

The Beijing agenda goes far beyond basic rights for women. The draft Platform claims that peace and development cannot be achieved unless women represent 50 percent of all national and international political and economic agencies. How or why women are uniquely capable of bringing in this utopia is never explained.

The danger of the Beijing women's conference is that it attempts sweeping and unnecessary social change—change that will undermine rather than enhance the rights of women. The draft Platform for Action equals or surpasses the Marxist-Leninist experiment in its ambition. The draft Platform for Action calls for the most intrusive, arrogant, and radical restructuring of the social order in human history—all on the baseless assumption that this will produce a just, prosperous, and peaceful world. I'm convinced of the opposite. It is the road to tyranny and oppression for women and for men.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, July 5, 1995, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

U.S. environmental policy is at a crossroads. On the 25th anniversary of Earth Day, we can take great pride in the advances that have been made in environmental protection. We have succeeded in reducing the levels of lead and other dangerous pollutants from the air. Lakes and rivers once so contaminated they could catch on fire, now support large fish populations. Endangered species like the eagle and the buffalo have been saved from extinction and are now thriving.

The challenge ahead is to build on these successes, but in smarter, more cost-effective ways. The objectives of our environmental laws are almost always worthy: cleaner air; safer drinking water; protection of endangered species and so forth. The issue is whether current laws go about achieving these goals in the most sensible way.

Cleaning up the environment has become much more complicated. At the time of the first Earth Day in 1970, there was a broad consensus that the environment was a mess and that the government had to do something about it. Today that consensus is much less firm. There are competing claims about the environment's condition, strong rivalries within the environmental movement, and active opposition to environmental regulation. Furthermore, the nature of environmental regulation is changing. Whereas in the past government regulators focused on large polluters, such as the local factory, new regulations aim to curb pollution from more diffuse sources, such as runoff from farm lands.

COMMAND AND CONTROL

Most environmental programs are of a "command and control" variety. The federal government sets regulations which the public and private sectors must follow. For example, the Clean Air Act mandates how much pollution factories can emit and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act directs industry to dispose of hazardous waste in a certain manner.

This regulatory approach can be credited with improving environmental quality over the last 25 years. The question now is whether it is the correct approach for the 21st Cen-

tury. The current regulatory system offers the advantages of uniformity, administrative efficiency, and predictability, but it has drawbacks as well.

First, "command and control" can be too inflexible. It takes a one-size-fits-all approach to regulation. For example, the Safe Drinking Water Act requires all localities to test for a broad menu of contaminants even if there is little or no chance that a community's water system has been exposed to certain contaminants. Localities cannot pursue innovative alternatives that could achieve the same level of water quality at lower cost.

Second, the current system can be very expensive. Pollution controls, for example, cost an estimated \$26 billion per year. Protecting the environment will cost money—and in many cases, that money is well spent—but I am concerned we are not getting the best return on the dollar. Some programs don't work as well as they should. The Superfund program, for example, was designed to clean up the nation's most hazardous waste sites, but too much funding has been wasted in overhead and litigation costs. Other laws mandate, at great cost, compliance from state and local governments or private enterprises, often without any financial assistance from the federal government.

Third, the "command and control" approach can be too complex. Our environmental statutes have evolved into a cumbersome system that tends to over-specify compliance strategies and mandate extensive reporting requirements.

NEW APPROACH

We need to rethink how we regulate the environment. This does not mean repealing current standards, but rather defining a sensible role for the federal government. There continues to be a federal role in protecting the environment. Many environmental problems, such as water and air pollution, cross state and even international borders, and, consequently, demand a national response. Furthermore, most Americans want federal leadership on environmental issues.

I believe the following principles should, where appropriate, guide future environmental policy with the objective of making regulation more flexible, less costly and less complex.

First, we should work to find market-based solutions to environmental problems. Such an approach might entail providing incentives to private business or local governments to meet or exceed environmental standards; or creating a system of marketable pollution permits. Market-driven solutions offer the promise of achieving environmental objectives in a way that is more cost-effective and less disruptive to industry.

Second, we should encourage cooperation between the federal government and the regulated community. Environmental regulation will always involve some tension between the two, but the federal government can take steps to minimize such conflict by working cooperatively with businesses, landowners and other private interests to find solutions.

Third, we should give more discretion to state and local governments in managing environmental problems. The federal government has the expertise to set national standards for environmental protection and compliance strategies. State and local governments, however, are often closer to the problems, and may have better ideas about solving them in innovative, cost-effective ways.

Fourth, we should allocate federal resources to the most pressing environmental problems, particularly in an era of tight federal budgets. Too many federal dollars are wasted on programs of marginal social or economic benefit. Federal agencies should

conduct risk assessment, based on scientific evidence, and cost-benefit analysis before implementing new regulations.

CONCLUSION

Protecting the environment today demands something more than the standard regulatory prohibitions. The environmental movement has taught us the responsibility of protecting our own natural heritage. We now must reshape our efforts with a new openness to what works and what does not work in environmental protection.

IN SUPPORT OF SISTER CITIES

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1995

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for the United States Information Agency and their continued funding of the Sister Cities International Program. The USIA is responsible for our Government's overseas academic and cultural programs. They conduct a variety of activities to promote democratic and free market values and to foster international understanding of U.S. policies. The Sister Cities Program is a vital part of this effort. I am proud to demonstrate my support for this worthwhile cause, and as a former mayor, Alexandria, VA, I am pleased to submit for the RECORD the attached letter from the U.S. Conference of Mayors International Affairs Committee.

SISTER CITIES INTERNATIONAL,

June 17, 1995.

An Open Letter to Congress:

We, the undersigned Mayors of The U.S. Conference of Mayors' International Affairs Committee, urge our elected Representatives and Senators in the United States Congress to preserve important United States Information Agency (USIA) supported programs such as Sister Cities International that enable us to build bridges with communities overseas.

Through programs supported by the USIA, diverse elements from our communities—business, working people, educators, and many individuals and organizations—have forged strong economic and cultural ties with their international counterparts. These vibrant programs have afforded us the opportunity to create people to people relationships which have brought countless contributions to our communities.

The special relationships developed as a result of these international partnerships reap tangible returns for the modest resources that are used to sustain them. Across the United States, substantial construction projects, special trade relationships, provided direct access to foreign markets for American goods and services, and increased tourism are just a few of the ways they have boosted our local economies and enhanced international understanding.

The lives of our citizens and their children, in their homes and in their classrooms, are enriched by interacting with people from our sister cities. It is important for the people of our communities to gain a better understanding of just how interdependent our world is. For some of our citizens this may be the only exposure they will ever receive to people who live in other countries.

We are united in our belief that for many reasons our communities are strengthened when we are internationally engaged. We

call upon you to maintain the modest funding USIA currently receives to support these programs.

Sincerely,

Patricia S. Ticer, Mayor of Alexandria, VA; Jerry E. Abramson, Mayor of Louisville, KY; Cardell Cooper, Mayor of East Orange, NJ; Susan S. Weiner, Mayor of Savannah, GA; Meyera E. Oberndorf, Mayor of Virginia Beach, VA; Leonard M. Creary, Mayor of Lyndhurst, OH; Kane Ditto, Mayor of Jackson, MS; Mike Johanns, Mayor of Lincoln, NB; Mary Rhodes, Mayor of Corpus Christi, TX; Joseph P. Ganim, Mayor of Bridgeport, CT; Saul N. Ramirez, Jr., Mayor of Laredo, TX; Patsy Jo Hilliard, Mayor of East Point, GA; Richard A. Lang, Mayor of Modesto, CA; Raul J. Valdes-Fauli, Mayor of Coral Gables, FL; James S. Whitaker, Mayor of Lynchburg, VA; Jack Geraghty, Mayor of Spokane, WA; Neil G. Giuliano, Mayor of Tempe, AZ; Raul G. Villaronga, Mayor of Killeen, TX; Dennis W. Archer, Mayor of Detroit, MI;

Norm Coleman, Mayor of St. Paul, MN; Gus Morrison, Mayor of Fremont, CA; Dr. William E. Ward, Mayor of Chesapeake, VA; J. Christian Bollwage, Mayor of Elizabeth, NJ; H. Brent Coles, Mayor of Boise, ID; Gerald Wright, Mayor of West Valley City, UT; Martin J. Chavez, Mayor of Albuquerque, NM; Chuck Hazama, Mayor of Rochester, MN; Ann Azari, Mayor of Fort Collins, CO; Martha S. Wood, Mayor of Winston-Salem, NC; Charles V. Smith, Mayor of Westminster, CA; Robert A. Pastrick, Mayor of East Chicago, IN; Lynn F. Pett, Mayor of Murray, UT; Charles A. DeVaney, Mayor of Augusta, GA; Peter A. Clavelle, Mayor of Burlington, VT; and Charles E. Box, Mayor of Rockford, IL.

TRIBUTE TO DR. RICHARD C. STEIN, M.D.

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1995

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Richard Stein, M.D., who is retiring after more than 32 years of service as an outstanding physician with Kaiser Permanente in San Rafael and Santa Rosa, CA, which are located within the congressional district I am privileged to represent. Dr. Stein was Physician-in-Charge at the Kaiser Permanente Clinic when it came to Santa Rosa in 1980, and since 1989, he has served as Physician-in-Chief. Dr. Stein has been a cornerstone in Kaiser's outstanding record of service here in northern California and, in particular, he has been instrumental in overseeing the provision of quality medical care services for many residents of Sonoma County.

Because Dr. Stein has worked with Kaiser since 1962, he has played an integral role in the development of the innovative health maintenance organization which Kaiser pioneered in our country. I am proud of the leadership that Kaiser has taken in creating a healthcare system that is accessible, affordable, and high quality, and recognize that it takes the vision, courage, and hard work of people like Dr. Stein to make these ideals a reality.

After graduating from the New York University Medical School in 1956, Dr. Stein started his medical career by serving his country as the Chief of Pediatrics for the United States Air Force, 3970th USAF Hospital. In addition to his many years of leadership with Kaiser, Dr. Stein has served on a variety of community and medical association boards and is currently a member of the Sonoma County Medical Association Board.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Stein is a superb example of the excellence and dedication of our healthcare professionals who have provided our Nation with the best healthcare services in the world. As we celebrate Dr. Stein's 32 years of service to this community, I wish to recognize his commitment to the people of Sonoma County, and to thank him for his long record of service to all of us.

MORTON BAHR: LEADER OF THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of the outstanding leaders of the American labor movement, as well as a dear friend. Morton Bahr has been extraordinarily influential and effective in fighting to advance the cause of the American worker. For Morty, greater worker empowerment has been a lifelong commitment, a commitment that culminated with this election to the presidency of the Communications Workers of America in an especially demanding period for the communications industry, as well as organized labor.

Morty has made worker training and education programs a top priority in his struggle for a better educated and more productive workforce. Moreover, he has sought to bridge the gap between management and workers by bringing the workers into the decisionmaking arena, contributing, in this way, to the development of a more responsible and efficient labor force.

The globalization of the economy poses a unique challenge to the American economy in general and the American worker in particular. Morty, through his membership in the Executive Committee of the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone International, has managed to represent the interests of the American workers and secure their competitiveness in the world market.

Morty, in addition to being the champion of the C.W.A., has made invaluable contributions to many worthwhile causes. As one of the founders and a cochairman of the "Jobs with Justice" community-labor action coalition group, as vice chairman of the United Way Board of Governors and also as an executive committee member of the Democratic National Committee, he has offered service to the economic and political life of the community as a whole.

People have often referred to Morty as one of the most influential leaders in the American labor movement, a designation which is fully accurate and well deserved. I rise today to honor Morty's many wonderful accomplishments and ask my colleagues to join me in extending our heartfelt appreciation for his leadership.

IMPROVEMENT MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1995

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to facilitate improvement management of the National Park Service. The bill I am introducing today amends two separate statutes, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act and the 1970 Act to Improve the Administration of the National Park System.

The first title of the bill clarifies the existing authority of the National Park Service to make minor boundary revisions. Currently, the National Park Service has some generic authority to make such boundary adjustment "is an arbitrary one made on a case by case basis." In 1991, Congress passed legislation to authorize a 19-acre donation of land to Ocmulgee National Monument. In 1992, the National Park Service accepted a 125-acre donation at Shiloh National Military Park without any legislation. What is needed is legislation to define what is meant by a minor adjustment to ensure consistency and to relieve Congress from spending time on relatively insignificant and noncontroversial legislation.

The second title to this bill authorizes the National Park Service to enter into agreements to provide essential facilities for park administration, visitor use and park employee housing on non-Federal lands. Currently authorities restrict the use of Federal moneys on non-Federal lands and frustrate efforts to initiate partnership projects on adjacent non-Federal lands.

For example, park administrative and visitor center locations may often make better sense and serve the public better on non-Federal lands. These locations open opportunities for partnerships, such as the recent proposal at Rocky Mountain National Park to provide a visitor center on private land next to the park at no construction cost to the Federal Government.

I urge my colleagues to support both of these good government measures to improve the management of the National Park System.

TRIBUTE TO THE JANE DOUGLAS CHAPTER OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION'S CONSTITUTION WEEK

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1995

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the Jane Douglas Chapter of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution for designating September 17 through 23 as Constitution Week.

Constitution Week commemorates the 208th anniversary of the drafting of the Constitution of the United States of America.

The Daughters of the American Revolution understand the importance of the provisions and principles contained in the Constitution.