

[From the Associated Press, Sept. 12, 1995]
GOVERNOR SAYS HE'S WORRIED STATE MAY BE
TOO DEPENDENT ON GAMBLING

SIoux CITY, IA.—South Dakota Gov. Bill Janklow said he is worried his state might be getting hooked on gambling revenue.

Janklow said South Dakota has been saturated with gambling. State government is heavily dependent on gambling revenue, with video lottery proceeds accounting for between 15 percent and 17 percent of the general fund budget, Janklow said.

If the economy slows down and people have to limit spending, gambling will be one of the first expenses people cut out, Janklow said. The resulting drop in state revenue would "hit us right between the eyes," Janklow said.

Gambling revenue should have been treated as "one-time money" and not intended to continue each year, Janklow told a meeting of the Sioux City Downtown Rotary club Monday.

But changing the state's reliance on gambling revenue will be difficult, Janklow said. Tax revenues in South Dakota grew at three times the rate of inflation in the nine years before he took office for a third time this year, Janklow said.

If taxes grow at about the same rate as income, people grumble, but do not revolt, Janklow said.

"That's what we had (last year), a revolt," Janklow said.

Voters defeated a ballot measure that would have slashed property taxes by one-third. A property tax cut plan proposed by Janklow and passed by the Legislature promises homeowners and farmers a 20-percent tax cut.

South Dakota's economy will have to grow to offset money lost to the property tax cut, Janklow said.

A few state lawmakers have said a state income tax is the best way to ease South Dakota's financial straits. Janklow said the state's voters will never agree to that.

"Working people are always going to vote no (on an income tax) because they know the government is not going to be honest," Janklow said.●

FURLOUGH OF WORKERS

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I have decided on a day-to-day basis that my staff will report for work during the partial shutdown of the Federal Government. I have reached this decision for two reasons.

First, the Republican leadership has indicated that Federal workers who are furloughed will be paid retroactively even though they did not work. Since they will be paid, I believe that members of my staff here in Washington and in my offices in Michigan should work for that pay. I ask that a letter to Representative CONSTANCE MORELLA of Maryland from Speaker of the House NEWT GINGRICH and the Senate majority leader be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my statement.

Second, during this period of crisis, it is perhaps even more important for my constituents to be able to contact me to express their views, and to seek information and assistance. Many are experiencing difficulties obtaining normal services from the Government because many offices are closed or not at full strength.

The letter follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, November 10, 1995.

Hon. CONSTANCE MORELLA,
106 Cannon House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONNIE: We will be sending soon to President Clinton a bill to continue funding for the federal government through December 1, 1995. Besides providing for government services, this bill also funds federal workers' salaries.

If the President decides to veto this vital legislation to keep government operating, the possibility exists that some federal workers may be furloughed. In the event that this takes place, it is our commitment that federal employees will not be punished as a direct result of the President's decision to veto funding for their salaries. Should this happen, we are committed to restoring any lost wages in a subsequent funding bill.

Again, we want to reassure you that if the President vetoes the continuing resolution and requires federal workers to be furloughed, we are committed to restoring any lost wages retroactively.

Sincerely,

NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the
House.
BOB DOLE,
Senate
Leader.● Majority

YOUTH VOLUNTEERS—1995

● Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I rise today to pay a special tribute to the 1995 Youth Volunteers at the Harry S. Truman Memorial Veterans' Hospital. I am very pleased to recognize the 41 youth volunteers for their superior service and their fine example of the true spirit of voluntarism.

This past summer, the 1995 Youth Volunteers contributed over 5,700 hours to the hospitalized veterans and staff at the Harry S. Truman Memorial Veterans' Hospital in Columbia, MO. Their hard work and untiring commitment provided valuable assistance to the members of the medical community and demonstrated selfless dedication to those in need.

The Veterans Affairs Voluntary Service commended the 1995 Volunteer Youth at a ceremony on September 23, 1995. It is my great pleasure to congratulate the 1995 Youth Volunteers for their significant accomplishments.

I ask that the names of the volunteers be printed in the RECORD.

YOUTH VOLUNTEERS—1995

The list follows: Gretchen Adibe, Neha Aggarwal, Schann Bryan, Shannon Bryan, Amanda Cochran, Katie Deal, Brian Dube, Sarina Finklestin, Brea Foster, Tiffany Foster, Marsha Grieshaber, John Griffith, Abe Haim, Clint Hake, Amy Hanley, Jeff Heidenreich, Jamie Huggins, Maryke Kelly, Jesse Langley, Laura Loftus, Katie Marienfeld, Gina McGuire, Katie Mitchell, David Mueller, Dennis Payne, Jessica Pike, Chrissy Rahmoeller, Michael Rahmoeller, Justin Redmond, Laura Sanders, Samantha Scheard, Sarita Scheard, Cynthia Singleton, Melissa Smarr, David Staats, Shanta Subramanian, Neda Taj, Laweda Turner, Marlisa Turner, Carley Utterback, Matt Webster.●

HEROISM OF SHARON MANN AND THOMAS PREZKOP

● Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, today I call to the attention of my colleagues two people who have made a difference and saved someone's life. Everyday in communities across America men and women come face to face with life-threatening situations. In most cases, and usually without fanfare or widespread recognition, people make the quick decisions and take the actions that make a difference and save lives. This is the story of two of those people.

On July 14 of this year, Sharon Mann and Thomas Prezkop of Andover, MA were enjoying a Friday night cruise aboard the *Desperado* in Gloucester Harbor when they noticed something out of the ordinary. They heard the sound of an engine racing out of control and in the darkness turned to investigate. From a distance they saw the lights of a small vessel circling and knew that something was wrong. Upon approaching the location they heard a man's cries for help. Closing in on the man's voice, they found Kevin Govoni in the cold water, threw him a life preserver and then pulled him aboard their vessel. Mr. Govoni was in bad shape. The circling vessel had hit him and the propeller had badly slashed his legs. Compounding Mr. Govoni's serious injuries, he was suffering from hypothermia from being immersed in the 50-degree water. Working as a team, Ms. Mann tended to Mr. Govoni by removing his soaked shirt, covering him, and applying first aid to stop the severe bleeding while Mr. Prezkop headed the *Desperado* toward the nearest Coast Guard station and called ahead to have an ambulance waiting.

Upon their arrival at Coast Guard Station Gloucester, Mr. Govoni was transferred by ambulance to a local hospital. In hindsight, it becomes clear that with no other vessels in the vicinity, if Ms. Mann and Mr. Prezkop had simply decided not to get involved, a life could have been lost. However, due to their quick action and excellent judgment, a life has been saved and Mr. Govoni is recovering from his injuries.

Thomas Prezkop and Sharon Mann are real heroes—like heroes who appear every day in this country. They are the ones whom we should be recognizing and admiring before so-called stars and celebrities. I recognize and salute the actions of Mr. Prezkop and Ms. Mann and I am glad to see that the service that specializes in such rescue, the U.S. Coast Guard, also recognizes a job well done. This Monday, November 30, 1995, the Coast Guard will award Mr. Prezkop and Ms. Mann the Public Service Commendation for demonstrating courage and initiative in saving lives, qualities in keeping with the highest traditions of the Coast Guard. These awards are well deserved. On behalf of the people of Massachusetts, I wish to acknowledge our debt to them and express profound appreciation for their unselfish actions.●

U.S. BUREAU OF MINES

• Mr. BENNETT. I wish to bring to the attention of the chairman of the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee a matter of great importance to the State of Utah—the matter of the impending closure of U.S. Bureau of Mines facilities throughout the United States. The facility in Salt Lake City will be closed and 115 jobs will be lost. The Salt Lake City facility has conducted valuable research in environmental remediation and water research. While I am disappointed that the Senate acceded to House demands that the Bureau of Mines be closed, I also recognize the long-term benefits resulting from the earnest efforts to reduce the budget deficit and downsize the Federal Government. And in recent weeks, a silver lining emerged in the cloud surrounding the closure of the Salt Lake City facility. Mr. President, the chairman will be pleased to learn that efforts are underway right now to make preparations to privatize the Salt Lake City Bureau of Mines facility.

I would be remiss if I did not commend the staff of the Salt Lake City facility for their tremendous efforts to find a viable alternative which will prevent the technical expertise which has been accumulated for years from going to waste. On their own initiative, several employees have prepared a list of options in light of the pending closure. The most promising option and the one that the people of Utah are the most excited about, would permit the privatization of the Bureau of Mines facility. An interested group of investors and the employees of the Bureau of Mines have been in close contact in recent weeks to work out the details. Sufficient funding has been secured and should the facilities be transferred to the State of Utah, the State would in turn take the necessary steps to ensure the continued operation of these facilities under a consortium of private and State interests.

Mr. President, the chairman knows, there is legislative language in H.R. 1977 which grants the Secretary of Interior the authority to convey without reimbursement, the title and all interest of several Bureau of Mines facilities to various State university and government entities. While the Salt Lake City facility is not mentioned directly, the language permits transfer of such facilities as the Secretary deems appropriate. May I ask the chairman if such a transfer would be appropriate for the Salt Lake City facility?

Mr. GORTON. The Senator from Utah raises a very good point. Of course the transfer of the Salt Lake City facility would be appropriate. From what the Senator from Utah has explained to me, this is a unique opportunity to accomplish several goals at once. In keeping with our efforts to downsize the Federal Government, we can privatize certain government services, reducing the burden on the taxpayer while retaining essential research ca-

pabilities within the State of Utah. Such a transfer would permit the private sector, State university and the State of Utah to work in a cooperative effort to continue important environmental remediation research efforts.

Mr. BENNETT. Is it the chairman's understanding that this action should occur as soon as possible?

Mr. GORTON. It is my understanding that quick action is essential to the successful transfer of the facilities in Salt Lake City. While the fiscal year 1995 Interior Appropriations Act provides the Secretary of the Interior authority to transfer only certain Bureau facilities, both the House and Senate versions of the fiscal year 1996 Interior bill give the Secretary broader authority to transfer other facilities such as those in Salt Lake City. This authority was requested by the administration, is supported by both the House and Senate, and I have every reason to believe will be signed into law when action on the fiscal year 1996 bill is completed. I would urge the Bureau, the State of Utah, and other entities involved in the proposed transfer of the Salt Lake City facilities to work together in anticipation of this authority being granted. I will do everything in my power to see that the fiscal year 1996 bill is enacted in the coming weeks.

Mr. BENNETT. I thank the chairman for his explanation as well as the excellent manner in which has managed this bill. •

PRIME MINISTER YITZHAK RABIN

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, like most Americans, I am shocked and grief stricken by the brutal and senseless assassination of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. My heart grieves not only for Israel and its people for the loss of their leader, but for all peace loving peoples in the Middle East. Most especially, my heart grieves for the family of Prime Minister Rabin: his wife Leah, their children and their grandchildren. Our prayers and heartfelt sympathy are with them as they deal with the most personal of life's tragedies in the most public of circumstances.

Father, grandfather, husband, patriot, soldier, statesman, Nobel laureate and peacemaker, Prime Minister Rabin was a man of many parts. He dedicated his life to the service of his country and his life mirrored the evolution of his country. As a young man, his valor in the cause of freedom helped create the State of Israel. As an older man, he defended Israel in battle against enemies that threatened the existence of his homeland. As a senior statesman, he relentlessly pursued the cause of peace with Israel's adversaries with boldness and courage. Perhaps only a person hardened by the experiences of war could put aside anger over the past and undertake the risks of pursuing peace with hostile neighbors.

Mr. President, the world has lost a great leader, and we are all diminished

by his passing. He died before fulfilling his dream: peaceful coexistence with all Arab neighbors. The peace process must go forward. We, the world community, must continue and fulfill what he started. We cannot reward this act of extremism by halting or slowing negotiations. We must use this occasion to show all extremists capable of using violence that the killing of Prime Minister Rabin will not frustrate or stop the peace process. We must unite in this time of tragedy and pursue peace with renewed vigor and purpose.

Mr. President, when I heard the news of Prime Minister Rabin's tragic death, I was reminded of the death of another great martyr in the cause of Middle East peace, former President Anwar Sadat of Egypt. The similarities in their lives and the circumstances surrounding their deaths cannot be ignored. Both knew the hardships of war and understood the risks of peace. Both understood the need for honest dialogue with adversaries and the value of compromise. Both were slain at the hands of countrymen who were opposed to their making peace with former enemies. We would do well to learn from their boldness and courage.

Mr. President, Israel deserves our unqualified support at this time of national tragedy. We must make it clear to all who would be opponents and disrupters of peace that we intend to continue and fulfill what Prime Minister Rabin started: conciliation between Israel and its Arab neighbors. This legacy must not be lost with his senseless death.

Tzedek! Tzedek! Terdofel! Righteousness! Righteousness! you shall pursue!

ELI 1995 ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERSHIP AWARD

• Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, last month the Environmental Law Institute [ELI] met here in Washington to bestow its highest honor, the Environmental Leadership Award, to a well known, internationally respected businessman, lawyer, public servant and Republican, Mr. William D. Ruckelshaus.

As many of us in this body know, the Environmental Law Institute has played a major role in shaping environmental policy and law, here in the United States and abroad. Over the past 26 years ELI has provided thoughtful environmental information, research, and policy analysis to a diverse constituency of government, business, and academic interests. Publisher of the Environmental Forum and the Environmental Law Reporter, ELI remains a resource and the place to go for answering the toughest environmental questions.

ELI's 1995 annual award dinner opened with an interesting keynote speech by Dr. Stephan Schmidheiny. Dr. Schmidheiny, chairman of UNOTEC AG, a multinational industrial group, founded the Business Council for Sustainable Development and