

proven leader in the telecommunications industry. Along with three other firms, D&E is spearheading the development of a communications network in Hungary.

Since the end of the cold war, we have seen how the opening of new markets in Eastern Europe has affected the political and economic climate across the globe. The strength of our free-market system gave us victory in the cold war, and that same strength will help us to forge new friendships with developing nations by stimulating economic growth both here and abroad.

D&E is the 34th largest telephone company in the United States and serves more than 48,000 customers in northern Lancaster County, PA. It is recognized as a leader in the telecommunications industry due to its use of advanced technology.

D&E has joined three midwestern firms to create a consortium known as the Monor Communications Group [MCG]. The goal of this consortium is to provide modern telecommunications service to the people of Hungary. In May 1994, Hungary's Ministry of Telecommunications signed a concession contract allowing MCG to form a Hungarian-American telephone company named Monor Telefon Tarasag [MTT].

Monor, a suburb of Budapest, was selected as the location for MTT. The Monor region consists of 43 towns with a total population of 225,000 people. There are approximately 78,000 private residences and 5,000 businesses.

MTT is steadily constructing a sophisticated, fiber optic linked, digital telecommunications network. Upon obtaining the MTT territory, there were 12,000 existing telephone lines. By the end of 1995, MTT plans to have 42,000 digital lines in service. A total of 70,000 lines should be in service by the end of 1996. In addition, MTT will provide cable TV as well as other value-added communications services. MTT looks to offer sophisticated technology along with the commitment to quality service that has been a trademark of D&E for more than 83 years.

This type of American ingenuity and forward-thinking should be an example to other American businesses in all industries. The decline of communism has provided a golden opportunity for economic investment, as well as the development of a mutual understanding between our cultures. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join with me in saluting the efforts of the Denver and Ephrata Telephone & Telegraph Co.

THE OMNIBUS TRANSPORTATION EMPLOYEE TESTING ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1995

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1995

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the Omnibus Transportation Employee Testing Act Amendments of 1995. This bill, if enacted, will allow both the Department of Transportation and transportation employers to focus their efforts and resources on activities that truly enhance safety.

In 1991, Congress enacted legislation that imposed significant new drug and alcohol test-

ing requirements on the transportation sector. The required testing included all modes—mass transit, railroad, trucking, and aviation—and many kinds of testing—preemployment, reasonable suspicion, random, and postaccident. The purpose of the legislation was to improve transportation safety, and the bill contributed to that goal.

However, one part of this bill has been mired in legal problems, and, as a result, simply does not contribute to transportation safety. That is the part of the bill having to do with preemployment testing for alcohol.

The core of the problem is that alcohol consumption by someone not yet employed in the transportation sector is not illegal. The bill attempted to deal with this problem by requiring preemployment testing for alcohol use, in violation of law or Federal regulation. However, this creates an unworkable situation where we require employers to test applicants, knowing that in virtually all instances, the results cannot be put to any purpose.

A recent decision by the court of appeals found that the Department of Transportation's regulations to implement preemployment testing for alcohol were inappropriate and the court vacated those regulations. The Department of Transportation suspended the regulations for preemployment alcohol testing to comply with the court's decision. But, we still have on the books statutory requirement to do something that everyone now acknowledges makes no sense, that is preemployment testing of all applicants for illegal consumption of alcohol.

We need to clean up this absurd situation and get both industry and the Department of Transportation focused on the testing that improves transportation safety. DOT estimates that preemployment alcohol testing of transportation applicants would cost around \$30 million per year. This represents resources and attention that would be far more effective if focused on the testing that does produce safety benefits. We need to focus on the requirements for reasonable suspicion, random, and postaccident testing with respect to alcohol. In the case of illegal drugs, we need to focus on all types of testing, including preemployment.

The bill I am introducing today would rescind the invalidated requirement for preemployment alcohol testing of transportation employees, while making it clear that employers have the option of conducting such tests, if they wish. All other requirements for drug and alcohol testing are retained.

Thus, this bill eliminates a requirement that has proven to be unworkable, in favor of those requirements that have been effective in our ongoing efforts to improve transportation safety. We need to focus both our resources and our regulatory attention on those areas where we can achieve the greatest public safety benefit.

OMNIBUS TRANSPORTATION EMPLOYEE TESTING ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1995—SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1: Section 1 establishes a short title for the bill—the "Omnibus Transportation Employee Testing Act Amendments of 1995."

Section 2: Section 2 amends existing language of the Omnibus Transportation Employee Testing Act of 1991 concerning drug and alcohol testing in the mass transit industry. It does not change the current provision of the Act that the regulations requir-

ing testing in that industry provide for preemployment, reasonable suspicion, random, and post-accident drug testing. However, it provides that only three kinds of alcohol testing—reasonable suspicion, random, and post-accident—are required. The bill would eliminate the statutory mandate for preemployment alcohol testing, on the basis that this form of alcohol testing is less necessary than the others in order to have an effective program for deterrence and detection of alcohol misuse. Because alcohol is a legal substance that dissipates from the bloodstream relatively quickly, testing for its presence is most valuable at the time when safety-sensitive functions are performed. By contrast, the drugs for which testing is required are illegal, and their detection even during preemployment testing is important. Preemployment alcohol testing under the Act currently is estimated to cover more than seven million employees and cost about \$30 million annually.

However, many employers may find that conducting preemployment alcohol testing can serve a useful purpose as a way of emphasizing, from the outset of an employee's connection with an employer, the employer's commitment to a substance abuse-free transportation workplace. Employers may also find preemployment alcohol testing helpful to screen out applicants whose use of alcohol is chronic. Such employers may wish to have preemployment alcohol testing as part of their substance abuse prevention programs. For this reason, the amendment provides that employers who choose to require preemployment alcohol testing may do so as part of their program that responds to the Act and Department of Transportation regulations.

Section 3: This section makes parallel changes to the railroad industry testing requirements under the Omnibus Transportation Employee Testing Act of 1991.

Section 4: This section makes parallel changes to the motor carrier industry testing requirements under the Omnibus Transportation Employee Testing Act of 1991.

Section 5: This section makes parallel changes to the aviation industry testing requirements under the Omnibus Transportation Employee Testing Act of 1991, including testing for Federal Aviation Administration employees performing safety-sensitive functions.

Section 6: This section establishes an effective date for the amendments made by the Act.

HONORING DON SCHIRICK AS MINNESOTA KNIGHT OF THE YEAR

HON. COLLIN C. PETERSON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1995

Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate a good friend of mine, Don Schirick, for being honored as Minnesota's Knight of the Year. It is an honor that is well deserved.

Don joined the Knights of Columbus 7 years ago in Thief River Falls, MN, and 4 years ago, he helped start a council in Red Lake Falls. That council has now grown to 100 members.

Don has always been one of those people who thinks of others before thinking of himself. He has spent much of his time during the past 4 years raising money for the community. Just last year, he worked on an annual marathon, which raised \$7,000 for St. Joseph's School and a Tootsie Roll drive, which raised about \$600 for Northwood Home.

Don was named local Knight of the Year last year, which entitled him to enter the State competition against 20,000 others. A panel of seven knights from across the State picked Don as Minnesota Knight of the Year.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Don Schirrick on his honor, and thanking him for his tireless work on behalf of the Knights of Columbus and the community of Red Lake Falls.

DRUG LEGISLATION

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with you some excerpts from an excellent speech recently given by former HEW Secretary Joseph Califano. Mr. Califano explores a subject that, unfortunately, is only seldom discussed—the enormous costs to taxpayers resulting from substance abuse. He also makes it clear that drug legalization would have disastrous consequences, especially on inner city communities.

Let me give just one example of how little most Americans understand about the wages of substance abuse. Do you ever see newspapers or television news report the amount that Federal entitlement programs pay out because of substance abuse? The answer is a colossal \$77.6 billion this year—an amount equivalent to 40 percent of the Federal deficit.

Legalization of drugs in the United States is a policy of despair, one that would write off millions of our citizens, a disproportionate number of them black and Hispanic. It has not worked anywhere it has been tried. The claim that drug legalization in some European nation stands as a success story, especially when measured against the alleged failure of American drug policy, is specious.

Legalizers often cite marijuana as a harmless drug. Nonsense. Smoking pot savages short-term memory and ability to concentrate. And smoking pot can lead to use of other drugs for thousands of individuals. 12 to 17 year-olds who smoke pot are 85 times more likely to use cocaine than those who don't.

Secretary Califano understands that drug legalization would have one sure effect: Vulnerable inner city communities would become even more enslaved to drug pushers.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. AND MRS. KIRYLO ON THEIR 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1995

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Walter and Maria Kirylo on 50 glorious years of marriage. This fine couple is certainly a testament to the "American Dream." They have shown us all that dedication and love can be a great blessing and bring great blessings, leading to a happy and successful life and family.

Walter John Kirylo was born on April 14, 1918 in Cambridge, MA. As a member of the

U.S. Infantry, Walter served honorably in World War II, securing the blessings of liberty and the fruits of freedom for generations to come. Shortly after the liberation of Holland in 1944, he met Maria Christina Callemeyn. One year later, they were married in Maastricht.

Walter and Maria now live in Ogden, UT, where they enjoy gardening and traveling. The pride of their lives are their 8 children and 10 grandchildren whom they love dearly.

Like so many others, the life that Walter and Maria have shared has been marked by moments of great happiness and great struggle. Ultimately, however, their love story has been a beacon of joy and love in a world sometimes darkened by loneliness and isolation. I'm sure that the entire House of Representatives joins me in expressing our gratitude and congratulations to Walter and Maria Kirylo.

TRIBUTE TO HARRY O'NEIL

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1995

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a brief moment to recognize Mr. Harry O'Neil, a constituent from my district who is this year's recipient of the Sourin Memorial Award. This great honor was bestowed upon him by the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute, and it represents society's appreciation for an individual who has made noteworthy contributions and achievements in a lifetime of adopting Catholic ideals, morality, and good citizenship.

Mr. O'Neil is currently a partner in the Philadelphia law firm of Stradely, Ronan, Stevens, and Young and practices banking and real estate law. As an employer in his banking practice he is well respected and liked by all, and is affectionately seen by his employees and colleagues as a tough but fair boss. In addition to his achievements here, he has served as counsel for the Dioceses of Philadelphia's Cemetery Division. He attended undergraduate and law school at Villanova University and received his B.S. in 1957 and his J.D. in 1977. Remarkably, he did not attend law school until he was 38, after having four children, and he graduated in the top 5 percent of his class. Most importantly, he is, I am advised by one of his children, an understanding father who has raised his children to respect and love the Lord, but who has never forced religion upon them.

Mr. O'Neil is the kind of citizen who both practices and teaches values that make our society a hard working and ethical one. As an employer, as an active member of his community, and as a loving father, he has achieved much in his lifetime. I would like to add that this is one of the first years that the Sourin Award has been given to a member of the laity rather than to a member of the clergy, and he clearly deserves it.

TRIBUTE TO JERROD E. HAWK

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an exceptional young man from my district who has recently accepted his appointment as a member of the Class of 1999 at the U.S. Military Academy.

Jerrod E. Hawk graduated Paulding High School in 1994 and enrolled in Marion Military Institute. At the institute he has worked hard to prepare himself for a career in the military. While in high school, Jerrod distinguished himself as a leader among his peers. He is an outstanding citizen and patriot.

Mr. Speaker, one of the most important responsibilities of Members of Congress is to identify outstanding young men and women and to nominate them for admission to the United States service academies. While at the academy, they will be the beneficiaries of one of the finest educations available, so that in the future, they might be entrusted with the very security of our Nation.

I am confident that Jerrod Hawk has both the ability and the desire to meet this challenge. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him for his accomplishments to date and to wish him the best of luck as he begins his career in service to our country.

MR. HUU DINH NGUYEN RECOGNIZED ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1995

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge and extend my heartfelt congratulations to Huu Dinh Nguyen, on the occasion of his retirement from the Santa Clara County Social Services Agency. Mr. Nguyen's commitment to social work has improved the quality of life of many people. I commend his tireless dedication and relentless self-sacrifice in the name of public service.

Mr. Nguyen was born in Vietnam and earned a master's degree in literature from the University of Saigon. He later went to U.S. Army military schools in Georgia and Okinawa. A colonel in the South Vietnam Army, Mr. Nguyen came to the United States when North Vietnam overtook South Vietnam in 1975.

Following a brief stay in Alabama, Mr. Nguyen moved to California and began working for the Santa Clara County Social Services Agency. He was assigned to the Child Welfare Service Unit where he managed children in foster and adoptive programs. He has recently been recognized with the Daniel E. Koshland Award for outstanding social worker of the year for the State of California. Mr. Nguyen's 15 years of service is commendable.

Further, in his spare time, Huu Dinh Nguyen established Aid to Refugee Children Without Parents [ARCWP]. ARCWP is a nonprofit, volunteer organization which helps children in Southeast Asian refugee camps. Mr. Nguyen