

recreation area currently administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and to designate those lands and waters within the recreation area which are directly related to, and essential to, the operation of Summersville Dam.

Sec. 203—Authorizes land acquisition within the recreation area. Subsection (b) transfers to the administrative jurisdiction of the National Park Service those Army Corps lands and waters within the recreation area which are not directly related to, and essential to, the operation of the Summersville Dam.

Subsection (c) insures that the establishment of the recreation area would not impair or affect the existing authorized project purposes of the Summersville Dam. The Army Corps is directed to cooperate with the Park Service on water releases to facilitate and enhance whitewater and other recreational use of the recreation area.

Sec. 205—Authorizes necessary appropriations.

Sec. 206—Repeals the Gauley River study under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Subsection (b) requires that any new project constructed at or in conjunction with the Summersville Dam (upstream from the recreation area) would have to comply with such terms and conditions imposed by the Park Service to ensure such a project would not adversely affect whitewater and other recreation activities within the recreation area. If such a project would adversely affect river access to the recreation area including vehicle parking and related facilities, the project sponsor is required to replace those adversely affected facilities.

Sec. 207—Establishes the Gauley River National Recreation Area Advisory Committee to assist in formulating the recreation area management plan.

TITLE III—MEADOW NATIONAL WILD RIVER

Designates the 4.5 mile segment of the lower Meadow River from the Route 19 bridge to its confluence with the Gauley River as a national wild river.

TITLE IV—BLUESTONE NATIONAL SCENIC RIVER

Designates the lower Bluestone River from the Route 20 bridge through Pipestem State Park as a national scenic river. Federal lands administered by the Army Corps of Engineers within this segment would be transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the National Park Service. The existing lease arrangement between the State of West Virginia and the Army Corps relating to the Bluestone Park units would continue in force unless the state requests lease termination. The establishment of the national scenic river shall not affect or impair the existing project purposes of the Bluestone Dam.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 501—Directs the National Park Service to cooperate with any regional authority comprised of representatives of Nicholas, Fayette, Raleigh, Summers, Greenbrier and Mercer counties to coordinate the development and promotion of the state and federal park and forest units in the region.

Sec. 502—Directs the Secretary of the Interior to allow the State of West Virginia to engage in activities to control black flies within the boundaries of the federal rivers.

Sec. 503—Directs the Park Service to conduct a public awareness program on the effects of wild and scenic river designation on those segments of the Bluestone and Meadow Rivers found eligible for inclusion in the national system but not so designated by this legislation.

Sec. 504—Place the administration of the Gauley River National Recreation Area and Meadow and Bluestone wild and scenic rivers under the existing infrastructure established for the New River Gorge National River.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND CHARTER '77 IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 29, 1987

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of our colleagues to the excellent article in the Miami Herald of January 14, 1987, by Mr. Carlos Verdecia on the current political and human rights situation in Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Verdecia recalls the crushing of the Czechoslovak reform movement, the Prague Spring, by Soviet and Warsaw Pact troops in August 1968. He notes how ironic it is that this repression has taken such hold in Czechoslovakia that the Gorbachev leadership in the Soviet Union is now having to exert considerable pressure on its Czechoslovak colleagues to induce them to follow the new Soviet line on more "openness" and "restructuring."

These new developments in Czechoslovakia are taking place while Charter '77, the most long-lived, organized human rights movement in Eastern Europe, is celebrating its 10th anniversary with the publication of its "10th Anniversary" document signed by many of the most illustrious and active leaders of that determined and inspiring organization. This charter document notes the political and economic stagnation which prevails in Czechoslovakia and calls for a reinvigoration of Czechoslovak society through much needed reforms and a transformation of public attitudes.

Despite systematic harassment and repression, Charter '77 has become an important and significant factor in the political and social life of Czechoslovakia, providing a beacon of hope and light, not just for the people of that unfortunate country, but throughout Eastern Europe. For its outstanding efforts to promote peace, understanding and human rights, the members of the U.S. Helsinki Commission have just nominated Charter '77 as a candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1987. I can think of no more appropriate or deserving recipient.

The text of Mr. Verdecia's article follows:

PRAGUE'S SPRING REMAINS DISTANT, YEARNED-FOR TIME

(By Carlos Verdecia)

Few pleasures can compare to eating a Czech sausage with mustard at a popular stand in Prague's Wenceslaus Square. Served on a napkin with no bread, the round piece of spicy, reddish meat is large enough to replace a full meal when chased with Czech world-famous pilsner beer. In the northern city of Ostrava, the ideal formula for coping with the cold morning wind is hot, steaming soup for breakfast and *stivovitz* at bedtime. And to the thirsty summer traveler driving around Slovakia's Tatra mountains, Nature renders its best

blessing in fresh, effervescent water bubbling directly from a natural fountain in a rock by the road.

Of all Czechoslovakia's memories the most indelible is Prague itself, with its Vltava River of dark waters, its 10th Century castles and Baroque churches, its 13 bridges, and its stone-paved narrow streets and squares.

Yet beauty in its most splendid form occurs in the Czechoslovak people. Warm and amiable to friends, they can turn into ferocious antagonists when threatened or attacked. The courage displayed by Czech resistance in the street barricades erected against the Nazis was seen again in 1968 against the Soviet tanks and troops that came to crush their "Prague Spring." Outnumbered and defrauded, many of these brave fighters were killed or incarcerated.

Almost 20 years after the tragic event, resistance is still strong, if only on paper and by voice. Resurrecting from all walks of intellectual dissidence, prestigious Czech signatories of Charter '77 went public again last week with a new human-rights document. Charter '77 was a manifesto signed in January 1977 by more than 300 dissidents and later subscribed by over 1,300. It demanded that Czechoslovak citizens be guaranteed the human rights contained in United Nations resolutions and the Helsinki Accords, as well as those rights theoretically granted in the Czechoslovak constitution.

According to its own definition, Charter '77 was "a free, informal, open community of people of different convictions, different faiths, and different professions, united by the will to strive, individually and jointly, for the respect of civil and human rights."

Of the 300 original signatories, more than 200 were jailed then. A violent crackdown seemed to dissolve the group, only to draw international solidarity from Western countries, where the document was widely published.

Playwright Vaclav Havel and former foreign minister Jiri Hajek, both signatories of the original Charter '77 manifesto, top the list of signers of the new "10th Anniversary" document.

"We must shake off our apathy, rid ourselves of hopelessness, overcome our fears," the new document says. "The more citizens attempt to do, the less reason there will be for fear, since it will become increasingly difficult to punish the expression of justified attitudes."

The new document adds: "The sterile rigidity of our present political and economic system, the loss of place that we used to occupy among advanced nations, the inadequate ability of the government to meet many of society's demands and requirements—all of this becomes more apparent and places an increasing burden upon the daily life of our people and awakens the desire for change."

The new manifesto tries to capitalize on the "reconstruction" climate introduced in Moscow by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Ironically, the Kremlin is now attempting to do what it so violently prevented Czechoslovak leader Alexander Dubcek from doing nearly 20 years ago. Now orthodox Czechoslovakia, after completing its move to please the Soviets, has had to send its party leaders running to Moscow to take a crash course on glasnost politics.

Jan Fojtik, a high Czechoslovak Communist Party secretary who headed the Czech puppet delegation to Moscow, said upon returning home that the new Soviet reform