

career is distinguished by his leadership on issues of fair pay, incentives, and winning union members the respect of their employers.

Gayle A. Cody, United Steelworkers of America, district 31, executive secretary to Director Parton, was born in East Chicago, IN, and began working at the Hammond Times. Gayle started her career with the USWA, district 31 in 1966. She served as a USWA secretary under four previous directors prior to becoming the executive secretary under current director, Jack Parton. During her 29 years of service Gayle has been involved in all major areas of USWA activities.

R.L. Pace, United Steelworkers of America, district 31, subdistrict director, was born in Hub, MS, and was drafted into the Army in 1953. In 1956, he moved to Chicago, joined the National Guard's First Battalion 178th Infantry, and began working at Burton Auto Springs. He was promoted to staff representative in 1969, and has held a number of offices—including president, in Local 6183. In 1984, he was appointed to the position of sub-director of sub 4 and graduated from Northeastern Illinois University in 1985.

Catherine Hatch, United Steelworkers of America, district 31, secretary to Director Parton, was born in Gary, IN. She began working at the Post Tribune and started with the Steelworkers in 1954. She worked for both Local 2697 and Local 6787. She started at the district 31 office in 1986 working as secretary in organizing, PAC, and education departments. Catherine has handled the finances and records for district 31 since 1993.

On this special day I offer my heartfelt congratulations. Their families and communities can be proud of the contributions that each individual has made. Their work in the labor movement has made America work. I wish each of them a long, happy, and productive retirement.

DRUG DECRIMINALIZATION IN
HOLLAND HAS INCREASED
CRIME AND ADDICTION

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, let me commend to you the following article written by a distinguished doctor and chairman of the International Drug Strategy Institute, Eric A. Voth, M.D. Dr. Voth advocates retaining tough drug laws to guard against rising crime and experimentation. Citing Holland as an example, the legalization of drugs has resulted in greatly increased crime and addiction. The only way to combat the increase of drug use in this country is to stand firm against recent attempt by prodrug groups to mute public awareness. These groups attempt to disguise the dangers of drug abuse and consequently jeopardize future generations.

REPEATING HISTORY'S MISTAKES

The international drug policy debate rages regarding decisions whether to fundamentally change drug policy toward legalization or decriminalization of drug use, or to remain with restrictive policies. If we examine two examples of softening of drug policy, we will find ample reason to continue with restrictive policy.

In the mid to late 1970's during the Carter administration, drug policy visibly softened. Several states decriminalized marijuana, and in fact Alaska legalized marijuana. Drug policy "specialists" in their infinite wisdom supported the flawed concept called "responsible use" of drugs as a way that users could maintain personal use of drugs and avoid the ravages of addiction and physical problems.

Permissive drug policy originated with organizations like the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws. President Carter's drug policy advisor Peter Bourne, as well as others like Arnold Trebach, Mathea Falco, Peter Reuter, Mark Kleiman helped to press for the lenient policy.

Interestingly, during that time the use of marijuana and other drugs drastically increased. Use also increased in adolescents despite the fact that drugs never become legal or decriminalized for that age group. The use of marijuana among high school students in Oregon during decriminalization was double that of the national average. National averages of marijuana use among high school seniors increased to 50% of seniors having used in the previous year, and 10.7% used daily.

Ultimately, parents began to object to the rampant use of drugs, especially marijuana, among their children. In the early 1980's the "parents'" anti-drug movement began. Because of the drastic failure of lenient drug policies, steady pressure was exerted at national and local levels for restrictive drug policies. A huge national wave of high quality research, grassroots prevention organizations, and tightening of drug laws began.

Predictably, the use of drugs among "recreational" users dropped. High school seniors use of marijuana dropped to 23% of seniors using within the last year and 2% using on a daily basis. The use among hard addicts did not drop.

Strangely the cry has been sounded by some that the drug war did not work. That outcry, however, was almost exclusively being sounded by individuals who favored legalization or decriminalization back in the 1970's. The same individuals who called for soft policy in the earlier era are calling for the new harm reduction policy today. Hidden within such policy is the intent to gain decriminalization of drugs.

Holland has decriminalized drugs and tried harm reduction. Since the softening of drug policy there, shootings have increased 40%, robberies 62%, and car thefts 62%. This experiment which was meant to decrease organized crime has resulted in an increase in organized crime families from 3 in 1988 to 93 today. The number of registered marijuana addicts has risen 30% and the number of other addicts has risen 22%.

The major difference between today and the 1970's is that the prolegalization effort is more organized and better funded. The millionaire Richard Dennis from Chicago has given millions to the drug legalization effort. Billionaire George Soros has given \$6 million to the Drug Policy Foundation to help seek legalization of drugs. He created the Open Society Fund which in turn funds Mathea Falco's Drug Strategies organization. Steadily, these groups put a happy and acceptable face on the idea of drug legalization or decriminalization. Their public relation campaign has softened public attitudes. Moves such as full page ads in national newspapers suggesting alternatives to drug policy are examples. Organized efforts at such ideas as hemp as a fiber alternative, medical marijuana, needle exchanges, therapeutic LSD, and others pervade the media. The Internet is bristling with pro-drug talk groups discussing recent drug experiences and how and where to obtain drugs.

In the face of these facts, the holdovers from the 70's drug policy makers are still asking for lenient drug laws. A substantial number of today's addicts started their use under the lenient policies of the 1970's. We have had our experience with decriminalization, and it is time that we recognize it and put that concept to bed.

The only hope for drug policy is a concerted effort of drug prevention which upholds the notion of no drug use, drug interdiction, and drug treatment. If we soften our hold on an already vexing problem, we will lose the war.

IN RECOGNITION OF JAMES T.
MOLLOY

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1995

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, it is with a profound sense of honor and with great pleasure that I rise today in recognition of James T. Molloy, the former Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Molloy was born in Buffalo, NY, on June 3, 1936. He graduated from Canisius College with a bachelor of science in 1958. From there, Mr. Molloy began a career filled with worthwhile and successful endeavors. Of these, the most important is his family, consisting of his wife, Roseanne, and daughter, Amy.

Over his long and distinguished career, James Molloy has exhibited a tireless dedication to public service. He has served as a marine fireman with the Buffalo Fire Department, a school teacher in Buffalo and Lackawanna schools, and as the Chief Finance Officer for the House of Representatives. In 1974, Mr. Molloy was elected by the 94th Congress to serve as Doorkeeper of the House. He was unanimously reelected as Doorkeeper by each succeeding Congress through the 103d Congress.

Over the past 30 years, James Molloy has been involved in countless activities. He is a member of the International Association of Firefighters, International Brotherhood of Longshoremens, National Association of Legislative Assistants, and chairman of the Board for the Wright Patman Congressional Federal Credit Union.

Among his many distinctions, Mr. Molloy has received the Outstanding Citizen Award from the New York State AFL-CIO in 1986, the President's Award from the New York State Federation of Police in 1986, and Roll Call's Man of the Year Award in 1990.

The many awards given to James Molloy fail to capture the essence of what he has done. Whether it be helping kids get jobs in Washington, finance their education, or just taking the extra time to show them the Capitol, James Molloy has consistently been there for the young people of Buffalo.

As Doorkeeper of the House, James Molloy introduced numerous Ambassadors, Prime Ministers, and Presidents. However, this did not cause him to lose touch with the many friends and family members both here in Washington and at home in Buffalo. For more than 20 years, the people of Buffalo had a friend in Washington in James Molloy.

H.R. 450

HON. DAVID MINGE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1995

Mr. MINGE. Mr. Speaker, on February 24, 1995, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota submitted comments regarding the Regulatory Moratorium bill, H.R. 450. I share Mr. JOHNSON'S views and wish to restate them for the record. Like Mr. JOHNSON, I believe that H.R. 450 is deeply flawed. I voted for this bill last Friday with the understanding that I will not support the conference report unless the legislation is significantly improved by the Senate or conference committee. I share Mr. JOHNSON'S concern that as it now stands, H.R. 450 could result in massive confusion and an enormous amount of unnecessary litigation. It is also possible that if the current language is contained in the final version of this bill, it would interfere with a wide range of needed agricultural rulemaking involving turkeys, hogs, corn, and soybeans. I also share my colleague's concern that depending on the outcome of litigation, the existing language could interfere with rulemaking needed on behalf of the ethanol fuels industry.

The process by which Federal laws are crafted is often perceived as overly heavy-handed, rigid, and inefficient. I am optimistic that this legislation can be modified as it progresses through the legislative process so that its shortcomings are corrected. Unless significant modifications are made, I will not vote for this bill when it returns to the House for final consideration.

FURADAN REGULATION NOT AFFECTED BY REGULATORY MORATORIUM
HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1995

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that the intent of the Government Reform and Oversight Subcommittee on National Economic Growth, Natural Resources and Regulatory Affairs is to exclude the Environmental Protection Agency Final Rule at 40 CFR part 180 titled, "Pesticide Tolerances for 2,3-Dihydro-2,2-Dimethyl-7-Benzofuranty-N-Methylcarbamate," from H.R. 450, a bill that imposes a moratorium on the implementation of regulations issued between November 20, 1994, and the enactment of risk assessment/cost benefit analysis legislation, or December 31, 1995, whichever comes first.

North Dakota has been granted a time-limited tolerance on Furadan CR-10 for use on canola. Furadan CR-10 is considered the most effective insecticide used to control the flea beetle, one of the major threats to canola in North Dakota.

North Dakota produces more canola than any other State and supports canola crushing facilities. Canola is a region-specific crop that when crushed produces one of the healthiest and highest demanded industrial use and edible use oils on the market today.

The initiative by the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] enables canola producers

in North Dakota and a handful of northern tier States to sell Furadan-treated canola seed to "Canola Crushing Processors" within the United States. Prior to the tolerance, canola producers were required to export treated canola seed to foreign processors, mostly in Canada.

It is my understanding that the regulation meets at least one of the general exclusions established in H.R. 450.

Specifically, the definition of a "rule" excludes the "granting or recognizing an exemption, granting a variance or petition for relief from regulatory requirement, or other action relieving a restriction * * * or taking any action necessary to permit * * * [the] use of a substance or product."

In addition, H.R. 450 specifies that the term "regulatory rulemaking action" excludes:

Rulemaking actions that are "limited to repealing, narrowing, or streamlining a rule, regulation, or administrative process or otherwise reducing regulatory burdens."

Additionally, based on H.R. 450, it would appear that should the Office of Management and Budget be asked to determine whether to exclude or exempt this regulation from the moratorium, that it should do so.

FURADAN REGULATION NOT AFFECTED BY REGULATORY MORATORIUM
HON. DAVID M. MCINTOSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1995

Mr. MCINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, it has been brought to my attention that a handful of northern tier States are concerned about whether an Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] time limited tolerance on furadan CR-10 for use on canola would be affected by H.R. 450, the Regulatory Transition Act of 1995.

It is the intent of the drafters of H.R. 450 to exclude from the regulatory moratorium agency exemptions and other actions that relieve a restriction on the use of a product or process. The EPA Final Rule at 40 CFR Part 180 titled, "Pesticide Tolerances for 2,3-Dihydro-2,2-Dimethyl-7-Benzofuranty-N-Methylcarbamate," fits that exception.

Additionally, the furadan regulation might also satisfy the streamlining exception to the moratorium to the extent it streamlines the burden on producers and growers of canola seeds.

Thus, it is intent of the drafters of H.R. 450, that should the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs be asked to determine whether to exclude or exempt this regulation from the moratorium, that the regulation should be excluded.

FAIRNESS FOR FILIPINO WORLD WAR II VETERANS
HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1995

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I join today in a bipartisan effort with the gentleman from New York, Congressman BENJAMIN GILMAN, chairman of the House Committee on International Relations, to introduce the Filipino Veterans Equity Act of 1995.

Today, we recall the brave members of the Filipino Army who obeyed the order of the President of the United States during World War II. They fought side by side with U.S. forces against a common enemy. They served and died defending the American flag in the epic battles of Bataan and Corregidor and through 4 long years of enemy occupation. They were as much as part of our fighting forces as were soldiers drafted from the States.

But, soon after World War II ended, the 79th Congress enacted the Rescission Act of 1946, denying Filipino Veterans not only the benefits, but also the recognition they so richly deserved. For far too many years, Filipino Veterans have been waiting for the benefits they earned, the benefits that go automatically to other veterans who were exposed to similar hardships. A grave injustice has been done—and now is the time for us to correct this injustice.

Even President Harry S. Truman, who signed the Rescission Act, said it did not release the United States from its obligation to provide for the heroic Filipino Veterans who sacrificed so much during the war. He believed it was a moral obligation of the United States to look after the welfare of the Filipino Veterans—and so do I, and so do my colleagues who join me today in cosponsoring this legislation.

The bullets in World War II did not ask if their target was an American or a Filipino soldier. In 15 years, there will no longer be any of these veterans left alive. Many, until their dying day, were asking, "Do we deserve the 1946 Rescission Act? Didn't we suffer the same suffering as the American soldier fighting the same war?"

We must act and we must act now.

I am especially pleased that two of my colleagues from San Diego County are joining with me today in recognizing the contribution of the World War II Filipino Veterans, Congressmen BRIAN BILBRAY and RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM.

I urge all my other colleagues to join me in recognizing these brave soldiers and in granting them the benefits they earned and deserve.

CONGRATULATIONS TO FERMILAB
HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1995

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform my colleagues of a scientific milestone, announced this afternoon at Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, IL.

Today, physicists at the laboratory, which is located within my district, announced the discovery of the subatomic particle called the top quark, the last of the six basic building blocks predicted to exist by current scientific theory.

Mr. Speaker, this discovery demonstrates the prominent role the United States and Fermilab play in the field of high energy physics. In addition, it is clear that Fermilab's Tevatron accelerator has established itself as the world's preeminent site for high energy physics research.