

addition to his \$3 million salary. So Allen earned millions for firing thousands.

The Part-Time and Temporary Worker Protection Act address this problem. Simply put, if an employer provides health care and pension benefits to full-time workers, then they must provide partial coverage to contingent workers.

Under the bill, all employees working 500 hours or more per year receive a prorated share of health benefits under the employee sponsored group health plan based on the amount they worked. In other words, an employee who works 20 hours per week is eligible for half of the benefits of a full-time employee.

In addition, employees working 500 hours or more per year are eligible to participate in an employer-provided pension plan at the same prorated rate.

The bill also allows voluntary part-time workers to receive unemployment compensation while looking for part-time work. Currently, in order to receive unemployment insurance, a part-time worker must look for, and accept if offered, full-time work.

Another concern is the misclassification of employees as independent contractors. The Part-Time and Temporary Workers Protection Act limits the IRS's ability to waive employer tax liability for misclassifying employees as independent contractors and prevents Federal and defense contractors from willfully misclassifying employees as independent contractors.

Finally, the bill requires the Bureau of Labor Statistics to conduct an annual survey to determine the level of health and pension benefits for temporary employees, the number of jobs an individual holds, and the number of hours an individual works on each job.

I urge my colleagues to join with me in supporting the Part-Time and Temporary Workers Protection Act of 1996.

TRIBUTE TO 1996 PRESIDENTIAL SCHOLAR BRAD CONNERS

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Brad Connors, who was named a 1996 Presidential Scholar. As a constituent of mine, it is a special honor to congratulate Brad and his distinguished teacher, Mr. John Burke.

Each year, only 141 students in the country are selected for the prestigious Presidential Scholar award. The competition is fierce, and those that are chosen must demonstrate excellence in academics, leadership, and school and community involvement.

Brad recently graduated from Catholic Memorial High School, where he excelled both in and out of the classroom. Namely, he finished school with an A average and was a member of the academic decathlon team. Coached by Mr. Burke, the team took second place at the State finals. Brad won individual honors, as well, with a gold medal in economics and bronze medals in both fine arts and science.

In addition, Brad participated in football, basketball, and track all through high school. In fact, this year the Catholic Memorial track

team took the State championships by one-half of a point thanks to Brad's relay team in the final event. And, somehow he still found the time to coach a youth basketball team in his community.

Brad's parents, Mike and Sheila Connors, are undoubtedly very proud of their son's achievements. I share in their pride and wish Brad the best of luck in his studies at Notre Dame next year.

IN HONOR OF MARIO JIMENEZ

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognition of the great honor that will be bestowed upon Mr. Mario Jimenez of Whittier, CA.

On June 28, 1996, during the annual graduation ceremony of the university of his hometown, Huitzuco, Guerrero, Mexico, Mr. Jimenez will be named the "Father of the Generation" for the class of 1993-96.

Mario Jimenez, a leader of the community and a philanthropist in my congressional district, has spent many years supporting our local youth and educational initiatives. As a successful businessman in Pico Rivera, Mario has dedicated his time and resources to various programs and activities that promote excellence in education. He is a member of the Congressional Award Council, a national organization that challenges and recognizes young people in my congressional district.

In honor of the following 1996 graduates of the Centro de Bachillerato Tecnológico, I congratulate the candidates to receive a bachelor of science in electricity: Francisco Castrejon Marban, Isahi Flores Garcia, Eden Vladimir Garces Nunez, Ricardo Ernesto Garcia Castro, Jose Alfredo Jimenez Roman, Adrian Lopez Carrera, Jose Esteban Marban Salgado, Rafael Mendoza Pañaloza, Jorge Israel Ortega Figueroa, and Jorge Luis Rivera Roman y Armando Tellez Escamilla.

The following candidates are to receive a bachelor of science in fiscal accounting: Flavio Aguirre Pineda, Lazaro Alonso Astudillo, Edgar Aragon Perez, Heriberto Coronel Flores, Silberto Calindo Garcia, Marilyn Gonzalez Varga, Maribel Ildenoso Flores, Martha Eugenia Jimenez Elizalde, Rubi Nelly Lagunas Gaytan, Suhail Lopez Garcia, Omar Marban Ocampo, Nayelli Miranda Sanchez, Celina Nieves Nieves, Adson Peralta Bautista, Alicia Rodriguez. Arellano, Claudia Rojas Aragon, and Susana Sonido Gomez.

The following candidates are to receive a bachelor of science in administrative information: Nazaria Basilio Saavedra, Alejandro Casarrubias Merino, Violeta Castillo Jaimes, Elida Castro Ayala, Victor Hugo Delgado Hernandez, Antonio Elizalde AVila, Ozcar Encarnacion Jaimes, Flor Figueroa Taboada, Alfonsina Hernandez Castrejon, Matriz Hernandez De La Cruz, Arnida Eliona Marban Marban, Gustavo Morales San Matrin, Henrik Adu Nava Figueroa, Andres Nery Robles, Malinal Xochitl Ocampo Cardenas, Nallely Pineda Gonzales, Lorena Rosales Franco, Rocio Segura Eligio, Juan Tabodada Ayala, Alfonso Toledo Figueroa, Isaias Valle Abrego, and Magdalena Villalva Estrada.

The following candidates are to receive a bachelor of science in fiscal accounting: Yaraset Maria Alonso Cruz, Candido Barrera Vasquez, Angel Bautista Capistran, Lucero Bustos Quezada, Yaneth Alejandra Bustos Terrones, Daniel Castrejon Hernandez, Conrado Diaz Mota, Luis Alberto Elizalde Marban, Arturo Guevara Dircio, Maricela Jarez Gatica, Maria Aldegunda Lopez Hernandez, Andres Jordan Mendoza Arteaga, Rosales Maricruz Morquecho, Sandra Ocampo Santos, Yareli Perez Herta, Jesus Reza Cruz, Luis Rojas Castro, Betzavet Salinas Mateos, and Maria Del Rosario Santiaguillo Guerrero.

The following candidates are to receive a bachelor of science in general medicine: Rossana Castrejon Hernandez, Belen Catalan Chavez, Fatima Janet Catalan Lopez, Sindy De Jesus Tapoya, Magnolia Elizalde Gaytan, Maribel Garcia Munoz, Juan Benito Gaytan Castrejon, Nestor Hernandez Riquelme, Luz Estela Iriarte Salinas, Selene Montanez Dominguez, Maribel Montes Juan, Graciela Peralta Marba, and Maria De La Guadalupe Soto Garcia.

GEYSERVILLE INTERMODAL/ VISITORS CENTER

HON. FRANK RIGGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my appreciation and support for the recognition given by the Committee on Appropriations to the value of a proposed project in Geyserville, CA, in Sonoma County. In the report accompanying the fiscal year 1997 Agriculture appropriations bill, the committee expresses its expectation that the Department will give consideration to funding this project under the rural business enterprise grants program. While the report makes reference to intermodal transportation and technical assistance requests relating to a train depot in Geyserville, one point merits clarification. In order to fully meet the rural needs of Geyserville, it is important to give equal consideration to funding the construction of a visitor's center and small business incubator, which will be constructed adjacent to the depot.

MFN STATUS FOR CHINA

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to speak out against granting China the most-favored-nation [MFN] status. For many years I have followed the human rights and business violations occurring in China. This past year we have once again seen many problems arise with China.

As my colleagues know, last month the United States customs agents arrested suspects in the United States with ties to China's state-owned munitions companies for smuggling AK-47's and other dangerous weapons into the United States. These same companies are selling nuclear weapons technology

to Pakistan and advanced missile technology to Iran.

Many people claim that if we don't grant MFN status to China that American business will be hurt. That's not true. American businesses are hurt by the Chinese Government allowing piracy of copyrighted American goods. These pirated copies are made in factories with the full knowledge of the Chinese Government. Everyone here is aware that a trade war was barely averted yesterday because the United States and China came to an agreement that is designed to crack down on Chinese piracy of compact discs and computer software.

Unfortunately, I don't think the Chinese understand that we are serious about protecting our copyrighted goods. Once again, the Chinese have only been slapped on the wrist for not abiding by agreements made. In the past, MFN status has been granted in hopes that the Chinese Government was going to crack down on the piracy problems and human rights violations. This has not happened yet.

Granting MFN to China does not encourage the Chinese Government to correct their human rights violations. Despite China's robust economy and economic reforms, there continues to be widespread human rights abuses. China still places severe restrictions on freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association, religion, privacy, movement and worker rights. In Sunday's *Post*, it was noted that China's priority for the next 15 years would be to discredit Tibet's exiled religious leader, his Holiness, the Dalai Lama.

I ask my colleagues to ask themselves—Why would we want to grant MFN status to a country that continues to ignore human rights violations, continues to replicate American copyrighted goods, smuggles guns into our country, and has given nuclear technology to rogue nations? I strongly urge my colleagues to vote against MFN for China.

SIoux FALLS MAY REPRESENT THE FUTURE OF MOTHERHOOD

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1996

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, talking family values is one thing. But in yesterday's Los Angeles Times article "Sioux Falls May Represent the Future of Motherhood" Melissa Healy tells us how one community is living them. The article tells how family values and working mothers are coexisting peacefully in Sioux Falls, SD, because, as Ms. Healy points out, the community, its employers and its institutions, "are scrambling to adapt to the needs of working mothers instead of expecting mothers to adapt to theirs." Hats off to the Los Angeles Times and to the moms in Sioux Falls for showing us how a community can work together to help its families thrive.

[From the Los Angeles Times, June 18, 1996]

SIoux FALLS MAY REPRESENT THE FUTURE OF
MOTHERHOOD

(By Melissa Healy)

SIoux FALLS, SD.—Marjorie Beeck, 31, grew up in small-town South Dakota, and she is not abashed about calling herself traditional. There is no trace of irony in her voice when she volunteers that she has fam-

ily values; she likes to think most folks in Sioux Falls do.

So when daughter Jessica was born four years ago, Beeck made a decision that she says reflects her deep conviction that family comes first: Seven weeks after giving birth, she enrolled Jessica in day care and returned to her job as a securities broker at Citibank's South Dakota branch.

For Beeck, whose pay nudges her family's annual income just above the nation's median of \$33,000, working outside the home could easily be characterized as a choice in name only. Her family needs her income if it is to afford the trappings, and opportunities, of middle-class life.

Yet there's more involved here than economic necessity. The fact is, Beeck likes her job. She likes day care too. She says it has given her children, Jessica and 7-year-old Ryan, "things I couldn't give them at home," including field trips, a structured learning environment and other kids to play with—lots and lots of other kids.

Beeck could easily parlay her skills into a high-intensity, and probably higher-paying, job elsewhere. But she has chosen to stay at Citibank and in Sioux Falls in part because her employer and her community have taken pains to ease the burden on mothers who work outside the home.

"Staying here," she said, "is a measure of my commitment to family values."

Sioux Falls, in fact, might just represent the future of American motherhood.

A surprising 84% of mothers who live here are employed outside the home, according to the 1990 census. Among women with children younger than 6, a whopping four out of five are in the paid work force. In a recent national ranking of the best places for mothers to work, Sioux Falls with its population of approximately 100,000 placed first.

The reason: Local employers such as Citibank are scrambling to adapt to the needs of working mothers instead of expecting mothers to adopt to theirs. Civic leaders are mobilizing private charities and public schools to pitch in. Elected officials are doing their part, providing a model for other cities, and perhaps Washington, to emulate.

As a result, family values and working mothers are coexisting peacefully here in America's heartland.

"I don't think women have to be home to teach their children family values," said Liz Bute, a 37-year-old manager at Citibank whose five children have all spent their preschool years in day care. "I think we're past that."

While it is no simple matter for women to simultaneously keep their careers on track and give their kids the moral foundation they need, she said, it's up to "society as a whole" to share the burden.

That, said Bute, is part of what values are all about. And it is a responsibility that Sioux Falls is taking seriously.

SPECIAL PLACE

At a time when many Americans say they are reexamining some of the fundamental choices made by themselves as individuals—and by society as a whole—the issue of working moms occupies a special place in the national "values" debate.

In the mid-80s, conservative activist Phyllis Schlafly suggested that mothers who remained employed for their own self-fulfillment had contributed to adolescent suicides. As recently as 1991, then-Rep. William Dan-nemeyer (R-Fullerton) took to the floor of the House of Representatives to denounce the "devastation" that results when "working mothers * * * put careers ahead of children and rationalize material benefits in the name of children."

But a substantial number of working mothers, including many who characterize

themselves as political and social conservatives, has rejected that argument. They work not just because they need to, but because they want to. They believe they can continue to work without jeopardizing the physical and psychological well-being of their children, particularly if they get a little help from their employers, their communities and their elected representatives.

Clearly, for women whose families can afford it, curtailing outside work can increase the quantity, as well as the quality, of their involvement in their children's lives. Evidence indicates some women are managing to do so, although their numbers so far don't add up to a significant demographic trend.

But for a majority of American women, the values debate no longer turns on the question of whether they will or won't work outside the home. They simply will, at a rate of almost seven out of 10 nationally.

In places like Sioux Falls, the values debate now turns on the question of how husbands, employers, communities and government will adapt to the reality of a society in which both mothers and fathers draw a paycheck.

"We have an economy that requires women to work and, of course, by choice, women work," said Fran Sussner Rogers, chief executive officer of Work/Family Directions, a Boston consulting firm. "But we've kept our institutions and the places we work running on rules that were made for men with wives at home. And then we've had such ambivalence about whether women should work that we haven't adapted our communities to a new situation."

The solution, Rogers said, is obvious: "Social institutions, not individuals, need to deal with this as a values issue. Working is a necessity, and it's good for us."

Does this mean the end of maternal guilt, and of politicians and activists who prey upon it? Certainly not. But the working mothers of Sioux Falls have a message for public figures who suggest that employed mothers are hurting their kinds and eroding the nation's values: Don't try it here.

"To tell you the truth, it kind of makes my blood boil" to hear politicians who equate stay-at-home moms with family values, said Karla Quarve, a 31-year-old mother of a son in day care and a daughter in first grade.

An auditor at Sioux Falls' Home Federal Savings Bank, Quarve works because she likes her job. And she offers no apologies. Because she has a boss who values her and respects her family responsibilities, she regularly helps out during school and day-care field trips, and always makes it to her daughter's school ceremonies.

Although it could probably afford to do without her income, Quarve said, "I think our family would suffer" if she stayed home. She would be less happy, and the kids would be denied the fun of their day-care center.

"You can still instill values in your children and work," she said.

DRAMATIC RISE

Today, more than two out of three children have mothers who work outside the home, up from just under half in 1972. More dramatic, however, is the rise in women with very young children at home returning to work. In 1980, 38% of mothers with infants younger than 1 worked outside the home. By 1990, that percentage had climbed to 53%. Among women with preschool children, the figure has risen to 67%, from 44% in 1970.

According to a 1995 Harris Poll cited by the Families and Work Institute, 48% of married women in 1995 were bringing in half or more of their family's income, making women a significant financial, as well as emotional, pillar of their families.