

old tariffs and quotas, many "nontariff trade barriers" still exist. By eliminating these barriers, the United States can greatly reduce its \$108 billion trade deficit.

One industry which is affected by these barriers is energy. American corporations, such as Westinghouse and General Electric, control about 30 percent of the world's powerplants and equipment. However, in the lucrative German market, these corporations have been blocked. U.S. officials claim that this is blatant trade discrimination, although it is not done through traditional practices of tariffs and quotas. Germany has repeatedly denied contracts to American firms and then given them to European firms.

Another industry which has been affected is automobile and truck tire manufacturing. Cooper Tire, despite the promises made under NAFTA, has been shut out of the valuable market in Mexico. New restrictions placed on the industry by the Mexican Government have blocked imports from the United States, while exports to the United States have increased.

The Clinton administration has made some steps by putting pressure on the German Government. This pressure must be continued to help American corporations prosper in overseas markets. This will help to alleviate the trade imbalance which the United States now suffers.

The article referred to follows:

[From the Washington Post, May 14, 1995]

PROTECTIONISM PLAYS A SUBTLER HAND

(By Martha M. Hamilton)

GE had a recent experience in Germany that was similar to the Westinghouse problem in Cottbus, according to U.S. trade officials.

GE spent more than a year and \$750,000 bidding for the right to supply turbine generators for a power plant in Lippendorf in the former East Germany, only to find itself excluded from the final round of negotiations for the \$250 million contract. Asea Brown Boveri's German subsidiary was awarded the contract.

GE and U.S. trade officials have been joined by the European Union in protesting the actions of the Veag, the privatized eastern German electric utility. The EU agreed that Germany doesn't allow foreign companies a fair crack at its public sector contracts—a market valued at about \$160 billion.

So far, administrative reviews and challenges in German courts have failed to provide GE with the remedy it seeks, and Germany has maintained there was no unfair discrimination against GE.

Last month, U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor and Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown wrote Germany's minister of economics, Guenther Rexrodt, that they consider the GE case "a test" of Germany's willingness to abide by the rules of the memo of understanding and willingness to allow U.S. companies fair access to public sector contracts. Brown is expected to meet with Rexrodt later this month.

One argument that U.S. trade officials hope will persuade Germany to open up public sector contracts is that the German public is paying a higher price than needed for services because its markets are protected from competition.

GE still hopes it may win the Lippendorf contract, according to Gadbow. He said challenging the German government has been hard for GE, which doesn't like to find itself suing a potential customer. "We had to weigh the fact that we are very successful in the German market in a whole range of prod-

uct lines with the fact that one of our principal product lines was being shut out of that market," he said.

H.R. 971 AND ITS EFFECTS ON
INDIAN TRIBES

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, last week when the House passed H.R. 961, the Clean Water Amendments of 1995, certain provisions were included in the bill that would seriously undermine the tribes' authority to regulate their environments through Clean Water Act programs. These provisions, amending section 518 of the Clean Water Act, would change current Federal law and the established Federal policy of maintaining a government-to-government relationship between tribes and the Federal Government, a relationship that has been affirmed by every President of the United States for the past 30 years. The practical effect of the amendments would be to reverse the current authority for tribes to safeguard their environments, as currently provided for in the Clean Water Act. This would leave reservation waters less protected, and less capable of being protected, than the rest of the Nation's waters. In certain situations, this arguably would abrogate Federal obligations to the tribes.

The implementation of the Clean Water Act provisions for tribal authority since 1987 has been an environmental success story. The impetus for these amendments is a few hypothetical situations which stem from long-standing disputes over tribal-State jurisdiction. These jurisdictional disputes are the product of the variety and contradictions among the changing Federal laws and policies governing tribal land tenure over the past century and a quarter—including termination, assimilation, and the General Allotment Act. If the authority to set water quality standards is determined by the checkerboard pattern of tribal and non-Indian fee lands left by these laws and policies, it would create a water management scheme that is administratively unworkable and environmentally destructive.

State-tribal cooperative agreements may be an effective tool for environmental management where those agreements are freely negotiated and mutually agreeable. However, the agreement process outlined in H.R. 961 will likely lead to coerced negotiations. Also, the amendments will create burdensome procedures for dispute resolution and judicial review. They also may sharply limit tribal authority to regulate waters within reservation boundaries, a function consistent with tribal self-governance and the general trend to allow more local control over local environments.

In the past few years, EPA and the tribes have begun to build strong partnerships to protect tribal environments. The bill as passed will undermine that progress and should not be a part of any reforms to the Clean Water Act.

RIVERWOOD INTERNATIONAL'S
MACON PAPERMILL AWARDED
ISO 9002 CERTIFICATION

HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, Riverwood International Corp. is a global paperboard, packaging, and packaging machinery company headquartered in Atlanta, GA, with 1994 annual sales of \$1.3 billion and 6,200 employees worldwide. On May 17, 1995, Riverwood International announced its Macon papermill, in Georgia's Eighth Congressional District, was awarded ISO 9002 certification, reflecting the companies adoption of international quality standards for its global packaging customers.

The first steps in the implementation process for Macon was the formation of a Quality Improvement Team. This team became the guide to the installation of the ISO standards. The Quality Improvement Team consists of department managers, the director of manufacturing, and the vice president/resident manager. Department managers were chosen to participate on the team because they could provide the implementation resources in their respective area. The largest single resource recognized was the participation of the operational personnel.

ISO 9002 certification includes all of the production and installation systems of a facility, and covers all areas of the mill from the woodyard to warehouse. The mill, which received its certification from Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance Ltd., has the capacity to produce more than 500,000 tons per year of coated and linerboard.

We should all be proud of the economic leadership provided by Riverwood in conjunction with the fine people of Macon, GA. This unique focus on team-work and commitment to the community are examples we should strive to emulate. Congratulations to all of the folks at Riverwood who worked so hard to gain this distinction.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE RICHARD
E. LEMASTER

HON. JOHN SHADEGG

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. SHADEGG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the heroism of Mr. Richard E. Lemaster, who was, on this date, posthumously awarded the distinguished National Hero award by the National Association of Letter Carriers for his heroic actions of February 15, 1994. On that date, Mr. Lemaster lost his life while rescuing his niece and attempting to rescue his brother and sister-in-law from their burning mobile home. Mr. Lemaster's widow, Margie Lemaster, her son, Chris, Mr. Lemaster's brother and sister-in-law and several other members of his family were present in the District of Columbia today for the award ceremony in his honor. I would like to formally acknowledge ultimate sacrifice made by Mr. Richard E. Lemaster, a U.S. Postal Service letter carrier for more than 23 years, and a true American hero.