

to the wishes of the local authority which governs the airport, as well as the surrounding communities and local governments. The airport is not a federal facility, but is run locally and financed by the local taxpayers, who ought to have the say in this matter.

This airport is already named for a great President, George Washington. There are other, more appropriate landmarks and facilities that can be named for President Reagan. I support the naming of a new aircraft carrier, the USS Ronald Reagan. And I strongly approve of the recent christening of the new federal building in Washington after President Reagan. But we should not act, contrary to the principle of federalism, to name this airport after President Reagan, over the objection of local officials and the people they represent.

PENNSYLVANIA'S SCIENCE EDUCATION SUCCESS STORY

HON. JOSEPH R. PITTS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 5, 1998

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, Pennsylvania's West Chester University, a pioneer teacher training institution, has been blazing new trails to lead students toward greater enthusiasm for math and the sciences. The vehicle for this effort? An Educational Center for Earth Observation Systems. March 11–13 this year, West Chester University will host the eleventh annual "Satellites and Education" Conference for teachers as part of this program. West Chester's innovative program has attracted thousands of elementary, middle and high school educators by focusing on inexpensive "hands on" classroom exercises that enable students to participate in actual satellite communications and earth observations.

While serving in the Pennsylvania State Legislature I was pleased to be an early advocate of this innovative experiment in educational leadership. I have also been proud to serve as Chairman of the Satellite Educators Association, an outgrowth of West Chester University's novel approach to science instruction composed of teachers and school system supporters across the nation.

Each year the University hosts its "Satellites and Education" Conference for teachers during Pennsylvania's "Spaces Satellite and Technology Week," an observance established by a Special Resolution of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

The tenth anniversary conference was attended by more than 300 students, educators, and federal and state scientists, from 25 states, the District of Columbia, Canada, Finland, Indonesia and Japan. Enthusiastic sponsors and exhibitors were Lockheed-Martin, DuPont Aerospace, Hughes Aircraft Corp., National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Center for Rural PA, Pennsylvania Space Grant Consortium, Accu-Weather Inc., Analytical Graphics Inc., Aquila Systems Inc., Center for Image Processing in Education, Civil Air Patrol, Maryland Space Grant Consortium, Orbital Sciences Corporation, PCI Enterprises Inc., Sargent Welch, Satellite Educators Association, Service Argos, and The Wether Under-

ground. Keynote speaker at the 1997 conference was Dr. Mary Cleav, NASA Aeronaut who is now managing NASA's Sea WiFS Program. Exciting Ocean-color images for the Sea viewing Wide Field-of-view Sensor (Sea WiFS)—the first readily available ocean-color data in more than ten years—should play a major role in studying El Nino and other global warming research. Other speakers included Dr. Michael Hanes, former Dean of West Chester's School of Education and now president of Georgia Southwestern University; Helen Martin, President, Satellite Educators Association; Tom Pyke, Director of Project GLOBE, the international youth environmental study program; Dr. Ronald McPherson, President American Meteorological Society; Robert Winokur, NOAA Assistant Administrator in charge of the National Weather Service's 4.5 billion modernization program; Dr. Shelby Tilford, Chief Scientist, Orbital Sciences Corporation; Dr. Perry Samson, Director of the Atmospheric, Oceanic and Space Science Program at the University of Michigan. The 1998 program will be equally outstanding. The day conference offers many workshop sessions where educators and government and industry experts exchange ideas, with students as kibitzers, to evaluate instructional materials, equipment and techniques. A popular feature of the conference is the distribution of dozens of door prizes useful to teachers. These have been contributed by supporting industries and other vendors including a complete Aquila system for receiving earth images from satellites.

Primary objects of these conferences are: To introduce educators to satellite and related technologies; to demonstrate equipment affordable to educators and help teachers employ them in the classroom; to examine successful programs for integration into math/science curricula; to provide mentorship and follow-up activities for teachers; to network locally and globally with educators who have successfully incorporated satellite applications into their curricula; and to conduct concurrent workshop sessions dealing with the Internet applications for various computer systems, as well as to show students how to assemble and operate satellite receiving stations.

I know my colleagues will applaud and join me as I offer congratulations to Dr. Madeleine Alser, President of West Chester University; Dr. Michael Hanes, President of Georgia Southwestern University; Nancy McIntyre, Director of the West Chester University's Educational Center for Earth Observation Systems; Helen Martin, President of the Satellite Educators Association; and sponsoring government agencies and corporations for their efforts to help young people, and especially to the many far-sighted educators who have participated over the years in this educational success story.

CONGRATULATIONS TO CAROL BARNES PIERCY

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 5, 1998

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Clovis Unified School District teacher Carol Barnes Piercy for being recognized with the Presidential Award for Ex-

cellence in Teaching Mathematics. Carol Piercy is committed to her teachings and is very deserving of this honor.

The Presidential Award program was initiated in 1983 by President Ronald Reagan to encourage excellence in teaching math and science. In January, Clovis Unified School District teacher Carol Piercy received this award for her accomplishments in teaching. Ms. Piercy has an extensive educational background with a Bachelor of Science degree from Stanford University, a Master of Science degree from Oregon State University, and a teaching credential from California State University, Fresno.

Carol Piercy has held multiple leadership roles in the community during her career. A few of her many achievements include acting as Chairperson of the Mathematics Curriculum Committee from 1993–1994, as a Family Math Leader at the University of Berkeley in 1995, and as consultant for the Department of Defense Schools from 1995–1997.

As a speaker and presenter, Ms. Piercy has dedicated herself towards making a difference. She has participated in numerous presentations that include contributions to the Fresno County Office of Education during 1994, the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics Western Regional Office, and the California League of Middle Schools Conference in San Diego.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I congratulate Carol Barnes Piercy for being honored with the Presidential Award for Excellence in Teaching Mathematics. It is the guidance and commitment shown by Ms. Piercy that should serve as a model for all teachers. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Ms. Carol Piercy many more years of success.

WOMEN OF EXCELLENCE HONORED

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 5, 1998

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, today eleven African-American women of distinction are being honored as part of the Essex County, New Jersey, Hospital Center's Third Annual Afrikan Heritage Month celebration. The vision of Carter G. Woodson to set aside some time to remember and pay tribute to our history and its people is one for which we will always be grateful. I am especially proud of this group of women for it is representative of our families and our society as a whole when it comes to being prepared and accomplished.

The women being honored today are: Gail Thompson, Vice President of Design and Construction of the New Jersey Performing Arts Center, our new \$165 million, 255,000 square foot theater building and infrastructure on 12 acres; Carolyn Wade, President of Communications Workers of America Local, the largest local in New Jersey which represents 9,000 dues-paying members in both the public and private sectors; Senator Wynona M. Lipman, distinguished by her tenure as the only African-American female state senator for 21 years; Dorothy E. Grisby, a representative of the National Black Nurses Association, a national organization with 42 chapters that works to provide quality health care; Miriam E. Ferguson, a community advocate is also Superintendent of Recreation and Culture for the

City of Hackensack, NJ; Mary F. Lewis, an Education Training Coordinator and the Site Administrator of the United Auto Workers/General Motors Skill Center at the General Motors Corp. in Linden, NJ, became the first African American female electrician in General Motors in 1984; Dolores "Bobby" Reilly, a former Montclair, NJ, Councilwoman became the first African American woman ever elected to political office in the town; Audrey Fletcher, a former Montclair Councilwoman serves as the Executive Director of the Montclair Child Development Center which provides comprehensive services to Montclair's children and their families; Desha L. Jackson, the first African American female Assistant Prosecutor for Ocean County, NJ; Marcia Wilson Brown, a law school graduate and community activist who has used her time and talent to assist urban cities to plan, develop and fund a variety of housing and community development programs to improve the quality of life for poor, low and moderate income persons and neighborhoods; and Cheryl Diane Lawrence, an adventurous, compassionate and civic-minded business woman is the founder of Blind Detective Agency, a provider of customized security services, a business she developed when she became permanently disabled as a result of an act of heroism while serving as the first female police officer at the Rutgers University Police Department.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues will want to join me in congratulating these individuals for this appropriate recognition as their "labors of love" are recorded in the annals of American history.

NEED FOR NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 5, 1998

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, on my last legislative day as a Member of Congress, I wish to share with my colleagues my concern that we are not moving forward deliberately enough to meet our obligations to secure the eradication of nuclear weapons—as is required under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

Preserving our planet for the future of our children is our moral obligation, and eradicating nuclear weapons stockpiles is a key to fulfilling that obligation. Former Generals of the United States armed forces have called for such a commitment. The International Court of Justice has opined on the obligation nations have to achieve this goal. The United Nations General Assembly has recently acted in this regard and circulating now is a draft convention on the elimination of such weapons.

I urge our government to take the lead in changing its own policy and in advancing the cause of nuclear disarmament in the world. We should not be inventing new uses for these weapons of mass destruction, but should instead use all of the power of our imagination, diplomacy and statecraft to achieve this objective.

In this light, Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues two documents that are part of the legal and moral fabric that surrounds this issue. The first is of the "dispositif"

of the International Court of Justice which illuminates the legal obligations that face the nations of the world. The second is the General Assembly Resolution on this subject. I hope that my colleagues will familiarize themselves with the issues raised within these important documents.

UNITED NATIONS, GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

[Fifty-second session, First Committee
Agenda item 71 (k)]

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Algeria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Ghana, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malawi, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, San Marino, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/75 K of 15 December 1994 and 51/45 M of 10 December 1996,

Convinced that the continuing existence of nuclear weapons poses a threat to all humanity and that their use would have catastrophic consequences for all life on Earth, and recognizing that the only defence against a nuclear catastrophe is the total elimination of nuclear weapons and the certainty that they will never be produced again,

Mindful of the solemn obligations of States parties, undertaken in article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,¹ particularly to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament.

Recalling the Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament adopted at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,² and in particular the objective of determined pursuit by the nuclear-weapon States of systematic and progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally, with the ultimate goal of eliminating those weapons,

Recalling also the adoption of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in its resolution 50/245 of 10 September 1996,

Recognizing with satisfaction that the Antarctic Treaty and the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok and Pelindaba are gradually freeing the entire southern hemisphere and adjacent areas covered by those treaties from nuclear weapons,

Noting the efforts by the States possessing the largest inventories of nuclear weapons to reduce their stockpiles of such weapons through bilateral and unilateral agreements or arrangements, and calling for the intensification of such efforts to accelerate the significant reduction of nuclear-weapons arsenals,

Recognizing the need for a multilaterally negotiated and legally binding instrument to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming the central role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, and regretting the lack of progress in disarmament negotiations, particularly nuclear disarmament, in the Conference on Disarmament during its 1997 session,

Emphasizing the need for the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations on a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of time,

Desiring to achieve the objective of a legally binding prohibition of the development, production, testing, deployment, stockpiling, threat or use of nuclear weapons and their destruction under effective international control,

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons,³ issued on 8 July 1996,

1. Underlines once again the unanimous conclusion of the International Court of Justice that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control;

2. Calls once again upon all States to immediately fulfill that obligation by commencing multilateral negotiations in 1998 leading to an early conclusion of a nuclear-weapons convention prohibiting the development, production, testing, deployment, stockpiling, transfer, threat or use of nuclear weapons and providing for their elimination;

3. Requests all States to inform the Secretary-General of the efforts and measures they have taken on the implementation of the present resolution and nuclear disarmament, and requests the Secretary-General to apprise the General Assembly of that information at its fifty-third session;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session an item entitled "Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons."

FOOTNOTES

* Reissued for technical reasons.

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

² 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, *Final Document, Part I* (NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I)), annex, decision 2.

³ A/51/218, annex.

APPENDIX III—DISPOSITIF OF THE ADVISORY OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE ON THE LEGALITY OF THE THREAT OR USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

THE COURT

(1) By thirteen votes to one,

Decides to comply with the request for an advisory opinion;

IN FAVOUR: President Bedjaoui; Vice-President Schwebel; Judges Guillaume, Shahabuddeen, Weeramantry, Ranjeva, Herczegh, Shi, Fleischhauer, Koroma, Vereshchetin, Ferrari Bravo, Higgins;

AGAINST: Judge Oda.

(2) Replies in the following manner to the question put by the General Assembly:

A. Unanimously,

There is in neither customary nor conventional international law any specific authorization of the threat or use of nuclear weapons;

B. By eleven votes to three,

There is in neither customary nor conventional international law any comprehensive and universal prohibition of the threat or use of nuclear weapons as such;

IN FAVOUR: President Bedjaoui; Vice-President Schwebel; Judges Oda, Guillaume, Ranjeva, Herczegh, Shi, Fleischhauer, Vereshchetin, Ferrari Bravo, Higgins;

AGAINST: Judges Shahabuddeen, Weeramantry, Koroma.

C. Unanimously,

A threat or use of force by means of nuclear weapons that is contrary to Article 2, paragraph 4, of the United Nations Charter

¹ Footnotes appear at end of article.