

The band was stalled in 1942 by World War II when Pappy entered the Navy. He bravely served his country during the war and returned home to work for the Houston Fire Department. Despite this break, Pappy never stopped playing, and when he returned to Houston he continued to play and teach music throughout the community.

With Pappy's passing, we have truly lost a legend of first generation Western swing. Pappy had a profound musical influence on his peers, and his Blue Ridge Players served as a training ground for such important musicians as Floyd Tillman, Moon Mullican, and Ted Daffan. His music will remain a legacy for years to come. Pappy's kind soul and innovative music will be sorely missed.

Mr. Speaker, once again, please join me in paying tribute to the life of Leon "Pappy" Selph. Those of us who were fortunate enough to have known him are truly blessed.

TRIBUTE TO MORRIS B.
SCHNAPPER

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 11, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the memory of noted publisher and free press advocate Morris B. Schnapper. Mr. Schnapper, who passed away last week at the age of 86, was a distinguished editor and author, a man devoted to providing the American people with more information about their government and its policies. The Public Affairs Press, founded by Schnapper, published more than 1,000 books and 500 pamphlets during his years at its helm. However, his most meaningful legacy rests in his unflinching commitment to providing information to the public, frequently in the face of intense resistance from government officials.

In the 1950's, decades before the cloak of secrecy was lifted from many government actions, Schnapper passionately fought to allow the unrestricted publishing of speeches by government officials. In arguing that these addresses merited wide distribution to a larger audience he used a wealth of methods, from the courts to the newspapers. He affirmed his cause with a determination that originated out of his rise from a New York orphanage to one of Washington's most respected men of letters. Morris Schnapper's commitment to the First Amendment and his recognition of its inherent protections deserve the appreciation and gratitude of all Members of Congress and of all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the Washington Post's obituary of Mr. Schnapper, published on February 7, 1999.

I ask my colleagues to join me in offering our condolences to Morris Schnapper's family and friends.

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 7, 1999]
BOOK PUBLISHER MORRIS SCHNAPPER DIES AT
AGE 86

(BY LOUIE ESTRADA)

Morris B. Schnapper, 86, a longtime Washington book publisher and a tenacious chal-

lenger of high-level government officials' practice of copyrighting their public speeches, died of renal failure Feb. 5 at the Carriage Hill Nursing Home in Silver Spring.

He closed his publishing firm, Public Affairs Press, in the mid-1980s but continued until recent years to write articles on government copyright policies. It was a subject he first addressed in the late 1950s, when he sought to publish a series of speeches written and delivered by Navy Vice Admiral Hyman G. Rickover, who had played a major role in the development of the atomic submarine.

Rickover denied permission for Mr. Schnapper to publish two of his speeches, saying that the texts were copyrighted and that he had made printing arrangements with another publisher. Mr. Schnapper filed suit in Federal District Court, arguing that the speeches were an official act and therefore public property. He lost the court case but pressed ahead anyway, once placing an advertisement in The Washington Post attacking government copyright claims as an infringement of constitutional guarantees of free speech and a free press.

Before beginning his campaign against government-copyrighted publications, which earned him a reputation in some circles as a gadfly, Mr. Schnapper had been known primarily as a publisher of books and pamphlets on government affairs and social issues such as race relations.

From a one-room office in a dilapidated town house near Capitol Hill, Mr. Schnapper operated his firm with a small staff that often included university professors who served as editors. He began forming the foundation of his business during his lunch hours and at night while working as a press spokesman for the U.S. Housing Authority in the 1930s.

Born in New York City, he grew up in an orphanage there and later worked as a copy boy for the New York World and the New York Journal-American.

Over the years, Public Affairs Press published more than 1,000 books and 500 pamphlets, including its biggest seller, an autobiography of Indian leader Mohandas K. Gandhi. With the help of his wife, Blanche, who died in 1974, he published his first book, "Rival Unionism," by his friend Walter Gallenson.

Public Affairs Press printed works by sociologist Vannevar Bush, journalist Dorothy Thompson, financier Bernard Baruch and historian Arnold Toynbee. Mr. Schnapper was the author of several books, including "Constraint by Copyright," which he published in 1960, and "American Labor: A Bicentennial History," published in 1975.

Survivors include his companion, Esther Potash of Silver Spring; two children, Eric Schnapper of Bellevue and Amy Schnapper of Ashland, Ore.; and a grandson.

INTRODUCTION OF THE U.S.-CNMI
HUMAN DIGNITY ACT

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 11, 1999

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today forty seven of our colleagues join Mr. SPRATT and myself in introducing the Insular Fair Wage and Human Rights Act of 1999 which will permit the U.S. territory of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Is-

lands (U.S./CNMI) to be treated more like a state under certain provisions of law.

Along with the privilege of flying the American flag, the CNMI has the responsibility to live within the mores of the United States; and the United States has the responsibility to assist the territory with its growth in becoming a strong member of the American family. The taxpayers of America have supplied the U.S./CNMI with tens of millions of dollars in assistance over the years. The U.S./CNMI has failed to live up to its pledge to create a responsible government and a just society.

The U.S./CNMI has morphed into an offshore sweatshop, wrapping itself in the American flag to circumvent quota restrictions and escape payment of hundreds of millions of dollars in duties on imported garments. The Congress cannot continue to irresponsibly ignore the worsening crisis or the exploitation of tens of thousands of foreign workers on American soil.

The local U.S./CNMI government was granted temporary control over immigration and minimum wage in the 1970s. The U.S./CNMI has exploited this temporary authority to import tens of thousands of low-paid, contracted, destitute, workers from Asian nations to staff garment factories and virtually all other private sector jobs. The contract workers now substantially outnumber the number of local U.S. residents.

These foreign workers pay between \$3,000—\$7,000 to recruiters in their homelands for promised jobs. They are led to believe they are coming to work at good jobs in "America" only to arrive in the U.S./CNMI to find the jobs are not what they believed and in many cases that the jobs never even existed. Over 90 percent of all private sector jobs are held by foreign contract workers.

The bill I introduce today will crack down on the enormous, mostly foreign-owned garment industry that employ thousands of foreign workers to sew foreign fabric into garments bearing the "Made in USA" label which is then shipped to the U.S. mainland quota and duty free. There is nothing about the U.S./CNMI garments that is made in America yet this year well over \$1 billion worth of garments will flood the U.S. market, depriving the U.S. Treasury of \$300 million and unfairly competing with stateside garment factories that pay the U.S. minimum wage to workers who work in safe factories under the protections of all U.S. labor and immigration laws.

Numerous reports by journalists and the media, human rights workers, Federal agencies, religious organizations, and the administrations of Presidents Reagan, Bush and Clinton have documented widespread human rights abuses suffered by indentured workers in the U.S./CNMI. After traveling to the U.S./CNMI last year and meeting with local government representatives, federal officials, private business owners, and foreign workers, I issued my own report, Beneath the American Flag, which details systematic exploitation that would be tolerated no where else in this country. That report can be found on the Resource Committee Democrats' web page at www.House.Gov/Resources/105Cong/Democrat/Democrat.htm.

And yet, despite this mountain of evidence, repeated requests to Chairman YOUNG of the

Resources Committee, and over 80 cosponsors, we have been unable to secure even a hearing on my reform legislation, let alone a markup.

No Member of Congress would permit this situation to exist in his or her congressional district for one day. Yet we stand by, year after year, report after report, expose after expose, as the problems persist in the U.S./CNMI.

The legislation I have introduced today will extend Federal immigration and minimum wage laws to the U.S./CNMI as well as require that the integrity and intent of the "Made in USA" label and duty and quota waivers be reinstated. Additionally, this bill will permit U.S. Customs agents the authority to inspect cargo and persons entering the U.S./CNMI for suspected illegal activity.

I am hopeful that the delegation led by Congressman YOUNG, which leaves for the U.S./CNMI and other Pacific destinations tomorrow, will meet with those who have experienced these deplorable conditions and that, upon the Chairman's return, he will finally agree to conduct impartial hearings on my legislation. We owe it to the taxpayers of the United States, to the textile workers of this country who are enduring unfair competition, and to the garment workers and other foreign workers in Saipan who are being forced to experience a distasteful and unrepresentative side of America.

RECOGNIZING THE ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 11, 1999

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Environmental Research and Education Foundation. This Foundation is dedicated to helping society plan environmental solutions for the future. It was created by visionary leaders in the waste services and equipment industry who recognized the critical importance—now and for future generations—of properly managing our wastes, creating sustainable recycling markets, conserving resources and protecting the environment. Our Nation has the best waste-management infrastructure that it has ever had, with widespread access to recycling and highly engineered disposal facilities. Nevertheless, the sheer volume of our garbage dictates the need for first-rate research into new and better ways to manage wastes. The Foundation serves this need. It has raised millions of dollars thanks to the generosity of its leaders and other contributors. I expect the fruits of the Foundation's research to have substantial impact on the policies and practices that we evolve over time.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO GARY KADOW

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 11, 1999

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Gary Kadow, President of Local 3367 of the American Federation of Government Employees, on the occasion of his retirement.

In 1987, Gary Kadow began his career with the Department of Housing and Urban Development in the Buffalo office as temporary Single-Family Loan Specialist in the Housing Division, and joined the union at that time. He eventually gained a permanent position as a Project Manager, and then Senior Project Manager in the Multi-Family section.

Gary's advocacy on behalf of the working men and women of our community is truly legendary. In recognition of that effort, Gary was elected President of Local 3367 in 1989. He was successfully re-elected every year since, and served nine years, to 1999. His tenure, the longest of any president in Local 3367's history, is one of tremendous accomplishment. On behalf of his membership, Gary Kadow brought in a viable dental plan, set up an effective leadership team including stewards in all the divisions, developed an active Albany Office unit, and organized an operating local Labor-management Participation Council. As a result of that leadership, membership tripled during his presidency.

In addition to his outstanding performance as a local president, Gary was elected a Regional Vice President of the National Council of HUD locals #222, serving in the New York-New Jersey region.

In 1993, The Honorable Henry Cisneros, Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, selected Gary to serve as a member of his NPR Task Force for the reinvention of HUD. During that year here in our Nation's Capital, Gary became the union contact with the Secretary, bringing his unique labor perspective, advocacy, and dedicated commitment to working men and women to the national forefront. He appeared before Congressional committees, participated in the national Labor-Management Partnership Council, and played a vital role in negotiating labor-management agreements.

In addition to the many awards and citations he has been honored with throughout his career, he was chosen as a founding member of the HUD Training Academy Board of Directors. Further, Gary was elected by the National Council of HUD Locals to Executive Vice President in 1995 and again in 1997.

Mr. Speaker, today I would like to join with the Kadow family, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the American Federation of Government Employees, the National Council of HUD Locals, Local 3367, the AFL-CIO, and the countless working men and women of our entire Western New York community in tribute to Mr. Gary Kadow.

With retirement come many new opportunities. May Gary meet each new opportunity with the same enthusiasm and vigor in which he demonstrated throughout his brilliant career, and many those opportunities be as fruitful as those in his past.

Thank you, Gary, for your advocacy, tireless effort and personal commitment to our community, and for your friendship.

IN MEMORY OF ELVIS J. STAHR, JR.

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 11, 1999

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that Elvis J. Stahr, Jr., governor emeritus of the Sigma Chi Foundation, scholar, war veteran, attorney, and public servant, passed away on November 11 after a battle with cancer. He was 82.

Stahr earned 4 years of straight A's as an undergraduate at the University of Kentucky (UK), was named a Rhodes Scholar, then studied at Oxford University for three years. He returned to the United States briefly before serving in the U.S. Army infantry in North Africa, India, and China during World War II. After serving in the Army, he practiced law for eight years and served as Grand Praetor for the Eastern province.

After serving as dean of the UK law school and university provost, Stahr was appointed as special assistant to the Secretary of the Army during the Korean war, and in 1956-57, he was executive director of President Eisenhower's committee on education beyond high school.

Stahr became vice chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh in early 1957, and in August 1958 he was named president of West Virginia University. In 1961, President Kennedy appointed him Secretary of the Army, a post in which he served until the summer of 1962 when he resigned to become the 12th president of Indiana University.

In 1968, the Audubon Society named Stahr its president, a position he maintained until 1979. After stepping down from the Audubon presidency, he served on several boards and committees, including those for the Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Chase Manhattan Bank, the Committee on the Constitutional System, and the Washington Conservation Round Table, of which he also served as chairman. He also continued to practice law in Washington, DC.

Stahr is survived by his wife of 52 years, Dorothy Howland Berkfield Stahr, three children and two grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, Elvis J. Stahr, Jr's, contributions to his family, his country, and his fraternity make him a role model for young civic leaders. I am certain that the Members of the House will join me in honoring this fine American.

A TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM "BILL" GORTON CREEL

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 11, 1999

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, it is with great privilege to rise today to honor an outstanding American, Bill Creel. Bill is a civic