

day care, then what is the point of working? Youth Build needs a day care, because 11 people out of, I'd say, about 33, 30 people have kids already, and we would like if we could try to open child care round Vermont so people can get their educations, and for the people that drop out of high school, because they don't have the money to pay for child care. We would like to see more people graduate than drop out, because we have the lowest dropout rate, from what I understand, and we are just trying to fix it, because a lot of us want to become something so our kids will not look down on us and can think something of us. You know, a lot of us are just not willing to work with it, because we have no money to pay for all the child care, plus other things that we need for essential needs for babies, us, and it is really hard.

Congressman Sanders: You are doing great, Dave.

Alicia Norris: I think a lot of it is, we are all students and we all either have children or are having children. Two of us have kids already, and our whole paycheck from Youth Build goes straight to day care. I mean, we have no money for expenses, for diapers or anything else like that. And it is hard to find good day care when it is \$150 a week, and that is really expensive. That makes it really hard, because we want to go to school. And I think a lot of it is, students don't get the help they need so they can go back to school, because they are trying to better their lives and make their lives better for them and their children.

Jody Foster: Some of our changes would include maybe a special subsidy for parents that are going back to school or working, and base it better on income levels, on a higher income level for state help for child care.

Alicia Norris: And just employers helping out their employees, to give them day care, or to either provide day care, like the hospital does, or to help with the funds for it.

Congressman Sanders: Well, you guys have touched on an enormously important subject, and you have done a great job making that presentation.

DEMOCRACY AND CHILD LABOR

(On behalf of Matt Sheldon and Emily Webster)

Matt Sheldon: My presentation is on democracy in the United States.

The U.S. system of government is not as fair as it could be. There is an elite ruling class who have too much control in the way things are run. People in the lower classes have no power. They remain in the lower class because of a concentration of power and wealth within a small area of the population.

The type of political system that the U.S. has is a representative democracy. The people elect officials to "represent" them in decision-making. These elected officials are very often corrupt and become politicians only because they have a hunger for authority.

The election process doesn't allow everyone to be represented. It costs a great deal of money for a politician to campaign. Therefore, most people in government come from the upper classes. Many of them raise funds illegally. An honest person with good ideas for change may not be able to get their voice heard because of a lack of campaign funds.

The mass media also makes it difficult for many people, because it suppresses anything that seems too radical. When a news organization decides whose campaign to cover, they may essentially be helping to decide the electee. The public only has access to certain orthodox views, so naturally, they vote for those certain people.

Many people on the left figure that a liberal leader is better than a conservative, so they vote for the liberal. But the liberals are often just as bad. They're hypocritical in many ways. Their opinions and actions are determined by the status quo. Our current president, Bill Clinton, is becoming more conservative, in that he wants to increase military spending. People like him do not really want to make the country a good place, they just crave power and fame.

Liberals are often too afraid of offending people. They are slightly critical of capitalism and make some attempts to make it better by tax reform or supporting higher wages and improved working conditions in general, but the fact remains, capitalism is a system that rests on the exploitation of humans by other humans. And the same can be said about government: As long as there is an elitist state, there will be division of classes and limited opportunity. Nonhierarchical collectivism is the only way for true liberty.

Emily Webster: I will be presenting on child labor.

Child labor is alive and well today, despite efforts by the government and the people to control and regulate it. The efforts made show that the issue of exploitative child labor has been recognized in the United States and steps have been taken to eliminate it, for progress is not being made fast enough and it is not effective enough.

Exploitative child labor has been in existence for far too long. Even though it occurs less often in this country, it is mainly the United States-based companies that commit this abusive act. Nike is a multibillion dollar U.S.-based company. If this is so, why aren't the majority of Nike factories in this country? In order for Nike to bring in the profit that it does, the goods need to be manufactured at a very low cost. By setting up companies in other countries, mainly Third World countries, the company brings in more profits than it would if manufacturing was done in the United States.

Disney is another huge U.S.-based company. The products made by Disney are aimed for young children, and in most cases are made by young children overseas. These countries don't enforce labor laws or don't have a minimum wage, so workers don't have enough money to live even on a poverty level. In addition, the workers are abused in the factories. Oftentimes, the abuse is even sexual. If the workers try to help themselves and report their abuse, they can be fired and even blacklisted.

The U.S. is aware that Nike and Disney commit illegal acts outside this country, so why don't we act upon it? These children are not only abused, but they are denied schooling, something American children take for granted.

The most brutal of child labor is called bonded child labor. In a lot of places, the need for money is so great, the parents literally sell their children, or their children are kidnapped by companies who put them to work. They receive extremely low wages.

Though child labor is still going on, there has been a lot of progress in reducing these terrible conditions. Global Fashions, a clothing company, took its first step in improving conditions when it was discovered that exploitative child labor was being used. Global Fashions then agreed to voluntary codes of conduct to improve working conditions.

Another example of success is the Bonded Child Labor Elimination Act, sponsored by Bernie Sanders. It amends the Tariff Act, which says the products made by prisoners or adult bonded labor cannot be imported into the United States, by including products made by forced or indentured child labor.

Exploitative child labor is not only an issue about wages. It goes deeper, to the point where it turns into a life-threatening situation for many children around the world. Many people are in such desperate need for whatever money they can get that any conditions are tolerable, as long as they are getting paid. That needs to change. People everywhere deserve to be rewarded for the work they do. Children should be able to go to school and have the opportunities that most American children have. Major corporations must stop treating people as machines, but as people who have needs. Until this country can put the welfare of people all over the world before money, exploitation of children in other countries will prevail.

A TRIBUTE TO FRATERNITAS

HON. ROBERT A. BRADY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1999

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a Fraternitas, an organization that exemplifies the proud American tradition of helping those who most need help.

In February, 1986, a group of friends in the small Abruzzi village of Castelfrentano, Italy gathered to discuss how they could best help the senior citizens of their community. Since they are not blessed to have many of the same services we Americans take for granted, they decided to construct a facility to care for low income handicapped and elderly residents. The project was developing slowly when, in 1990, Mr. Camillo Micolucci, himself a son of the village, visited the town on vacation.

Having been told of this worthwhile project, Mr. Micolucci returned to my great city of Philadelphia and launched a non-profit fund raising organization called "Fraternitas," which is Italian for brotherhood. Being a resident of the City of Brotherly Love, Mr. Micolucci threw himself wholeheartedly into the project. He was aided in his efforts by his late mother, Maria, and other fine Americans like Nick and Carla Travaglini, Roseann Cugini, Sam and Leandro Andelucci and attorney James Bucci. They contacted Mr. Campitello of Washington, DC who donated the staggering sum of \$250,000 to this effort. By continuing the nationwide fund raising effort, the committee was able to raise all the needed funds to go to construction on this much needed building.

Mr. Speaker, Fraternitas, a 50 bed facility will open its doors on July 3, 1999. I am proud to honor this wonderful group of volunteers, who are shining examples of the best of the American spirit of reaching back to help the less fortunate.

HONORING CLAYTON EZELL

HON. VAN HILLEARY

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1999

Mr. HILLEARY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great Tennessean, Clayton Ezell of Lawrenceburg.

For the last four years, Clayton Ezell proudly and ably served with distinction as the Mayor of Lawrenceburg. It happened to be a

time when Mother Nature did not look very kindly upon Lawrenceburg, but Mayor Ezell heroically led the city and its residents through floods, tornadoes and every other challenge they encountered.

Prior to serving as Mayor, Clayton Ezell served for 25 years as Lawrenceburg's Superintendent of the Gas, Water and Sewer Department. But, Mr. Speaker, Clayton is much more than a public servant.

Clayton Ezell is a proud native of Lawrence County and the oldest of ten children. He's a Navy veteran of World War II and a husband of 55 years. He is a father of two and grandfather of four. Clayton Ezell is an American who gave of himself to get involved in his community and help lead its citizens into a better future.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when fewer people take active roles in their community, we should point to Clayton Ezell as somebody who got personally involved to make his community a better place to live and raise a family.

INCREASING THE SUPPLY OF ORGANS AVAILABLE FOR TRANSPLANTATION JULY 1, 1999

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1999

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to introduce the "Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network Amendments of 1999." This important bill reauthorizes the National Organ Transplantation Act and promotes efforts to increase the supply of organs available for transplantation. I have been joined by two of my Commerce Committee colleagues, Rep. GENE GREEN and Rep. FRANK PALLONE, in sponsoring this bipartisan measure.

Our legislation addresses a serious national health concern. Quite simply, we do not have enough organs to satisfy the demand for those in need of a transplant.

By even the most optimistic estimates, anticipated increases in organ supply are not projected to meet demand. This year, 20,000 people will receive organ transplants—but 40,000 will not. In the last decade alone, the waiting list for transplants grew by over 300 percent. This is literally a matter of life and death for tens of thousands of Americans each year.

To address this problem, our bill directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to carry out a program to educate the public with respect to organ donation, in particular, the need for additional organs for transplantation. In addition, it authorizes grants to cover the costs of travel and subsistence expenses for individuals who make living donations of their organs.

The bill specifically recognizes the generous contribution made by each living individual who has donated an organ to save a life. It also acknowledges the advances in medical technology that have enabled transplantation of organs donated by living individuals to become a viable treatment option for an increasing number of patients.

The bill also reauthorizes the National Open Transplant Act, which was enacted to provide for the establishment and operation of an

Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network. It clarifies that the Network is responsible for developing, establishing and maintaining medical criteria and standards for organ procurement and transplantation. This will ensure that organs are distributed based on sound scientific principles—without regard to the economic status or political influence of a recipient.

Given the enormity of the issues involved, Members of Congress must work together to address these concerns on a bipartisan basis. To that end, I urge all of my colleagues to support our effort to increase organ donation by cosponsoring the "Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network Amendments of 1999."

MS. CAROL KREIS RECEIVES
TEACHER RECOGNITION AWARD

HON. HEATHER WILSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1999

Mrs. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to your attention the outstanding work of Carol Kreis. Ms. Kreis teaches at La Cueva High School in Albuquerque, New Mexico and was recently recognized nationally for helping her students to understand the U.S. economy better. The Security Industry Foundation honored her with a Teacher Recognition Award.

Ms. Kreis and her students took part in The Stock Market Game, the nation's largest Wall Street educational simulation. Her students gained valuable economic experience and improved their math, writing, and social studies skills because of her. Ms. Kreis received a subscription to the Wall Street Journal Interactive Edition and the Classroom Edition to support the continuation of teaching finance, entrepreneurship and business.

Mr. Speaker, we often hear that America's students are falling behind in competitive skills they need going into the next century. Carol Kreis' hard work will benefit students in our community now and into their future. Let us give her our recognition and thanks today.

HONORING HEROLD HEIN

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1999

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize and honor Mr. Herold Hein of Durango, Colorado. After 59 years of remarkable dedication and hard work, Mr. Hein has retired as one of Colorado's most talented craftsmen. As the last working certified master watchmaker in Durango, Herold has spent nearly 20 years perfecting his craft while devoting his time and skill to creating a successful business.

Mr. Hein began repairing watches in 1942 when he joined the Navy. Stationed at Pearl Harbor, he worked with five other men, repairing various clocks around the base. In 1944, Herold was transferred to Midway Island in the Pacific Ocean where he worked on submarine stopwatches. He then left the Navy in 1945 with three years of extensive training and practice in watch and clock repair.

In 1980, Mr. Hein settled in Durango where he repaired jewelry and watches for several years. Ten years later, he opened his own repair shop, where he fixed everything from dime store clocks to Rolex's. Herold soon established himself as one of Durango's finest craftsmen.

Mr. Hein's dedication to his craft and to his community have earned him the respect and admiration of those who have been fortunate enough to know him. I would like to congratulate him on his accomplishments and wish him the best of luck in all of his future endeavors.

TO PROTECT AND PRESERVE
SOCIAL SECURITY

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1999

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of my colleagues to a resolution on Social Security. The following was agreed upon by both houses of the Vermont General Assembly on the 13th of May, 1999.

I call the attention of my colleagues to this resolution and submit the resolution to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for their benefit.

J.R.H. 113

JOINT RESOLUTION REQUESTING CONGRESS TO
PROTECT AND PRESERVE SOCIAL SECURITY

Offered by: Representatives Corren of Burlington, Aswad of Burlington, Bouricius of Burlington, Darrow of Newfane, Darrow of Dummerston, Hingtgen of Burlington, Jordan of Middlesex, Keenan of St. Albans City, Kreitzer of Rutland City, Nuovo of Middlebury, Smith of Sudbury, Sullivan of Burlington, Sweetser of Essex, Valsangiacomo of Barre City, Vinton of Colchester, Wheeler of Burlington and Zuckerman of Burlington.

Whereas, the purpose of Social Security is to provide a strong, simple and efficient form of basic insurance against the adversities of old age, disability and dependency, and

Whereas, for 60 years Social Security has provided a stable platform of retirement, disability and survivor annuity benefits to protect working Americans and their dependents, and

Whereas, the costs to administer Social Security are less than one percent of the benefits delivered, and

Whereas, the American and world economies continue to encounter periods of high uncertainty and volatility that make it as important as ever to preserve a basic and continuing safety net of protections guaranteed by our society's largest guarantor of risk, the federal government, and

Whereas, Social Security affords protections to rich and poor alike and no citizen, no matter how well-off today, can foretell tomorrow's adversities, and

Whereas, average life expectancies are increasing and people are commonly living into their 80's and 90's, making it more important than ever that each of us be fully protected by defined retirement benefits, and

Whereas, medical scientists are continually developing new ways to maintain and enhance the lives of people with severe disabilities, thus making it more important that each of us to be protected against the risk of dependency, institutionalization and impoverishment, and