

We are dismayed by the suggestion that enhanced flexibility for states in making environmental and regulatory decisions would inherently harm the environment. In essence, their coverage seems to propose that regulatory reform should not be pursued because states cannot be trusted as regulators. As you well know, Mr. Majority Leader, states and local governments already are responsible for implementing and overseeing these laws.

ABC is correct in noting that "dirty air travels." However, the proposition that regulatory and environmental reform supported by governors would allow states to "set their own environmental standards" is patently false. Governors and other state and local officials do not seek to set our own environmental standards, nor would pending legislation permit us to do so. Rather, we support enhanced flexibility to implement remedies specific to our states and communities to meet federally established standards.

EPA Administrator Carol Browner's assertion that reforms would lead states to "race to lower standards" is particularly insulting. It is typical beltway arrogance to presume that state and local elected officials are somehow less interested in protecting the environment than officials in Washington. We are truly puzzled that a former state environmental director would say such a thing.

We also want to point out that environmental reform is a partisan issue only in Washington. Across the country Republican and Democrat governors, state legislators, county officials, and mayors support environmental and regulatory reform legislation to provide greater flexibility and unfunded mandate relief for states and local governments. In fact, a bipartisan meeting of state and local government officials last month in Baltimore determined that environmental reform legislation is the top priority of the state-local government coalition in the 104th Congress.

Thank you for your leadership in support of environmental and regulatory reform. We look forward to continuing to work with you to enact reform legislation that ensures that new regulations justify their costs and provides states and local governments with enhanced flexibility to meet the federal standards.

Sincerely,

GEORGE V. VOINOVICH,
Governor of Ohio.
TERRY E. BRANSTAD,
Governor of Iowa.

IN MEMORY OF WHITE EAGLE

Mr. DASCHLE. My State of South Dakota is small in population but large in spirit. This is particularly true of the native American population that calls South Dakota home. Indian people have blazed their way into American history in countless ways. Even their names convey poetry and magic: from great leaders like Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, and Black Elk, to modern day role models like Billy Mills and Jim Thorpe.

White Eagle—Wanblee Ska—was a Rosebud Sioux who soared on the wings of classical music. Last week, at his parents' home in Mission, SD, White Eagle died at the age of 43. In spite of his untimely death, he left a legacy that will live on for generations.

In a State where country/western music is heard on most radios, White Eagle turned his natural gift for song

into a polished operatic tenor talent. He sang for the inauguration of a President and at Carnegie Hall. Despite his relative youth, he had already been enshrined in the South Dakota Hall of Fame at the time of his death.

Dennis Holub, director of the South Dakota Arts Council, says that White Eagle was "the epitome of a great artist * * * [he] sang in some of the world's finest halls but also brought his songs home so South Dakotans could enjoy them, too."

But it was not only his gift of song that made White Eagle rise on currents of critical and public acclaim. It was his courage in overcoming obstacles and misfortune, his ability to make himself continually better while remaining utterly human, that made him an inspiration to the people of South Dakota.

Although he began singing as a child and achieved some success as a church soloist and musical performer, he stopped singing after developing nodes on his vocal cords. Nevertheless, when he was subsequently asked by a friend to help out the Mile High Opera Workshop after the company lost its tenor, it became clear that White Eagle had found his true vocation.

His 30th birthday was already behind him when he began voice lessons. He continued his studies and graduated from the San Francisco Opera's Merola Opera Program. He went on to work in New York City, and with the Pennsylvania Opera Theater, the Cleveland Opera, and others.

White Eagle developed AIDS in the late 1980's. In a State where AIDS is even rarer than classical concerts, he became the human face of the disease. He could have hidden; instead, he became a powerful force for understanding and compassion.

White Eagle overcame many obstacles in his tragically short life. He succeeded, but fate decreed he would not have enough time to fully savor his success. Nor did we have enough time to enjoy his gift.

But White Eagle left an enduring legacy. Many who otherwise might not have been exposed to classical music became devotees because of White Eagle's gift. Many who might never have seen the human face of AIDS gained understanding through his courage and dignity.

My connection to White Eagle stems not only from my love of his music, but also from the fact that his brother, Robert Moore, is a former member of my Washington staff. I know I speak for my office, and all of South Dakota, as I offer our condolences and prayers of support for his family in this difficult time. We join them in mourning the untimely death of White Eagle. But, even as we mourn, we celebrate his life and his gift of music, and we remember his courage and compassion.

White Eagle will be missed, but he will not be forgotten, for the spirit of his gifts will endure for generations to come.

UNFUNDED MANDATES UNDER SENATE FINANCE WELFARE BILL

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, yesterday we had a very productive meeting with the President, a number of my colleagues here in the Senate, Governor Carper, Mayor Archer of Detroit, County Executive Rick Phelps of Dane County, WI, and Bill Purcell, majority leader of the Tennessee House of Representatives.

It is clear that the Work First Coalition is growing. Government leaders at all levels agree that we need to move forward with welfare reform—that we can't let extremists hold this very important reform hostage.

We have a plan. It is about work. It is about ending the cycle of dependency and helping single mothers and unemployed fathers become self-sufficient and stay that way.

The bill that was reported from the Finance Committee is not about work. It's a huge unfunded mandate to the States.

In fact, the head of the bipartisan U.S. Conference of Mayors may have put it best when he called the Republican welfare reform plan the "mother of all unfunded mandates."

It's ironic that S. 1, the first bill the Republican leadership introduced this Congress, was a bill to stop unfunded mandates. Now they want to dump a \$35 billion unfunded mandate on the States.

Why is the welfare reform bill as reported from the Finance Committee an unfunded mandate? The reason is simple.

The bill as reported by the committee freezes Federal funding to the States at the fiscal year 1994 level in each of the next 7 years. At the same time, the bill requires an increasing percentage of welfare recipients to participate in the current-law JOBS Program, which offers education or training or other work opportunities to welfare recipients.

But, participation in the JOBS Program is not free. There is a cost to providing education or job training. In addition, when we talk about welfare recipients, we are usually talking about single mothers raising children, many of them small children or infants.

To enable a single parent to participate in an education or training program, someone has to care for her child during that time period. She may be lucky; perhaps a relative will watch her child for free. But, chances are, she will not be lucky. She, like the majority of working parents today, will have to pay for child care—will have to pay someone to take care of her child while she is away from home.

The cost of child care is not cheap. In fact, today the cost of child care is often a low-income family's largest expense—larger even than rent.

And, the problem for parents of very young children is that the cost of child care is greatest for toddlers and infants.

Certainly, if we want to put the parents of these young children to work—

if we want them to stay in the workforce and become truly self-sufficient—then we need to help them afford quality day care.

I do not think any Member of the Senate would suggest that we promote a policy that would result in infants and toddlers being left home alone—even in the name of requiring parents to work or participate in the JOBS Program. I do not believe any Senator truly wants that.

However, it needs to be clearly understood that, in order to avoid that result and, at the same time, comply with the participation rates in the Finance Committee bill, States will have to pay for increased JOBS Program participation and child care to enable mothers to participate. Otherwise, participation in the JOBS Program simply won't happen, and/or mothers will be forced to leave young children and infants alone.

The Finance Committee bill provides no funds to help States comply with this mandate.

What will States have to pay? About \$35 billion over the next 7 years.

Now, one begins to understand why this bill has been called the mother of all unfunded mandates.

Who will pay that \$35 billion? I'll tell you if you haven't already figure it out. The States. The counties. The cities. And, last, but certainly not least, the local taxpayers will have to pay. That's who.

If a mandate is enacted and resources aren't provided to facilitate compliance with that mandate, someone will have to foot the bill. That's a simple fact that we cannot afford to overlook in the welfare debate.

I ask unanimous consent that two charts I have been printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the charts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Unfunded mandates to the States (or counties, cities, local taxpayers) under the Senate Finance Committee welfare bill

[Fiscal years 1996–2002 in millions of dollars]

	<i>Additional 7-year cost passed on to States in order to comply with the Senate finance bill</i>
Alabama	299.4
Alaska	82.6
Arizona	565.8
Arkansas	207.7
California	5,290.0
Colorado	288.9
Connecticut	434.7
Delaware	86.3
District of Columbia	206.5
Florida	1,978.4
Georgia	1,066.3
Hawaii	156.7
Idaho	58.5
Illinois	1,622.6
Indiana	579.7
Iowa	241.8
Kansas	147.5
Kentucky	553.5
Louisiana	682.6
Maine	182.4
Maryland	672.9
Massachusetts	946.0
Michigan	1,470.0

*Additional 7-year cost
passed on to States in
order to comply with
the Senate finance
bill*

Minnesota	543.0
Mississippi	403.6
Missouri	761.8
Montana	74.7
Nebraska	25.8
Nevada	108.1
New Hampshire	69.8
New Jersey	953.2
New Mexico	235.7
New York	3,399.5
North Carolina	687.3
North Dakota	49.1
Ohio	1,747.6
Oklahoma	412.2
Oregon	238.5
Pennsylvania	1,631.6
Rhode Island	160.6
South Carolina	361.3
South Dakota	20.5
Tennessee	841.0
Texas	2,270.2
Utah	17.8
Vermont	85.2
Virginia	550.8
Washington	638.7
West Virginia	247.4
Wisconsin	415.2
Wyoming	20.6
Total	34,791.6

Notes:

Analysis prepared by staff of the Democratic Policy Committee based on HHS/ASPE data.

Estimates assume that States maintain the number of participants in the JOBS program projected under current law and keep current law exemptions through FY 1998, and comply with participation rates required under the Senate Finance Committee welfare bill for years FY 1996–FY 2002. Expected average national costs per countable participant for JOBS/work and child care: FY 1999 \$5,700; FY 2000 \$5,900; FY 2001 \$6,200; FY 2002 \$6,400. [For example, the Finance Committee bill freezes funding at the FY 1994 level through FY 2002. Therefore the seven-year costs are derived by subtracting FY 1994 JOBS participants from the number of participants expected to be required to participate in each year to find the number of net new recipients required to participate in JOBS in each year to comply with the Finance Committee bill. The net new number of participants each year has then been multiplied by the average cost to fulfill JOBS requirements and cover day care costs to enable parents to participate for 20 hours per week.]

The top 10 States with the largest unfunded mandates under the Senate Finance Committee welfare bill

[In millions of dollars]

	<i>Additional 7-year cost passed on to States in order to comply with the Senate Finance bill</i>
1. California	5,290.0
2. New York	3,399.5
3. Texas	2,270.2
4. Florida	1,978.4
5. Ohio	1,747.6
6. Pennsylvania	1,631.6
7. Illinois	1,622.6
8. Michigan	1,470.0
9. Georgia	1,066.3
10. New Jersey	953.2

Note: Analysis prepared by staff of the Democratic Policy Committee based on HHS/ASPE data.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, the first chart, entitled, "Unfunded Mandates to the States (or Counties, Cities, Local Taxpayers) Under the Senate Finance Committee Welfare Bill (FY1996–FY2002)," is a State-by-State breakdown of the unfunded mandates under the legislation over the next 7 years.

The analysis was prepared by the staff of the Democratic Policy Com-

mittee based on HHS data on JOBS participation and the cost of such participation.

The second chart is entitled, "The Top Ten States With the Largest Unfunded Mandates Under the Senate Finance Committee Welfare Bill."

South Dakota didn't make the top 10 list, but anyone in our small State will tell you that an unfunded mandate of \$20.5 million is a lot of money. I suspect people in the other 39 States facing similar shortfalls would react the same way.

I am disappointed that so few Members have focused on the unfunded mandate aspect of this legislation. Instead, they have chosen to focus on the size of the slice of pie they expect to get.

During the last several weeks, I have read on numerous occasions that one of the largest reasons the Senate Republicans have not brought the legislation to the floor for consideration is that there is a formula fight brewing in their caucus.

What's the fight about? The distribution of money. Under a frozen block grant as proposed in the Finance Committee bill, funds are really frozen. Despite your circumstances, that's it. You get one piece of the pie each year.

The problem is that a number of Members have looked ahead and seen their slice of the frozen pie, and they don't know if they're so hungry for block grants anymore. What about population growth? What about times of recession or economic downturn? Unemployment? Natural disaster?

Perhaps there ought to be adjustments they say. Adjustments for these uncontrollable things or events. Southern States don't want to be punished just because their populations are growing.

Mr. President, I agree with them. That's why our plan isn't a frozen pie that locks States into the same size piece each year for the next 7 years.

Our plan abolishes AFDC, but continues a matching share partnership with the States so that, as need rises, the Federal Government will be there to remain a partner. So we don't have a formula fight over our plan.

We recognize that, to put welfare recipients to work, to end the cycle of dependency, we must first make some initial investments to get welfare recipients into the work force.

Our plan cuts existing welfare programs and reinvests those funds in the effort to putting welfare recipients to work, and in day care to enable these mothers to go to work without abandoning their children.

I have said it before and I'll say it again. Senate Democrats are ready to debate welfare. Senate Republicans have delayed that debate time and again. I call on the other side not to let extremists hold welfare reform hostage. Join with us. Work with us. It's not too late.

We can enact a bipartisan welfare reform plan. A plan that is truly about

putting welfare recipients to work and enabling them to become self-sufficient.

We support that. Able-bodied welfare recipients ought to work. As some have said, they need to get out of the cart and help pull it. But, babies and toddlers shouldn't be thrown out of the cart. That kind of extremism aims at the mother and hits the child.

We believe the Senate can enact a welfare reform plan that is not extreme, but that is fair and requires work and personal responsibility. Rhetoric is fine, but the reality is that a small minority support the extreme approach and are using their power to block real reform.

If the rest of us join together, we can have a pragmatic, sensible, realistic plan to reform welfare.

RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS OF STUDENTS FROM THE SOUTH DAKOTA SCHOOL OF MINES AND TECHNOLOGY

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, today, I would like to commend the recent accomplishments of the innovative students at the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology, SDSM&T, in Rapid City, SD. On Thursday, June 29, the SDSM&T solar motion team placed 16th in Sunrayce '95, a solar-powered car race from Indianapolis, IN to Golden, CO. Then, on July 1, SDSM&T engineering students captured the national title at the eighth annual National Concrete Canoe Competition here in Washington, DC.

Sunrayce '95 was a 10-day, 1,150-mile cross-country race. Despite the cloudy and rainy conditions they experienced, the SDSM&T team still managed to better all other rookie teams with their solar-powered car, the Solar Rolar. On the last day of the meet, the team finished the 53-mile race in seventh place, passing several top-ranked rivals. The teamwork and endurance demonstrated by this first-year team is admirable. They are sure to be contenders in the years to come.

Last month, I had the privilege to visit with the SDSM&T concrete canoe team before their competition. The school was represented by a group of hard-working and dedicated individuals. After last year's fourth-place finish in the competition, these engineering students devoted much time to training and fine-tuning their 92 pound canoe, the Predator. Their efforts paid off as they competed in various divisions against 21 other colleges from across the country.

Taking the first-place trophy was not all fun and games for the South Dakota team. The recent flooding which took place in Virginia sent debris floating down the Potomac River. The Predator was struck by a log and sustained minor damage, but repairs were made and the canoe remained in the competition.

Muscle and boat design were not the only factors that determined the final

outcome of the competition. A majority of team points were captured in verbal and written presentations about the canoe. When all was said and done, the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology team accumulated the most team points, receiving a \$5,000 scholarship for their efforts.

Mr. President, I am extremely proud of the students from the School of Mines and Technology. They have proven that South Dakota students can compete—and be front-runners—in the field of civil engineering. A July 5, 1995, Rapid City Journal editorial praised the teams for their accomplishments and I ask that a copy of the editorial be printed at the end of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, again I congratulate the administrators, teachers, and students of the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology for their great work. They have given added meaning to the South Dakota work ethic. I wish them continued success in the future.

EXHIBIT 1

[From the Rapid City Journal, July 5, 1995]
A BANNER WEEK FOR TECH

Teams from the South Dakota School of Mines & Technology displayed the quality of the schools' technical expertise and people.

Last week, people across America, particularly those in circles of higher education, were finding out something that people in our community already know but sometimes take for granted:

South Dakota School of Mines & Technology is an outstanding institution of higher learning that attracts quality students and faculty.

On Saturday, Tech won the 8th annual National Concrete Canoe Race put on in Washington, D.C., by the American Society of Civil Engineers. Among the 22 competing schools, Tech was the champion.

On Thursday, Tech's Solar Motion team finished 16th in the grueling Sunrayce '95, a solar-powered vehicle race from Indianapolis, Ind., to Golden, Colo.

On Friday, Tech's effort in Sunrayce '95 was rewarded with a pair of honors that typify the best of Tech.

The quality of the school's engineering expertise was recognized in the awarding of a plaque and a \$1,000 cash prize for the best overall use of technology in its Sunrayce vehicle.

The quality of the school's people was recognized in a humanitarian award to Ragnar Toennessen, race manager for Solar Motion, for going above and beyond the call of duty. On the race's final leg, Toennessen and communications specialist Zach Spencer left Tech's chase vehicle to help Iowa State team members after their car blew a tire and wrecked. Toennessen was still directing traffic around the wrecked vehicle when Tech's entry crossed the finish line almost an hour later.

Tech's efforts in both the concrete canoe race and Sunrayce '95 showed that the school is achieving its mission to prepare students to meet the demands of the coming century—demands that will require not only a high level of technical expertise but also a sensitivity for human needs.

Thanks to the work of these two teams, more people across America now know what people here have known for a long time: Tech is an outstanding school.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, last month, William Ketter, vice president and editor of the Patriot Ledger of Quincy, MA, traveled to China and Vietnam to observe first hand the rapid economic and social changes taking place in those countries. At this crucial juncture in our relations with both nations, Mr. Ketter's articles provide interesting insights into China and Vietnam. I ask unanimous consent that his articles may be printed in the RECORD, along with his editorial on the importance of normalizing relations with Vietnam.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Patriot Ledger, June 19, 1995]

YOUNG WANT A BETTER LIFE

(By William B. Ketter)

Buoyed by the opportunity to practice his English, the Beijing University graduate student reeled in his year-of-the-pig kite from high above Tiananmen Square and motioned for me to step closer.

"The most important thing to young people in China today is a better economic future—for themselves, for their family, for their friends," he whispered. "Politics is politics. . . . We don't try to influence it."

Our conversation occurred a few days before the sixth anniversary of the anti-government uprising of workers and students in this very square, a convulsive episode in the 46-year history of communist China.

Yet this young man, who identifies himself as Li Zeng, a 23-year-old master of science student, appeared uninspired by the significance of that defining event. What's more, he seemed to represent the prevailing mood in today's China: a changed attitude that places the pursuit of material well-being over the fight for democracy.

"How can I put it? Li Zeng continued, "Protesting in the streets, yelling slogans, causing rebellion doesn't work. We are more interested in buying a car and getting ahead. There's no future in worrying about what happens after Deng Xiaoping or what Premier Li Peng and President Jiang Zeming might think."

His predication that few people would gather in Tiananmen Square of June 4 to mourn the massacre of 500 demonstrators on that fateful day in 1989 proves correct. The cry for political reform in China has been muted by the heavy hand of the government (a dozen dissidents were detained in advance of the anniversary) and by the sprouting riches of a market economy.

Marxism is still central to the political process, but it is fading fast from the economic scene as farmers and city dwellers are encouraged to improve their individual lot and not to rely entirely on the state. Free market offer everything from antique furniture to bicycles to exquisitely carved Buddha statues to fresh turnips.

Furthermore, there is evidence this strange mix of political communism and market capitalism is working, at least to some degree. Gone are the drab-looking Mao suits nearly everybody wore eight years ago when I was last in China. Designer jeans, Western suits, formfitting skirts, and Italian shoes are the dress of the day.

Gone too, is the sight of boulevards filed only with bicycles.

Motorscooters and motorcycles are quickly becoming the Great Wheels in China. There are also many more cars on the road, especially taxicabs. The consequence: crammed streets and rush-hour gridlock.