

Kenneth Starr's case against President Clinton to a "My Wetlands Coloring Book" for kids.

It also prints the Federal Register, which 100 proofreaders including Fatkin work around the clock to produce. Five days a week, the register provides a complete update of government rules, executive orders, presidential proclamations and proposed regulations.

Within the monstrous federal bureaucracy, the Government Printing Office generally wears a low profile, but a brief moment of fame came in 1998 when, under deadline, heavy security and massive publicity, the GPO published the Starr report. In all, the report and its two supplements took up five volumes totaling more than 8,000 pages.

The sale of the report, which detailed the president's relationship with former White House intern Monica Lewinsky, drew lines of purchasers outside its main bookstore and gave TV viewers a rare glimpse of the GPO headquarters.

More recently, the GPO played a crucial role in circulating the long-awaited findings in the ongoing Microsoft antitrust case. Within two hours after U.S. District Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson had announced his initial ruling at 4:30 p.m. on Nov. 4, printed copies were available at the GPO bookstore and the electronic version was ready on-line. A printed copy of the 207-page document, and an electronic disk, had been sent to the GPO immediately after his decision.

Another GPO staple is the Congressional Record, which chronicles the daily proceedings in Congress and prints debates verbatim. Requiring all-night production, an average copy of the Record runs 200 pages and must be available on the floor of both houses by 9 a.m. when Congress is in session.

Among the GPO's other key functions is printing the federal budget, which this year was accompanied by five related publications totaling 2,808 pages and weighing 12 pounds. The 2001 budget was also available immediately on CD-ROM and on the Internet.

The GPO prints congressional bills and reports, passports and Civil Service exams, the last of which is done under tight security at the Denver plant. It turns out postal cards, congressional stationery, White House invitations and menus, and the Supreme Court briefs of the Justice Department.

It also runs 24 bookstores in major cities, including Boston, Chicago, Columbus, Cleveland, Dallas, Detroit, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, San Francisco and Seattle. The subjects of the publications for sale cover an eclectic mix of titles and are reasonably priced.

Take, for example, the publications recently displayed in the window of the GPO bookstore near the White House.

A number of the titles are clearly self-help and offer practical advice on a variety of problems—"Eat Right to Lower Your Blood Pressure," "A Working Woman's Guide to Her Job Rights," "Marijuana: Facts Parents Need to Know" and "Safe and Smart: Making the After School Hours Work for Kids." All cost less than \$10.

Other titles clearly appeal only to wonks, such as "Investigating the Year 2000 Problem: The 100 Day Report," a summary of findings by the Special Commission on the Year 2000 Technology Problem.

History is also well represented in the offerings: "Boston and the American Revolution," "Rise of the Fighter Generals, 1945-1982" and "The Three Wars of Lt. Gen. George Stratemeyer: His Korean War Diary." There are also art books such as "Language of the Land: The Library of Congress Book of Literary Maps" and titles obviously geared to children, like "My Wetlands Coloring Book."

The GPO maintains a list of its monthly bestsellers, and among the 1999 winners were "21st Century Skills for 21st Century Jobs," "Buying Your Home: Settlement Costs and Helpful Information," "Federal Benefits for Veterans and Dependents" and the "The Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence."

Overseeing the operation is Michael DiMario, who was named public printer by President Clinton in 1993. He is the nation's 23rd public printer, chief of an agency that dates to the Civil War era but has changed substantially with technology.

"The computer has changed everything and is now fundamental to the printing process," said DiMario, a lawyer who has worked in various posts since joining the GPO in 1971. The only linotype operator left in the 33-acre facility is the one who sets type for book titles in gilt.

"In the late 1960s we moved into electronic photo composition, and the computer was used to compose data for printing," he said. "Today our presses are controlled by the computer."

Even though the computer now does much of the work, however, human skills—such as a broad knowledge of government, its lingo and methods of lawmaking—remain critical to the editing process.

By DiMario's count, the GPO handles 50 percent of the government's printing needs. Notable exceptions are the nation's currency, postage stamps, Treasury securities and certificates, done by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; and the classified documents of intelligence agencies.

Since 1993, pursuant to a new federal law, the GPO has made the Congressional Record and other government publications available in an electronic format. In 1997, for example, the GPO and the Commerce Department teamed up to offer free Internet access to the Commerce Business Daily, which keeps tabs on government contract and subcontracting opportunities, small business and other set asides, special notices and sales of surplus U.S. property.

Today thousands of publications are available electronically—far surpassing the number of print titles available for sale in the GPO bookstores. In fact, PC Week magazine in 1999 rated the GPO as one of the nation's top technology innovators.

Every month, DiMario estimates, 20 million GPO publications are downloaded from the Internet. During the first hour after the release of the Microsoft ruling, 152,000 successful connections were made on the GPO's popular Internet information service.

"The GPO has about 100,000 titles on-line that are on our own server here, and we provide links through our Web site [www.access.gpo.gov] to an additional 60,000 titles from other agencies," he said. "That's a moving target, and it is growing."

The GPO's publications are also available in electronic and traditional print formats at some 1,350 federal depository libraries. These are located at most colleges and universities, many public libraries and state and local government libraries.

Switching to electronics and decentralizing production has caused a massive reduction in the number of employees at the GPO complex, for many years ranked as the world's largest printing plant. This record, DiMario concedes, now probably belongs to private-sector companies such as Chicago's R.R. Donnelley & Sons.

"When I came here in the early 1970s, we had 8,500 employees," recalled DiMario. "Now we have 3,300 employees. Primarily the change occurred early when we retired the traditional letterpress operations. This transition continued, especially after Congress required the agency to acquire as much of its printing as possible from the private sector."

In recent years the GPO has contracted out 70 to 75 percent of its printing. "We have 10,000 contractors on a bid list to do this work," said DiMario, "and about 3,000 participate on a regular basis through the central office or the 20 regional and satellite printing procurement offices."

During the early years of the Reagan administration, labor relations at the GPO were stormy, with proposed furloughs and pay cuts as high as 22 percent. Things are much quieter now; prominently displayed on DiMario's office wall is an award from the Printing, Publishing and Media Workers Sector of the Communications Workers of America citing him for "maintaining equitable management relations."

Fatkin has seen the GPO go through many of these changes. Hired by the GPO in 1971, his job at first was to repair linotype machines. "Everything switched over after the computer hit big time in 1981," recalled Fatkin, who describes himself as a printer-proofreader. "There was a lot of ongoing retraining. The trouble today is that new people come in who can type 100 words a minute [on a computer] but don't know type faces and sizes. You learn that as an apprentice printer."

## MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 2000

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, at a time of unprecedented economic prosperity and growth, many American families are left behind. Those families work hard and play by the rules. They deserve a raise. But many of my colleagues on the other side are standing in the way of giving 10 million workers a raise in the minimum wage. Instead, they insist on sending to the President a bill to raise the minimum wage that is tied to a tax giveaway to the rich. As a result, we will see the economic gap expand even more. I applaud the President for making it clear that he will veto this dreadful bill.

This is not a minimum wage increase bill; it is a maximum giveaway to the wealthy. Under their \$120 billion tax cut, the wealthiest 1% of all taxpayers, or those earning more than \$319,000 a year, would get 73% of the total tax cut. This is not a surprise. The leaders of the other party have demonstrated many times during the past year that they would rather pass bills that benefit special interests and the rich instead of hardworking families.

A minimum wage worker earns \$10,700 a year. That means a single mother on minimum wage with two kids earns \$2,600 below the poverty line. Many of my colleagues on the other side would prefer to give her 33 cents a year over 3 years. Their tax plan gives millionaires \$6,128 a year. Is this what Republicans meant by compassionate conservatism?

Sixty percent of minimum wage earners are women; nearly 75% are adults; 3/5 are the sole breadwinners in their families; and more than 50% work full-time. Those who have to take care of our children at daycare centers and our parents at nursing homes deserve better. They deserve more than \$5.15 an hour. A raise in the minimum wage is about economic fairness and social justice. It is a small step in ensuring that all Americans share in our nation's economic prosperity and growth. I urge

my Republican colleagues to stop playing politics with the economic welfare of 10 million hard working people.

HONORING LIEUTENANT RICHARD BEIRNE AS IRISHMAN OF THE YEAR

**HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 14, 2000*

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to join West Haven's Irish community as it honors Lieutenant Richard Beirne as Irishman of the Year. His outstanding record of service, both professional and volunteer, serves as an example to us all.

Lieutenant Beirne has dedicated his lifetime to the West Haven community, devoting himself to improving the lot of our children and families. He began his career as a volunteer fireman in 1975, and was inducted as a career firefighter with the West Shore Fire Department in 1980. Few things are more important than feeling safe in our homes and workplaces. Whether hosing down flames, rescuing a child from a burning house, or waiting for our call, firefighters are there to protect us and provide us with the peace of mind we need to sleep at night. For twenty-five years, Lieutenant Beirne has shown a commitment to protect our community. There are no words that can express our sincere thanks and appreciation for his service.

Beyond his commendable professional career, Lieutenant Beirne has an unparalleled record of community involvement. A member of several service organizations, Lieutenant Beirne has made a tremendous effort to promote Irish-American culture. In addition, Lieutenant Beirne currently serves as the Vice President of Local 1198 Professional Firefighters Union AFL-CIO, he is working to ensure that firefighters—hard working men and women—are assured livable wages, quality health benefits, and secure pensions to support themselves and their families. Despite all of these commitments, Lieutenant Beirne still finds time to volunteer as the EMT for the Pop Warner Football League. Providing this service at practices as well as games, he ensures the safety of every child participating in the league. Lieutenant Beirne has shown an incredible level of commitment to his community. He has been a mentor to many youngsters and serves as an inspiration to us all.

Today, a community will gather to honor Richard Beirne as Irishman of the Year. I cannot think of a more deserving individual to be given such a title. I am pleased to join with his wife, Susan, children, Patrick and Katie, friends and the entire West Haven community in congratulating him on this very special honor. My best wishes to Richard and his family for continued health and happiness.

A TRIBUTE TO LEVERT HOAG A WONDERFUL AMERICAN

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 14, 2000*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I wish to take this moment to recognize the remarkable life and significant achievements of one of Pueblo's leading ladies. Though she is gone, she will live on in the hearts of all who knew her and be remembered for long years by many who didn't.

LeVert Hoag, married to the late Pueblo chieftain publisher, Frank Hoag, Jr., died at the age of 87. She was known as a outgoing, enthusiastic, kind and warm person. Mrs. Hoag had a deep interest in the community, from the time she moved there in 1935. She was an integral part to Pueblo, helping out any where she could to make the Pueblo community a better place to live.

She was the chairman of the first Service League Follies in 1937, member of the Pueblo Community College Foundation, sponsor of the Hoag Theater, member of the Pueblo Hall of Fame and was also active in the United Way, the Pueblo County Tuberculosis and Health Association and the Muscular Dystrophy Association. Mrs. Hoag also served on the board of the Pueblo Civic Symphony and was also an honorary chairman of the Pueblo Metropolitan Museum.

LeVert Hoag is someone who will be missed by all of us. Those who knew of her will miss spending time with her. We, as a society, have lost someone who was rare to begin with. Mrs. Hoag made the ultimate sacrifice to help a total stranger. Hopefully we can all learn from the example that LeVert Hoag set. And, perhaps, we can all try to become a little bit more like her.

RECOGNIZING THE FORMATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RURAL CAUCUS

**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 14, 2000*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, this week marks the official rebirth of the Congressional Rural Caucus. I am so pleased to have the opportunity to recognize the efforts of Representatives EVA CLAYTON of North Carolina, JO ANN EMERSON of Missouri, JERRY MORAN of Kansas, and EARL POMEROY of North Dakota to re-establish this important Caucus, and to thank the dozens of organizations and associations which have helped during the planning process and will continue to work with the Congressional Rural Caucus in the days ahead.

I am very excited to be a member of this new caucus. A number of years ago, I served a term as Chairman of the previously organized Congressional Rural Caucus. That group was extraordinarily valuable as an outlet for Members representing rural districts to discuss issues and work together to commu-

nicate the particular needs and concerns of rural America to the Congress as a whole. After several years of inactivity, I am glad that like-minded Members will once again have a bi-partisan organization that focuses on bringing the priorities of rural America to the forefront in the Congress.

In addition to recognizing the new membership of the Congressional Rural Caucus, I would like to say just a few words about one of the groups that has recently assisted with the organization of the Caucus and has for decades worked to improve life in rural America—the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA).

One of our nation's greatest achievements during the last century was the electrification of rural America. Before the third decade of the 20th Century, only about 10 percent of America's rural population enjoyed the benefits of electricity. The rest chopped wood, pumped water by hand or carried it from a stream, washed and rinsed the laundry in tubs in the yard. Life without electricity was especially hard on women. They aged early and died young because of the hardships of rural living.

Rural electrification provides us with a wonderful example of American ingenuity and federal cooperation. The people of rural America who needed electric service came together as cooperatives to organize and run their own electric utilities, and the government provided loans that most bankers, then or today, could not have provided prudently.

Electricity—and the Rural Electrification Administration and the vision of Congress—made a huge difference. Today, more than 99 percent of rural Americans can watch television in the comfort of an all-electric home, can enjoy the efficiencies of all manner of appliances—from toasters to air-conditioners, from grain dryers to milking machines and refrigeration.

Because now most rural Americans have electric service, some would say the job is done. I would say the job is just begun. Rural America today faces a different set of challenges. Electric cooperatives have deep roots in their communities, and they have a stake in improving the quality of life, the economics, the health and education of their communities. Electric cooperatives have traditionally provided services well beyond basic electricity, from something as simple as lighting the little league field to something as complex as providing distance learning in rural schools, Internet access, water and sewer, satellite television, economic and community development. They could do more; they would do more. We need to consider how rural Americans across the country could benefit by harnessing the talent of rural electric cooperatives in new ways in this new century.

I look forward in the coming months and years, as a member of the Congressional Rural Caucus, to addressing our new rural challenges. Again, I would like to thank the co-chairs of the Caucus and all of the organizations that have worked to bring the Congressional Rural Caucus back to life. Together I think we can be a positive force to bring true and consistent prosperity and a high quality of life to rural Americans.