

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 off-shore 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](http://www.House.Gov/Resources/105Cong/Democrat/Democrat.htm).

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