Mr. SALMON. Speaker, I extend my best wishes and greetings to the Republic of China on Taiwan on the 87th anniversary of the founding of their nation.

Under President Chiang Kai-shek and Vice President Li Tsen, the Republic of China has shown an example to the world. It has not only preserved its national sovereignty in historic Taiwan Province, it also has contributed immeasurably to efforts to remove architectural barriers. She holds a doctoral degree in rehabilitation administered at the University of Illinois, in Chicago, has served on the Governor’s Study Commission on Architectural Barriers, was appointed by President Carter to serve on the national Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, and is currently a planner with the North Carolina Council on Developmental Disabilities.

Raleigh. —For once, the 5-year-old was tall enough to do whatever she wanted to do. She didn’t have to stand on tiptoe or be lifted up to the “adult” height, as was usually the case. Some day she will know that the man who played a major role in making that happen was one who was gazing at the casket, set on a low-bred stand a foot off the floor.

Dr. Carol Grant Potter, a colleague, friend, and protege of Mr. Mace who continues to be inspired by him, offered the following eloquent tribute.

As the child touched the man’s shirt lightly, her mother directed her attention to the side of the casket.

“See his wheelchair, honey. That’s how he got around. It’s motorized and it can go fast!”

Ronald L. Mace, the Raleigh architect and disability rights leader who died June 29, dreamed of environments that are accessible and comfortable for everyone, regardless of age or ability. He coined the term “universal design” for the concept.

Mr. Mace was honored by the United Nations and spoke at a reception marking the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It has become the most widely accepted international statement of fundamental human rights.

Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 50th anniversary of the signature of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was proclaimed on December 10, 1948, after its adoption by the General Assembly of the United Nations without a dissenting vote. The Universal Declaration sets forth fundamental human rights for women and men everywhere, and it is “a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations.” It has become the most widely accepted international statement of fundamental human rights.

Earlier this year, this House adopted H. Con. Res. 185, a resolution which I introduced with the support of our colleagues John Edward Porter, Illinois, the co-chairman of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, and Christopher Smith of New Jersey, the Chairman of the Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights of the House Committee on International Relations. That resolution notes that the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights this year and reemits the United States to the principles expressed in the Universal Declaration.

Mr. Speaker, earlier this week, the distinguished Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations, Louise Frechette, represented the United Nations and spoke at a reception here on Capitol Hill in honor of the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The reception was given by the United Nations in cooperation with the Congressional Human Rights Caucus. On that occasion, Mr. Speaker, Ms. Frechette delivered an excellent statement.