

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO EXTEND THE AUTHORIZATION OF TITLE X OF THE ENERGY POLICY ACT OF 1992

HON. BARBARA CUBIN

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 1999

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, today on behalf of Representative STEVE LARGENT and myself, we are introducing a bill that extends the authorization of Title X of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 which has been cleaning up the radioactive contamination created by the uranium and thorium milling operations. This program has been a valuable and generally successful endeavor, and has been instrumental in completing remediation at a number of uranium and thorium milling sites. This bill addresses the environmental hurdles and rising costs facing private industries in cleaning up those sites, five of which are in the State of Wyoming.

For the most part, the tailings were created in the process of obtaining supplies of uranium and thorium for the Manhattan Project, which produced America's first nuclear weapons. Title X sites encompass a range of areas which have combined tailings of both civilian and military responsibility. At those sites, the private owners remediate the contamination, then are reimbursed by the government for that share of the tailings which were generated as a result of Federal activities.

Without this legislation, DOE and the uranium/thorium industry may be unable to continue their cleanup of the remaining Title X sites. This bill is a responsible measure—and a positive one—which allows the Federal government to continue to clean up its environmental liabilities.

The main purpose of the bill is to extend authority for title X cleanup from 2002 to 2007 and provide for a staged reimbursement increase from \$6.25 per ton to \$10.00 per ton. The need for the increase in the mill tailings reimbursement rate and program extension stems from several factors. Congress has decreased annual discretionary appropriations while clean-up costs have increased due to groundwater and environmental standards. After Congress' adoption of the "Polluter Should Pay" principle in CERCLA, the Federal government has the same responsibility for environmental clean-up as does private industry.

This legislation would not require an increased spending authorization for uranium/thorium reimbursement for the Federal government's share of mill tailings clean-up costs. DOE has concluded that the requested increase in the per ton reimbursement rate from \$6.25 to \$10.00 would not exhaust the uranium tailings authorization of \$350,000,000 and therefore would not require an increase.

Representative LARGENT and I commend this legislation to my colleagues and encourage them to join us in cosponsoring it. It is our

hope that it will be considered expeditiously by the Commerce Committee.

CONGRATULATIONS FIRST GRADUATES OF THE NATIONAL LABOR COLLEGE

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 1999

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the first National Labor College class of graduates.

The National Labor College is a correspondence school that offers bachelor of arts degrees in seven different disciplines all relating to labor and its practices. Students of this university are given credits for work and union experience as well as general class work. Students that are union members and full time workers pay a substantially lower tuition rate and work independently towards their degree. This program was established 2 years ago and has advanced the skills and knowledge of many working Americans by offering them an opportunity to receive higher education at a cost they can afford while still allowing them to remain a part of the workforce. While most of the students are from the United States, the participation is international.

As a strong advocate of education and its continuing growth and improvement in our society today, I have fought to ensure that a quality education is accessible to the working class of Minnesota and America. Providing our work force with a solid, quality education is a crucial necessity in the continuation of the advancement of knowledge and skills. Today's workers and labor unions have a much greater challenge than in the past as they cope with the rapid change in the world of work and represent the most important factor in the progress of productivity, the workers.

The National Labor College aids in ensuring that the American world force is ready for the challenges of the new millennium. By providing education and support to our work force we can continue to successfully compete in the growing global economy and vastly expanding technological market. We must continue to support our work force and the National Labor College is a very important first step in doing so.

I'd like to submit, for my colleagues' review, an article from the Washington Times Sunday, July 25 issue, which highlights this program and the achievements of its graduates.

[From the Washington Times, July 25, 1999]
NATIONAL LABOR COLLEGE PITCHES TENT FOR ITS FIRST GRADUATES

88 PERSONS EARN 4-YEAR DEGREES BY MAIL, E-MAIL

(By Gerald Mizejewski)

At first glance it looked like any other college commencement, with dark gowns, tassels and gushing parents snapping photographs.

But then the speakers starting saying things like, "I say to you all, solidarity, solidarity forever," and "May God bless the labor movement."

Under a tent on a stretch of open grass in Silver Spring, the National Labor College graduate its first class yesterday. Eighty-eight men and women from as far away as California and Panama took home four-year bachelor's degrees in subjects such as union governance and administration.

"That's what this is all about. Decent, honest pay for a hard day's work," said Maryland Gov. Parris N. Glendening, a Democrat, who was honored with a doctor of humane letters in labor studies.

Mr. Glendening, who addressed the crowd as "brothers and sisters," enjoy strong labor support during his two campaigns for governor. The Maryland General Assembly approved \$650,000 this year for the school—its first public funds—but less than the \$2 million included in Mr. Glendening's budget proposal.

The idea of creating a national college for union members had been around since 1899, when American Federation of Labor President Samuel Gompers proposed the University of the Federation of Labor in Baltimore. The school never materialized.

The National Labor College, a correspondence school accredited by the state of Maryland, offers bachelor of arts degrees in seven disciplines: labor studies; labor education; organizational dynamics and growth; political economies of labor; union governance and administration; labor history; and labor safety and health.

It was established two years ago by the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions as a way to make higher education available to working Americans. The program enables workers to advance their skills as leaders in the labor movement.

Students are given credit—up to 90 quarter hours—for their work and union experience over the years. The college requires 180 quarter hours of credit for graduation.

"Most people are genuinely surprised to find out how much their life experience is worth," said Sue Schurman, president of the Labor College.

The Labor College replaces Antioch University, a degree program operated through the George Meany Center for Labor Studies in Silver Spring.

Average tuition is \$8,000 a year, and \$3,000 for union members, who make up the majority of the college's student body.

While enrolled, participants must take humanities, English, social science, mathematics and science, in addition to electives. They are required to complete at least eight labor courses and a senior research project.

Participants typically spend one to two weeks each year on campus at the George Meany Center and work independently the rest of the time, completing reading assignments, writing research papers and communicating with instructors by phone, mail and e-mail.

Alex Bell, 78, a former Maryland state delegate, is the oldest graduate. An active member of the Plumbers Local 5 in the District, Mr. Bell is on the executive board and financial board of his union and also serves as a business agent.

"That college is the greatest place in the world," he said.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Yesterday's graduates, ranging in age from 29 to 78, represented 25 states and 33 unions. Most of them are the first in their families to earn a degree.

About 400 union members and leaders from throughout the country are participating in the college degree program, which has recently expanded to offer a master's degree.

Kevin P. O'Sullivan, yesterday's student speaker, plans to earn his master's degree in public administration through the college. For Mr. O'Sullivan, the labor movement is integral to his family's history.

"My father, an Irish immigrant, worked seven days a week as an electrician, providing a better life for his family," said Mr. O'Sullivan.

"His example of solidarity while supporting a Teamsters strike for three months despite the pressures of providing for his wife and seven children will be with me longer than my disdain for oatmeal that I gained during the strike."

DISAPPROVING EXTENSION OF
NONDISCRIMINATORY TREAT-
MENT TO PRODUCTS OF PEOP-
LE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SPEECH OF

HON. MARK GREEN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 27, 1999

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I am reluctantly voting today to affirm the Administration's renewal of Normal Trade Relations (NTR) status with the People's Republic of China (PRC) for the coming year. At the same time, I also want to reaffirm my current opposition to the extension of permanent NTR status to China. I strongly believe the United States should preserve the annual option of suspending NTR open as a potential instrument of policy, and trust China is aware that it continues to edge ever closer to a suspension of its NTR status with the United States.

I hold grave reservations over current U.S.-China relations. Among other things, the PRC's theft of U.S. nuclear and computer technology secrets, its continued opposition to U.S. policies abroad, and its long-term history of human rights violations all raise serious concerns. I have already taken public steps this session to toughen U.S. policy on the PRC by speaking out against religious persecution in China on the House floor, voting to limit satellite exports to China, voting to prohibit military-to-military exchanges with the People's Liberation Army, and implementing the recommendations of the Cox Report.

Nevertheless, as someone who represents a state where the agricultural sector is vitally important to both our culture and our economy, I believe the expansion of markets within China for agricultural products is crucial. Our farmers face a crisis today. Commodity prices are at extraordinarily low levels as demand continues to lag behind supply worldwide. At the same time, Congress is encouraging our farmers to rely more and more on market forces, and less and less on old-style bureaucratic programs. A huge part of these market forces is dependent upon growth in our farm exports. The U.S. Department of Agriculture projects that 37 percent of the growth in our nation's farm exports could go to China by 2003. In other words, to restrict trade by sus-

pending China's NTR status would take a key market away from our struggling farmers at an unfortunate time, likely driving agriculture prices even lower.

In recent months, the U.S. Trade Representative has negotiated conditional agreements with China that would, among other things, dramatically reduce Chinese tariffs on U.S. cheese and ice cream exports. If NTR fails, these agreements are finished—giving Wisconsin farmers bad news at a time when bad news seems to be the order of the day.

This has been a tough decision, one I have weighed for some time. There are valid and persuasive arguments on both sides of the NTR debate, and I can truly say this has been one of the most difficult issues I have faced since taking office. In the end, however, the issue's potential impact on agriculture tipped the scales in favor of renewing China's NTR status for another year.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. DAVID VITTER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2561) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes:

Mr. VITTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support for the Department of Defense Appropriations bill for Fiscal Year 2000. This legislation reaffirms Congress' commitment to a strong national defense and takes a positive step toward restoring our hollowed-out military. This legislation provides funding for key defense projects such as the LPD-17 and the Navy Information Technology Center.

By providing full funding for the LPD-17, the United States Navy receives a highly reliable, warfare capable ship and the most survivable amphibious ship ever put to sea. The LPD-17 design incorporates state-of-the-art self-defense capabilities, C4I, and reduced signature technologies advances that will prove priceless over its 40-year service life. LPD-17 also incorporates the latest quality of life standards for our Sailors and Marines.

Furthermore, I would like to thank the Chairman for his foresight in placing additional funding above the President's request into the DIMHRS account for the Navy Information Technology Center in New Orleans. Funding for the Navy Information Technology Center will ensure continued development of the information software needed to handle personnel and pay management files for the Navy and other armed services. By investing in these improvements now, the Office of Management and Budget estimates the Navy will be able to save billions of dollars in the future. These savings will result in additional funding to rebuild our national defense.

The legislation also includes the first significant increase in defense spending in 14 years, and will also boost pay for the nation's 1.4 million active-duty service men and women by 4.8 percent.

Once again, I would like to thank the Chairman for crafting an excellent bill, and I look

forward to continuing to work with him and his staff.

IN HONOR OF CHIEF PAUL J.
HANAK ON HIS RETIREMENT
FROM THE UNION CITY, NEW
JERSEY, POLICE FORCE

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 1999

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Police Chief Paul J. Hanak on twenty-nine years of dedicated service to the citizens of Union City, New Jersey, and to congratulate him on his retirement from the force.

In August 1970, Mr. Hanak joined the Union City Police Force as a Patrol Officer where his hard work and dedication was quickly recognized and rewarded. By 1974, Mr. Hanak started his rise through the ranks when he was promoted to Sergeant. In the following years, he rose to Lieutenant in 1979, Captain in 1983, Deputy Chief in 1987, and finally Chief of the Union City Police Force in 1997.

Through the years, Chief Hanak was revered by his fellow officers as being responsive to their needs and compassionate about their daily stresses. He always set time aside to give advice and counsel. In fact, it was his mission statement which set the stage for the entire force: "Compassion, Proficiency and Respect." It is this type of work ethic, of motivation, that epitomized Chief Hanak's career.

Always committed to his sense of civic responsibility, Chief Hanak continued to flourish and grow in the criminal justice field outside the bounds of the police force. Receiving a Law Degree from Seton Hall University, Chief Hanak passed the New Jersey State Bar in 1971. In addition, he has served as an Adjunct Professor at the Jersey City State College, teaching courses on the Criminal Justice System.

I am happy to congratulate Chief Paul Hanak for his long and distinguished career; for his dedication and service to the Union City Police Force; and for his compassion for and understanding of his fellow officers and all the people of Union City. I ask all of my colleagues to join me in wishing this exceptional man a happy and healthy retirement.

THOMAS AND BRIDGES FAMILIES
CELEBRATE 28TH REUNION IN
CADIZ, TRIG COUNTY, KENTUCKY

HON. ED WHITFIELD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 1999

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to the Thomas and Bridges families, who will come together for their 28th reunion in Cadiz, Trig County, Kentucky this August.

Drury Bridges brought his family to Kentucky from North Carolina in 1804. James Thomas, Sr., also a North Carolinian, came two years later. Both patriarchs had taken part in the struggle for independence during the Revolutionary War, but they had never met until they acquired land grants near each other