

THE NATIONAL RIGHT TO WORK  
ACT, H.R. 59

**HON. JIM RYUN**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, August 5, 1998*

Mr. RYUN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak for the millions of Americans who support H.R. 59, the National Right to Work Act.

H.R. 59 will restore basic constitutional rights to the workers of America—freedom of choice and freedom of association. It is morally wrong and economically disastrous for us to allow Americans to be forced into paying their hard-earned money as tribute to Big Labor bosses for the privilege of having a job.

The United States Congress created this injustice. We alone can end it. We must give back to those we represent a freedom that Congress took away—the right to choose whether or not to join a labor union.

It is my hope that this important bill comes to the floor of the House for a vote before we adjourn the 105th Congress.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. JAMES C. GREENWOOD**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, August 5, 1998*

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote No. 385, the Scott amendment to H.R. 4276, the fiscal 1999 Commerce, Justice, State and the Judiciary Appropriations Act, it was my intention to vote "no". I ask unanimous consent that my statement appear in the RECORD immediately following rollcall vote No. 385.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. CHARLES W. "CHIP" PICKERING**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, August 5, 1998*

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained yesterday evening and today and missed the following Roll Call votes:

Roll Call vote Number 383, the Souder amendment to H.R. 4276—FY 1999 Commerce, State, Justice, and the Judiciary Appropriations Act. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

Roll Call vote Number 384, the Bass amendment to H.R. 4276—FY 1999 Commerce, State, Justice, and the Judiciary Appropriations Act. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

Roll Call vote Number 385, the Scott amendment to H.R. 4276—FY 1999 Commerce, State, Justice, and the Judiciary Appropriations Act. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

Roll Call vote Number 386 the Gutknecht amendment to H.R. 4276—FY 1999 Commerce, State, Justice, and the Judiciary Appropriations Act. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

Roll Call vote Number 387, the DeGette amendment to H.R. 4276—FY 1999 Commerce, State, Justice, and the Judiciary Ap-

propriations Act. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

Roll Call vote Number 388, the Mollohan amendment to H.R. 4276—FY 1999 Commerce, State, Justice, and the Judiciary Appropriations Act. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

Roll Call vote Number 389, the Pallone amendment to H.R. 4276—FY 1999 Commerce, State, Justice, and the Judiciary Appropriations Act. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

Roll Call vote Number 390, the Engel amendment to H.R. 4276—FY 1999 Commerce, State, Justice, and the Judiciary Appropriations Act. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

Roll Call vote Number 391, the Royce amendment to H.R. 4276—FY 1999 Commerce, State, Justice, and the Judiciary Appropriations Act. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

Roll Call vote Number 392, the Bartlett amendment to H.R. 4276—FY 1999 Commerce, State, Justice, and the Judiciary Appropriations Act. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

Roll Call vote Number 393, the Talent amendment to H.R. 4276—FY 1999 Commerce, State, Justice, and the Judiciary Appropriations Act. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

Roll Call vote Number 394, the Stearns amendment to H.R. 4276—FY 1999 Commerce, State, Justice, and the Judiciary Appropriations Act. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

Roll Call vote Number 395, the Callahan amendment to H.R. 4276—FY 1999 Commerce, State, Justice, and the Judiciary Appropriations Act. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

GREENBERG HONORED

**HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, August 5, 1998*

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Barbara L. Greenberg of Northeastern Pennsylvania. This month, Barbara Greenberg will be installed as the National President of the Jewish War Veterans Auxiliary.

Barbara was born in New York City and lived there until the end of World War II when she moved with her family to Northeastern Pennsylvania, where she has resided ever since.

Barbara graduated from Rider College with a degree in Medical Technology. After several years as a homemaker, Barbara began a career in the insurance industry in 1972, which she still pursues to this date.

From a very early age, Barbara learned love of country and a hatred of bigotry from her beloved and patriotic father. As a child, she helped her father in his anti-air raid duties during World War II. Barbara volunteers at the Veterans Medical Center and participates in all Veterans and Memorial Day parades.

Barbara is also active in her Temple, holding many leadership positions over the years. She has been president of the Women's Service Club at the Jewish Community Center and

was recently named to the Executive Committee and the board of the Jewish Home of Northeastern Pennsylvania.

Barbara first became a member of the Jewish War Veterans Auxiliary after her marriage to her husband, Sam, who would later serve as National Commander of the Jewish War Veterans. Her love for the organization grew and assumed leadership roles in the national organization with great distinction, serving on the A-Board, Chair of the Membership Committee, National A-Wish, and Aid to Israel just to name a few. During this activity, she somehow managed to raise three children who have produced eight grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have had the opportunity to bring Barbara Greenberg's accomplishments to the attention of my colleagues. I join with the Jewish War Veterans Auxiliary in thanking Barbara for her past and future efforts.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE,  
JUSTICE, AND STATE, AND JUDI-  
CIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES  
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

SPEECH OF

**HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 4, 1998*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4276) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes:

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to explain my vote against Rep. Engel's amendment to the Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations Bill which would have slashed \$5 million from the Title XI ship building program, and given it to the Public Telecommunication Facilities Program (PTFP).

The Federal Ship Financing Program was established pursuant to Title XI of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 to encourage ship production and ship improvements. By promoting the modernization of the U.S. merchant marine fleet, we also enhance our national security. As was clearly evidenced in the 1991 Gulf War, our merchant marine is critical for transporting troops and supplies throughout the world wherever they are needed. We must maintain a strong fleet so that we can be prepared in times of conflict, in addition to maintaining our commitments in peace time.

The Public Telecommunication Facilities Program (PTFP) is another worthwhile program. Over the past 30 years, the PTFP has provided funding for both public radio and television stations. Throughout my tenure in Congress I have been a strong supporter of public broadcasting which offers Americans a broad range of quality educational and cultural programming for people of all ages.

However, Mr. Chairman, it is ill-advised and just plain wrong to pit one worthwhile program against another in the appropriations debate. While the PTFP is an admirable program, I cannot vote to strip the Title XI program of \$5 million of the \$6 million remaining in their FY99 Appropriations. I applaud my colleague Mr. Engel's effort to increase funds for public

broadcasting, and I look forward to future votes to further this goal, but in this instance, I had to cast my vote against this amendment so that we can maintain the Title XI program.

ORGAN AND TISSUE DONATION  
STAMP CEREMONY IN BARODA,  
MICHIGAN

**HON. FRED UPTON**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, August 5, 1998*

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a special ceremony being conducted in my district in the town of Baroda. Today, the residents of Baroda are celebrating the issuance of the Organ and Tissue Donation stamp. This stamp has long been of extreme interest to me, and I am pleased to see it finally released today.

Last November, I attended the Dedication ceremony in Washington, DC, and at that time I was given a large, poster-size copy of the stamp. Since that time, I have displayed it in my congressional office, providing all visitors with the powerful message of organ and tissue donation; it gives me great pleasure to know that this message will now be received by the entire country.

Around our State and Nation, recipients of organ and tissue donation can testify to the need for greater public awareness of this issue. Although many lives have already been saved, those life-saving numbers can certainly go up through greater public involvement, education and outreach. The stamp being released today can help greatly in this cause.

I'm pleased that the U.S. Postal Service chose Baroda as the site for one of the "issuance" ceremonies given the long-time involvement of Baroda resident Edward Heyn. For many years, Edward Heyn sought to commemorate organ donation with the issuance of a United States postal stamp. Through letters to my office and the Postal Service, he and thousands of other concerned citizens made a compelling case as to the importance of such a stamp. Although Ed passed away 4 years ago, his memory and willingness to help his fellow citizen will endure through endeavors like today's postage stamp.

As many of us know, the need for organs is greater than the supply. Across the Nation, over 60,000 people are waiting for organs, with over 2,000 of those in Michigan. Ed Heyn was fortunate to receive an organ, and he had the vision to realize that with the issuance of a postal stamp the number of donated organs could only increase. Every time someone uses a postal stamp with the "Share Your Life" image, they will think of the importance of organ and tissue donation, and perhaps in return they will be more likely to donate themselves.

Therefore, this postal stamp has a message that is two-fold: first to express the true life-giving power of organ and tissue donation, and second to raise awareness of medical issues, in hopes that the number of donations and lives saved per year will increase. It is wonderful to see Edward Heyn's vision manifested today, and it is only fitting to have this

ceremony in his hometown where many of his family, friends and neighbors could share in this wonderful experience. One person can make a difference and clearly, Ed made a difference for generations to come.

VARIOUS ITEMS OF INTEREST TO  
TODAY'S YOUTH

**HON. BERNARD SANDERS**

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, August 5, 1998*

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have printed in the RECORD statements by high school students from my home state of Vermont, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people today.

STATEMENT BY KARL CLONEY, JESSICA MARTIN AND JONAH MONFETTE REGARDING HEALTHY ALTERNATIVES

KARL CLONEY: Karl Cloney, from North County Union High School. Our topic is healthy alternatives.

The Newport area recently has suffered the loss of four teenagers killed in a drunk driving accident on the way back from partying in Canada. Recently, there was a town forum held to respond to this tragedy. The community came together to discuss the issues and some ways to create healthy alternatives.

JESSICA MARTIN: Our group came together to propose a project to start an area teen center. The center will be a safe place for teenagers to socialize in a healthy manner. We further propose that we buy a space as a long-term investment in area youth and the community as a whole. We are looking at a size that would be large enough for a cafe for snacks to be served, a dance floor, and a space for a pool and ping-pong tables, some arcade games and video games. We also want an outside area for volleyball, skate-boarding, and roller blading. We would solicit funds as well as acquire grants and utilize state and federal funds set aside for alcohol-free events and activities and teenagers. We would like AmericaCorps and Vista personnel to staff the center full time. This would make our personnel more cost-effective and would include local, state and federal resources.

We would create a board of directors made up of parents, teens, business people and community leaders to oversee the center. Students would work in the center. This would give the teens responsibility, job skills, and the ability to work with adults to create their own place. The center would be a healthy alternative to hanging out on the streets to see our friends.

Our yellow ribbons symbolize the death of our young people, and also symbolize our hope and commitment to find healthy alternatives within our own community.

JONAH MONFETTE: The teen center could be put where the Department of Employment and Training is now. It is moving to the new building being built in Newport. It is an industrial building with space outside, and we want to buy the space so that it would be permanent.

Newport has high unemployment. The teen center would provide job skills for students helping with full-time staff.

The COURT: Thank you very, very much.

STATEMENT BY BRIAN HODGSON AND JESSICA RILEY REGARDING CHILD LABOR

BRIAN HODGSON: In our world today, there are 250 million people toiling in sweat-

shops around the globe, 250,000 working right here in the United States. These workers endure long hours in filthy, unsafe factories and plants for subsistence wages paying them barely enough to keep them alive.

A typical sweatshop contains unsafe numbers of people packed into poorly lit, dusty, disease-ridden workplaces, with no sufficient ventilation or running water. Supervisors yell, scream, threaten and curse at the workers and put constant pressure on them to work faster. For all their suffering, workers are rewarded with paychecks reflecting hourly wages of 20, 37, as low as six cents, often with unexplained fees and tolls removed from the take-home amount.

Any workers who dare to speak up, to complain about their working conditions or pay, are fired. If the workers try to defend themselves, to meet, to learn their rights, or organize a union, their employment is almost always illegally terminated. The most fundamental human and employment rights of these workers are being violated on a daily basis.

One million of these workers are children, sold or rented out by their parents, in countries such as India or Pakistan, into a life of hard, bonded labor at the hands of clothing and rug producers. Children who should be in school are working long hours in unsafe, abusive conditions. To these children, education is a fantastic privilege, and life a daily struggle.

The move to Third World countries, where the minimum wages are steadily dropping and where environmental and worker regulations are nonexistent, has become an all too common trend in big business. Some of the most heinous abusers of this form of labor produce staples in our everyday lives.

At a Disney sweatshop in Haiti, a worker who handles 375 Pocahontas shirts an hour is paid the minimum wage of 28 cents an hour, or \$10.77 a week, while the Disney shirts sell at Wal-Mart for \$10.97 each. A pair of Nike sneakers that sell in the U.S. for \$140 cost the corporation \$3.50 in offshore labor expenses. That is about a 97 percent profit.

These exploitative companies could easily afford to pay their workers a living wage, but greedily choose not to.

JESSICA RILEY: At the Student Progressive Coalition in Brattleboro Union High School in Brattleboro, Vermont, we have taken positive action against these practices. Devoting our time to these issues, we have gathered hundreds of signatures on a petition to the National Labor Committee calling for President Clinton to end sweatshop practices. We took part in the promotion of and attendance at the National Day of Conscience that took place here, in Burlington, on October 4th. We have educated our community through a candle-lit vigil, as well as taken our knowledge into an elementary school to inform students there. Our letters have also stimulated the local paper to editorialize on the issue. It is almost impossible to walk down the halls of the community center without viewing an informative poster or hearing an issue being discussed amongst the crowds.

By making the community more aware of this one virtually unknown issue, we help to create a more conscientious consumer. But awareness is only one part of the action needed. We also need the power of your law to help with the issue.

Mr. Congressman, the approval of your bonded labor bill is a huge and welcome step