

James Lafferty—Watertown, New York.
 Alice Lawrence Brewster—Camden, New York.
 Richard Liddy—Long Beach, California.
 Carole Lindley—Camden, New York.
 Beverly McDaniels Warner—Rome, New York.
 Sister Martin DePorres Messier—Syracuse, New York.
 Diana Milano Wexler—Brockport, New York.
 Robert Montross—North Bay, New York.
 Mihai Niciu—Ashtabula, Ohio.
 Shirley Pamalee Boris—Oneida, New York.
 David Pennington—Hannawa Falls, New York.
 James Pennington—Hickory, New York.
 Darwin Piersall—Lee Center, New York.
 Philip Phelps—Largo, Florida.
 Kenneth Puffer—Watertown, New York.
 Ann Ryan Hunt—Morris, New York.
 Richard Ryan—Laurel, New York.
 Leigh Salmon—Rome, New York.
 Judith Schiffer Flanagan—
 Jane Seubert Moore—Fayetteville, New York.
 John Sidoran—Camden, New York.
 Wilfred Smith—Belleville, Illinois.
 Nelson Snyder—Nashua, New Hampshire.
 Henry Spellicy—Camden, New York.
 Richard Spoon—Lansing, New York.
 Richard Sweatland—Fishkill, New York.
 Bernard Theobald—Sidney, New York.
 Marjorie Trudell Eyckner—Metamora, Michigan.
 Grace Van Wagenen Sutton—Sunnyvale, California.
 Patricia Vredenburg Lazenbuy—Rome, New York.
 George Williams—Constantia, New York.
 Helen Wilhelm Hurd—Camden, New York.
 Walter Wood—Taberg, New York.
 Thomas Young—Camden, New York.
 Margaret and John Rahson—Camden, New York.
 Marjorie and Irwin Brown—Camden, New York.
 Margaret and Lee Thomas—Geneva, New York.

A TRIBUTE TO AURELIA GETZ

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in order to pay tribute to Mrs. Aurelia Getz, a very special resident of my 17th Congressional District. It fills me with great pride to be able to inform my fellow Members of the U.S. House of Representatives that Mrs. Getz celebrated her 100th birthday on May 30, 1988. Please allow me a few moments to tell you about this wonderful human being.

Aurelia Getz was born on May 30, 1888, in Bucharest, Romania. After marrying Mr. George Getz on August 18, 1907, their burning desire to pursue the American dream led them to move to the United States in September 1907. The proudest moment of Mrs. Getz' life occurred in 1935 when she became a U.S. citizen. Mrs. Getz and her husband began a life of farming in 1937 in Canton, OH, and retired to Alliance, OH, in 1960.

Aurelia Getz has been blessed with 3 sons, 3 daughters, 17 grandchildren, and 16 great-grandchildren. She always greatly enjoyed cross-stitching, displayed great expertise in crocheting, and would take part in a polka

dance at any opportunity that she had. Mrs. Getz was always a devout member of the Romanian Orthodox Church.

It gives me great pleasure to announce that Aurelia Getz is still a healthy and lively person, and that her zestful spirit is a blessing to everyone at the Glenn View Manor Nursing Home in Niles, OH, her residence since July 1984.

Aurelia, you have all of my blessings and best wishes, and I am certain that George looked down with great happiness as you celebrated your 100th birthday. Thus, it is with thanks and special pleasure that I join with the residents of the 17th Congressional District in saluting the warm personality and very noble character of Aurelia Getz on the occasion of her 100th birthday.

BUT NOT LESOTHO

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, South Africa is a problem that occupies our minds. Whatever the position one takes on it, one finds that it is a very disturbing issue. South Africa is not an island existing by itself. It has needs that must be furnished by outside nations. In order to ensure that most of these needs are met, sometimes the South African Government resorts to means that can only be condemned as undemocratic.

Recently, a victim of South Africa's unfair policies has spoken out in a New York Times editorial. King Moshoeshoe II of Lesotho expressed his wish for his country to be free of South Africa's influence. Lesotho is a tiny Nation surrounded by South Africa, it depends on South Africa's economy; and as King Moshoeshoe has pointed out, South Africa controls Lesotho's transportation system. Particularly strategic air transportation.

The most crucial message of the article expresses Lesotho's wish to be independent of South Africa. It is not immune to apartheid; on the contrary Lesotho is very much affected for geographic and economic reasons.

Mr. Speaker I sincerely hope that when you read the article you will realize that sanctions against South Africa will ultimately aid nations such as Lesotho. South Africa uses its scare tactics on other small helpless nations in order to utilize their natural resources.

With sanctions we are alleviating more than one problem. Let us all make a conscious, cohesive motion to make sanctions against South Africa effective.

BUT NOT LESOTHO

By King Moshoeshoe II

MASERU, LESOTHO—With the renewed state of emergency in South Africa and with Pretoria's ban earlier this year of 17 anti-apartheid organizations, the United States Congress has revived discussion of imposing sanctions against South Africa. Many African's faith in the United States had been restored after earlier sanctions were passed over President Reagan's veto in 1986, and the new proposals are even tougher.

If Congress chooses to pass the latest measures, they should be accompanied by relief for the people, such as those in neighboring Lesotho, who are not intended targets but who would nonetheless be adversely affected.

Lesotho, a small nation surrounded by South Africa, recognizes the international community's right to take whatever steps are necessary to dismantle apartheid. We are willing to endure sacrifices to help achieve that goal, but the international community could ease our economic hardships by providing moral and financial aid.

Opponents of sanctions often raise the issue of the adverse impact that sanctions would have on the black populations inside South Africa and in the neighboring states. Lesotho has been especially vulnerable, because for historical and geographical reasons it is closely tied to South Africa's economy and its transportation network. Not only does it suffer from the ripple effect of any external pressure placed on South Africa, but it is also the victim of South Africa's acts of political blackmail, disinvestment and destabilization.

In considering the impact of sanctions against South Africa, we have to ask those who oppose such measures in the name of hurting black populations in and near South Africa: "Where were you while South Africa was imposing a blockade around Lesotho?" Having heard little protest from these people over threats to our survival, we do not find their new concern for our interests persuasive.

As foreign countries impose further sanctions against South Africa, they should also help us counter the effects that will come directly or, as the South African Government carries out its threatened reprisals, indirectly.

Even now, South Africa denies overflight rights to nonscheduled flights to Lesotho from neighboring countries unless the pilots agree to land first in South Africa. We are as vulnerable as Berlin was in 1948, but so far the West has not shown it has the political will to rescue us with a comparable airlift should the need arise.

We are trying to make progress toward economic self-reliance. Geography has not blessed us with the mineral wealth of our neighbor, through some 45 percent of our male labor force works there, largely as miners. But we do have abundant water.

The Lesotho Highlands Water Project, endorsed and supported by the World Bank, the European Economic Community and other industrialized countries, can when completed yield hydropower that we need for irrigation and industrial growth. The sale of water to South Africa would also bring revenue, enabling us to fund development projects that would provide jobs at home and train our people to fully utilize their energies and talents for their own and their country's benefit.

As a water exporter, Lesotho would for the first time have a stronger hand economically with South Africa, thereby creating a cost to Pretoria for its destabilization efforts in Lesotho. Thus, it is vitally important to us to secure external financing for this Lesotho project, especially from the United States, to reduce as much as possible the need to go to South African money markets.

The international community should continue to press for change in South Africa's racial policies, deploying sanctions or other peaceful measures. But its members must not fail to build into such actions consideration for the special needs of South Africa's neighbors, willing as we are to sacrifice, but not to die as nations, in order to help bring an end to apartheid.

