No matter what the request, Starzynski is always up to the challenge. When her kids had grown and left home, she added bedrooms to her house and started taking in homeless families, giving them a set of keys and letting them stay for as long as three months. She has three foster children: Ayalew, from Ethiopia, who is shown here, and two brothers from Cambodia.

She has driven patients to mental-health counseling or dialysis appointments; taught classes for the Offender Aid and Restoration program; visited nursinghome residents; and negotiated complaints for the Better Business Bureau. She also collects and distributes clothes and furniture, when necessary borrowing trucks and enlisting the aid of able-bodied helpers.

How does she find the time to help so much when she's working full-time?

''It just becomes a part of what you do. Last night I got a great big bag of clothes from somebody, so after dinner I went through the clothes, I made two or three phone calls, and this morning on the way to work I dropped off a bag here, a coat there. It's not a big deal. You get into a routine, you end up leaving 10 minutes early, and it's done.''

UNFUNDED FEDERAL MANDATES

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, today we have the opportunity to take action on an issue that we are all concerned with—unfunded Federal mandates on State and local governments and the private sector.

H.R. 5 restricts the ability of the Federal Government to impose unfunded mandates on State and local governments, and private-sector entities, without providing the necessary funds to fund them. Specifically, the bill establishes a Commission on Unfunded Mandates to make recommendations about existing mandates; requires Federal agencies to develop procedures to minimize unfunded mandates and to publish cost-benefit analyses of any new regulations expected to cost States and localities, or the private sector, more than $100 million annually; requires the Congressional Budget Office to prepare cost estimates of proposed mandates and requires congressional committees to report whether the mandates will be funded or unfunded; and establishes automatic points of order against legislation imposing unfunded mandates greater than $50 million.

I have heard from State, county, municipal officials, and employers in my home State of Illinois about this issue. These people live with the effects of unfunded mandates everyday. They see the costs in their communities every day in houses priced out of reach for first time homebuyers, in libraries reducing hours or closing doors entirely, and in the trade-offs that they have to make between police officers, health inspectors, firemen, refuse services, and every increasing taxes on their constituencies. For local and State governments, this is not a theoretical political science discussion—it determines in large measure how they do their job.

I am proud to come to the floor today and voice my support for H.R. 5, the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act. I care about this issue because I firmly believe that the Federal Government should have a limited role in our lives. Before being elected to Congress, I was a family lawyer in a small town for over 20 years. I had the opportunity to see up close and personal how my community was being destroyed by unfunded mandate after unfunded mandate from the Federal Government.

When I came to Washington in 1992, I came committed to doing what I could to end this unprecedented, unwarranted, and unfunded intrusion by the Federal Government into the affairs of local government.

While this bill does not repeal previously enacted mandates, at least it starts us on the path toward putting procedural roadblocks to unfunded Federal mandates.

This legislation is desperately needed because the Federal Government must adopt a coherent and fair policy regarding unfunded Federal mandates. That policy should be that the Federal Government should fund its mandates. That policy should further reflect the philosophy that if the Federal Government is going to weigh in on a problem or issue and propose remedies and requirements, then the Federal Government must set priorities and find a way to pay for them.

H.R. 5 embodies this philosophy. If adopted, it will establish a new, more responsible relationship between Washington and State and local governments that says the Federal Government will provide them with the necessary resources whenever it asks them to meet or satisfy any Federal standard. That is why the enactment of this bill is so important.

You can imagine my surprise when this bill is described as radical and revolutionary. One opposition group describes it as an effort to roll back most of the great social gains our Nation has made in the past 50 years. It isn't and it won't—and the people who oppose our bill know it.

What is truly radical is the way Congress currently handles mandates. There is no authorization and appropriation process, and therefore no priorities are set. Over 200 years ago, the Founding Fathers figured out that there would be more good ideas than money. Unfortunately, a number of my colleagues have not.

When Washington faces a serious problem, it only has three options available to it. It can increase revenues to fund new programs. It can eliminate old programs to fund new ones. Or it can pass on the costs of new programs to others: State and local governments. This is just a form of indirect taxation. Guess which one is most politically expedient in Washington, DC?

Unfunded Federal mandates are also the most expensive way to accomplish these good and sometimes not so good ideas. There is no incentive to discover the most cost-effective way to implement a program if some one else is paying for it. In fact, the regulations can be as cumbersome and inefficient as the Federal bureaucracy wants because they are not responsible for compliance. State and local governments are. Washington gets to feel good—and local governments get to pay the tab. It is like your friend making a big show of buying your dinner at a fancy restaurant, but when the bill comes, he is nowhere to be found, and you get stuck with the tab.

Around the Nation, some State legislatures have begun convening joint sessions with their Federal representatives, asking them to explain the how and why of their positions and their voting record on mandate issues. Even the news media is beginning to cover this issue. It does not have, as Philadelphia Mayor Ed Rendell puts it, the sexiness of many other issues, but its impact cannot be understated.

However, our day has come. If the new Congress is going to show real leadership, this bill must pass. I urge my colleagues to pass this bill and oppose all weakening amendments.

AWARD WINNERS FOR THE DALE CITY CIVIC ASSOCIATION AWARDS BANQUET

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure today to rise and bring the attention of my colleagues to some very special and important people in my district, the 11th District of Virginia. These are the people who put the good of their community, Dale City above their own needs, not only performing their jobs, going above and beyond the call of duty, becoming role models to others in their professions and to other volunteers. They will be honored on Saturday January 21, 1995 by the Dale City Civic Association, one of the largest, most active and accomplished citizens associations in the Commonwealth of Virginia. I would like to offer my congratulations to the following award recipients.

Middle School Teacher of the Year—Ms. Cheryl ''Tonie'' Lorson. Ms. Lorson has been an educator at the Mills E. Godwin Middle School for over 10 years. Her dedication and love of her work is reflected in the children of the community.

High School Teacher of the Year—Ms. Emily O'Connor. Ms. O'Connor is a teacher who is currently head of the work and family studies department at Garfield Senior High School. She is one who gives generously of her time and demonstrates the highest levels of professionalism and competence.

Elementary School Teacher of the Year—Mrs. Kathy Letsky is a devoted teacher at Christa McAuliffe Elementary School. She is also the head of McAuliffe 2000, the early childhood demonstration school grant that McAuliffe Elementary School received in 1992. This grant has let the school be a demonstration school site. Her devotion has made the program a success.

The Young Citizen of the Year—Ms. Krista Weathers Mann. This young lady has done many things in a very short time. She has been a Girl Scout for the past 12 years, involved in the Adopt-a-Grandparent Program, is a musician, dancer, and Thespian. Despite all of these activities she has maintained a 4.0 grade point average.

Police Officer of the Year—Officer M.H. Hustwayte. Officer Hustwayte was selected to serve in the Residential Police Officer Program in February 1994. Since that time the crime rate in that community has fallen due to his bridge building in the community.

Nurse of the Year—Ms. Joanne Grant. Although she moved to the area 4½ years ago

she has been involved in many community programs for the betterment of the community.

The Community Service Award Winner—Mr. Adolphus ''Doc'' Nelum. Mr. Nelum has been extremely active in the Dale City Lions Club as well as the Dale City Civic Association for many years.

Citizen of the Year—Ms. Earnestine White. Ms. White's work as a mother, nurse, and church member has made her a very busy woman. But, her dedication to all of these tasks has made her a role model and someone deserving all of our admiration and respect.

The Firefighter of the Year—Lt. Eric Wyatt. Lieutenant Wyatt has been with the Dale City Fire Department for over 5 years as an unpaid volunteer. Over the years he has gained the respect of his peers and members of the community.

The Emergency Technician of the Year—Mr. Desmond Miller. Mr. Miller has been with the Dale City Fire Department since 1991. He has put in many long hours providing emergency services to the citizens of Dale City.

Mr. Speaker, I also know my colleagues join in with me in congratulating these outstanding citizens for their tireless efforts to make Dale City a better place to live.

The Dale City Civic Association was created nearly 30 years ago and hosts an annual service awards banquet. In addition, the association awards a number of scholarships for college bound students from Dale City and monitors development and serves as a sounding board for citizens and businesses.

HAPPY 25TH, OIC OF METROPOLITAN SAGINAW

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Opportunities Industrialization Center of Metropolitan Saginaw on its 25th anniversary. OIC of Metropolitan Saginaw has been of invaluable assistance to its more than 7,000 graduates and 32,000 other individuals who have obtained jobs over the past quarter century as a direct result of the outstanding devoted assistance provided by the most capable personnel of OIC who serve under the direction of their chairman, Martin H. Stark, and its executive director, Frederick Ford. OIC of Metropolitan Saginaw serves people in Saginaw, Bay, and Midland counties.

Mr. Speaker, in these times of economic fluctuations, people see their careers changing several times. Sometimes the change is a matter of choice, taking advantage of a new opportunity. Other times the change is a matter of necessity because of what is happening with existing industries. In either case, programs like OIC of Metropolitan Saginaw are invaluable to the people in the community.

Everyone is excited about the opening of a new OIC center in Saginaw later this year. It will provide additional space for many important programs, including Project Rescue, which helps out-of-school teenagers to improve their school work ethic so that they can return to our regular school system. It will also be a unique OIC facility having a chemistry lab that will be supported by an important business neighbor in the Saginaw metropolitan area, Dow Chemical.

Opportunities Industrialization Centers are well known to our colleagues. They operate throughout the country and they have helped many get their high school diploma, or their graduate equivalency degree with its Comprehensive Competencies Program. OIC of Metropolitan Saginaw is a national leader in the success that it has with this program.

Our colleagues will agree, Mr. Speaker, that a double problem we face today is having job skills that meet job opportunities, and a work ethic that meets the demands of a competitive work place and a competitive economy. As our industries have retooled and refocused their objectives, so to have many of our workers. Much of what we have accomplished in the past several years with reducing unemployment and making our workers more productive could not have been accomplished had it not been for community-based, citizen and business supported OIC's. I personally congratulate the Opportunities industrialization Center of Metropolitan Saginaw for its many, many fine accomplishments since its inception in June 1969, and I look forward to doing what I can to join with the Saginaw metropolitan community in supporting this excellent entity and its committed leadership and staff for continued success in the years to come.

REGARDING THE TAIWAN-MAINLAND CHINA RELATIONS UNDER PREMIER LIEN CHAN

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to my colleagues' attention to an excellent article by Dr. Winston L. Yang, chairman of the department of Asian studies at Seton Hall University in South Orange, NJ, discusses the Taiwan-Mainland China relations under Premier Lien Chan of Taiwan.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that my colleagues will refer to this article when issues related to the future of Taiwan and the Republic of China are debated on the House floor.

The article follows:

TAIWAN-MAINLAND CHINA RELATIONS UNDER PREMIER LIEN CHAN

(By Winston L. Yang)

Since his appointment as Premier of the Republic of China (ROC) on Taiwan in early 1993, Lien Chan has been advocating more people-to-people exchanges between Taiwan and Mainland China in the media, culture and art, economy and finance, and science and technology. He attaches special importance to the free exchange of information between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits to promote better understanding and cooperation in these fields. Lien calls upon the Communist authorities to leave behind the ''It's you or me'' zero-sum conflict, and to join the ROC in creating a ''win-win'' situation. A win-win policy is the best guarantee, in his view, for achieving national reconciliation and eventual reunification.

Lien Chan has repeatedly stressed that the ROC is entitled to enjoy international recognition prior to reunification. The ROC's decision to participate in the U.N. is not intended to create a permanent split between the two sides. On the contrary, the ROC's membership in this world body would increase its confidence in the principle of reunification of China and trigger more active measures to pursue eventual reunion. The Chinese Communists would be enlightened if they would turn to the case of East and West Germany, which were coexisting members of the United Nations and later unified. North and South Korea serve as another example of full participation by a divided country in the United Nations and as solid evidence that separated political entities can simultaneously belong to an international organization. The ROC's efforts to participate in the United Nations must be carried out in line with the principle of a unified China, and will, Lien Chan believes, have positive effects on eventual reunification.

Reversing separate foreign and mainland policies independent of each other, Premier Lien has established links between the two. Taiwan has taken a number of actions to improve relations with Peking, including the renunciation of the use of force to achieve national reunification and the lifting of extensive restrictions on people-to-people exchanges. But until and unless the mainland responds positively to Taipei's good-will overtures, the ROC will not initiate official links and formal negotiations with the mainland. Peking must first halt its efforts to isolate Taipei internationally and renounce the use of force against Taiwan.

The Premier has obviously injected new and innovative ideas into the ROC's established policy toward the mainland. Taiwan has demonstrated a new sense of pragmatism and flexibility, which has won broad support both at home and abroad.

While maintaining a firm stand on the principles of the Mainland China policy, Lien's pragmatism is well reflected in his approach to the 1993 Koo-Wang talks. In view of the growing problems arising from the contacts and exchanges between Taiwan and the mainland in the early 1990s, the ROC Government established the Mainland Affairs Council (MAC) and a ''private'' Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF) to resolve emerging difficulties. The SEF has been authorized to make contacts and conduct negotiations on non-political issues of mutual concern with its Chinese Communist counterpart, the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits (ARATS). Encouraged by the Premier and President Lee, the chairman of SEF, Koo Chen-foo, reached four agreements with his mainland counterpart, Wang Tao-han, the ARATS chairman, in their meetings in Singapore in April 1993. However, a number of Taiwan independence advocates and DPP leaders firmly opposed these agreements and initiated actions in both Taiwan and Singapore to block their signing. Keenly aware of the importance of these agreements to any future improvement in Taiwan-mainland exchanges, the pragmatic Premier, despite his strong anti-Communist stand, rejected the opposition, clearing the way for the signing of these historic agreements, which are the first such accords between Taiwan and the mainland since 1949. In August 1994, the Premier allowed both sides to meet in Taipei and again encouraged Taipei's representatives to reach important agreements with the mainland's delegates.