions we have contemplated to date.

Perhaps now, in the wake of a rapidly deteriorating situation in South Africa, we can send a decisive message to that government and halt its blind march to tragedy, bloodshed, and violence and spark a serious attempt at national reconciliation and dialog with all of the people.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Domestic Monetary Policy of the

Banking Committee, I have written to Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker and to certain American financial institutions encouraging them to give serious thought before extending credit or refinancing debt for South Africa, unless new political dispensation and negotiations with all groups in South Africa occurs.

It seems to me that now is the time for all people of conscience to join together and urge the Senate of the United States to vote favorably on the House/Senate conference report on H.R. 1460, and for all of us in the Congress to be prepared to override a veto which our President may use in defense of South Africa's President Botha, and the dying apartheid regime.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KILDEE) laid before the House the following communication from the chairman of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation; which was read and, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS
AND TRANSPORTATION,
Washington, DC, July 29, 1985.

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended, the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation approved the following projects July 18, 1985:

A succeeding lease at the Railway Labor Building; 400 First Street, NW; Washington, District of Columbia.

A succeeding lease at the Shoreham Building; 15th and H Streets, NW; Washington, District of Columbia.

A succeeding lease at the Tamol Building; 4228 Wisconsin Avenue; Washington, District of Columbia.

A succeeding lease at 1310 L Street, NW; Washington, District of Columbia.

A succeeding lease for multiple agencies at the Matomic Building; 1717 H Street, NW; Washington, District of Columbia.

A succeeding lease at the Century XXI Building; Germantown, Maryland.

A succeeding lease at the Rosslyn Plaza East Building; 1621 North Kent Street; Arlington, Virginia.

Acquisition of space by lease for the Patent and Trademark Office; Department of Commerce; Arlington, Virginia.

A new lease for multiple agencies at the Plaza West Building; Arlington, Virginia.

A succeeding lease at the Ballston Center Tower #1; 800 North Quincy Street; Arlington, Virginia.

A succeeding lease at the Ballston Center Tower #3; 4015 Wilson Boulevard; Arlington, Virginia.

A succeeding lease at the Columbia Pike Office Building; 5600 Columbia Pike; Falls Church, Virginia.

A succeeding lease at III Skyline Place; Falls Church, Virginia.

A succeeding lease at the Fullerton Industrial Park; 7943-59 Cluny Court; Springfield, Virginia.