

1989

Library Services and Construction Act: Joint Hearing (April 11, 1989): Report 05

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Recommended Citation

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Wright attended the 1964 national convention in Miami, all the while balancing these activities with her duties as a successful mother and supportive wife.

Mr. Speaker, we all owe a great deal to professional political consultants whose job it is to shape a candidate's message and polish images. However, I feel deeply a debt of gratitude is due to volunteer grassroots workers who generate that elusive quality in any campaign—momentum on behalf of their candidate.

I have chosen to pay tribute to Mrs. Kathleen Wright because she has been the quintessential GOP worker whose selfless dedication has earned her not greatness and glory but self-satisfaction. Kay Wright made a difference. I think that it is fitting, Mr. Speaker, that we pay tribute to Kay's work as she is currently battling a terminal illness from which she will not likely recover. For this reason, Mr. Speaker, I am glad that I have the opportunity to dedicate to the history book of our Nation, the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the great contribution of Mrs. Kathleen K. Wright to the Grand Old Party. Her work has been in the best tradition of American democracy.

DRUG DECERTIFICATION FOR THE BAHAMAS

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1989

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to disapprove of the President's certification of the Bahamas as fully cooperating with the U.S. antinarcotics efforts.

Under the law passed by Congress in 1986, the President must certify on March 1 of each year that major producing and transit countries have "fully cooperated" with the U.S. in addressing narcotics problems in their countries. The statute defines full cooperation for producer nations, asking the President to evaluate whether a country has reduced production to the maximum degree possible. The President is asked to evaluate the countries' antinarcotics laws and whether enforcement of those laws is evidenced by drug arrests and seizures. He is asked to look at banking laws to see whether steps are taken to address money laundering. Finally, the President is asked to determine whether governments have taken steps, to the maximum extent possible, to eliminate corruption by government officials.

It is in this last area that the Government of the Bahamas has fallen far from the mark. It's time that the Bush administration faced this fact and sent up a report that recognizes that reality.

Over the years, we have amassed a mountain of evidence of official corruption in the Bahamas. In 1984, a Bahamian Commission of Inquiry identified two members of the Pindling government for their involvement with drug smugglers. Although the Commission did not implicate Prime Minister Pindling, he could not account for large sums of cash, eight times the size of his salary. Pindling banked nearly \$2.6 million in cash and gifts that he could not explain. One judge on the panel dissented from the Commission findings, saying

that he found it "impossible that the payments were not all drug related."

The State Department is well aware of the corruption problem. In 1987, the International Narcotics Control Strategy Report found that "widespread narcotics corruption still exists . . ." and that "[T]his corruption threatens to undermine the cooperation we now enjoy, as well as the very fabric of Bahamian society." In 1988, the State Department called corruption in the Bahamas systemic and that corruption investigations were limited to enforcement officers and there is clearly no GCOB program or policy to deal with corruption in other forms.

The latest State Department report, released 3 weeks ago, softened its language considerably. "Narcotics-related corruption continues to be a problem * * *". The report took note of the charges against Prime Minister Pindling raised in the trial of drug king-pin Carlos Lehder. The Department noted that Pindling denied the allegations and the Government printed a lengthy rebuttal.

The Lehder trial has led to new indictments, including charges against Everette Bannister, a close associate of Prime Minister Pindling. Bannister is alleged to have received bribes to allow the cartel to use the islands just off Florida's shores as a way station for drug shipments.

Gorman Bannister, Everette Bannister's son, testified in the Lehder trial where he described his father's activities as an influence peddler and middleman for drug payments to Pindling. Bannister testified that Lehder gave his father \$100,000 to make Norman's Cay operational, for drug smuggling. Gorman Bannister also testified about his father using police contacts to tip off drug smugglers about police raids on Norman's Cay.

It's time for this administration to stop playing defense attorney for foreign leaders and start prosecuting a serious war on drugs.

The Bush administration should listen to Loftus Roker, the former top drug enforcement official in the Bahamas, now retired who said, "After 2½ years in this job, I am convinced that the Bahamians are not interested in fighting drugs."

The Bush administration should listen to former DEA officials who have tried to investigate high-level corruption in the Bahamas and other countries, but have been thwarted by a State Department concerned about other foreign policy goals.

The Bush administration should listen to Gorman Bannister and other Federal witnesses who testified that payoffs are a way of life in the Bahamas. According to Bannister "I know that for a price of money you can get anything done in the Bahamas * * * if the powers that be want it to be done."

Mr. Speaker, the law is clear. Countries who are not cooperating in the war on drugs should not receive U.S. aid. Governments that are not taking steps to eliminate official corruption should not get the Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval. The Bahamas does not deserve this certification and the Congress should disapprove it.

RESOLUTION ON PERMANENT PAPER

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1989

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a resolution to establish a national policy on the use of permanent papers for publications and records of enduring value. Joining me as original cosponsors are Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. YATES, Mr. WALGREN, Mr. OWENS, and Mrs. BOGGS.

It is now widely recognized that we face a crisis in preserving our historic, cultural, and scientific record, not only in this country but world wide. The acidic papers on which most publications and records have been printed for more than 100 years have been and are self-destructing. It will cost hundreds of millions of dollars from Federal, State, and local governments and private institutions to salvage what can still be saved of deteriorating books and other materials through the process of deacidification or by microfilming. The Congress has already appropriated more than \$100 million for a salvage operation in the Library of Congress, other Federal libraries and archives, and research libraries. Much more will be required.

Fortunately, we do not have to face this problem into the indefinite future. The root cause has been determined—acid paper—and it is now possible to produce nonacid papers which will last several hundred years. More than 30 paper mills in this country are already doing so at costs comparable to those for acidic papers. Most university presses and many private publishers are using nonacid papers, but the majority of books and scientific and professional journals are still printed on acid papers. Even those publishers who use nonacid papers are not generally indicating that fact in the publications themselves. Thus librarians and archivists often do not know what they are receiving.

The purpose of this resolution, therefore, is to draw attention to the problem. The resolution would establish a national policy that all books, other publications, and Federal documents of enduring value be printed on permanent papers, that is, nonacidic or alkaline papers. In addition, the resolution would urgently recommend that Federal agencies require use of permanent paper for publications of enduring value; that Federal agencies require use of archival quality papers for permanent papers for publications of enduring value, voluntarily comply with national standards, and indicate this fact in the publications themselves and in bibliographic listings; that reliable statistics be produced on current and needed production of permanent papers; and that the State Department make known this national policy to foreign governments and international agencies. The problem is world wide, and our libraries and research institutions must acquire much scientific, historical, and cultural literature from abroad.

In order to monitor progress, the resolution directs the Librarian of Congress and the heads of the National Library of Medicine, the National Agricultural Library, and the Archivist of the United States to report annually to the Congress on the effect of the resolution.