

PRESENTATION OF TERESA OE:
NORTH DAKOTA'S STATE BEEF
AMBASSADOR

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 24, 2000

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, on September 28–30 of this year, the North Dakota Stockmen's Association held its annual convention in Bismarck, ND. I would like to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues the remarks of one of the conference presenters. Ms. Teresa Oe, a high school student from Belfield, North Dakota and North Dakota's State Beef Ambassador, gave an impressive speech to the convention delegates. Ms. Oe's remarks addressed the environmental benefits of cattle grazing. I would encourage my colleagues to take a moment to review her remarks which may help to bridge communication between cattlemen and environmentalists.

THE MISUNDERSTANDING

(By: Teresa Oe—North Dakota State Beef Ambassador)

Cattlemen and environmentalists have long regarded each other as the enemy. Rarely do they wish to converse with one another, let alone compromise. When they eventually agreed to "discuss" matters, the resulting arguments are based primarily on biased opinion and accusations. This communication gap has led to the disastrous misunderstanding that cattle and conservation cannot successfully coexist.

The irony in this notion, however, is that modern day cattlemen, equipped with new range management tools, are extremely capable and dedicated conservationists. Believe it or not, grazing cattle are their most valuable means for upgrading environmental well being.

According to the 2000 Cattle and Beef Handbook, produced by the National Cattlemen's Beef Association, "Grazing lands comprise about one-third of the land in the United States." Due to steep terrain or dry conditions, these lands often are not suitable for cultivation or development. Cattle graze these virtually useless lands, utilizing grass, one of our country's most ample, renewable resources. Cattle are capable of efficiently transforming grass and other forage into nutritious high-protein beef.

Nevertheless, more and more every day, environmentalists are questioning if cattle belong on the rangelands. Surely, if environmental agencies only knew the significance of cattle to these areas, then their minds would be at ease and our cattle could continue to do their job. With this motive in mind, it is my privilege to share with you five major environmental benefits of cattle on the rangelands.

First of all, properly grazed cattle promote healthy soil and plant vigor. As a matter of fact, as documented in the Soil and Land Conditions publication, the Wildflower Research Center states, "Grazing is necessary for the maintenance of grassland systems." Cattle actually help plants and grasses grow by aerating the soil with their hooves. When cattle saunter over the land, they loosen the dirt which allows more oxygen to enter the soil. Without this oxygen, the soil develops a hard crust and is unable to readily absorb water and nutrients. Moreover, cattle naturally fertilize the soil in the form of manure.

Cattle also encourage plant reproduction. As a natural means of reseeding, they scat-

ter the seeds of various plant life and bury them in the ground, surrounding them in soil that is necessary for the onset of growth.

Regulating bothersome weeds and shrubs is also characteristic of cattle. They consume these nuisances which, otherwise, without the use of herbicides, would have the potential to grow and reproduce uncontrollably.

Furthermore, cattle are doing a large favor for many species of wildlife. Elk, deer, wild sheep, antelope, and geese, among others, are partial to young, palatable grass shoots. In order to stimulate and enhance this new, preferred growth, cattle must first remove the rank fall vegetation that other animals are hesitant to eat.

Last, but certainly not least, cattle grazing aids in preventing fires. Longer vegetation helps carry uncontrolled wildfires that cause mass destruction and expense. In the *Wow that Cow!* pamphlet published by the American National Cattle Women Inc., it points out that grazing these areas reduces the amount of matter on the ground, thus limiting the quantity of fuel to burn and restricting the fires ability to spread quickly.

Many members of our society have been misinformed that rangelands are in pitiful condition and that cattle are to blame, when in fact, just the opposite is true. As quoted by Rockwood Research in 1996, "73 percent of cattlemen's range of pasture land had been reported as improved in the past ten years, while only six percent had declared a decline." Not surprisingly, this study also showed that 62 percent of cattlemen reported an increase in wildlife. People for the USA! Grazing Position Paper states, "Scientists and range experts are constantly proving that rangelands are currently in their best condition since the turn of the 20th century, and the improvement is continuing."

If statistics verify that rangelands and the wildlife therein are truly thriving, why then do members of the environmental community still feel the cattle should be removed from these areas? Mistakes by ranchers of the past are mostly responsible for the negative attention that cattle receive, but this is unfair. Cattle can only be as efficient workers as their owners are good managers. Ranchers of the past did not have the educational resources that are available to us now. Today's cattlemen have a tremendous understanding of the correlation between the proper maintenance of natural resources and their success as livestock producers. Educated ranchers of this generation are better able to make use of cattle grazing as an effective management tool.

Please, take just a moment to visualize the rangelands without cattle. Better yet, try to imagine McDonald's without hamburgers, a shower without soap, Tupperware

In order to prevent this dilemma, we must enlighten others with the truth about cattle and grazing. The devastating misunderstanding that cattle and conservation cannot successfully coexist will be reversed only by knowledge and communication. Please take it upon yourselves to share with others the virtue of cattle on our rangelands and beef in our every day lives.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cattle and Beef Handbook Facts, Figures, and Information, National Cattlemen's Beef Association. Englewood, CO. (June 1999)

Grazing. National Cattlemen's Beef Association. (1996). [Online]. Available: <http://www.teachfree.com/ffyf/grazing.html>

Non-Federal Grazing Lands in the United States. United States Department of Agriculture. (1997). [Online]. Available: <http://www.nhqr.ncrs.usda.gov/BSC/grace/nonfed.html>

Grazing Position Paper: Facts vs. Fiction. People for the USA! [Online]. Available: www.pfw.org/grazing

Soil and Land Conditions: Myths and Facts about Beef Production. [Online]. Available: www.beef.org/library/myths-facts

Wow That Cow! American National CattleWomen, Inc. Englewood, CO.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 24, 2000

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Eastern Municipal Water District, who observed its 50th anniversary of service to western Riverside County on October 14th. On that nostalgic day Eastern Municipal celebrated with present and past employees, and their families, with a fly-over, antique car show, displays and demonstration, live '50s music, clowns, a magic show and much more.

Formed in 1950 to secure additional water for the western Riverside County, which faced declining groundwater supply and continuing droughts, Eastern Municipal has exceeded expectations. Originally only serving a lightly populated area, it now has a service area of 555 square miles, with a total of nearly 440,000 people, while additionally providing sewage collection and water recycling services. In 1999/2000 Eastern Municipal sold 83,000 acre-feet of fresh water alone (one-acre-foot is 325,900 gallons, or as much as two families use in and around their homes in one year). One quarter of their water supply comes from wells, while the remainder comes from the Colorado River Aqueduct and its connections to the California State Water Project. Additionally, Eastern Municipal sells to eight other water agencies, which serve the areas of: Elsinore Valley, Western Riverside County, Lake Hemet, City of Hemet, Nuevo, City of San Jacinto and Rancho California.

In water storage, Eastern Municipal maintains 76 tanks which hold nearly 170 million gallons of water. These tanks provide assurance that water will be available during possible future droughts or declining water supply.

Mr. Speaker, for the state of California there are two issues constantly at the forefront: water, and more water. Therefore, the importance of municipal water districts cannot be underestimated—they will continue to grow and play an increasingly important role in southern California. As the Riverside and the Inland Empire continue to grow, we will need to find ways to live within the 4.4 million acre-foot restriction on the Colorado River that has been imposed by the Secretary of the Interior on southern California. The goals of reclamation will become even more important. Eastern Municipal Water District has proven itself capable of solving our water supply challenges for the past 50 years. I look forward to working with them on our important shared goals for

years to come. Again, I extend my "Congratulations!" to Eastern Municipal Water District.

IN SUPPORT OF THE FISCAL YEAR
2001 AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS
CONFERENCE REPORT

HON. JAMES H. MALONEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 24, 2000

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4461, the Fiscal Year Agriculture Appropriations Conference report. Although this bill is flawed, it contains critical provisions which reflect my commitment to providing seniors access to lifesaving prescription medications. The measure provides \$78.5 billion—\$3 billion more than the House-passed bill—for critical programs from prescription drugs to hunger, food safety, and clean water.

I vigorously support efforts to increase seniors' access to affordable prescription drugs. This Conference agreement allows U.S. pharmacies and wholesalers to buy American-made prescription drugs abroad and reimport them into the United States. Since these drugs are often sold abroad at prices significantly below those charged in the United States, America consumers will be able to purchase these reimported drugs at lower prices than they would otherwise pay.

Although I support the reimportation provisions, this step should not be mistaken as a substitute for much-needed prescription drug coverage under Medicare. I continue to urge my colleagues to join me in calling for the enactment of a comprehensive prescription drug program to be included as a part of all Seniors' basic Medicare benefits.

In addition to addressing the problem of prescription drugs for seniors, the Conferees have taken steps to ameliorate several other pivotal issues in the House-passed bill. The report addresses the ongoing prevalence of hunger and food insecurity in America by incorporating sections of H.R. 3192, the Hunger Relief Act. Low-income families are currently disqualified from participation in the food stamp program if they own a car worth more than \$4,650, or if they pay monthly housing costs of more than \$275. As a cosponsor of the Hunger Relief Act, I am pleased that under this report both vehicle and housing expenses would be updated to more accurately reflect the expense of reliable transportation, and the high cost of housing incurred by America's working families—allowing increased participation in the nation's first line of defense against hunger.

The measure also improves upon the House bill by providing sufficient funding for critical food safety and conservation programs. The Conference measure increased funding for the Food Safety and Inspection Service by more than \$22 million, which will help minimize contamination and ensure consumer food safety. Additionally, the bill provides additional funding for state water quality grants and conservation programs, which include essential flood prevention operations.

Unfortunately, the Conference committee did not act in the best interest of our children, or our farmers, when it agreed to a \$500 million subsidy for tobacco companies. I have worked hard to protect America's children from

the dangers of tobacco, and I have supported long-term solutions to the fundamental problems facing the small family-run tobacco farm, which is why I am deeply dismayed that the Conferees have included such an ill conceived provision that undermines the health of our children and the viability of the struggling family farm.

My colleagues, as unsatisfactory as some of the provisions in this bill may be, it is up to us to do everything in our power to provide access to prescription drugs that can mean the difference between life and death, or between health and chronic disease, for senior citizens. Although the Agriculture Appropriations Conference Report is not a perfect bill, I urge you not to let the perfect be the enemy of the good. For that reason, I support H.R. 4461, the Fiscal Year 2001 Agriculture Appropriations Conference report.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. THELMA M.
WILLIAMS

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 24, 2000

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in congratulating a very special person, Mrs. Thelma M. Williams, who will be honored in New Jersey by the Elks Pride of Trenton on October 28th for her many years of dedicated community service.

A native of Freehold, New Jersey, Mrs. Williams is a member of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, where she works on the Building Ground Committee and with the Episcopal Church Women. A caring person who is always there to help others, Mrs. Williams serves as a volunteer in the soup kitchen. Organizations to which she belongs include the Elks Pride of Trenton; the NAACP; and AFSCME, where she holds the post of treasurer. In addition, she works on the Board of Elections and serves as a trustee of the Northwest Community Improvement Association. She was employed by the State for 32 years and retired in 1990.

Mrs. Williams is proud of her family—she has a daughter, Marie Meadow, two grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. She serves as an inspiration to all of those around her.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in expressing our appreciation to Mrs. Williams for her dedicated service and our very best wishes as she is honored this weekend.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CHRIS CANNON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 24, 2000

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, on September 7, 2000 the House in recorded vote number 459 voted on H.R. 4844 the Railroad Retirement and Survivors' Improvement Act. During this vote I mistakenly voted Nay against the bill and should have voted Aye in favor of the bill. I am a co-sponsor of H.R. 4844 and wish to express my support for the bill.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT INFILTRATING ORGANIZATIONS TO PROMOTE THE SPECTRE OF "TERRORISM" IN PUNJAB

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 24, 2000

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, it has recently come to light that the police in Punjab have been planting RDX explosives on members of the Babbar Khalsa organization in Punjab and then killing them in encounters, claiming that they are importing the explosives from Pakistan.

The Indian government is known to have infiltrated the organization's top levels. They used their agents within this and other organizations to carry out the bombing of their own Air India airliner off Canada in 1985, which killed 329 innocent people.

In November 1994, the Hitavada, an Indian newspaper, reported that the Indian government paid \$1.5 billion to the late Governor of Punjab, a man named Surendra Nath, to foment terrorist activity in Punjab and Kashmir. In March, according to two extensive investigations, the Indian government murdered 35 Sikhs in the village of Chithi Singhpora. Between 1993 and 1994, 50,000 Sikhs "disappeared" at the hands of Indian forces. According to Amnesty International, there are thousands of political prisoners being held without charge or trial. Human-rights activists say that there are 50,000 Sikh political prisoners alone. The Akali Dal government in Punjab promised to get these political prisoners released, buy they have made no move to do so.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear who the real terrorists are. As the defenders of freedom and democracy, America must declare India a terrorist state and cut off its aid until the terrorism and human-rights violations end. We should also declare our support for protecting the rights of Sikhs, Christians, Muslims, and other minorities by supporting self-determination for their homelands in the form of a free and fair plebiscite on their political status, with international supervision to make sure that neither side tries to corrupt the vote.

Mr. Speaker, the Council of Khalistan has issued a press release on the Indian government's effort to revive the spectre of "terrorism" in Punjab by planting RDX explosives on Sikh activists. I encourage all my colleagues to read this informative press release, and I would like to insert it into the RECORD at this time.

BABBAR KHALSA MEMBERS BEING KILLED FOR RDX—PLANTING EXPLOSIVE IS MODUS OPERANDI OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

INDIAN GOVERNMENT HAS INFILTRATED SIKH ORGANIZATIONS

WASHINGTON, D.C., October 24, 2000.—Punjab Police have been killing members of Babbar Khalsa in encounters in Punjab, claiming that they are bringing RDX explosives in from Pakistan. Planting RDX explosives is the modus operandi of the Indian government. A few years ago, they planted RDX in the car of an American businessman who was visiting Punjab and Pakistan to visit relatives and religious shrines.

"The Indian government has infiltrated the top levels of Babbar Khalsa," said Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the