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Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, continuing under my reservation of objection, I want to concur in the comments of my friend and say this is really the Youth Job Protection Act. This is going to help a lot of young people get jobs in grocery stores and supermarkets and protect their health and safety at the same time.

I want to thank the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BALLENGER] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. EWING] for their excellent work on this bill, and the other members of the committee and also representatives from labor and management. I concur in his remarks, am happy to work with him.

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Senate amendments to H.R. 1114, and urge the House to once again pass this important legislation and send it to President Clinton's desk for his quick signature. Action by the House will encourage grocery stores to start hiring teenagers again this summer.

As my colleagues know from the previous consideration of this legislation, the Labor Department has been vigorously enforcing Hazardous Occupation Order 12, a regulation which hasn't been updated in about 40 years and which prohibits teenage workers from in any way coming in contact with paper balers and compactors. My colleagues know that the modern machines are extremely safe, but the Labor Department has been handing out fines up to \$10,000 for a single violation of H.O. 12.

This final legislation will only allow 16- and 17-year-old workers to load modern machines, but retains the prohibition on teenagers operating or unloading any paper balers or compactors. Before teens could load a machine, it must meet modern safety standards set by the American National Standards Institute [ANSI] including an on-off switch with a key-lock system and which cannot be operated while being loaded, and requires the on-off switch to be in the off position when the equipment is not in operation. The legislation also requires the key to be maintained in not in operation. The legislation also requires the key to be maintained in the custody of adult employees and requires the employer to post notice that the machine meets safety standards and that 16 and 17 year olds may load only, but not operate or unload. In addition, the Senate added two additional safety provisions allowing the Secretary of Labor to certify that future ANSI safety standards are at least as protective as the current standards, and requiring that for 2 years any injuries involving teenagers working with these machines be reported to the Labor Department.

Mr. Speaker, it is unfortunate that while this Congress clearly has determined that H.O. 12 is outdated, the Labor Department has continued its excessive and unreasonable enforcement while this legislation was being written. For example, the Department's Wage and Hour Division recently cited a grocery store in the Midwest for alleged violations involving six teenage employees. The store is facing fines in excess of \$14,000.

The supermarket has a compactor which is not inside the store, but is located outside, on a back lot. It is connected by an 8 foot long chute which goes from the building to the compactor and is loaded through the chute from inside the supermarket. Adequate notice and safety precautions were posted on the

door of the chute, indicating that minors are not to load or operate the machine. The manager told the employees that they were not allowed to place cardboard down the chute. Despite these good-faith efforts, six young employees decided that there was no harm in throwing boxes down the chute.

Because the machine is outside the store, the teenagers still never came in contact with the compactor and there were never any injuries. However, the Labor Department still levied fines against this store of more than \$14,000.

I am told that this supermarket, which is located in a small town, is not profitable and the owner is considering closing the store because of the huge fine he is being asked to pay. If this happens, the Labor Department will have put more than 50 people out of work.

Passage of this legislation is a clear statement of the intent of Congress. It is my hope that the Labor Department will heed this message and re-evaluate the pending enforcement proceedings in this case, withdraw the fines, and save 50 jobs.

This legislation is a good example of how labor and management and Republicans and Democrats can work in a spirit of compromise to solve a problem. Over the past several months we have negotiated with all interested parties to write this legislation. I would like to thank my partner, Congressmen LARRY COMBEST, who has helped lead this effort for over 2 years. I would also like to thank Chairmen GOODLING and BALLENGER for their assistance, and Congressman ROB ANDREWS for playing a critical role in negotiating this compromise. In addition, I would like to thank Senators CRAIG, KASSEBAUM, KENNEDY, and HARKIN for their assistance in moving this legislation through the Senate. I would also like to recognize the cooperative spirit in which the Food Marketing Institute, the National Grocers' Association, and the United Food and Commercial Workers' Union worked to come to a compromise which will put an end to unnecessary regulation without jeopardizing the safety of workers. Unfortunately, throughout this entire process the Labor Department played absolutely no useful role and showed zero interest in solving this problem.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HOBSON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1114 and the Senate amendment thereto.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

REFORM WEEK HAS BECOME WEAK REFORM

(Ms. DELAURO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend here remarks.)

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, for months the Republican leadership has been talking about reform week and promising to end the current money chase in Washington. Well, today the House held reform hour, and it was a disgrace. Instead of presenting legislation that could have passed the House with a bipartisan majority, the Republican leadership put up a bill that benefited special interests only.

Ralph Nader's group Public Citizen called the Thomas bill a big step in the wrong direction on campaign finance and urged its defeat. Common Cause said:

The repackaged Thomas bill is phony reform that locks in the corrupt status quo, leaves open the floodgates for special-interest PAC money and increases the amount wealthy individuals can contribute to influence special elections.

Now reform week has come and gone, and the Republican leadership has squandered any chance we had to keep our promise to reform the political money game in Washington. Reform week has truly become weak reform.

REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO PRESENT SPECIAL ORDER

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to present my special order at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Ms. KAPTUR. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

TRIBUTE TO CAPT. JOHN WILLIAM (JACK) KENNEDY

(Mr. WOLF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, CAPT. John William (Jack) Kennedy is coming home. Next Friday, August 2, a nearly 25-year saga surrounding the fate of Captain Kennedy, a missing-in-action Air Force pilot in Vietnam, will end at Arlington National Cemetery.

On August 16, 1971, Air Force Captain Kennedy was flying an O-2A aircraft, solo, on a visual reconnaissance mission over the Quangtin Province of South Vietnam when radio contact was lost. He was a forward air controller pilot for the 20th Tactical Air Support Squadron based in Chu Lai, Vietnam, in support of the 23d Infantry Division. The area in which he was flying was rugged mountainous terrain covered by thick jungle and a known location of enemy ground forces. When Captain Kennedy failed to respond to normal communications checks, a search effort was initiated. But no crash was found, no radio contacts made, and no witnesses were identified. He was listed as "Mission in Action," a status he carried until the Air Force moved to

change it to "Presumed Killed in Action" in July 1978.

Mr. Speaker, I call Captain Kennedy to the attention of our colleagues because his is a case I became familiar with during the 1980's when I represented his hometown of Arlington, VA. It was then that I met his mother, Sally Kennedy, who was active in the National League of Families. She was stalwart in her determination to find out what happened to her son, and, in the larger context of working with the National League of Families, to help keep alive the effort to determine the fate of all those service personnel missing in action.

She was tenacious in making sure that a search was ongoing to find Jack's crash site, and has been kept advised of all that went on with the various search teams that went in each year they were allowed into Vietnam as the National League of Families diligently sought to obtain permission throughout the years. As tensions between the United States and Vietnam decreased, significant levels of activity in identifying and exploring possible U.S. forces crash sites took place.

In 1992, after several visits and discussion with Vietnamese villagers, a possible crash site was identified. At that time no conclusive evidence was available to specifically identify the site as Jack's. In 1993, several bone fragments, reportedly from the pilot of that aircraft, were provided by villagers. Also engines of the type used on Jack Kennedy's aircraft were found in the area. It wasn't until just recently that techniques were such that DNA could be extracted from these bone fragments and compared with those of his mother. Just this past May, the U.S. Air Force positively identified those bone fragments as belonging to Capt. John William Kennedy.

Jack's remains arrived at Travis Air Force Base, CA, in late June and will be flown to Washington, DC, on August 1 with funeral services next Friday morning, August 2, at the Fort Myers Chapel with interment with full military honors including a flyover at Arlington National Cemetery.

John William Kennedy was born in Washington, DC, on May 1, 1947; raised in Arlington, VA; graduated from Wakefield High School in 1965 and Virginia Military Institute in 1969. At VMI he was the 1969 Southern Conference Wrestling Champion in the 160-pound class, was cocaptain of the varsity wrestling and soccer teams, a member of the VMI Honor Court, was included in "Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities" and Kappa Alpha after graduation. In 1980, he was also inducted into the VMI Sports Hall of Fame.

He began active duty in the U.S. Air Force in October 1969, and for his military service was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, Purple Heart, Air Medal with 2 oak leaf clusters National Defense Service Medal, Vietnam Service Medal, and Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

In addition to his mother, Sally Kennedy, of Lake Ridge, VA, he is survived by his brother Daniel E. Kennedy, Jr., of Dumfries, VA, also a VMI, Class of 1966, graduate and retired lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Air Force with one combat tour in Southeast Asia from 1972 to 1973.

The waiting and hoping and wondering for the Kennedy family has not

come to an end and as Sally Kennedy said in a recent letter, "time will bring a peace and finality to me." she also reminded as a poet has written, "A man is never dead until he is forgotten."

Mr. Speaker, we express not only our sympathies to the Kennedy family, but also our gratitude for the service to his country of Capt. John William Kennedy. And we offer a prayer that some day all the families whose loved ones served their Nation but remain missing in action can find peace.

ROUT OF THE REVOLUTIONARIES

(Mr. DOGGETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DOGGETT. Well, Mr. Speaker, this is what it has come to. A year and a half is down, and a rout of the revolutionaries. They promised us a revolution in the way this Congress was operated, and today they delivered, defeating the one hope for campaign finance reform.

Every citizens group that looked at this independently, not Democratic groups or Republican groups, every citizen group spoke out against this sham reform. Ten Republicans had the courage to condemn this Gingrich bill, and the Speaker, Speaker GINGRICH, came right here to the floor of the House to demand that this regressive piece of legislative be approved. The House has rejected it.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for us to have bipartisan reform, not more of the same old business out of this so-called revolutionary Congress that once again has demonstrated that it is not revolutionary, just revolting.

REAL CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

(Mr. MEEHAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the 20 Republicans who signed on to the bipartisan bill and thank all of the Democrats who signed on to the bipartisan bill, thank the thousands of people all over America who have been calling up for campaign finance reform; the League of Women Voters, Public Citizen, United We Stand, Common Cause. And let me just say we will not let this travesty that happened on the floor today hold us back from real campaign finance reform because the torch goes on and we will continue this fight.

What we saw on the floor of the House today will result in outrage all across America because Americans are committed to changing the way we finance campaigns in America. So there will be a response, we will be back, and we will have real campaign finance reform after the November elections.

THERE MUST BE TRUE CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

(Mr. PALLONE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to say I am very pleased to see that this Republican bill went down to defeat today and also to see that so many Republicans actually joined with the Democrats in defeating the bill. I think it shows that there is some sense in this House, and once again people have risen up and recognized that we have to have true campaign finance reform and the way of the Republican leadership, which is just let more wealthy people, more special interests and more money be basically the basic tenet of financing a campaign is not the way to go.

Now we have the opportunity, I think, to move toward true campaign finance reform that limits the amount that can be spent on a campaign and that looks to different sources of income for the campaign other than just wealthy contributors.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM, CLEAR CHOICE: MORE MONEY IN THE PROCESS, OR LESS?

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, the House voted down two campaign finance proposals today, neither of which solves the fundamental problem: the excessive influence of wealthy interests on our political process crowding out and even alienating average citizens from their own democracy. It is increasingly true that the real two-party system in our country consists not of Republicans and Democrats, but the party of donors and the party of voters.

I voted in favor of the Farr substitute today because voluntary spending limits are better than no limits at all, and I completely disagree with Speaker GINGRICH, who says that he would emphasize far more money in the political process.

That is absolutely ludicrous. In fact the New York Times in a recent story says money is not speech, it is raw power, and that is why the only answer to this problem, because of the Supreme Court decisions, is passage of H.J. Res. 114 to allow Congress and the States to set mandatory limits on campaign expenditures.

The choice is clear: More money in the process or less.

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS

(Mr. DICKS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, today I had the pleasure of attending the 25th anniversary of the Youth Conservation