

the basin would likely require further authorization by Congress.

#### DIRECT SPENDING

CBO anticipates that the compact would have an impact on direct spending by reducing the amount of receipts returned to the Treasury from recreation facilities operated by the Corps and the Department of the Interior in the ACT basin. A new water allocation plan could affect receipts from recreation areas by directly or indirectly changing water levels at lakes and other recreation areas so that their use is reduced. This type of impact would be most likely in years when total water supplies were already low, for example, because of below-average rainfall. CBO estimates that the impact on receipts from recreation elements would be less than \$500,000 annually, beginning in 1999.

The compact could also affect receipts from hydropower operations, but CBO estimates that the net impact on hydropower revenues from any likely water allocation plan would be insignificant. A new plan could affect power operations by limiting the amount of water that can flow through federal power-generating facilities. This could affect the amount of power that can be produced and sold. However, CBO estimates that any impact on hydropower receipts is likely to be insignificant because federal law requires that, to the extent market conditions permit, hydropower operations cover expenses. In the case of limits on power production, the price of power could be increased to offset any reduction in the quality of power produced and sold.

#### PAY-AS-YOU-GO CONSIDERATIONS

The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 specifies pay-as-you-go procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or receipts. CBO estimates that enacting H.J. Res. 92 would increase direct spending by less than \$500,000 a year, beginning in 1999. Enacting the legislation would not affect governmental receipts.

#### INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE-SECTOR IMPACT

H.J. Res. 92 would give the consent of the Congress to an agreement mutually entered into by two states, Alabama and Georgia. The resolution contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995, and any costs to the states resulting from the compact would be borne voluntarily as a result of the agreement.

Estimate prepared by: Federal Costs: Gary Brown; Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Leo Lex.

Estimate approved by: Robert A. Sunshine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

#### SHAME IN SAIPAN: EXPLOITATION OF WORKERS IN THE GARMENT INDUSTRY

### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of all Members of the House the appalling labor conditions that exist in the garment industry in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands [CNMI].

These islands, which were under Japanese control during World War II and were occupied by the United States in 1944, have been governed by a covenant with the United States

since 1986. The covenant grants United States citizenship to the residents of the Marianas, but the United States agreed not to extend United States immigration laws there, responding to fears that excessive immigration might result. The Federal minimum wage was also not extended to the Mariana Islands.

Mr. Speaker, a recent congressionally mandated report notes that, "Ironically, CNMI policies have resulted in aliens becoming a majority of the island's population. . . . The garment industry takes full advantage of the immigration and minimum wage exception privileges, as well as privileged exceptions to the Federal trade laws, to ship products partially manufactured in the islands into the United States market even though the islands are outside the customs territory of the United States."

The worst aspect of these developments has been the increasing practice by which Chinese bonded and indentured workers are imported into the factories of the Marianas, unprotected by labor laws, under contracts which prevent these workers from practicing their religions, engaging in political activity, or even marrying. Ample documentation exists that the barracks in which these workers are housed are as squalid as anywhere in the world, but ironically apparel produced in these sweatshops comes into the United States labeled "Made in the USA". According to the Federal Government, "the average landed value of CNMI garment shipments to the United States is now at a rate of \$625 million annually."

Mr. Speaker, it is totally unacceptable for manufacturing to take place on what is American soil under these deplorable conditions. There is a new administration that will soon take office in Saipan, and President Clinton is to be commended for insisting that the CNMI live up to United States labor and human rights standards in order to continue receiving the preferences and aid it receives under the covenant. I hope that all Members will support legislation that will correct these inequities.

#### IN HONOR OF THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN CLANTON, AL

### HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to pay tribute to the 125th anniversary of the First Baptist Church in Clanton, AL. For 125 years, the First Baptist Church has offered spiritual guidance to the community of Clanton. The church was organized on November 5, 1872, with Rev. J.A. Mullins and Rev. P.H. Lundy serving as the church's first ministers. From a small beginning of only 10 members, the membership grew to 70 in 1886 and then to 1,470 in 1996.

First Baptist Church has made great strides during these 125 years in the spreading of the good news to mankind. The Sunday School has always been a very strong part of the teaching ministry of the church since the first mention of a Sunday School in 1877. Last year, the records show that 959 children and adults were enrolled in Sunday School.

In addition to Sunday School, the Baptist Young People's Union was formed for Sunday

night training. Currently, it is known as Discipleship Training. Whatever the name, the organization has always taught Baptist doctrine, leadership courses, and Bible study. The enrollment was up to 251 in 1996.

Mr. Speaker, let me share with you the ways in which First Baptist Church mission programs have brought the ministry of the church into the community. It was the ladies of the church who began the mission programs by forming Ladies Aid Society, which is now known as the Women's Missionary Union. Recognizing the need for mission study for all ages, Mission Friends, Girl's Auxiliary, and Acteens were also organized. For the men in the congregation, the Brotherhood organization began which sponsors the boys' groups like the Lads, Crusaders, and Challengers.

First Baptist Church also started three missions in the community: The West End Baptist Church in 1948, the Northside Baptist Church in 1954, and Lomax Baptist Church in 1958. All three are now active, growing churches in Clanton.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to its distinguished mission program, the First Baptist Church has always maintained an excellent music program. There are three Children's Choirs, a Youth Choir, and an Adult Sanctuary Choir. Programs of special music are performed on many occasions and have included hand bells. In 1995, a church orchestra was formed. Most recently, the outstanding "Living Pictures" was presented in 1997.

Mr. Speaker, First Baptist Church has been very successful in reaching out to the young and old alike. The youth ministry is also a vital program which emphasizes Bible teaching, recreation, retreats, youth camps, youth week, and person soul winning. For the older members of the congregation, the fellowship of the Keenagers meet each month for lunch and an inspirational message. Trips to places of special interest are taken regularly. For those who are not physically able to attend services, a Homebound Ministry is provided which provides church literature on each of their monthly visits.

Under the current leadership of Dr. Michael, new ideas have been promoted including greeters for each service, prayer partners during worship services, and a worship service for children ages 4 to 6.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, in honor of this anniversary of the First Baptist Church in Clanton, let me share with you the church's invaluable vision which has been and will continue to be: "As a unconditional love in accomplishing our mission for Jesus."

#### 10-YEAR ANNIVERSARY FOR THE CITY OF SANTA CLARITA

### HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the founding of the city of Santa Clarita, CA. The city of Santa Clarita encompasses 45 square miles within the Santa Clarita Valley and is situated just 35 miles north of downtown Los Angeles. The population is estimated at 141,000 and is consistently rated by the FBI as one of the top five safest cities of its size in the Nation. The city was incorporated on December