51st birthday of Aung San Suu Kyi, the rightful leader of Burma. It highlighted the continuing repression occurring in Burma. As you know, Burma is ruled by a brutal military dictatorship which rejects the mandate of the democratic elections of 1990.

Although Aung San Suu Kyi is no longer under house arrest, the military regime has been stepping up its repressive measures against her and her party, the National League for Democracy. As the sixth anniversary of the democratic election approached, over 200 people were arrested. Recently, the regime released half of the detainees. These arrests were the latest example of the egregious human rights situation in Burma.

Aung San Suu Kyi and members of the National League for Democracy did not give in to the fear of retribution. They held rallies these past two weekends and will continue to meet.

I say to Anug San Suu Kyi, thank you for your courage and devotion to principle, you inspire all of us. You are a very courageous woman, who has endured uncomprehensible hardships. We will continue to help restore you and the rightfully elected parliament to power in Burma and end the horrendous human rights violations.

SALUTE TO THE MISSIONARY EFFORTS OF NINTH AND O BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. MIKE WARD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the Ninth and O Baptist Church of Louisville, KY. This remarkable congregation led by Pastor Rodney Burnette organized relief efforts for the children of a war-torn Bosnia.

Last October, the parishioners of the Ninth and O Baptist Church organized an amazing conglomeration of ''shoebox blessings'' filled with a variety of gifts for children in Bosnia. They worked in collaboration with the Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board administrator in Eastern Europe Bill Steele to iron out the specifics of the project. They then appealed to other churches, schools, and community organizations to donate boxes filled with toys, clothes, picture books, and candy for children of ages up to 13 years old.

More than 2,700 boxes were collected as well as over 200 cases of medical supplies and 150 cases of food. Thanks to this extraordinary church group, thousands of Bosnian children had gifts for Christmas. I would like to take this opportunity to commend them for their efforts and their commitment to building bridges of peaceful offerings to the unfortunate victims of war across the Atlantic.

TRIBUTE TO DARLENE CAROL CALVERT

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great community leader who passed away last week—Darlene Carol Calvert.

Ms. Calvert dedicated her life to community service. She was active in the Unitarian Universalist Church of San Diego and in its Women's Federation and Project Freedom of Religion. She was coordinator of the Religious Rights Task Force and advisor for Planned Parenthood at her church. She served as founder and chairwoman of the San Diego chapter of the Religious Coalition for Abortion Rights and as a member of the board of directors of the Coalition for Reproductive Choice.

As a woman who had been stricken with polio at the age of 15, she committed herself to ensuring that others in similar situations could enjoy a rewarding and independent life. She was an appointee to the County Committee for Persons with Disabilities, and she lobbied for access to facilities and services for disabled persons.

With a power wheelchair, arm braces and a ventilator to provide oxygen, she lived as independently in San Diego as her health would permit—and she worked at The Access Center, a nonprofit agency that provides services for the disabled, representing her clients in their efforts to also live independently.

Despite being told often that she would never finish college or be employed, she received a bachelor's degree in social work and a master's degree in counseling from San Diego State University. She was employed in social work and chemical dependency counseling, first at Episcopal Community Services and then at the California Youth Authority. She joined The Access Center in 1993 and coordinated a program to buy adaptive equipment for people with severe disabilities.

She was honored with several awards, including the Gallantry Award by the Easter Seal Society, the Unsung Unitarian of the Year Award, the Woman of the Year Award by the Coalition for Reproductive Choice, and the Freedom of Religion Award by the Religious Coalition for Abortion Rights.

But of all the awards, the most significant was the respect and admiration of her friends, family, and community for her community involvement, her passionate advocacy for the disabled, and her desire to make the world a better place for all people with disabilities.

We seldom find a person as dedicated and brave as Ms. Calvert—those who touch us with their perseverance and optimism. My thoughts and prayers go out to her partner, Chris Shelly, to her family, and to her friends in the disabled community and in the San Diego community at large. She will be missed.

THE PART-TIME AND TEMPORARY WORKERS PROTECTION ACT

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, we live in a disposable society. We have disposable diapers, cups, plates, utensils, gloves, needles, razors, bags, heat packs, and flashlights. We even have disposable cameras and contact lenses. But we have gone too far. We have entered the age of the disposable worker.

I am talking about the contingent work force, which is made up of part-time workers, temporary employees, independent contractors, day laborers, and others. Let me make it clear. I am not talking about teenagers flipping burgers. Contingent workers can be heads of a households. They can be old or young. But, not surprisingly, they are disproportionately women and minorities.

Employers increasingly view contingent workers as disposable. Contingent workers often provide short-term profits to employers who don't want to pay health insurance, pension benefits, unemployment insurance, and vacation and sick leave. This is not to say that there should be no part-time or temporary jobs. They provide flexibility for both employees and employers. Moreover, there are consciences employers and temporary agencies that set the standard when it comes to pay and benefits for part-time and temporary workers. But the rise in the number of involuntary contingent workers and the recent corporate purging that has taken place paint a gloomy portrait of contingent work in America.

Temporary employment alone grew 10 times faster than overall employment between 1982 and 1990. In 1982 contingent workers constituted a quarter of the labor force. And that number continues to rise.

Not surprisingly, women and minorities are overrepresented in the part-time and temporary work force. For example, the percentage of African-Americans in the temporary work force is double that of the whole work force. Moreover, two out of three temporary workers are women. Women and minority groups, therefore, suffer a disproportionate share of the drawbacks of involuntary part-time and temporary employment—lower per-hour wages than full-time workers; reduced or no employment-based health, retirement, and other benefits; and the constant threat of being released with little or no warning.

Employees who worked for Honeywell Information Systems found out the hard way. After working for Honeywell as a computer programmer for 8 years, Jimmie Ruth and the majority of her department were laid off. She was hired back as a consultant, but the change in status resulted in a loss of benefits and forced her to pay Social Security taxes. She found herself working along side her former coworkers, who had also been hired back without their benefits.

Corporations that replace full-time workers with temporary workers do it to save money. But it can often cost taxpayers money. We all pay higher health costs when uninsured workers receive expensive emergency care rather than preventative medicine. We all pay when employees without retirement plans must depend on public assistance. We all pay when families are unable to reinvest money back into the economy.

There is little proof that replacing core workers with contingent labor benefits companies. According to management research consultant Helen Axel, companies do not always save money by providing contingent employees with lower wages and fewer benefits. The productivity of companies is often negatively impacted by the high turnover rates of contingent employees. The costs and time required for training new waves of temporary employees are not compensated for by trimming wages and benefits.

Cutting jobs has become profitable in another way—fattening the pockets of CEO's. When Robert Allen, CEO of AT&T, announced 40,000 layoffs in January, he made more than $5 million as AT&T stock soared. This is in