

that nearly two-thirds of new entrants will be women and another 20% will be non-white or immigrant males. Public and private employers may have to intensify recruiting from non-traditional sources to fill out their payrolls. Women, who made up 31% of the labor force in 1950 and 55% in 1986, are expected to hold 60% of U.S. jobs by 2000. To keep working mothers on the job, more companies may provide onsite day-care centers and offer job-sharing arrangements, and government may be asked to regulate or support these programs.

Health: Policymakers need to find ways to provide access to medical care to the more than 30 million Americans who lack health insurance. Government and the private sector may join together to establish a comprehensive care system to assure that a high standard of treatment is available to all citizens at affordable cost. At the same time, America's aging population is expected to place huge demands on the U.S. health-care system. Currently, one-third of the national health care bill is spent on Americans over 65; that figure is expected to rise to one-half by 2000.

Pensions: The graying of the U.S. population will be felt in another way—greater outlays for retirement benefits. For example, the federal government has not put aside enough money to cover its ultimate retirement needs for federal civilian and military workers. The unfunded liabilities—taking into account employees already retired and those likely to—now exceeds \$1 trillion. State, local, and private pension funds also have unfunded liabilities of an undetermined magnitude.

Americans—citizens and policymakers alike—should overcome the tendency to look at issues only in the short term and do some critical thinking about the nation's future. Many of the challenges the nation faces would be simpler and less costly to solve if addressed early on.

DENNIS BITTLE EARNS EAGLE SCOUT AWARD

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1989

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, today I want to give special recognition to a young man from the Sixth Congressional District of Pennsylvania who distinguished himself as a member of Cressona Boy Scout Troop No. 130 of Cressona, PA. The young man I am speaking of is Dennis A. Bittle, who will be awarded the Eagle Scout Award on September 24, 1989, for his outstanding achievements as a Boy Scout.

Dennis has been in scouting for about 9 years and his pursuit of the Eagle Scout Award is highlighted by his earning all 12 skill awards as well as 34 merit badges, including those required for Eagle without waiver. In addition, Dennis served his troop as quarter master, bugler, assistant patrol leader, patrol leader, assistant senior patrol leader, and senior patrol leader. Dennis is presently serving as a junior assistant scoutmaster and intends to become an adult leader on his birthday in December.

Mr. Speaker, as you know, the Eagle Scout Award is the highest honor a scout can earn and is illustrative of Dennis Bittle's ability to excel in a given situation. I commend Dennis for his many accomplishments as a Boy Scout

and congratulate him for earning this high honor. Dennis' commitment to excellence is manifest in the Eagle Scout Award and he can be proud of the distinction to be bestowed upon him on September 24.

ZEIGLER, ILLINOIS IS 75 AND GOING STRONG

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1989

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, if you need any proof that small-town America is alive and well, just take a look at Zeigler, IL.

The city is celebrating its 75th anniversary, and during this recent recess I was honored to take a small part in helping the city mark this occasion.

I was struck by the pride the 1,800 or so residents of Zeigler have in their community. They are proud to be southern Illinoisans, proud to be Illinoisans, and most of all, proud to be Americans. And this is not some idle boast, but a sincere conviction they have about the freedom they enjoy and the opportunity that presents itself as citizens of this great country.

This is not to say Zeigler got to this point without a struggle, nor to suggest that very real challenges don't lie ahead. Resting in the middle of coal country, Zeigler rides the tides of the coal market, and as you know that can be a very bumpy trip, for 75 years now, the people in Zeigler have hung on to enjoy the ride, most of the time, and now look ahead with hope and promise for something better for the next generation.

I'll tell you what kind of town Zeigler is. When the decision is made to honor someone who has passed, or to commemorate an anniversary, the people here band together to erect a marker or raise a flag. That may appear simple to some observers. It's simply moving to me.

I congratulate the people of this community who have brought us to this point, who thought it important enough to observe, and who are now charged with the responsibility to keep that tradition alive. I know they will not fail us, because they are the real American heroes.

POLITICAL DECLARATION ISSUED

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1989

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, I have two items that I would like to enter into the RECORD which, I believe, have a crucial bearing on how we evaluate the South African regime of F.W. de Klerk following the September 6 election, and hence, how effective diplomacy is likely to be in accomplishing what, I think, would be more decisively accomplished by enhanced sanctions. And I do feel, very strongly, that we cannot afford to allow democracy to be deferred in South Africa for another decade. As the current Defiance Campaign in South Africa demonstrates, repression still appears to take precedence over ne-

gotiation in Pretoria's response to the nonviolent resistance to the disenfranchised majority.

The first item is the Political Declaration of the Organization of African Unity Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa issued in Harare, Zimbabwe, on August 21, 1989. This declaration, which addresses the issue of establishing meaningful negotiations to end apartheid in South Africa, is based on a set of principles submitted to the OAU ad hoc committee by the banned African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa. These principles are contained in the declaration.

The second item reports on an historic "Conference for a Democratic Future" being planned inside South Africa for October 7—a month following the September 6 election—that will bring together extraparliamentary groups allied to the ANC with the Black Consciousness Movement [BMC] for the purpose of addressing the issue of negotiations. This conference, if it comes off, should complement the ANC-inspired OAU declaration which the Financial Times, in an August 24 editorial said: "Deserves to be taken seriously" as it "raises the prospect of a suspension of violence by the African National Congress [ANC] in return for concessions by the South African Government" and sets out "a reasonable and practical framework for constitutional negotiations."

If de Klerk is sincere about promoting an era of "negotiation politics," then the international community has every right to expect from him some unambiguous signals to that effect soon after the September 6 election. Following the election, the Bush administration should seek from Pretoria a timely and forthright response as to when and how it plans to respond to the OAU/ANC declaration on negotiations.

One very clear and early signal will be whether or not Pretoria allows the "Conference for a Democratic Future" to go forward. Will this planned conference be banned as was a similar conference that was attempted last year? Will key participants in terms of individuals and organizations involved in the conference be banned or otherwise restricted thereby undermining the conference, even if it is not banned? Or will Pretoria resort to any number of other methods that it has employed before to disrupt this historic conference? What happens leading up to and on October 7 with respect to this conference should be watched very closely as an indication of de Klerk's intentions as a guide to how quickly we accelerate the next phase in the anti-apartheid legislative campaign. I now submit these two items for the RECORD.

[NC2208120089 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT Aug. 21, 89]

POLITICAL DECLARATION ISSUED

["Text" of political declaration issued by the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa in Harare, Zimbabwe at the end of its meetings on 21 August.]

I. PREAMBLE

1. The African peoples are exerting—individually, collectively, and through the OAU—serious efforts to establish peace all over the African Continent by resolving all differences through negotiations on the basis of the principle of justice and peace for all.

2. We reiterate our belief, which is confirmed by history, that there can be neither peace nor justice wherever colonial and

racist hegemony and apartheid [al-fasi al-'unsuri] are present.

3. Hence we reiterate that as long as the apartheid regime in South Africa remains, the peoples of the entire continent cannot achieve their principal aims of justice, human dignity, and peace which are in themselves important and fundamental for stability and development in Africa.

4. Regarding the southern African region, the entire continent is very eager to ensure as soon as possible the success of the actions in which they are taking part and which will lead to Namibia's complete and true independence and to the establishment of peace in Angola and Mozambique. Equally, Africa is so deeply concerned with South Africa's acts of destabilization against all the countries in the region—whether through direct aggression, or supervision of its aggressive agents, or economic (?sabotage), or through other means—that these must cease immediately.

5. We understand the fact that lasting peace and stability in southern Africa can only be achieved when the apartheid regime in South Africa is extirpated and when South Africa becomes a united, democratic, and nonracist country. Hence, we reiterate that the necessary measures must be taken now to put a quick end to the apartheid regime in the interest of all the peoples in southern Africa, or continent, and in the whole world.

6. We believe that as a result of the struggle for liberation, the international pressure against apartheid, and the overall efforts to resolve regional disputes, the outlook is now better for more action toward resolving the problems facing the people in South Africa. In order for the hopes for a basic change in South Africa to materialize, the Pretoria regime should abandon its hideous concepts and practices of racial hegemony and improve its pitiable record of honoring its agreements. The South African regime should reverse practices which led to massive losses of life and wide-scale destruction of property in the countries of southern Africa.

7. We reiterate our commitment to the rights of all nations, including the people of South Africa, for self-determination, for deciding by public consensus on their institutions and system of government, and for working together toward the creation of a harmonious society. The OAU is determined to take every possible and necessary measure to help the people of South Africa achieve this goal by every means specified by the representatives of the oppressed communities. We are confident that the rest of the international community is willing to help bring an end to the criminal system of apartheid and that it will offer every possible assistance to the people of South Africa in this regard.

8. We make these pledges out of our belief that all peoples are equally entitled to human dignity and respect, regardless of color, race, sex, or religion. We also believe that all men and women have the right and obligation to participate in the government of their countries, as equal members of society. No individual or group of individuals has the right to govern without the public consent of the rest of the society. These are all basic and immutable principles which are being violated by apartheid, a system which constitutes a crime against humanity and which is responsible for the death of countless numbers of people in South Africa. The South African regime has been seeking to subjugate whole nations. It has waged a devastating war against the entire region, causing unprecedented loss of human life, destruction of property, and massive dislocation of innocent men,

women, and children. Its practices and the affront they represent to humanity should be confronted and eliminated.

9. Therefore, we have always supported and will continue to support all those who endeavor to attain this noble goal in South Africa, through political and armed struggle and other means. This, we believe, is a duty which we should undertake in homage to the entire human race.

10. While extending our backing to all those fighting for a non-racist and democratic society in South Africa—and this is a point over which there can be no bargaining—we have repeatedly expressed our preference for reaching a solution through peaceful means. We know that the majority of the people in South Africa and its liberation movements—who have been forced to carry arms—have also supported this position for decades and still support it.

11. The stands implied in this declaration are in line with ones detailed in the Lusaka statement which was issued 20 years ago and are also a continuation of it. They take into account the changes that have taken place in South Africa from the time the OAU and the rest of the international community approved that statement. These stands also represent a new challenge for Pretoria's regime to join the noble efforts aimed at putting an end to the apartheid regime, an objective to which the OAU has remained committed since its inception.

12. Hence, we will continue to do all we can to help intensify the struggle for liberation and to exert international pressure on the apartheid regime until the latter is eliminated and South Africa is turned into a united, democratic, and non-racist country where all its citizens enjoy justice and security.

13. In line with this decisive determination and in direct response to the desires of the representatives of the majority of the people in South Africa, we declare openly our commitment to the stands implied in this declaration. We are also confident that the implementation of these stands will lead to a quick end to the apartheid regime and consequently will introduce a new horizon of peace for all peoples in Africa which will put a speedy end to racial discrimination, colonial hegemony, and the rule of white minority in our continent.

II. THE STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

14. We believe that the existing conditions—if the Pretoria regime has a clear willingness to participate really and seriously in the negotiations—can provide the possibility for ending the apartheid regime through negotiations. Such a possibility could be an expression of the option that the majority of the people in South Africa have continued to yearn for in order to reach a political settlement.

15. Hence, we encourage the people of South Africa to unite their ranks as part of their overall struggle so that they can negotiate about putting an end to the apartheid regime and agree on all necessary measures to turn their country into a democratic and non-racist one. We support the stand taken by the majority of the people in South Africa that these must be the objectives of the negotiations and not changes or reforms in the apartheid regime.

16. We agree with them that such a process should result in a constitutional system based *inter alia* on the following principles:

A. South Africa should become a united, democratic, and non-racist state.

B. All its people should enjoy equal rights of citizenship regardless of race, color, sex, or religion.

C. All its citizens should have the right to participate in the country's government and

administration on the basis of a general election which will be carried out in line with the principle of one vote for each person.

D. All will have the right to form or join any political party of their own choosing provided that this does not consolidate apartheid.

E. All will enjoy universally acknowledged human rights and civil freedoms that are protected by a firm declaration of rights.

F. South Africa will have a new legal system guaranteeing the equality of all before the law.

G. South Africa will have an independent and non-racist judicial system.

H. Democratic South Africa will respect the rights, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of all countries and will pursue a policy of peace, friendship, and joint cooperation with all peoples.

17. We believe that an agreement on the above principles will constitute an internationally acceptable settlement which will enable South Africa to assure its right place as an equal partner among the African and world states.

III. THE ATMOSPHERE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS

18. We and the rest of the world believe that it is important to create the appropriate atmosphere for holding the elections. It is the urgent responsibility of the racist regime to respond in a realistic manner to this universal demand and consequently to create this atmosphere.

19. From this premise, the present regime should at least do the following:

A. It should unconditionally set free all political prisoners and detainees and refrain from imposing any restrictions on them.

B. It should lift the ban and restrictions on all banned and restricted organizations and persons.

C. It should withdraw all military divisions from the various areas.

D. It should end the state of emergency and repeal all legislation such as that drawn up to restrict political activity, including the internal security law.

E. It should Halt all political trials and executions.

20. These measures are necessary for preparing the conditions that would allow a free political debate to be held. This is an important condition for guaranteeing the people's participation in the process of reconstructing their country. Hence the above measures must precede the holding of negotiations.

IV. GUIDELINES FOR THE PROCESS OF HOLDING NEGOTIATIONS

21. We support the view of the liberation movements in South Africa that once these conditions are in place, the negotiation process should start in accordance with the following guidelines:

A. Discussions must be held between the liberation movements and the South African regime to halt the aggressive actions on both sides by agreement on a joint and binding cease-fire.

B. Negotiations should then start by laying down the basis for approving a new constitution by agreeing, among other things, on the above principles.

C. After agreeing on these principles, the parties must then negotiate on the necessary apparatus for formulating the new constitution.

D. The parties shall define and agree on the role which the international community must perform to guarantee a successful transitional phase for a democratic system.

E. The parties shall agree on the formation of a provisional government to supervise the process of formulating and approv-

ing a new constitution, to administer and govern the country, and also to turn the transitional phase into a democratic system, including the holding of elections.

F. All armed acts of aggression shall be officially considered at an end following the approval of the new constitution.

G. For its part, the international community shall lift the sanctions imposed on racist South Africa.

22. The new South Africa will be fit for OAU membership.

V. PROGRAM OF ACTION

23. The OAU, in keeping with the objectives outlined in this document, undertakes to:

A. Inform governments and intergovernmental organizations, including the Non-aligned Movement, the UN General Assembly, and Security Council, and the Commonwealth, of these objectives and solicit their support.

B. Instruct the frontline countries which are acting on behalf of the OAU to continue their mission concerning the search for a political solution to the South African problem.

C. Increase the overall backing to liberation movements in South Africa and launch a worldwide campaign to promote that support.

D. Intensify the campaign aiming at enforcing full sanctions against the racist South African regime. Such a campaign will involve efforts to block rescheduling of Pretoria's external debts, to impose a full oil embargo, and to enforce a total ban on arms exports to that country.

E. Ensure that the African Continent will not soften its current measures to impose total isolation on the racist regime in South Africa.

F. Continue to monitor the situation in Namibia and provide all possible assistance to the South-West African People's Organization in its struggle for a genuinely independent Namibia.

G. Provide every assistance requested by the Governments of Angola and Mozambique in order to secure peace for their people.

H. Provide every possible help to the frontline countries to enable them to withstand Pretoria's campaign of aggression and disruption and maintain their backing of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa.

24. We call on all compassionate nations to support this program of action as a necessary step to eliminate the system of apartheid and to turn South Africa into a unified, democratic, and nonracist country.

JOINT NATIONAL RESISTANCE INITIATIVE ANNOUNCED

[MB1808140839 Johannesburg The Weekly Mail in English 18-24 Aug 89 p 1,2]

(By Cassandra Moodley)

In an historic move this week rival extra-parliamentary organisations set aside their ideological differences and for the first time announced a joint national resistance initiative—an "all-in" conference for a democratic future.

This week's move is seen as crucial since similar attempts in the past have ended in failure.

At a press conference in Johannesburg representatives of the "mass democratic movement" (MDM), the black consciousness movement (BCM), the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) and church bodies shared a platform to announce the historic conference to be held on October 7.

The Conference for a Democratic Future is seen as significant—if it succeeds it will be

the first time major liberation organisations from different ideological camps will have cooperated in a united front against the government.

The plan was jointly initiated two months ago by the three groupings on the convening committee—the churches, the MDM and the BCM.

The three have also asked other extra-parliamentary organisations, including the Cape Action League (CAL), the Unity Movement and the National Council of Trade Unions (NACTU), to participate. The Weekly Mail was unable to obtain comment from the CAL or Unity Movement. NACTU second assistant general secretary leadership, Mahlomola Skhosana told The Weekly Mail he could not comment on NACTU's position "because the issue is still being discussed by the structures within the organisation".

The idea of such a conference is not new. It was expressed by the United Democratic Front (UDF) two years ago and was debated as COSATU's special national congress last year.

Last year the BCM strongly rejected the holding of the proposed September conference, which was subsequently banned by the government.

Azanian People's Organisation president Nkosi Molala, speaking in his personal capacity, said: "Last year the method adopted by the UDF/COSATU alliance was to lay down the parameters for such a conference.

"This time the alliance has accepted the basic principle that joint action can only be achieved if all the different parties are given an equal opportunity to decide on the form and content of the conference."

However, one of the members of the convening committee and MDM representative Mohammed Valli, said: "We have stipulated our unifying principle and all organisations that subscribe to that principle are free to join."

The involvement of non-charterists in the planned conference is notable.

When the BCM was asked why it had decided to participate this conference after voicing strong objections to last year's banned anti-apartheid conference, Molala said: "Each organisation is participating on a mandate from its members and each organisation will retain its own independent hegemony in keeping with the principle of strategic alliance."

He added: "During the planning of this year's conference the criticisms expressed by the BCM and other leftwing organisations of last year's banned conference were noted. Negotiations proceeded on the basis that the conference would succeed only if all parties agreed on the essential principles governing who would participate, the agenda, the convenorship of the conference and agreement on action to be taken by participants."

Another convenor, Harun Patel, said the timing of the conference was linked to the heightened debates over a negotiated settlement, rather than the mass defiance campaign or the September elections. And Valli reiterated the conference was conceived long before the mass defiance campaign was launched.

Referring to the differing views of the various ideological groups about negotiations Valli said: "This is precisely why we are coming together—to look at our common positions on negotiations. It is a way of arriving at some kind of understanding on negotiations."

Said Molala: "We believe the only solution—as far as a negotiated settlement is concerned—is provided by the BCM. That is why it is ironic the latest African National Congress peace plan actually mimics the

state position of the BCM over the last 10 years. A concrete example of this is the acceptance of the need for a constituent assembly."

A key issue to be addressed is the role of international governments in assisting South Africans to achieve their liberation, Patel said.

"It is crucial that the indigenous people decide the nature of the action as far as any international contribution is concerned," he added.

Valli agreed that the Commonwealth conference, which will be attended by heads of the Commonwealth states and where British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is expected to announce "her peace plan" for South Africa, was one of the issues to be dealt with by the conference.

Other key issues to be addressed at the conference are united mass action and an acceptance of the minimum demands vis-à-vis negotiations, Molala said.

FLORIO HAILS CHERRY HILL BABE RUTH CHAMPIONS

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1989

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to take this opportunity to bring to the attention of my colleagues a team of young men from Cherry Hill, NJ, who, on Saturday, August 26, became the 1989 Babe Ruth World Champions. Knowing that 2,600 teams from all around the United States participated in this tournament, the Cherry Hill Babe Ruth team can be extremely proud of this victory and the honor they bring to themselves, their families, and their community.

The team—Tom Bianco, Kevin Brickner, Walt Clymer, Chad Crovetti, Dan Farling, Kevin Foley, Bo Gray, John Heller, Rob Kurtz, Mike Moriarity, Chris Querns, Mark Ricci, Ron Sochacki, Mike Terzaghi, Steve Young along with Manager, Ed Foiey, and Bat Boy, Doug Freymark—displayed an unstoppable determination throughout their 15 consecutive wins beginning in the districts and regionals to the World Series in Cranston, RI. Undefeated throughout the tournament, the enthusiasm and talents of each of the players was visible from inning to inning, game to game. Proof of the talent of the team, to cite one example, is evident in the fact that only two errors were committed in the entire tournament.

Of course, the success of the team can be attributed to a large degree to the highly motivated coaching staff of Pierce Pelouze, Gene Emenecker, and Kelly Young. Their guidance and stewardship allowed the individual players to shine throughout the summer and carry them to victory in the final 6 to 3 win over the Sarasota, FL, team.

Mr. Speaker, it is the sportsmanship and teamwork of the Cherry Hill Babe Ruth team that prevailed in this tournament and in which the players can be most proud. I respectfully ask that my colleagues join with me in congratulating the team and wishing them similar success in all of their future endeavors.