

Western Europe. It was the enlargement of NATO with Greece, Turkey, West Germany, and Spain that helped to strengthen the wall of democracy. And thanks to NATO, no American blood has been shed fighting another war in Europe for more than 50 years. So enlarging NATO with Poland and Hungary and the Czech Republic is going to carry that promise into the next century.

Some argue that these countries aren't ready to bear the burdens of membership. But in the past few months, our national security leaders have visited these nations and they came away convinced that the Poles, the Hungarians, and the Czechs fully intend to carry their responsibilities to contribute to the Alliance, not just benefit from it.

Some argue that by enlarging NATO we are going to be creating new lines of division in Europe. But in fact, NATO is at the center of a new dynamic in Europe that is rapidly erasing these old lines and bridging over old divisions. The mere prospect of jointing NATO has unleashed a powerful impetus for peace on that continent. Old rivals have settled their historic disputes and they have struck new accords and arrangements. Poland and Lithuania, Poland and Ukraine, Hungary and Romania, Italy and Slovenia, Germany and the Czech Republic—all have healed border disputes and other kinds of controversies that in the past have erupted into war. More than that, these old rivals are sealing these new ties by working together in the conference rooms and the training fields under NATO auspices.

Some argue that enlarging NATO is going to create new tensions and divisions in Russia and jeopardize Russia's move to democracy and its cooperation with the West. But in numerous actions, large and small, NATO and Russia are forging new links to overcome these old divisions. NATO and Russian air forces are now making authorized observation flights over each other's territory. Last spring, NATO and Russia signed a Founding Act that gives Russia a voice in—but not a vote or a veto over—NATO deliberations. And for the past two years, Russian and American troops have been serving together in Bosnia, going out on joint patrols to settle disputes before they ignite into conflict.

Finally, there are those who claim that NATO enlargement will cost too much. But alliances actually save money because they promote cooperation, interoperability, and they reduce redundancy. Simply put, it costs America less to defend our interests in Europe if Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic are in alliance with us, just as it costs them less to defend their interests by joining hands in the alliance itself. And we estimate that the cost to the United States each year over the next decade will be less than one-tenth of one percent of our defense budget. The costs of enlarging NATO are meager when weighed against the cost of potential instability and aggression in Europe if we fail to enlarge.

George Marshall knew the cost of war in Europe. He said it is "spread before us, written neatly in the ledger, whose volumes are grave stones." Well, today, there are more than 70,000 such volumes written across Europe, the grave stones of Americans who rest where they fell, liberating a continent. And so their sacrifice echoes down to us through the decades from the hillsides in Florence, from the sloping green in Luxembourg, from the dignified rows on a cliff overlooking the Normandy shore. They did not serve, they did not sacrifice, they did not die for us so that we could walk away from the lands that they freed. It's their voices that we have to heed and the voices of every veteran of every conflict that we have ever fought. You know it is better to pay the price for peace than suffer the cost of war.

John F. Kennedy once said, "A nation reveals itself not only by the individuals it produces, but also by those it honors, those it remembers." Here, today, on behalf of every man and woman who serves in the Department of Defense, let me say thank you to Birmingham. Thank you for remembering. Too many Americans observe Veterans Day in shopping malls. Too many school kids think of Veterans Day as a holiday. Too few cities pause to honor their native sons and daughters—the quiet heroes of freedom. But not Birmingham. It is because of Birmingham that America still keeps places in the world that are free. Every Veterans Day, America reveals its commitment to our armed forces by honoring and remembering the sacrifices of America's veterans. So I want to thank all the citizens of Birmingham for hosting this special event for 50 years and for making veterans everywhere feel like the heroes they are. And I want to thank all our veterans for keeping our nation safe and our citizens secure. God bless our veterans . . . God bless Birmingham . . . and God bless the United States of America.●

DUNGENESS CRAB CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACT

●Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, soon after the upcoming recess, I will join my colleague, Senator SLADE GORTON, to introduce the Dungeness Crab Conservation and Management Act. The ocean Dungeness crab fishery in WA, OR, and CA has been successfully managed by the three states for many years. The states cooperate on season openings, male-only harvest requirements, and minimum sizes; and all three states have enacted limited entry programs. Although the resource demonstrates natural cycles in abundance, over time the fishery has been sustained at a profitable level for fishermen and harvesters with no biological problems.

The fishery is conducted both within state waters and in the federal exclusive economic zone (EEZ). Although state landing laws restrict fishermen to delivering crab only to those states in which they are licensed, the actual harvest takes place along most of the West Coast, roughly from San Francisco to the Canadian border. Thus, it is not unusual for an Oregon-licensed fisherman from Newport to fish in the EEZ northwest of Westport, WA, and deliver his catch to a processor in Astoria, OR.

In recent years, federal court decisions under the umbrella of U.S. versus Washington have held that Northwest Indian tribes have treaty rights to harvest a share of the crab resource off Washington. To accommodate these rights, the State of Washington, has restricted fishing by Washington-licensed fishermen. This led Washington fishermen to request an extension of state fisheries jurisdiction into the EEZ. The Congress partially granted this request during the last Congress by giving the West Coast states interim authority over Dungeness crab, which expires in 1999 (16 U.S.C. 1856 *note*). The Congress also expressed its interest in seeing a fishery management plan established for Dungeness crab and asked the Pa-

cific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) to report to Congress on this issue by December, 1997.

The PFMC established an industry committee to examine the issues, which developed several options. At its June meeting, the PFMC selected two options for further development and referred them for analysis to the Tri-State Dungeness Crab Committee which operates under the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission. After lengthy debate, the Tri-State Committee recommended to the Council that the Congress be requested to make the interim authority permanent with certain changes, including a clarification of what license is required for the fishery, broader authority for the states to ensure equitable access to the resource, and clarification of tribal rights. The Tri-State Committee agrees that each state's limited entry laws should apply only to vessels registered in that state. I ask unanimous consent to include the report of the Tri-State Dungeness Crab Committee and the membership list of the Committee in the RECORD following my remarks.

On September 12, 1997, the PFMC unanimously agreed to accept and support the Tri-State Committee recommendation. The Council agreed that the existing management structure effectively conserves the resource, that allocation issues are resolved by the restriction on application of state limited entry laws, that tribal rights are protected, and that the public interest in conservation and fiscal responsibility after better served by the legislative proposal than by developing and implementing a fishery management plan under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. This legislation will fully implement the Tri-State Committee recommendation and ensure the conservation and sound management of this important West Coast fishery.

I look forward to the Senate's timely consideration of this bill.

REPORT OF THE TRI-STATE DUNGENESS CRAB COMMITTEE TO THE PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL ON OPTIONS FOR DUNGENESS CRAB FISHERY MANAGEMENT, AUGUST 7, 1997

The Tri-State Dungeness Crab Committee met on August 6-7, 1997 to review the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) Analysis of Options for Dungeness Crab Management. A list of the attending Committee members, advisors, and observers is attached. After completing that review, the Committee discussed the merits of each option and offered the following comments for PFMC consideration.

There was general agreement within the Committee that Option 1, No Action, would not satisfy the current needs of the industry. There was unanimous opposition, however, among Oregon and California representatives to Option 3, Development of a Limited Federal Fishery Management Plan (FMP). Washington representatives were not strongly in favor of a FMP, but viewed it as the only realistic means to address their concerns for the fishery. After an extended discussion, it

was the consensus of the Committee that a modified version of Option 2, Extension of Interim Authority, was preferred.

There were three common themes that appeared during the discussion. No Committee members believe that there should be fishing or processing of Dungeness crab in waters of the EEZ under PFMC jurisdiction by any vessel not permitted or licensed in either Washington, Oregon, or California. The Committee generally accepted that additional tools beyond area closures and pot limits could be needed to address tribal allocation issues. Finally, the Committee also agreed that as a matter of fairness, vessels fishing alongside each other in an area should be subject to the same regulations. On that basis, the Tri-State Dungeness Crab Committee recommends that:

1. The PFMC immediately request that Congress make the current Interim Authority a permanent part of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, applying only to Pacific coast Dungeness crab, with the following adjustments.

(a) delete the limitations listed in the current Section 2 of the Interim Authority so that state regulations will apply equally to all vessels in the EEZ and adjacent State waters; and

(b) clarify the language in the current Section 3B of the Interim Authority to prohibit participation in the fishery by vessels that are not registered in either Washington, Oregon, or California.

2. The PFMC defer action on a Dungeness crab FMP until March 1998 to determine whether Congress will be receptive to this extension of the Interim Authority.

Proposed draft bill language for an extension of the Interim Authority is attached.

This recommendation is not made without reservations on both sides. Washington representatives were reluctant to totally withdraw consideration of a federal FMP option, in the event that efforts to extend the Interim Authority fail. They expressed little confidence that a request for Congressional action would be successful. Representatives from Oregon were concerned that discriminatory regulations could be enacted in the future by other states that could effectively exclude them from participation on traditional fishing grounds. They preferred this risk over the involvement of federal agencies under a federal fishery management plan.

TRI-STATE DUNGENESS CRAB COMMITTEE
MEETING, ATTENDANCE—AUGUST 6-7, 1997,
PORTLAND, OR

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Dick Sheldon, Columbia River Dungeness Crab Fishermen's Association, Ocean Park, WA
Ernie Summers, Washington Dungeness Crab Fishermen's Association, Westport, WA
Larry Thevik, Washington Dungeness Crab Fishermen's Association, Westport, WA
Terry Krager, Chinook Packing, Chinook, WA
Paul Davis, Oregon Fisher, Brookings, OR
Bob Eder, Oregon Fisher, Newport, OR
Tom Nowlin, Oregon Fisher, Coos Bay, OR
Stan Schones, Oregon Fisher, Newport, OR
Russell Smotherman, Oregon Fisher, Warrenton, OR
Joe Speir, Oregon Fisher, Brookings, OR
Rod Moore, West Coast Seafood Processors Association, Portland, OR
Harold Ames, CA Fisher, Bodega Bay, CA
Mike Cunningham, CA Fisher, Eureka, CA
Tom Fulkerson, CA Fisher, Trinidad, CA
Tom Timmer, CA Fisher, Crescent City, CA
Jerry Thomas, Eureka Fisheries, Inc., Eureka, CA

ADVISORS

Steve Barry, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Montesano, WA

Paul LaRiviere, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Montesano, WA
Neil Richmond, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Charleston, OR

OBSERVERS

Tom Kelly, WA Fisher, Westport, WA
Mike Mail, Quinault Tribe, Taholah, WA
Nick Furman, Oregon Dungeness Crab Commission, Coos Bay, OR

JULIAN SIMON

• Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I would like to bring to my colleagues attention an article by Ben Wattenberg on the recent passing of economist Julian Simon. Dr. Simon, who I had the pleasure of meeting, was a great lover of freedom and a strong advocate for free markets. He was a pioneer who presented important research showing the benefits of legal immigration. His research also demonstrated that the rationale for the type of population control practiced in many places in the world is misguided and harmful. In other words, human beings are not problems to be solved. Such positions never won him popularity contests among certain groups, but as *The Washington Times* wrote of Julian Simon: "His forecasts about trends in resource availability, pollution and other effects of additional people have been completely borne out by events." A fitting epitaph. I ask that the articles by Ben Wattenberg and Julian Simon be printed in the RECORD.

The articles follow:

[From *The Wall Street Journal*, Feb. 11, 1998]

MALTHUS, WATCH OUT

(By Ben Wattenberg)

Julian Simon, who waged intellectual war on environmentalists and Malthusians, died suddenly on Sunday. He would have been 66 tomorrow, the day of his funeral.

Simon could sometimes glow like an exposed wire, crackling with nervous intellectual intensity. Privately, he had a soul of purest honey. But by force of will, fueled by his sizzling energy, Simon helped push a generation of Americans to rethink their views on population, resources and the environment. By now it is clear that in this task he was largely successful. As the years roll on he will be more successful yet, his work studied, and picked at, by regiments of graduate students.

His keystone work was "The Ultimate Resource," published in 1981 and updated in 1996 as "The Ultimate Resource 2" (Princeton University Press). Its central point is clear: Supplies of natural resources are not finite in any serious way; they are created by the intellect of man, an always renewable resource. Coal, oil and uranium were not resources at all until mixed well with human intellect.

The notion drove some environmentalists crazy. If it were true, poof!—there went so many of the crises that justified their existence. From their air-conditioned offices in high-rise buildings, they brayed: Simon believes in a technological fix! The attacks often got personal: Simon's doctorate was in business economics, they sniffed; he had merely been a professor of advertising and marketing, and—get this—he had actually started a mail order business and written a book about how to do it. Never mind that he also studied population economics for a quarter century.

In fact, it was Simon's knowledge of real-world commerce that gave him an edge in the intellectual wars. He knew firsthand about some things that many environmentalists had only touched gingerly, like prices. If the real resource was the human intellect, Simon reasoned, and the amount of human intellect was increasing, both quantitatively through population growth and qualitatively through education, then the supply of resources would grow, outrunning demand, pushing prices down and giving people more access to what they wanted, with more than enough left over to deal with pollution and congestion. In short, mankind faced the very opposite of a crisis.

Simon rarely presented a sentence not supported by facts—facts arranged in serried ranks to confront the opposition; facts about forests and food, pollution and poverty, nuclear power and nonrenewable resources; facts used as foot soldiers to strike blows for accuracy.

In a famous bet, gloom-meister Paul Ehrlich took up Simon's challenge and wagered that between 1980 and 1990 scarcity would drive resource prices up. Simon bet that progress would push prices down. Simon won the bet, easily. Mr. Ehrlich won a MacArthur Foundation "genius" grant. But the wheel turns, and we'll see who's a genius. *Fortune* magazine listed Simon among "the world's most stimulating thinkers." Mr. Ehrlich didn't make the cut.

Simon sensed the primacy of something else that many environmentalists and crisis-mongers didn't catch on to for a quite a time: Human intellect could best be transformed into beneficial goods and services in an atmosphere of political and economic liberty. At the United Nations' Mexico City population conference in 1984 Simon winced, and counterattacked, when population alarmists caricatured the Reagan-appointed American delegation as promoting the idea that "capitalism is the best contraceptive." It was not a good idea to ridicule capitalism, or free markets, or human liberty, in Simon's presence.

Of course, rising living standards do tend to depress fertility. Living standards do rise faster under democratic market systems. Smart folks now know that the fruits of economic growth can be used to diminish pollution. You don't hear much anymore about how we're running out of everything. (Next task: Simonize the Global Warmists.)

Finally, unlike many of his opponents, Julian was a traditionalist. He did not work on the Sabbath, and the Friday Sabbath dinner at the Simon house was always a gentle and joyous celebration.

At rest on the Sabbath, Julian was indefatigable the rest of the week, chasing his precious facts. If Thomas Malthus is in heaven, he's in for an argument, laced with facts, facts, facts.

[From the *Wall Street Journal* Tuesday,
April 22, 1997]

ANOTHER SURE BET ON EARTH DAY

[By Julian L. Simon]

The message of Earth Day is uplifting today just as it was in 1970. But any reasonable person who looks at the statistical evidence must agree that Earth Day's original scientific premises are simply wrong.

Panic reigned during the first Earth Week. The doomsaying environmentalists—among whom the pre-eminent figure was Paul Ehrlich—asserted that the oceans and the Great Lakes were dying; great famines were impending; the death rate would quickly increase, due to pollution; and increasingly-scarce raw materials would reverse the past centuries' progress in the standard of living.