

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.

THE RESULTS OF THE 1988 ANNUAL CONSTITUENT QUESTIONNAIRE FROM THE FIRST DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, today I released the results of my annual first district constituent questionnaire. Each year I present my constituents with a variety of questions on some of the issues facing us here in the Congress. I'd like to share with my colleagues the results of this year's survey.

Perhaps the most interesting response was that 77 percent of those surveyed disapprove of the current Acid Rain Control Program. The Clean Coal Technology Program is expensive, ineffective, and hauntingly reminiscent of the mistakes we made with the Syntuels Corporation. As this survey points out, the failures of the Clean Coal Program are no secret and I hope we can enact tough acid rain legislation in this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, the tabulations from my survey are based on a sampling of 500 completed questionnaires and the margin of error is approximately plus or minus 5 percent. The results reflect the opinions of those responding and are not necessarily representative of all 524,300 residents of the First District.

The results of the survey are the following:

RESULTS OF THE 1988 CONSTITUENT QUESTIONNAIRE

1. As one of the Congressional leaders who participated in the Budget Summit negotiations with the Administration, I reviewed a number of strategies to reduce the federal deficit. Would you support any of the following measures?

A. Across-the-board cuts in all federal spending: Yes 32%, No 68%.

B. Freeze all federal spending: Yes 24.2%, No 75.8%.

C. Reduce military spending: Yes 54.4%, No 45.6%.

D. Reduce spending on social services: Yes 19.2%, No 80.8%.

E. Implement a national sales tax: Yes 17%, No 83%.

F. Increase the gasoline tax at the pump (every one cent per gallon increase in gas tax raises \$1 billion for the federal government): Yes 53.8%, No 46.2%.

G. Adopt a balanced budget amendment: Yes 53%, No 47%.

H. Line item veto power for the President: Yes 41%, No 59%.

2. Many people feel that "privatization" is a good way to reduce the budget deficit and improve service. Do you favor privatization for the following government sponsored enterprises:

A. Public Housing: Yes 38%, No 62%.

B. Air traffic control: Yes 26.6%, No 73.4%.

C. Prison Management: Yes 31.2%, No 68.8%.

D. The Postal Service: Yes 45.6%, No 54.4%.

3. As progress is made in reducing nuclear weapons through negotiating and ratifying arms control treaties such as START and INF, should we in the United States increase spending on conventional weapons? Yes 35.3%, No 64.7%.

4. The rising cost and limited availability of liability insurance have prompted an insurance crisis in this country. Currently the insurance industry is regulated by the states. Would you support federal government involvement in any of the following manners?

A. A cap on liability awards: Yes 66.8%, No 33.2%.

B. Repeal of the McCarron-Ferguson Act of 1949 which exempts the insurance industry from federal anti-trust laws and financial disclosure requirements: Yes 74.8%, No 25.2%.

C. Creation of tax deductible self-insurance through risk pooling: Yes 41.4%, No 58.6%.

5. Do you think the federal government is doing enough to combat the crisis of AIDS? Yes 41.6%, No 58.4%.

If your answer to question 5 is no, which, if any, of the following federal initiatives should receive the largest portion of increased Congressional funding?

A. Improved nationwide education and prevention programs: Yes 39.4%, No 60.6%.

B. Increased federally funded AIDS research: Yes 40.6%, No 59.4%.

C. Improved counseling and health care for AIDS victims and their families: Yes 28.6%, No 71.4%.

6. Like acid rain, ozone is a devastating environmental threat to human health, to our forests and vegetation, and to our material resources. Do you favor any of the following control measures?

A. Increased restrictions on industrial sources of pollution which could result in hardship to business, including those in Western Massachusetts: Yes 77.6%, No 22.4%.

B. Increased requirements for pollution control equipment on new cars, trucks, and motorcycles which would eventually increase the costs of those products: Yes 61.8%, No 38.2%.

C. Require the installation of vapor recovery devices at existing gas pumps at an average cost of approximately \$20,000 per station: Yes 33.6%, No 66.4%.

D. No action at this time because control options are too costly: Yes 10.8%, No 89.2%.

7. Instead of direct controls on acid rain, the Administration has requested \$2.5 billion in federal funds to match private industry resources for a research program designed to develop new clean coal burning technologies. Do you consider this an adequate acid rain control program? Yes 22.9%, No 77.1%.

8. Last year Congress provided \$21.1 billion in funding for education programs, \$704 million more than the previous year. Which, if any, of the following recommendations would you make for this year?

A. Maintain those funding levels with modest increases in priority areas: Yes 61.4%, No 38.6%.

B. Provide significant expansions in funding levels: Yes 19.8%, No 80.2%.

C. Reduce expenditures for education in order to help the budget deficit: Yes 17.8%, No 82.2%.

9. The 100th Congress is considering several proposals that would provide tax incentives for individuals who want to save for education expenses. Are you in favor of such a provision? Yes 83.2%, No 16.8%.

If yes, which of the following incentives is the best approach?

A. Tax deductions for contributions to education savings accounts: Yes 31.2%, No 68.8%.

B. Tax credits for contributions to education savings accounts: Yes 24.6%, No 75.4%.

C. Exempt from taxation all interest earned on tax free education savings accounts: Yes 45.4%, No 54.6%.

10. The federal minimum wage rate of \$3.35/hr. has not been increased since 1981.

Meanwhile, the cost of living has increased by about 30%. The 100th Congress will likely consider legislation to gradually increase the minimum wage. Which, if any, of the following proposals would you support?

A. Increase the minimum wage to \$4.65/hr.: Yes 64%, No 36%.

B. Index the minimum wage to a level equal to half of the average hourly wage for private, non-supervisory workers: Yes 63.2%, No 36.8%.

C. Maintain the minimum wage at the current level: Yes 6.8%, No 34.2%.

D. Repeal the minimum wage: Yes 8.6%, No 91.4%.

11. As more and more women enter the workforce, there is an increasing need for businesses to respond to the changes their participation brings. Congress is proposing that businesses allow a minimum amount of unpaid parental leave. Which, if any, of the following proposals do you favor?

A. Require businesses to allow up to 10 weeks of unpaid leave over a two year period for parents to care for newborn or newly adopted children: Yes 64%, No 36%.

B. Provide unpaid leave for parents to care for seriously sick children: Yes 63.2%, No 36.8%.

C. Ensure that parents may return to their same jobs after taking the unpaid leave: Yes 65.8%, No 34.2%.

D. Allow businesses to cut off health benefits for those who take unpaid leave: Yes 8.6%, No 91.4%.

12. On January 2, 1988, Canada and the United States signed a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) which will significantly reduce tariffs and non-tariff barriers, greatly increasing the flow of trade across our common border. Before it becomes law, the FTA must be approved by both the House and Senate. Do you support this move to open up trade with Canada? Yes 96.1%, No 3.9%.

13. Should the U.S. seek free trade agreements with other nations? Yes 79.3%, No 20.7%.

With Mexico? Yes 73.8%, No 24.7%.

With Japan? Yes 59.2%, No 40.8%.

14. President Arias of Costa Rica has brought new hope for peace and democracy in Central America through his peace plan. The United States has ended military assistance for the Nicaraguan contras in keeping with the peace process. Should the United States provide humanitarian assistance to the contras as part of the solution? Yes 53%, No 47%.

15. In 1971 and 1974, Congress passed legislation to restructure the laws governing the financing of congressional campaigns. Many of the changes were made with regard to donation limitations and the participation of Political Action Committees (PACs). With the cost of congressional campaigns on the rise and the rapid growth in the number of PACs, various proposals have been put forth to change the system. Which of the following do you favor?

A. Increasing the limit on individual campaign contribution above the current \$1000 per candidate per election: Yes 14.4%, No 85.6%.

B. Lowering the allowable contribution from any one PAC below the current \$5000 per candidate per election: Yes 32.2%, No 67.8%.

C. Placing an overall limit on the amount of funding that a candidate can receive from PACs in a campaign: Yes 56.4%, No 43.6%.

D. Placing overall spending limits on Congressional campaigns: Yes 74%, No 26%.

E. Public financing of congressional campaigns: Yes 14.2%, No 85.8%.

F. Maintain the current laws governing campaign finance: Yes 11%, No 89%.