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MAGAZINE ARTIST KEN HAAG DIES

(By Anne Brataas)

A memorial service for St. Paul wildlife and sporting magazine artist Ken Haag will be at 4:30 p.m. Tuesday at Gustavus Adolphus Lutheran Church, 1669 Arcade St., St. Paul.

Haag, 63, died early Thursday of a heart attack in his East Side St. Paul home.

A St. Paul native, Haag graduated from Johnson High School and the Minneapolis School of Art and Design, served in the U.S. Navy and attended Gustavus Adolphus University.

"He was always drawing," his wife, Barbara, recalled. "Even as a little kid, he would copy what he saw in the funny papers." Since 1985, Haag had created the cover artwork and illustrated articles for Sports Collector's Digest. He illustrated nature guides for Picture magazine of the Minneapolis Sunday Tribune from 1963 to 1969 and created the cover art for the Minnesota Volunteer magazine from 1963 to 1975.

In addition to art, Haag particularly enjoyed baseball, music and nature, and was an avid observer of waterfowl on St. Paul's Lake Phalen. He was a past president of the Minnesota Bird Club and a member of the Zumbrota Covered Bridge Society.

For 32 years, he was a member of the St. Paul Swedish Male Chorus.

Among other community activities, Haag staffed the annual Festival of Nations' Swedish booth and served as president of the Phalen Lake Elementary School PTA for the 1976-77 school year.

He also chaired the Minnesota Environmental Citizens Control Agency speakers bureau from 1969 to 1972 and the East Side's Volunteer Housing Committee in 1975.

In 1991, a Ken Haag Art Scholarship was begun in his honor at Johnson High School. It awards \$250 each year to a student who demonstrates outstanding artistic ability to be used for further art education.

Haag had already selected this year's winner before his death. His children will present the award in his memory and dedicate a portion of the memorials received for future scholarships.

Haag is survived by his father, Hans of St. Paul; his wife, Barbara; four daughters, Camille Farinella of St. Paul, Michelle Beaulieu of North St. Paul, Dorinne Foster of Maplewood and Kendra Haag, St. Paul; one son, Chad Haag, St. Paul; six grandchildren; and two sisters, Jan Cruz of Hugo and Grace Potter, St. Paul.

A private family funeral is planned.

THE REASON WE'VE MADE ELWHA A PRIORITY

HON. RICK WHITE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I consider myself one of the luckiest Members of this Chamber. My home is in the Puget Sound region of Washington State and I don't think there is a more beautiful area in this whole country. Our entire region is surrounded by water and mountains.

Like the people in my district, I take our environment seriously. That is why I think we need to do a better job of preserving and protecting our environment than we are doing right now. In order to do that, we have to spend our environmental money where it can have the greatest positive impact.

One example of how we can spend our money more efficiently is in restoring wild salmon runs to our Northwest rivers. The Federal Government now spends hundreds of millions of dollars every year to improve salmon runs on these rivers. Unfortunately, much of this money is wasted. We don't really know how to restore salmon runs in urban or heavy farming areas, and we end up spending lots of money with very little to show for it.

One place where our money could really make a difference is on the Elwha River on the Olympic Peninsula. Almost all of the Elwha, from Mount Olympus to the Strait of Juan de Fuca, flows through the Olympic National Park. This environment is in the same pristine condition it was 100 years ago, when all five species of wild salmon returned to the river every year by the hundreds of thousands.

The Interior bill that we are debating today is a massive bill that will determine how some of our money will be spent next year. Given the scope of this bill, I'm especially pleased that the Elwha project has been made one of the bill's three top priorities. In fact, the bill includes language that recognizes the Elwha River represents a unique opportunity to restore salmon runs in the Northwest without compromising our goal to balance the Federal budget.

This is a perfect example of what this Congress is all about—smart spending.

The first step in restoring salmon to the Elwha requires that we purchase the two dams that have been built on the river. Over the past month, I've had the pleasure of working with Chairman REGULA, Chairman LIVINGSTON, Congressman NORM DICKS, the senior Senator from Washington State, SLADE GORTON as well as members of the Washington State delegation in an attempt to get some of the funds we need to move this project forward. We still have a lot of work ahead of us, but at least we are making progress.

The bill that we will vote on today not only contains language making the Elwha project a top priority, it also gives the President the ability to use some of the money contained in this bill to purchase the Elwha dams. That is good news because the administration has made this project a priority. By passing this bill today, we give the administration the chance to turn their talk into action by using some of the money in this bill to buy the dams.

In these times of tight budgets it's a tragedy to waste a single dollar that is designated for the environment, because it may be difficult to replace that dollar in the future. If we can continue to keep focused on spending our environmental money where it can really have an impact, we will improve our environment so that it can be enjoyed today and in the future.

SUPPORT THE POSTAL SERVICE CORE BUSINESS ACT

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to protect a small business industry from unfair Government competition. These small businesses exist in every congressional district and employ tens of thousands of people. The Government agency

which is competing with them is one of the largest organizations in the world—the U.S. Postal Service [USPS]. My bill will insure that the Postal Service does not compete with these small businesses, while still maintaining the viability of the Postal Service to maintain its core business: the delivery of mail.

Over the last 15 years, the American marketplace has fostered many new industries; one of these is the commercial mail receiving agent [CMRA]. The average American knows these businesses by their brand names: MailBoxes, Etc; Postal Annex; PostNet; Pakmail; and Parcel Plus. Together these franchise organizations represent over 4,000 store owners in all parts of the country, with an additional 6,000 stores which are not affiliated with any franchise organization. The CMRA industry is about 10,000 strong.

What are CMRA's? This industry provides value added and ancillary services to postal customers and serve as mini-offices for many home-based businesses and sales people. Specifically, CMRA's provide the materials and help their customers safely pack parcels to ensure safe delivery; they help customers identify the most efficient and cost effective manner to send their packages; they oversee mailboxes and offer personalized postal services to their customers; and these are just to name a few. Over 15 years ago, Tony DeSio saw the need for these services within his community of San Diego County, and he opened the first Mailboxes Etc. The rest, as they say, is history.

These services simply were not provided at the USPS, however, given the rate by which this industry has exploded in less than two decades, there were clearly a need within our communities. This new kind of postal store provided these services and provided them quickly and efficiently. In a very short time, this one small store has grown into an industry of nearly 10,000 small business men and women who every day provide these services to their friends, neighbors, and customers.

So what is the problem here, Mr. Speaker. So far, this story sounds like the American dream. Every day, American small business owners invest their own capital and work to achieve the American dream. That would be the case in this instance if it were not for one major problem: the Postal Service which has enormous taxpayer supported advantages, has decided to directly compete with this industry.

Mr. Speaker, that is simply wrong. I am a big supporter of the U.S. Postal Service. Like every other Member of this body and every American, I depend upon the hard work and dedication of the Postal Service employees for the timely delivery of my mail 6 days a week, and I want a strong USPS. I do not think it is fair, however, that the Postal Service should start targeting small businesses for its revenue. This CMRA industry is home grown, and it should not be preyed upon by the U.S. Government.

After all the USPS is a government industry with the following enormous advantages:

The USPS does not charge tax on its retail items—that is a 5–10 percent advantage right there.

The USPS is self-insured as an agency of the U.S. Government—these small business CMRA's have to purchase insurance.

The USPS does not have to make a profit—there is nothing that requires them to be profitable as far as I know. When they are under

threat of not breaking even, they request a postal rate increase.

The USPS borrows money from the U.S. Federal Reserve at the most favorable rates—CMRA's have to borrow money at market rates.

The USPS has a statutory monopoly on the delivery of first class mail, the revenue of which can be used to subsidize other services.

Perhaps the biggest advantage of all is its size. If the Postal Service was a private business, it would be ranked as the 12th largest business in the Nation, and 33d largest in the world.

Is it right that the Postal Service should enter into competition with small businesses with all of these inherent advantages? Would the Congress stand by and allow Ford to maintain a monopoly, while letting them use their profits to compete against small businesses on a different front? Would the Congress let Exxon compete with small businesses if it had limited sovereign immunity and was represented by the Department of Justice? The answer is a resounding no.

Mr. Speaker, the Postal Service has a job to do—deliver the mail and sell postage. That is what it was designed to do by the Founding Fathers. These core services are what the Postal Service is good at, and what it should continue to do. Offering ancillary services only detracts from their core mission.

My bill, the Postal Service Core Business Act, specifically prohibits the USPS from getting into the CMRA business. It addresses the question of what is the proper role for the Postal Service in areas where private industries already provide the service. That role is to stay out of private businesses way and let the marketplace work.

My bill is remarkably simple. The Postal Service is prohibited from competing with private industry, like the CMRA's, unless the Postal Service was offering the service nationwide as of January 1, 1994. The purpose of the bill is to draw a clear line as to what the USPS can and cannot do.

Such a line is necessary. I am familiar with reports of postal executives stating that they need to get into retail businesses to protect the Postal Service. That is simply not true. This is an agency which made \$1.5 billion last year and has stated that it expects to make in excess \$500 million this year. This is not a suffering agency.

Furthermore, the USPS is an agency which does not seem to understand its mission. Representatives of the Postal Service have lauded the organization as the country's largest retail distribution system with 50,000-plus outlets, and announced their intention to increase its retail revenue by \$1 to \$1.5 billion in the next few years. This is wrong. All of those outlets were built with taxpayer money and stamp revenue. The U.S. Government and the taxpayer built this system, but not to be a competitor with the private sector.

Mr. Speaker, this is a vital bill. I again voice my strong support for the Postal Service, I want to help it remain strong and vital. Competing in industries which the private sector has created is not the way to meet their goal. My bill would redirect the Postal Service to its core mission: Mail delivery and stamp sales. That's why I call the bill the Postal Service Core Business Act of 1996. American corporations have learned that to be successful, they must concentrate on their core business. The Postal Service needs to understand this too.

Congress has the ultimate authority over the Postal Service. The House Postal Service Subcommittee, chaired by my friend and colleague, JOHN MCHUGH, is beginning to craft postal reform legislation. I hope that the subcommittee will give my bill serious consideration. This issue needs to be addressed. A vital Postal Service is critical to our Nation's future, but Congress must not stand by and let a giant Government agency destroy a whole industry of small private businesses. It is interesting to note that all of these CMRA's stores are independently owned and operated. There is not one franchise organization which runs stores as a corporation. This makes the industry very unique, and has directly contributed to their profitability.

Mr. Speaker, there is not a single congressional district without at least one of these CMRA stores within its borders. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to join me in this legislation, which will most assuredly effect a small business within their hometown. This bill is pro-Postal Service and pro-competition. Every American has the right to the American Dream. These small business owners look to us to insure that their dream is not taken from them.

COMMUNICATIONS PRIVACY AND CONSUMER EMPOWERMENT ACT

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the "Communications Privacy and Consumer Empowerment Act. The issue of privacy in the information age and in particular, children's privacy protection, is quite timely as the Nation becomes ever more linked by communications networks, such as the Internet. It is important that we tackle these issues now before we travel down the information superhighway too far and realize perhaps we've made a wrong turn.

Thomas Mann once said, "A great truth is a truth whose opposite is also a great truth."

The great truth of the Information Age is that the wire—and I use the term "wire" as shorthand for any telecommunications infrastructure such as phone, cable, computer, or wireless networks—the wondrous wire that brings new services to homes, businesses, and schools will have a certain Dickensian quality to it: It will be the best of wires and the worst of wires.

It can uplift society as well as debase it. It can allow people to telecommute to work and obtain distance learning classes. New digital technologies and other innovations allow corporations to become more efficient workers more productive, and businesses to conduct commerce almost effortlessly in digital dollars.

This same technology however, will avail corporate America of the opportunity to track the clickstream of a citizen of the Net, to sneak corporate hands into a personal information cookie jar and use this database to compile sophisticated, highly personal consumer profiles of people's hobbies, buying habits, financial information, health information, who they contact or converse with, when and for how long. In short, that wondrous wire may also allow digital desperadoes to roam

the electronic frontier unchecked by any high technology sheriff or adherence to any code of electronic ethics.

It is this issue of hijacking personal information that we are concerned about and we are obviously concerned when kids are the target.

The issue of child and adult privacy in an electronic environment, must find its ultimate solution in a carefully conceived and crafted combination of technology, industry action, government oversight or regulation.

Without question, the issues posed by advances in digital communications technology are tremendously complex. Again, how best to protect kids is a complex issue. How to put teeth into privacy protections is also important to figure out. What may have worked for privacy protection or parental empowerment in the phone or cable or TV industry may not adequately serve as a model when these technologies converge. Therefore I believe we must pursue other alternatives.

We must recognize that children's privacy is a subset of a parent's privacy rights. The bill I am introducing today is premised on the belief that regardless of the technology that consumers use, their privacy rights and expectations remain a constant. Whether they are using a phone, a TV clicker, a satellite dish, or a modem, every consumer should enjoy a Privacy Bill of Rights for the Information Age. These core rights are embodied in a proposal I have advocated for many years and I call it "Knowledge, Notice and No."

In short, consumers and parents should get the following three basic rights:

First, knowledge that information is being collected about them. This is very important because digital technologies increasingly allow people to electronically glean personal information about users surreptitiously. I would note here that many Internet browsers, for example, use "cookies"—a technology that can identify and tag an online user—unbeknownst to the user—and keep track of what Web sites a person visits.

Second, adequate and conspicuous notice that any personal information collected is intended by the recipient for reuse or sale.

Third, and, the right of a consumer to say "no" and to curtail or prohibit such reuse or sale of their personal information.

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration [NTIA] has been actively studying how to safeguard telecommunications-related personal information. "Privacy and the NII," an analysis completed by NTIA in October of 1995, documented a number of areas where personal privacy protections varied depending upon which network carrier provided a telecommunications service. For example, the Cable Act requires cable operators to notify subscribers at the time of subscription of the operator's information practices and generally prohibits an operator from disclosure of personal data. Such protections, however do not extend to video services offered by DBS providers or wireless cable operators. Under the legislation I am introducing today, the FCC will be tasked with harmonizing the privacy protections across board so that strong, tough privacy policies exist regardless of the technology that a consumer uses to obtain a service.

The bill is structured in a way that will first ascertain whether there are technological tools that can empower consumers and parents.