

for human service that distinguished the late LeGrand Smith of Somerset, MI.

Caroline Dugopolski is an exceptional student at Grand Ledge High School and possesses an impressive high school record. Caroline has been involved with the National Honor Society, earned the D.A.R. Good Citizen Award, and was listed in "Who's Who Among American High School Students." She attended the American Legion Auxiliary Girl's State and has been active in band and tennis. Outside of school, Caroline has spent much of her time as a community volunteer.

In special tribute, therefore, I am proud to join with her many admirers in extending my highest praise and congratulations to Caroline Dugopolski for her selection as a winner of a LeGrand Smith Scholarship. This honor is also a testament to the parents, teachers, and others whose personal interest, strong support, and active participation contributed to her success. To this remarkable young woman, I extend my most heartfelt good wishes for all her future endeavors.

#### EVERY WORKER DESERVES EQUAL TREATMENT UNDER OUR LABOR LAWS

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 10, 1996

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, during the debate on H.R. 2406, the Housing Act of 1996, I had planned to introduce an amendment to improve the labor standards section of the bill. Specifically, my amendment proposed to delete the section of the bill which exempts residents of public housing from the labor protections provided in the bill.

H.R. 2406 includes provisions that would require that the prevailing wage be paid to all contractors, laborers, and mechanics employed by a local housing authority. The bill, however, exempts residents of public housing, such as nonunion maintenance workers, from these important labor protections.

Why should workers at the same worksite, living in the same community, doing the same job make less than their fellow workers? We should not be penalizing American citizens because they happen to live in public or assisted housing.

Furthermore, paying public housing residents less than the prevailing wage for identical work would limit the income of those who are employed by local housing authorities, thus also reducing their contribution to the project.

Chairman LAZIO has indeed made some very constructive changes in the manager's amendment including adding language that would protect residents who are members of a labor union. But, these changes don't go far enough.

Although I decided to withdraw my amendment, I intend to work diligently with other members of the House Banking Committee to improve this bill so that every worker employed by a local housing authority is granted equal rights under the labor standards section. I encourage my colleagues in the House to support me in this effort.

#### WES PRUDEN ON THE AIDS LOBBY

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 10, 1996

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following editorial to my colleagues. Wes Pruden ranks at the top of all commentary writers.

INFLATING THE LIE CAN BE WORTH MILLIONS

(By Wesley Pruden)

Some lies are so big they inevitably topple over, like the fat lady on a windy day at the beach.

One of the biggest lies of recent times is the terrifying whopper, promulgated and promoted by the U.S. government, that anyone can get AIDS. The corollary of "anyone," of course, is "everyone." Maybe even Mother Teresa.

Nobody has pushed this lie harder than the public-health officials appointed by Bill Clinton. Joycelyn Elders, the condomander-in-chief in the first years of the Clinton interregnum, pushed it hardest of all.

The Wall Street Journal reported this week that the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) has routinely and deliberately exaggerated the risks to heterosexuals because government officials who lobby Congress for federal research money think it's easier to get money for "straights."

Naturally the government's lobbyists insist that such chicanery is the furthest thing from noble bureaucratic minds. Dr. Helene Gayle, director of the CDC's National Center for HIV, says it was only the "trends," not something as gritty as politics, that "guide the way we develop interventions." By "interventions," the lady means strategies for scarfing up dollars.

The CDC, under pressure from the politicians pandering to the lavender lobby, has been lying about AIDS for years. This newspaper, surveying a wide range of government researchers, reported in 1987, when the government scare offensive was first organized, that heterosexuals who lived ordinary lives—i.e., just about all of us—were at small risk of contracting AIDS. The exceptions were those who receive blood transfusions—such risk now is tiny, indeed—and who inject intravenous drugs with needles shared with the neighborhood hophead.

We relied on CDC figures, suspect then as now, about who was getting AIDS. The CDC reports that as of Dec. 31, 1995, a total of 513,486 cases have been tabulated since June 1981. Of those, 51 percent are homosexual or bisexual males, 25 percent are druggies, and 8 percent are heterosexuals. This doesn't add up to 100 percent, and the rest are a mixture of men or women who live with druggies or either aren't sure or lie about who they are. The heterosexual percentage is thought to be inflated.

CDC spokesmen, stung by the new publicity, conceded yesterday that the money spent on countering the AIDS "epidemic" had been spent in the wrong places, targeting the wrong people, and now it intends to funnel more AIDS money to those who need it most. "We've got to make sure we follow the trends," said the spokesman, with a straight face, "and at this time young gay men, minority gay men and [mostly minority] women who are partners of IV drug users are increasingly at risk." What the CDC won't say is that these are the people who always have been at risk.

The Wall Street Journal concludes that, for most heterosexuals, the risk of AIDS is something less than the risk of getting hit

by lightning. For children, whom the government frightens most of all, the risk is about that of getting hit by a meteor.

But the government lie, that anyone/everyone catches it, certainly was effective. The media eager to promote the homosexual agenda, sensationalized the threat until soon nearly everyone imagined that Elizabeth Taylor would one day wear a little ribbon for all of us. Only last year, Redbook magazine ran a story titled, provocatively, "Could I Have AIDS?" The author, an obscure hysteric, concluded: "My mind automatically telescopes to AIDS every time I get sick."

John Ward, chief of AIDS tracking for the government, told the Wall Street Journal: "I don't see much downside in slightly exaggerating the risk of AIDS." Well, the risk to him and his agency is that there's no reason now for any of us to believe anything he says.

But it wasn't just the government. Many parents, despairing of instilling anything as quaint as moral values in their children, were eager to frighten their randy offspring into careful, if not moral, behavior. The homosexual lobby, despairing of legitimate reckless behavior and reckoning that the public regards them as being in deep doo-doo anyway, wanted to reduce the stigma of sexual practices most people regarded as repulsive. And certain moralists, with little human kindness in their hearts, insisted that God had just downloaded the e-mail message that AIDS was divine retribution. Some of them even seemed pleased.

I once asked Joycelyn Elders, who eagerly lectured Americans that they should quit smoking because it's bad for their health even though it might feel good, whether she would be willing to tell homosexual lovers to knock off the anal intercourse because it's bad for their health even if it feels good. She just changed the subject.

#### FAA AGE 60 RULING

HON. WILLIAM H. ZELIFF, JR.

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 10, 1996

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Speaker, Federal Aviation Administration regulations currently prohibit anyone age 60 or older from piloting commercial aircraft carrying 30 or more passengers. The Age 60 Rule was implemented in 1959, 8 years before the enactment of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967. Over the past 35 years, thousands of highly experienced and medically healthy individuals have been forced to retire well before the Social Security retirement age of 65 due to this rule. Now, after three decades of efforts to establish age equality in aviation, the Federal Aviation Administration on December 11, 1995, made a final ruling to maintain the 60 years age limit for part 121 pilots and to extend that age limit to pilots of part 135 commercial aircraft carrying 30 or fewer passengers. FAA's ruling merely maintains the status quo discrimination against those healthy and experienced pilots 60 years of age and older.

When considering raising the mandatory retirement age for commercial passenger aircraft pilots, public safety is of course the most important consideration. Under current FAA regulations, part 121 pilots are required to undergo two physicals a year and continual proficiency checks. These exams ensure that all pilots are physically able to safely operate

commercial flights. The existing medical exams work well for 59-year-old pilots and would work just as well for those pilots age 60 and above. Medical technology has advanced significantly since 1959, and potentially disabling health conditions can be detected, diagnosed and treated much more quickly and effectively than in past decades. In addition, individuals are leading longer and healthier lives because of a greater awareness of the importance of proper diet and exercise in daily life.

The FAA has based its decision to maintain the mandatory retirement age for pilots of part 121 aircraft in part on recent studies on the impact of age in aircraft flight safety. However, none of the studies have conclusively proven what, if any, airline safety problems are the result of age. A 1981 National Institute on Aging [NIA] study concluded that "no medical significance could be attached to age 60 as a mandatory retirement." And the authors of the 1990 FAA Hilton study, a 2-year study to consolidate accident data and correlate it with flying experience and age of pilots, found "no hint of an increase in accident rates for pilots of scheduled air carriers as they neared their 60th birthday." It is particularly interesting to note that National Transportation Safety Board data does not cite "sudden incapacitation" or "subtle incapacitation," that have been cited by FAA in defense of maintaining the Age 60 Rule, as a contributing factor in part 121 accidents. Instead, NTSB accident investigations have found inexperience, rather than age, to be a factor in aviation accidents. In fact, post-age-60 pilots have captained part 135 aircraft for years without safety problems, and it is arguably more demanding to pilot part 135 aircraft because of the large numbers of takeoffs and landings. In short, to mandate retirement on the basis of age, without any consideration of the individual pilot's continued ability to safely operate the aircraft, amounts to nothing more than age discrimination.

#### TRIBUTE TO DR. PASQUALE JOHN SCOTTI

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, May 10, 1996*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Dr. Pasquale John Scotti. Dr. Scotti, general practice physician, has served the local residents of the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, NY, for many years as a self-described "old fashioned practitioner." He is being appropriately honored today by the Settlement School for his many years of selfless service to his native Brooklyn.

Dr. Scotti attributes his interest in medicine to his dedication to the residents of Williamsburg to an excellent role model, his uncle John, also a physician. Dr. Scotti admired his uncle and saw in his practice a strong involvement in the welfare of his patients, many of them neighbors and friends. This exposure led Dr. Scotti to medicine and to the fulfillment of his dream of a neighborhood practice. He has served this community for 22 years.

Aside from a neighborhood practice, Dr. Scotti served in the U.S. Army Medical Corp as well. He spent a year in Vietnam, which left him with first hand knowledge of illnesses rarely diagnosed in the United States. The

year's experience in Vietnam allowed him, upon his discharge, to open his local practice in October 1974.

Pasquale John Scotti was born on October 14, 1941 at home on Skillman Avenue in Brooklyn. As a youngster he attended P.S. 17 and Boys High School. He received his bachelor of science degree from Fordham University and his medical degree from New York Medical College. He interned in internal medicine and completed a pulmonary fellowship at Metropolitan Hospital Center. He has been married to his wife Lydia since October 1978. They are blessed with two children, Melissa-Ann and Pasquale, Jr.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me today in honoring Dr. Scotti, a very rare breed of physician. His neighborhood practice has served the local residents for many dedicated and committed years. We recognize and salute his contribution and hope he may continue to provide a local practice to his many proud patients.

#### PENNY HAMSTRA, LEGRAND SMITH SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, May 10, 1996*

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, let it be known, that is with great respect for the outstanding record of excellence she has compiled in academics, leadership and community service, that I am proud to salute Penny Hamstra, winner of the 1996 LeGrand Smith Scholarship. This award is made to young adults who have demonstrated that they are truly committed to playing important roles in our Nation's future.

As a winner of the LeGrand Smith Scholarship, Penny is being honored for demonstrating that same generosity of spirit, intelligence, responsible citizenship, and capacity for human service that distinguished the late LeGrand Smith of Somerset, MI.

Penny Hamstra is an exceptional student at Battle Creek Academy High School and possesses an impressive high school record. Penny has been involved with the National Honor Society as the secretary and treasurer. She has also been active in student government serving as secretary, treasurer and president. She is a member of the yearbook staff and has received numerous academic awards. Outside of school, Penny has been involved in a variety of local activities.

In special tribute, therefore, I am proud to join with her many admirers in extending my highest praise and congratulations to Penny Hamstra for her selection as a winner of a LeGrand Smith Scholarship. This honor is also a testament to the parents, teachers, and others whose personal interest, strong and active participation contributed to her success. To this remarkable young woman, I extend my most heartfelt good wishes for all her future endeavors.

#### INTERNATIONAL CHRONIC FATIGUE AND IMMUNE DYSFUNCTION SYNDROME AWARENESS DAY

HON. PAUL McHALE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, May 10, 1996*

Mr. McHALE. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to honor and recognize May 12, as International Chronic Fatigue and Immune Dysfunction Syndrome Awareness Day. This proclamation was presented to the Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Association with the Lehigh Valley:

PROCLAMATION—INTERNATIONAL CHRONIC FATIGUE AND IMMUNE DYSFUNCTION SYNDROME AWARENESS DAY

Whereas, the Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Association of the Lehigh Valley join the CFIDS Association of America in observing May 12, 1996, as International Chronic Fatigue and Immune Dysfunction Syndrome Awareness Day; and,

Whereas, chronic fatigue and immune dysfunction syndrome (CFIDS), also known as chronic fatigue syndrome, is a complex illness which affects many different body systems and is characterized by neurological, rheumatological and immunological problems, incapacitating fatigue and numerous other symptoms that can be severely debilitating; and,

Whereas, conservative estimates suggest that hundreds of thousands of American adults and children have CFIDS; and,

Whereas, it is imperative that education and training of health professionals regarding CFIDS be expanded and that public awareness of this serious health problem be increased.

Now, Therefore, Congressman Paul McHale does recognize Sunday, May 12, 1996, as International Chronic Fatigue and Immune Dysfunction Syndrome Awareness Day, and pays tribute to the Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Association of the Lehigh Valley for its efforts to conquer CFIDS on behalf of those battling this disabling illness.

Signed and Sealed this Sixth Day of May, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety-six.

#### DOLLARS FOR SCHOLARS

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, May 10, 1996*

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my congratulations and best wishes to the volunteers and supporters of Dollars for Scholars who will converge on Boston later this month to help celebrate the 35th anniversary of this outstanding national organization. The 35th anniversary events are part of a year-long initiative—"Year of the Scholar"—which Dollars for Scholars is using to expand its grassroots financial and academic support for students throughout the country.

From its founding in New England, Dollars for Scholars has become a national grassroots citizens movement, providing academic and financial support for students through more 760 community scholarship foundations in 40 States. Last year, Dollars for Scholars chapters raised more than \$15.8 million and provided scholarships to some 15,400 students.