

for human service that distinguished the late LeGrand Smith of Somerset, MI.

Caroline Dugopolski is an exceptional student at Grand Ledge High School and possesses an impressive high school record. Caroline has been involved with the National Honor Society, earned the D.A.R. Good Citizen Award, and was listed in "Who's Who Among American High School Students." She attended the American Legion Auxiliary Girl's State and has been active in band and tennis. Outside of school, Caroline has spent much of her time as a community volunteer.

In special tribute, therefore, I am proud to join with her many admirers in extending my highest praise and congratulations to Caroline Dugopolski for her selection as a winner of a LeGrand Smith Scholarship. This honor is also a testament to the parents, teachers, and others whose personal interest, strong support, and active participation contributed to her success. To this remarkable young woman, I extend my most heartfelt good wishes for all her future endeavors.

EVERY WORKER DESERVES EQUAL
TREATMENT UNDER OUR LABOR
LAWS

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 10, 1996

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, during the debate on H.R. 2406, the Housing Act of 1996, I had planned to introduce an amendment to improve the labor standards section of the bill. Specifically, my amendment proposed to delete the section of the bill which exempts residents of public housing from the labor protections provided in the bill.

H.R. 2406 includes provisions that would require that the prevailing wage be paid to all contractors, laborers, and mechanics employed by a local housing authority. The bill, however, exempts residents of public housing, such as nonunion maintenance workers, from these important labor protections.

Why should workers at the same worksite, living in the same community, doing the same job make less than their fellow workers? We should not be penalizing American citizens because they happen to live in public or assisted housing.

Furthermore, paying public housing residents less than the prevailing wage for identical work would limit the income of those who are employed by local housing authorities, thus also reducing their contribution to the project.

Chairman LAZIO has indeed made some very constructive changes in the manager's amendment including adding language that would protect residents who are members of a labor union. But, these changes don't go far enough.

Although I decided to withdraw my amendment, I intend to work diligently with other members of the House Banking Committee to improve this bill so that every worker employed by a local housing authority is granted equal rights under the labor standards section. I encourage my colleagues in the House to support me in this effort.

WES PRUDEN ON THE AIDS LOBBY

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 10, 1996

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following editorial to my colleagues. Wes Pruden ranks at the top of all commentary writers.

INFLATING THE LIE CAN BE WORTH MILLIONS

(By Wesley Pruden)

Some lies are so big they inevitably topple over, like the fat lady on a windy day at the beach.

One of the biggest lies of recent times is the terrifying whopper, promulgated and promoted by the U.S. government, that anyone can get AIDS. The corollary of "anyone," of course, is "everyone." Maybe even Mother Teresa.

Nobody has pushed this lie harder than the public-health officials appointed by Bill Clinton. Joycelyn Elders, the condomander-in-chief in the first years of the Clinton interregnum, pushed it hardest of all.

The Wall Street Journal reported this week that the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) has routinely and deliberately exaggerated the risks to heterosexuals because government officials who lobby Congress for federal research money think it's easier to get money for "straights."

Naturally the government's lobbyists insist that such chicanery is the furthest thing from noble bureaucratic minds. Dr. Helene Gayle, director of the CDC's National Center for HIV, says it was only the "trends," not something as gritty as politics, that "guide the way we develop interventions." By "interventions," the lady means strategies for scarfing up dollars.

The CDC, under pressure from the politicians pandering to the lavender lobby, has been lying about AIDS for years. This newspaper, surveying a wide range of government researchers, reported in 1987, when the government scare offensive was first organized, that heterosexuals who lived ordinary lives—i.e., just about all of us—were at small risk of contracting AIDS. The exceptions were those who receive blood transfusions—such risk now is tiny, indeed—and who inject intravenous drugs with needles shared with the neighborhood hophead.

We relied on CDC figures, suspect then as now, about who was getting AIDS. The CDC reports that as of Dec. 31, 1995, a total of 513,486 cases have been tabulated since June 1981. Of those, 51 percent are homosexual or bisexual males, 25 percent are druggies, and 8 percent are heterosexuals. This doesn't add up to 100 percent, and the rest are a mixture of men or women who live with druggies or either aren't sure or lie about who they are. The heterosexual percentage is thought to be inflated.

CDC spokesmen, stung by the new publicity, conceded yesterday that the money spent on countering the AIDS "epidemic" had been spent in the wrong places, targeting the wrong people, and now it intends to funnel more AIDS money to those who need it most. "We've got to make sure we follow the trends," said the spokesman, with a straight face, "and at this time young gay men, minority gay men and [mostly minority] women who are partners of IV drug users are increasingly at risk." What the CDC won't say is that these are the people who always have been at risk.

The Wall Street Journal concludes that, for most heterosexuals, the risk of AIDS is something less than the risk of getting hit

by lightning. For children, whom the government frightens most of all, the risk is about that of getting hit by a meteor.

But the government lie, that anyone/everyone catches it, certainly was effective. The media eager to promote the homosexual agenda, sensationalized the threat until soon nearly everyone imagined that Elizabeth Taylor would one day wear a little ribbon for all of us. Only last year, Redbook magazine ran a story titled, provocatively, "Could I Have AIDS?" The author, an obscure hysteric, concluded: "My mind automatically telescopes to AIDS every time I get sick."

John Ward, chief of AIDS tracking for the government, told the Wall Street Journal: "I don't see much downside in slightly exaggerating the risk of AIDS." Well, the risk to him and his agency is that there's no reason now for any of us to believe anything he says.

But it wasn't just the government. Many parents, despairing of instilling anything as quaint as moral values in their children, were eager to frighten their randy offspring into careful, if not moral, behavior. The homosexual lobby, despairing of legitimate reckless behavior and reckoning that the public regards them as being in deep doo-doo anyway, wanted to reduce the stigma of sexual practices most people regarded as repulsive. And certain moralists, with little human kindness in their hearts, insisted that God had just downloaded the e-mail message that AIDS was divine retribution. Some of them even seemed pleased.

I once asked Joycelyn Elders, who eagerly lectured Americans that they should quit smoking because it's bad for their health even though it might feel good, whether she would be willing to tell homosexual lovers to knock off the anal intercourse because it's bad for their health even if feels good. She just changed the subject.

FAA AGE 60 RULING

HON. WILLIAM H. ZELIFF, JR.

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 10, 1996

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Speaker, Federal Aviation Administration regulations currently prohibit anyone age 60 or older from piloting commercial aircraft carrying 30 or more passengers. The Age 60 Rule was implemented in 1959, 8 years before the enactment of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967. Over the past 35 years, thousands of highly experienced and medically healthy individuals have been forced to retire well before the Social Security retirement age of 65 due to this rule. Now, after three decades of efforts to establish age equality in aviation, the Federal Aviation Administration on December 11, 1995, made a final ruling to maintain the 60 years age limit for part 121 pilots and to extend that age limit to pilots of part 135 commercial aircraft carrying 30 or fewer passengers. FAA's ruling merely maintains the status quo discrimination against those healthy and experienced pilots 60 years of age and older.

When considering raising the mandatory retirement age for commercial passenger aircraft pilots, public safety is of course the most important consideration. Under current FAA regulations, part 121 pilots are required to undergo two physicals a year and continual proficiency checks. These exams ensure that all pilots are physically able to safely operate