

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

QUALITY IN AMERICA

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I hope all my colleagues will take the time to read this article and recognize the strong link that exists between quality and success in the workplace.

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LET'S ELEVATE QUALITY ON OUR NATIONAL AGENDA

(By Congressman Don Ritter)

After more than three decades of near-abandonment by industry leaders, academe, government, and the professions, the importance of "making things" is finally once again being appreciated by our society. Manufacturing is experiencing a comeback that started in the 1980s, and quality improvement has been our manufacturers' single most important strategy. Indeed, quality as a revolution in work and managing work is key to gaining a competitive edge in today's global business environment. The main force behind Japan's success has been its almost forty-year commitment to continuous improvement and quality. Fine VCRs, compact discs, automobiles, and now high-definition TV did not happen by dumb luck in Japan. Quality principles originating in America and refined in Japan had a lot to do with it.

The perfect process spits out perfect products and services. That is revolutionary! This notion has been substantiated by a recently issued benchmark study from the General Accounting Office (GAO), "Management Practices—U.S. Companies Improve Performance through Quality Efforts." Almost two years ago, twenty-nine congressional colleagues and I asked the GAO to examine the impact of total quality management programs on the performance of U.S. Companies—focusing on things like productivity, profitability, market share, and other similar, tangible measures of how well they have done after implementing formal quality programs.

We asked GAO to do the study because we wanted to replace single company testimonials and anecdotes with facts. We wanted an objective, credible appraisal of the effectiveness of quality as the strategy of choice for regaining our nation's competitiveness. We wanted a documentation of the quality revolution that would be accessible to the public at large—not an expensive consultant's report out of reach to all but a few with highly specialized interests and sufficient funds to purchase it. We wanted a document for the public record that could give us hard numbers to use in developing legislation and formulating policy relating to quality's role in improving our competitiveness. In addition, we wanted something for the university community. Well aware of the need in that community for quantification, we wanted to feed this quantitative appetite with data that could be analyzed and digested and ultimately incorporated into the

engineering, business, and human resource curricula of the 1990s. We also wanted to provide a document that might stimulate serious academic inquiry into the quality revolution in American industry.

THE GAO STUDY

GAO began its study by interviewing many quality management experts from industry, professional societies, universities, and government agencies. Ultimately, the GAO relied on criteria from the Malcolm Baldrige Award, because many companies have used these criteria to establish quantifiable measures of their performance. To gather data for its study, the GAO then conducted numerous interviews with twenty of the twenty-two Baldrige Award finalists for 1988 and 1989.

The GAO focused its study efforts on four key operational areas that are common to all businesses: employee relations, operating procedures, customer satisfaction, and financial performance. To determine the effect of total quality in each of these broad areas, the GAO analyzed data indicating the firms' performance on discrete measurable indicators.

For example, in the area of employee relations, the GAO looked at (1) employee satisfaction as typically measured by periodic company surveys; (2) attendance; (3) employee turnover; (4) safety and health as measured by lost work days due to occupational causes; and (5) suggestions. The GAO found that companies participating in the study registered improvement in each of these employee-related areas after implementing formal total quality management (TQM) programs. There was a particularly large improvement noted in the number of suggestions submitted by employees, which increased at nearly a 17-percent compounded rate of growth.

Companies use numerous indicators to help them determine the effect of their quality programs on the quality and cost of their operations. These include reliability, timeliness of delivery, order-processing time, production errors, product lead time, inventory turnover, quality costs, and cost savings. The GAO found significant improvement in each of these areas for the companies studied. Especially improved was "order-processing time," which is the amount of time needed to respond to a customer's request. The average annual reduction in processing time was 12 percent. Not all companies interviewed by the GAO maintained records on the costs of quality; however, those that did found that they lowered such costs by 9 percent on an average annual basis. The costs of quality are those attributed to the costs of failures and defects—that is, lost profits, rework, and scrap, as well as the costs of trying to avoid failures and defects (in other words, the costs of inspection, testing, and training).

Another significant finding of the GAO study was that many companies have changed their traditional view that quality involves merely meeting technical specifications. The new view is that quality is a moving target defined by the customer, and firms must focus on meeting customer needs and expectations. To determine how well they are satisfying their customers, firms

use surveys and detailed records of customer complaints and customer retention. Overall customer satisfaction as measured in periodic surveys by firms participating in the GAO's study grew at an annual rate of 2.5 percent. Although this might seem modest, it actually conforms with the overriding Total Quality tenet of continuous improvement. It is not difficult to envision how a 2- to 3-percent rate of increase in customer satisfaction—if maintained—would begin to pay off in the marketplace within just a few years.

In fact, this is just what the GAO found in its fourth major category of business performance: finance and market share. Seven of the nine companies for which data were available increased their return on assets at an average annual rate of 1.3 percent. The GAO also noted that, in the few instances where measures of profitability did not increase, the profit decline was reversed. Another noticeable bottom-line improvement that the GAO found was in market share, which increased at an average annual rate of nearly 14 percent. Larger market share means a larger customer base, which normally helps sustain firms through inevitable economic downturns.

In summing up, the GAO report has helped substantiate what many of us who have been involved with quality over the last several years have intuitively understood. But it has gone an important step beyond confirming our intuitions. It has provided an objective assessment of the potency of the quality philosophy. It has given us ample statistical evidence that a strategy built around the principles of TQM can contribute substantially to a company's bottom line and long-term competitiveness.

SPREADING THE WORD ON QUALITY

It is essential that we do everything we can to help promote and propagate the important lessons in quality that the GAO report has so well documented and defined. And we must recognize that the principles of the quality philosophy can be applied with similar results in fields other than business and industry. To help elevate the concept of quality on our national agenda and extend the quality revolution, I recently introduced an amendment to the American Technology Preeminence Act that would create a National Quality Council. The council would consist of about twenty representatives from industry, labor, education, government, and other sectors of the U.S. economy. Federal government members of the council would include representatives from the Federal Quality Institute (FQI), the Department of Defense (DOD) and National Institute of Science and Technology (NIST). A fourth federal representative on the council would be rotated every two years among various civilian agencies. Among other things, the council would set national goals and priorities for quality in business, education, and government; conduct a White House conference on quality in the American workplace; and annually submit a report to the President and Congress on the nation's progress in meeting its quality goals. Of course, the council would also help maintain momentum for the quality revolution in

* 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.

America by keeping the public eye focused on the movement.

The proposed agenda and representation of the National Quality Council underscore my conviction that quality principles need to be extended to areas of the U.S. society and economy other than the corporate business world. One area that is increasingly turning to quality is government. Indeed, quality was the Defense Department's silent partner in the Persian Gulf. The extraordinary success of the United States demonstrated the progress that has already been made in improving government-related quality. Smart bombs, Patriot missiles, Stealth fighters, F-15Es, spy satellites, robust communications systems, and a highly responsive logistical system were staffed by a dedicated, well-trained, all-volunteer force structure and led as a team by an exceptionally competent cadre of officers.

On the civilian side, the FQI recently sponsored its fourth annual quality conference in Washington, DC. The conference was designed to help federal managers stay abreast of the latest quality methods. The federal government's high-quality organizations were honored at the conference and shared their award-winning quality approaches with conference participants. Meanwhile, the federal government's single most important quality program remains the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award. Emphasis on the Baldrige Award in American industry has been truly phenomenal and has exceeded practically everyone's most optimistic expectations.

Still, there is so much more that needs to be done to implement the quality philosophy in government. Too often "the system" is stacked against quality. Many experts put the cost of poor quality at about 25 percent of all costs in U.S. service industries, and it seems safe to assume that the cost of poor quality in government is at least that high. This means that the cost of finding, fixing, and preventing errors in government products and services may well exceed \$250 billion. That equals about 80 percent of the U.S. national defense budget!

One way the federal government could help broaden the quality effort nationwide is through its procurement and purchasing policies. The federal government is the nation's single largest buyer of goods and services. By establishing high-quality standards and working closely with its suppliers, the government could encourage the incorporation of quality programs in firms representing a vast cross section of the U.S. economy. In addition, Congress could encourage government agencies to adopt or extend quality programs through the federal agency budget authorization and appropriation process. If properly wielded, Congress's power over agency purse-strings could give a real boost to broadening incipient, struggling quality programs in the government agencies.

A federal government that applies quality principles to its external procurement and internally practices TQM could have extraordinarily positive effects on the economy and its manufacturing and service industries. Health, education, environmental protection, and so much else in America could benefit. Congress must figure out how to reward federal agencies and employees for quality, not set up obstacle courses for federal employees and contractors with conditions painfully opposite to implementing quality. Too many times Congress is the culprit—creating absurd guidelines or rules that are, at the least, dispiriting to federal employees or contractors, and at the worst, downright counterproductive.

The area most in need of prodding, however, may well be education. It is ironic that while education is the sector that is slowest to embrace the quality movement, it is the main supplier to all the sectors of the economy. We need vastly expanded teaching of quality, and we must bring quality principles to the process of education itself. The American education system is proving to be obsolete in preparing the nation for global competition. And U.S. businesses often are stuck paying huge sums to educate and reeducate employees. Basic education in America, especially reading, writing, and mathematics, must be improved. We also need considerably greater emphasis on scientific and technical literacy. Clearly, we cannot address national competitiveness properly without addressing education quality.

The federal government could help encourage the adoption of quality methods in education in several ways. For example, through its contracts and grants, government could allocate its support to those universities and faculty members that develop quality education programs, incorporate quality principles into their course curricula, or promote and practice quality principles within their own institutions. The government might even want to consider Baldrige-style awards for public schools and universities. If such awards proved to be even a fraction as successful as the Baldrige program has been for corporate America, it would still help bring about much positive and sorely needed improvement in education.

Finally, to compete effectively in the world market, we must find more ways to work together as a team toward common goals with common means. That means fostering the growth of dynamic local and regional movements to accelerate broad acceptance of quality improvement. For example, Pennsylvania's Lehigh Valley is one of the most manufacturing-intensive congressional districts in the United States. In the mid-1980s the Lehigh Valley was hit with some of the world's most aggressive manufacturing companies. In response, a group of CEOs and I led an ambitious effort to bring together a core group of industry and education leaders who strongly believe in quality principles. Ultimately, a new "Quality Valley, USA" campaign was launched. The goal of that campaign is to improve the valley's business climate, government, education, communities, and individuals. Elected officials who do likewise and help lead the way to quality in their districts ultimately will lead the nation.

The benefits of quality are clear. If we are to get our economic house in order, upgrade our standard of living, and stop surrendering control of our jobs to other nations, we need nothing less than a national commitment to a culture of quality. Only with business, labor, education, and government working together can we promote a true culture of quality.

THE UNITED STATES SHOULD
SUPPORT PEACEFUL SELF-DE-
TERMINATION IN YUGOSLAVIA

HON. JOE KOLTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, it was 215 years ago that our forefathers here in America declared their independence and wrote:

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

It is my understanding that in 1776, the first European government to recognize the United States was the tiny Croatian democratic Republic of Raqusa, now known as Dubrovnik. I look forward to the day soon when I will be able to vote to support the concept of the United States recognition of Croatia and Slovenia.

Now, in 1991, it is time for the policy of the United States to be on the right side of history, supporting the will of the people and supporting peaceful self-determination of all the people in Yugoslavia. It is time for the United States to face the reality that Communist Federal Yugoslavia no longer exists.

It is time for the United States to stand with those who seek freedom and democracy, not with those who practice repression, aggression, destruction, and terror.

I know that President Franjo Tudjman and his Republic of Croatia had begun to build a Croatian society that is based on political and economic freedom, respect for human rights, protection of individual liberties, and an independent judiciary. However, while the people of Croatia prepared for democracy and a free-market society, others planned and prepared for a war.

It is a tragedy that while the Croatians, Albanians, Slovenians and others have moved toward freedom, a free-market society, democracy and self-determination, certain elements—mainly the Communist-controlled federal army—have waged a war of repression, tyranny, and destruction to counter these legitimate democratic aspirations of the various people of Yugoslavia.

We, in the United States, should step forward to speak loud and clear that the new world order does not reward those who seek to change borders by force and aggression. In the face of this continuous threat from Communist aggression, the United States should consider severing ties with the Yugoslavian Government now being run by Communist generals.

The Communist Milosevic misinformation and propaganda machine would have you believe this crisis is an ethnic conflict and one of the Serbians defending their homeland. It is a fact that in the counties of eastern Croatia known as Slavonia where most of the ferocious fighting had occurred, there is not one county with a plurality or majority of Serbians. However, there are oil fields, rich agricultural lands, and key transportation cities that the Communist aggressors seek to conquer and control.

A short time ago, a group of hard lined Communists formed a coup to take over the Government of the U.S.S.R. Communist Defense Minister General Veljko Kadijevic traveled to Moscow to visit fellow Communist General Yazov to give support for this right-wing coup. He offered his support to his Communist counterpart and, at the same time, asked to buy more weapons for Yugoslavia's

Federal Army. Shortly thereafter, the Governments of Iraq, Libya, Cuba, and Communists in Yugoslavia expressed support for the right-wing coup in the Soviet Union.

Let me stress—and let none of us forget—that this crisis in Yugoslavia is a power struggle between freedom-seeking, democratically elected governments against leftover Communist rulers and generals bent upon keeping Yugoslavia together by force, death, and destruction. There is only one Communist-controlled army left in Eastern Europe and as we all know it is in Yugoslavia. Bolshevism's last grasp in Yugoslavia must not be allowed to create disorder and aggression as the means to decide borders and settle disputes.

It is a great human tragedy that the international and European Community has not found a way to stop or slow a Communist-controlled federal army siding with terrorists to wage war and not maintain peace. We need to strongly condemn the actions of these Communist generals directing the federal army occupying Croatia that attacked Slovenia, and who occupy and wage war all over Croatia and who maintain the apartheid in Kosova.

The United States—like the Europeans—will have to make a choice soon. Will we continue to look the other way while the Communist rulers in Belgrade and the Communist-controlled federal army attempt to use force to hold Yugoslavia together or will we step forward to support real efforts for peace?

It is a crime against humanity that terrorists are allowed to ravage the countryside in Croatia, oppressing the masses in Kosova while the Communist-controlled army protects and aids these terrorists. I have cosponsored H.R. 205, which I hope the House of Representatives will pass soon which pure and simply says that the United States supports a peaceful resolution and the democratic aspirations of all peoples in Yugoslavia.

The United States policy toward Yugoslavia and its eight constituent republics and provinces should be based solely on the support of five unwavering principles:

- (1) Democracy;
- (2) Peaceful resolution of disputes;
- (3) Respect for human rights;
- (4) Establishment of a free-market society; and
- (5) Peaceful pursuit of the self-determination aspirations of all nationalities in Yugoslavia.

As of last week, the fourth European Community cease-fire failed. This week, still another cease-fire has been invoked. If the European Community does not find a way to create a lasting cease-fire and truce which leads to a peaceful resolution to this crisis, then the United States should ask the United Nations to send in peacekeeping troops to ensure peace and stop the death and destruction of the Communist-controlled federal army has allowed. Clearly, there is justification on humanitarian grounds and because of the flagrant violation of international law by the Communist-controlled federal army.

I strongly suggest that the United States seek a leadership role backing the movement to involve the United Nations to stop this war. If it will take peacekeeping troops to bring lasting peace, then that option should be discussed. The Communist-controlled federal army may have the planes, the bombs, and

the tanks—yet the history of humanity knows that freedom, democracy, and self-determination will all prevail over communism and aggression.

John F. Kennedy once said:

*** Wherever freedom exists, there we are all committed—and whenever it is in danger, there we are all in danger.

We must not let the dark forces of rules like Saddam Hussein and Slobodan Milosevic use force and aggression to change borders because then we are all endangered. The new world order should reward those who seek solutions through peaceful negotiations and democratically elected governments. The only priority acceptable to American principles and interests should be the priority of freedom.

TRIBUTE TO HON. DEBORAH SERVITTO

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to join the Southeast Michigan Chapter of the March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation in honoring Macomb County Circuit Court Judge Deborah Servitto as the "Alexander Macomb Citizen of the Year."

The battle to prevent birth defects is a responsibility we all share. Judge Servitto's long record of distinguished community service has proved her to be a leader in this important fight. Her personal dedication, professional integrity, and, above all, deep sense of compassion give us hope that we will soon find a way to prevent birth defects.

On this special occasion, Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting Judge Deborah Servitto for her fine record of accomplishment and service to our community.

INTRODUCTION OF THE INTER- NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, TRADE, AND FINANCE ACT OF 1991

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a composite bill entitled the "International Development, Trade and Finance Act of 1991," which represents the results of the markup held yesterday (September 25) by the Subcommittee on International Development, Trade, Finance and Monetary Policy of the Committee on Banking.

The bill contains authorizations of capital increases to support five international financial institutions as proposed by the administration. In addition the bill contains major initiatives on the following subjects—

Reduction of poverty and economic and social barriers in developing countries,

Advancing the process of debt and debt service reduction,

Elevating environmental considerations at the International Monetary Fund,

Directing the United States to join the World Bank's global environmental facility and authorizing the necessary contribution,

Mandating a followup report on the environmental programs contained in the subcommittee's 1989 bill (Public Law 101-240),

Advocating a program of Energy efficiency that can conserve hundreds of billions of dollars of development lenders and developing nations,

Strengthening the programs and administration of the Export-Import Bank as a prime instrument of promoting American exports and other U.S. foreign economic policy goals,

Providing substantial new tools for better evaluation and management of all of the multinational financial institutions, including wider cooperation between them at all levels, increased publication of their economic reviews, enhanced statistical programs for both lending institutions and borrowers, establishment of offices of inspectors general at each institution to improve efficiency, and detect and investigate fraud, waste and abuse.

A series of provisions added by Members at yesterday's markup on such matters as including the International Monetary Fund within prevailing human rights standards, prohibiting the Export-Import Bank from financing sales of military articles, and making possible increased American business with Eastern Europe, the Baltic States, and the Soviet Union.

As a result of the subcommittee's further efforts, many of these provisions have also been made a part of conference report being developed as to the Foreign Aid Authorization Bill.

So at this point, I would like the record to reflect how proud I am of our subcommittee members. We have conducted eight hearings and five briefings on international financial matters since January, and it has been obvious that Members have conscientiously addressed the responsibilities and opportunities presented by U.S. participation in multinational financial institutions and the increasing global context of vital American economic and political interests. As one example, according to the administration, 40 percent of U.S. economic growth in 1990 was accounted for by U.S. export trade, which also supports more than 7 million American jobs. Our provisions will materially strengthen institutions and programs that have proven effective in opening and expanding markets for U.S. products and services.

I want to thank my subcommittee for its work in producing this major piece of legislation.

What the future holds for the foreign aid authorization bill, we cannot be sure. However, whatever happens, we can derive satisfaction from the fact that our subcommittee is fulfilling its responsibilities, including the very credible bill that we are now introducing.

A TRIBUTE TO CURTIS HAMMOND

HON. BOB TRAXLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Curtis Hammond, of Bay City, MI, who received the Pilgrim Degree of Merit

on May 26, 1991 at Mooseheart, IL. The Pilgrim Degree is the highest and most coveted degree of the Loyal Order of Moose and is conferred on only 1 in 6,500 Moose members each year who have compiled an outstanding record of meritorious service over a period of many years. I am very proud that such a significant honor has been bestowed on Curt, a Brother Moose.

On Saturday, September 28, 1991, Lodge No. 169, Curt's home lodge, will sponsor the Pilgrim presentation ceremony, a colorful ritual in which he will be invested and presented with the traditional gold jacket, tie, and lapel pin. This regalia can be worn at any authorized Moose function.

Curt joined the Loyal Order of Moose in April 1959 and moved on to the second degree, the Legion of the Moose in 1967. During his 32 years of membership, he has served on most committees, has held several lodge offices, including governor and has served in all offices of the Legion. He has held all offices in District 13, ending with the presidency in 1984. Curt's recruiting zeal has earned him the membership in the "25" Club, having signed over 100 new members to date. His leadership and service to the philanthropic programs of the order earned Curt the Fellowship Degree, which was presented to him at the 1970 International Convention in Chicago.

Curt's untiring efforts extend beyond the realm of the Moose. His community activities include Red Cross CPR instructor, volunteer fireman in Essexville for 11 years, board member of the Michigan Licensed Beverage Association and the TIPS trainer; and memberships in the Consistory and Elf Khurafah.

Members of the fellowship degree and the Pilgrim Degree of Merit are recognized throughout the Moose domain as fraternal leaders and have earned the respect of their Brother Moose by their meritorious service to the order. Curtis Hammond has certainly displayed this kind of dedication and devotion and is most deserving of the honor and recognition bestowed on him. Please join me in extending congratulations and best wishes to Curtis Hammond on this joyous occasion.

THE LAND OF THE FREE, UNTIL
YOU GO TO WORK

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, the American Civil Liberties Union [ACLU] has recently released an informative report regarding conditions of employment and how they relate to basic rights. It has always been my belief that principles embodied in the Bill of Rights, protecting free speech, due process, privacy, and equal protection, have application far beyond the relationship of citizens to their government. In fact, I have always thought of these principles as a secular restatement of the Christian ethic, principles that embody basic human rights, not simply civil rights. A general respect for the views of others, a desire to treat others as you would be treated, not only serves to enhance the quality of life, but re-enforces the

security of our political liberties. Regrettably, as the ACLU report makes clear, we have much to do if the principles of democracy are to be extended to the workplace. I am enclosing a summary of the ACLU report for the benefit of my colleagues and commend it to your attention.

A CALL TO ACTION FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES IN THE
WORKPLACE

This year, America celebrates the 200th anniversary of the Bill of Rights. This is a birthday truly worth celebrating. America has achieved a standard of individual freedom that is the envy of the world.

But while we celebrate the Bill of Rights' anniversary, we continue to enjoy few of the document's precious protections while at work. When most employees report for work, they lose their freedom of speech. In most companies, employees can be fired for expressing opinions about politics, company policies, and working conditions either on the job or off. They lose their rights to privacy as well. Employers routinely listen in on workers' telephone calls, spy on them while they are working, and require them to submit urine samples for analysis, often under conditions that amount to a strip search.

And under the employment at will doctrine, which governs most working arrangements in this country, employees' rights to due process are almost nonexistent. Employers can fire their workers without notice at any time for any reason, or for no reason at all. More than 150,000 people are fired every year without cause.

Employers cite economic necessity as justification for denying civil liberties in the workplace. But the success of companies with progressive personnel policies demonstrates that people work harder and more productively in environments where their rights are respected. America's two biggest economic competitors, Germany and Japan, long ago enacted laws to protect employees' rights.

The American Civil Liberties Union recently released a comprehensive report on the state of civil liberties in the American workplace. Their findings are very sobering.

FREE SPEECH

Freedom of speech is our most cherished right, but there is no right to free speech in the workplace. Employees can be fired for questioning company policy on the job, even if they follow it to the letter. Employees can also be fired for off-duty political behavior having no connection with their jobs, even if they follow it to the letter. Employees can also be fired for off-duty political behavior having no connection with their jobs. While several states have passed laws protecting the right to vote as you choose without employer coercion, all other political activity is virtually unprotected. Employees can be fired for attending a rally of the Ku Klux Klan, or for not attending such a rally. Employers can legally fire their workers for expressing any opinion.

PRIVACY

None of the following types of privacy is now protected:

Informational privacy: Employers may force workers and job applicants to take invasive questionnaires in which they must reveal intimate information about their sex lives and bathroom habits as a condition of employment.

Wiretapping: Federal law prohibits government and private employers from monitoring employees' personal telephone calls. But

the law allows employers to monitor calls "in the ordinary course of business," which means that employers may listen to any of their workers' business-related calls. And because employers are not required to give notice that they are monitoring a call, there is little chance that an employee would know that a personal call was being monitored illegally.

Computer monitoring: More than 50 million Americans use computers at work. These computers can be programmed to allow employers to monitor workers' behavior and job performance. Computers can tell an employer how long workers take to complete tasks, how many keystrokes employees make each hour, even how many times they go to the bathroom.

Audio/video surveillance: The incidence of hidden cameras or microphones is unknown because their use comes to light only when employees accidentally discover them. In Maryland, nurses discovered in their locker room a hidden camera that was being monitored by male guards. Courts in most states have upheld employees' right to sue for extremely egregious invasions of privacy. But it is still unclear whether audio/video surveillance falls into that category.

Physical searches

Some employers routinely search their employees.

Spies

Increasingly, employers are hiring undercover agents to pose as employees and report to management on workers' activities. There are no protections against this practice for public or private sector employees.

DUE PROCESS

The concept of due process is central to our system of justice. It guarantees the rule of law, and the right to an impartial trial if a person is suspected of breaking the rules. In the workplace, however, the employment at will doctrine contradicts the notion of due process. It allows employers to fire their workers at any time for any reason, or for no reason at all. In fact, employees' lack of due process rights means that they must submit to all other violations of civil liberties or fear losing their jobs.

There are a few exceptions to the employment at will doctrine. Federal statutes like the Jury Duty Act and the Clean Air Act prohibit retaliation against employees for exercising certain rights. In addition, almost all union members are protected by collective bargaining agreements that prevent them from being fired without just cause. And a very small number of senior executives have employment contracts against unjust dismissal. However, all of these exceptions provide little protection to the more than 60 million private sector workers whose employment situations remain governed by employment at will.

EQUAL PROTECTION

Federal law has prevented employers from making personnel decisions on the basis of race, religion, nationality, sex, age, or handicap. But many employers continue to discriminate against lesbians and gay men, as well as the overweight. Advances in genetic research will soon make it possible for employers to identify individuals who will eventually contract certain diseases. Since these diseases cost thousands of dollars in medical care, employers will have financial incentive to discriminate against those prone to affliction.

CONTROL OF OFF-DUTY BEHAVIOR

Employers have recently started broadening the sphere of their control to include

what employees do in their own homes. Almost half of American employers require their employees to submit to urinalysis testing to determine if they have been taking drugs. The tests don't measure on-the-job impairment, however. They only measure previous use of a legal or illegal drug. In fact, most available evidence suggests that recreational use of legal or illegal drugs at home does not render people drug dependent or affect their work.

Other employers refuse to hire people who smoke tobacco, and even fire current employees who refuse to quit smoking. The employer's motivation, to reduce health care costs, is understandable, but leads eventually to complete domination of workers' lives. The ACLU has already received its first complaint about an employer using a cholesterol test as a pre-employment screen.

There are two limited exceptions to this bleak picture. Government employees enjoy somewhat greater protection than just described. But even their rights are inadequate. Union members generally enjoy much greater protection. But only 16 percent of American employees belong to unions—and this percentage has been declining for years. Federal laws provide protection against some forms of discrimination, and patchwork of state laws provide some protections for some workers in some states, but for the most part, private sector employees have almost no civil liberties once they go to work.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Legislation provides the most effective solution to the denial of civil liberties in the workplace. Other workplace issues, like racial and gender discrimination, have been successfully remedied through legislation. Three statutes are needed.

(1) Privacy protection

A comprehensive workplace privacy statute is needed to limit computer surveillance, telephone monitoring, searches, invasive testing, audio/video surveillance, and invasive questionnaires. Included in the privacy statute should be provisions stipulating that:

All surveillance, testing, and searches must be directed toward information that is demonstrably related to job performance;

Any search for evidence of misconduct must be supported by a reasonable suspicion that such evidence will be found;

Electronic monitoring of job performance must be accompanied by a simultaneous signal that such monitoring is taking place;

All searches must be carried out in the least intrusive manner possible.

(2) Equality protection

Employers must base all personnel decisions only on factors related to job performance. Discrimination based on appearance, lifestyle, political activity, health, sexual orientation, or factors unrelated to job performance would be prohibited, just as religious, racial, and gender discrimination are today.

(3) Wrongful discharge protection

The practice of employment at will must be abandoned and replaced with a statute that protects all employees from unjust discharge.

The statute should include the following three basic components.

Employees can be terminated only for "just cause."

Just cause means either (a) a good faith belief by the employer that business circumstances require termination of the em-

ployee's position; or (b) the employee's failure to produce an adequate quantity or quality of work, or to follow rules of workplace conduct.

Employees who believe they have been fired unjustly have the right to appeal to binding arbitration. The cost to the employee of such proceedings shall be only a filing fee to discourage frivolous complaints.

I am happy to announce that the American Civil Liberties Union has created a National Task Force whose goal is to extend the blessings of the Bill of Rights into the working lives of all Americans. Americans do not want to lose their rights when they go to work. I call upon my colleagues who believe in the Bill of Rights to work with us to create the legislation that is needed to achieve this goal.

MICHIGAN CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION HONORS ERNIE HARWELL AND PAUL CAREY

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of Congressman JOHN DINGELL, Congressman WILLIAM BROOMFIELD, Congressman GUY VANDER JAGT, Congressman WILLIAM FORD, Congressman JOHN CONYERS, JR., Congressman BOB TRAXLER, Congressman DAVID BONIOR, Congressman CARL PURSELL, Congressman ROBERT DAVIS, Congressman BOB CARR, Congressman PAUL HENRY, Congressman DENNIS HERTEL, Congressman SANDER LEVIN, Congressman FRED UPTON, Congressman DAVE CAMP, Congresswoman BARBARA ROSE-COLINS, I want to rise today in the U.S. House of Representatives to pay tribute to two of the true legends in the game of baseball—the voices of the Detroit Tigers—Ernie Harwell and Paul Carey.

Mr. Speaker, since 1973, both Ernie and Paul, as they are affectionately known, have worked together in the radio booth, providing Tiger fans with exciting play-by-play and commentary. They are well-known and well-loved throughout the broadcasting world, and their voices have become synonymous with the game of baseball. Many Michiganites would tell you that they grew up listening to the voices of Ernie and Paul. We all remember the excitement of a new season as the sound of Ernie's voice came over the radio as he repeated the opening day poem. And we also remember Paul Carey's great insights, and his comprehensive baseball wrap-up after the game had ended.

Mr. Speaker, we in Michigan have considered ourselves extremely fortunate to have two outstanding broadcasters announce the games of our beloved Tigers. Over the years, they have provided us with very special moments. Through World Championships and tight pennant races, through tough losses and one-run victories, Ernie and Paul have been great announcers, and friends to us all. We will all sorely miss Ernie and Paul, but we are grateful that we have had the opportunity to share in a part of their lives.

Mr. William Earnest Harwell came to the Detroit Tigers in 1960 after having worked as

a broadcaster for 6 years with the Baltimore Orioles, 4 years with the New York Giants, and 2 years with the Brooklyn Dodgers. It was in 1951 that Ernie was the announcer for the "shot heard around the world"—Bobby Thompson's famous playoff home run. This was the first coast-to-coast telecast of a major sporting event in baseball. As Bobby Thompson's home run sailed into the stands, Ernie, in his classical style, simply said "it's gone," and let the roar of the crowd tell the story.

Throughout his career, Ernie has been recognized by his peers as one of America's great baseball announcers. In 1985, Sports Illustrated selected Ernie as their radio voice for their all-time dream baseball team. He was named Michiganian of the Year by the Detroit News, as well as National Sportscaster of the Year 12 times by the National Sportscasters Hall of Fame. In 1989, Ernie was inducted into the National Sportscasters Hall of Fame by a unanimous vote. And in August of 1981, Ernie was bestowed the great honor of being inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, NY. Ernie Harwell was the first active announcer ever to receive such a high honor.

He was also the only announcer in baseball history to be traded for a player. In the late 1940's, the Brooklyn Dodgers were in desperate need of an announcer, and they wanted to hire Ernie who was announcing the Atlanta Crackers games at the time. Coincidentally, the Atlanta team needed a catcher. So in one of the stranger transactions in baseball, the deal was made. Frankly, we think Brooklyn got the better end of the deal.

However, broadcasting is not Ernie's only claim to fame, he is also an acclaimed writer, having written for the Saturday Evening Post, Esquire, Parade, and Reader's Digest. He is also an author of his autobiography, *Tuned to Baseball*, which was a best-seller and won critical acclaim. Few people know about Ernie's other accomplishments, such as his contributions to the American music scene. He has written over 50 songs that have been recorded by such respected artists as B.J. Thomas, Mitch Ryder, Barbara Lewis, Lee Talboys, and Homer and Jethro.

Paul Carey came to work for the Tigers in 1973 after working for more than 21 years in broadcasting. After graduating from Michigan State University in 1950, he spent 2 years in the Army serving our country in West Germany. Soon after returning to the United States, Paul got his first job at the WJR radio station where he became a staff announcer. Two years later, Paul was named assistant sports director. During this time, Paul was involved in covering the Big Ten sports scene, production of the Detroit Tigers baseball games, and play-by-play for the Detroit Pistons basketball team.

Paul is also greatly respected by his peers in the broadcasting field. He has been regional chairman of the Associated Press all-state football and basketball selection panels since 1962. His outstanding work has been honored by many and in both 1970 and 1971, he was honored by his peers as he was voted Michigan Sportscaster of the Year in a poll of sportswriters and sportscasters. For several years, thousands of Michiganites tuned to

WJR to listen to Paul's review of the scores of high school football and basketball games.

During the Detroit Tigers broadcasts, we could always count on Paul to provide us with key insights to the complexities of the game, and his knowledge of the game of baseball is second to none. When the game was over, we all looked forward to listening to Paul's post-game show, where he did an excellent job of describing the day's action.

Mr. Speaker, we are all indeed sad with the departure of these two fine men, and both the Detroit Tigers and State of Michigan will lose the voices that brought grace and pleasure to America's favorite pastime for millions of fans nationwide. We want to wish Ernie, Paul, and their families, the best of health and happiness in the future. As they leave the radio booth, the memories they have given us will live forever in our hearts.

A TRIBUTE TO SS. CYRIL AND
METHODIUS CATHOLIC CHURCH

HON. JOE KOLTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise with a great deal of pride to salute and honor SS. Cyril and Methodius Catholic Church located in New Brighton, PA. This October, they are celebrating the 75th anniversary of their parish. His Excellency, Bishop Donald Wuerl will be conducting a Mass of Thanksgiving in honor of this occasion.

The church was originally founded on October 1, 1916 with Rev. Ignatius S. Herkel serving as pastor. Because of the vast number of people of Croatian and Slovenian descent, a special Mass was offered in their native language every Sunday. In 1926, SS. Cyril and Methodius Parochial School was opened with 230 children in attendance. Later, in 1928, a Convent was added to house the Sisters who taught the children.

During the depression, the church had experienced financial difficulty and the school had to be closed. However, when times got better, in the 1950's, the parish began to think of a new place to worship. On September 14, 1957, Bishop John F. Dearden dedicated a new church with a seating capacity of 420 people. Even though the school was not able to re-open because of the shortage of Sisters, the school rooms were used for Saturday morning catechism classes. On April 5, 1964, the parish celebrated the burning of the church mortgage and the following year was financially able to build a social hall.

Until his retirement on June 10, 1991, Father Albert Marconyak served as pastor for over 30 years, longer than any of his predecessors. His replacement is Father John A. Geinzer, now serving as administrator.

Mr. Speaker, I know that you join me in saluting the long and proud history of SS. Cyril and Methodius Church. In addition, we all wish a very blessed future for this fine parish.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN CARLO

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, today, September 25, 1991, the Southeast Michigan Chapter of the March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation is honoring John Carlo—a man whose dedication to the prevention of birth defects has earned him the Alexander Macomb Citizen of the Year Award.

We who live in and around Macomb County are very grateful for John Carlo's leadership and deeply appreciate his important contributions to our community. He unflinchingly gives his time and effort to our most important concerns and can always be counted on when there is a need for charity. By any account, his commitment to excellence is an inspiration to us all.

Mr. Speaker, because of the tireless hard work and determination of people like John Carlo, we have taken long and meaningful strides toward our common hope of preventing birth defects. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing his fine accomplishments.

MEMORIAL FOR LANETTE S.
FLOWER

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, one of Cleveland's finest citizens, Lanette Flower, has passed away. She was a person of great quality. Her husband, Dr. John Flower, recently retired as president of Cleveland State University. He did an outstanding job. His wife was always by his side.

The following is the article which memorialized her life:

LANETTE S. FLOWER, 62, WIFE OF CSU
PRESIDENT

Lanette S. Flower was chief referee of the Domestic Relations Division of Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court and wife of Cleveland State University President John A. Flower.

Born Lanette Sheaffer in Reading, Pa., she attended Mary Washington College of the University of Virginia and received a bachelor's degree in music in 1951 from the University of Michigan.

Nearly 20 years later, after raising a family, she returned to school to pursue a degree in law. She graduated from the University of Akron School of Law in 1971.

Mrs. Flower, 62, died Tuesday. She had cancer.

As first lady of Cleveland State University, she was a role model to women returning to school after years at home or in the work force. During an International Women's Day program in 1990, she was honored by the CSU community as "an urbane woman who has played a multiplicity of roles with grace and fortitude" and as a woman who "enhances the public image of the university."

At this year's International Women's Program, she again was singled out for special recognition. Mareyjoyce Green, CSU interim

vice president for minority affairs and human relations, called Mrs. Flower's life "a required textbook example" for all women.

"Lanette Flower is a re-entry woman, a professional woman, a community person, a university stalwart, a wife and a mother," said Green.

"She has performed the juggling act, and has shared herself unselfishly and unstintingly with grace and elegance."

Mrs. Flower met her future husband at the University of Michigan School of Music. They were married in 1951.

The couple spent their first 16 years of marriage in Ann Arbor, where their daughter, Jill, and son, John, were born. In addition to being a wife and mother, Mrs. Flower was self-employed as a private music teacher, worked for four years in the University of Michigan School of Music library, and served the university and Ann Arbor communities in a number of volunteer positions.

In 1966, Flower joined the administration at Kent State University and the family moved to Ohio. Upon earning her law degree, Mrs. Flower was hired by the Summit County Legal Aid Society to establish a domestic relations department dealing with divorce and custody cases.

After four years with the Summit County Legal Aid Society and a short time in private practice, she accepted a job as a court referee in the Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court in 1976.

Mrs. Flower had been chief referee since 1981. A referee hears cases and makes recommendations to judges.

Mrs. Flower was a member of Delta Gamma, Mu Phi Epsilon and Phi Alpha Delta, and was active in university and Cleveland-area events.

Her husband recently announced he would step down as CSU president when a successor is named.

Besides her husband, she is survived by her son, John A., III, a manager with AT&T Germany in Frankfurt, and her daughter, Dr. Jill Flower, a psychologist in Minneapolis.

The funeral will be private but a memorial service will be held at 4 p.m. Oct. 4 in the Waetjen Auditorium of the CSU Music and Communications Building, 2001 Euclid Ave.

TRIBUTE TO THE FRANKENMUTH
OKTOBERFEST

HON. BOB TRAXLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to inform my colleagues of the second annual Frankenmuth Oktoberfest during October 11-13 in Frankenmuth, MI, which is located in my district. These fine people hold this celebration in honor of the reunification of East and West Germany. I commend the wonderful citizens of Frankenmuth who have for the past 146 years continued to appreciate and nurture their German heritage.

The community of Frankenmuth was founded by immigrants from the Franken area of Germany in 1845. Today, the heritage of the Frankenmuth community is maintained through language instruction in our schools, through promotion of Bavarian-style architecture in our buildings, through cultural exchanges sponsored by the city's Sister City Committee, and through activities and events.

Let me tell you about the fineness of Michigan's "Little Bavaria," Frankenmuth. It is a town of 4,408 residents, and it attracts 3 million tourists every year, making it the No. 1 visitor attraction in Michigan. The draw is the Bavarian architecture, the Bavarian Inn and Zehnder's Restaurants, the Frankenmuth Brewery, and Bronner's year-round Christmas wonderland.

The Oktoberfest celebration will include German music and food. A special treat during Oktoberfest is a personal appearance by "De Jodeler Franzl." Franzl is from Zillertal and will be appearing in Frankenmuth during his North American musical tour. I invite my colleagues to come to Frankenmuth, MI, to participate in the Oktoberfest activities. I salute my Michigan neighbors of Frankenmuth for their pride and loyalty to their German heritage.

CENSUS PROCESS DEMANDS CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service considered and reported favorably H.R. 3280, a bill to provide for a study, to be conducted by the National Academy of Sciences, on how the Government can improve the decennial census of population, and on related matters. The Decennial Census Improvement Act of 1991, has been introduced by the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Census and Population, Mr. SAWYER. It directs the Secretary of Commerce to enter into a contract with the National Academy of Sciences to study means by which the Government can achieve the most accurate population count possible; and, consistent with that goal, ways for the Government to collect other demographic and housing data.

Specifically, this legislation directs the National Academy of Sciences to review the kinds of data presently collected in the census, the need for that data, and the possibility of collecting that data by other methods. H.R. 3280 also directs the academy to investigate means by which the Government can improve the enumeration of the population, alternative methods of collecting necessary data for the basic population count, and the appropriateness of using sampling methods in the acquisition or refinement of population data. In assessing alternative methods of collecting information about American citizens, the legislation directs the Academy to consider the potential impact upon privacy, public confidence in the census, and the integrity of the census as well as cost effectiveness of potential methodologies. Finally, the legislation directs the National Academy of Sciences to submit an interim report on its findings to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and the Committee on Governmental Affairs 18 months after the contract initiating the study is entered into and to submit a final report to the committees within 36 months.

The 1990 census was an enormous, complicated undertaking. Approximately one-half

million people were temporarily employed by the Census Bureau to conduct the 1990 Census. Notwithstanding this enormous effort, according to the General Accounting Office, the 1990 census may contain as many as 25.7 million errors and as many as 9.7 million people may have been miscounted. According to the Census Bureau, itself, the final 1990 census figures released by the Secretary of Commerce understate the population of the United States by 5.3 million people, a disproportionate percentage of whom are blacks and Hispanics. Further, the disproportionate undercount of minorities was greater in 1990 than it had been in 1980, a problem that strikes at the heart of the promises of equal protection and equal representation guaranteed by the Constitution.

While much attention has been focused on the magnitude of the overall errors in the 1990 census, too often we fail to fully appreciate the ramifications such errors have for our constituents. I wish to commend to the attention of my colleagues the following news article that appeared in the September 13, 1991 issue of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. As the article explains, 1,241 people have been mislocated on Census Bureau maps. According to the Census Bureau, the 1,200 people in question live in an area that is actually occupied by a park, while only a single individual lives in the neighboring five block area that, in fact, includes a 209-unit apartment complex, approximately 300 homes, the Incarnate Word convent and the provincial house of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent DePaul.

This seemingly small and obvious error has had serious economic consequences for three different jurisdictions in the Greater St. Louis area. More important than the error, itself, is the difficulty that local officials have had in getting the Census Bureau to even recognize the error, much less correct it. While officials from three cities sought to bring the error to the attention of the Census Bureau as early as last August, it apparently required the intervention of St. Louis County officials and took until May to convince the Census Bureau that the error even existed. Having now acknowledged the problem, it apparently will still require another 2 months before the Census Bureau can correct it.

Clearly, the time has come for an independent, thorough, and comprehensive review of the census. As chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, I want to assure the Members of this body that this is an issue that has the highest priority of the committee. H.R. 3280 provides the crucial first step in this process. I want to commend Chairman SAWYER and the members of the Subcommittee on Census and Population for the work they have done on this legislation.

EULOGY FOR JOSEPH J. LAMB

HON. RICK SANTORUM

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. Speaker, on July 31, 1991 the 18th District, the State of Pennsylvania and the Nation experienced the loss of a

true model citizen and veritable hero. For 75 years, Joseph J. Lamb exemplified and gave genuine meaning to the words "service to fellow man". His strength of the character guided his actions in all aspects of his life, always the right direction, a direction of selfless service to his family and his country.

I respectfully offer the eulogy for Joseph J. Lamb entitled *My Father, My Hero*, given by his son, Michael G. Lamb on August 3, 1991. It is the story of a man from whom we all can learn a great deal from as we confront the various tests and crises thrust upon us in our lives. He remains a hero, not for the sake of heroism, but for the ideals of right and justice. We can only hope to follow in this footsteps.

MY FATHER, MY HERO

(Eulogy for Joseph J. Lamb, 1916-1991)

I would like to thank my family, Father John, Father Newmeyer, and all our many friends for their tremendous support during this difficult time. I would also like to share with you my thoughts regarding my father. His death is hard to accept. But I believe it has a meaning; a meaning that in part lies in learning from the lives of those who have gone before us.

In the last days of Dad's life, his brother Carl recalled to me how vividly he remembers my father returning from basic training during the war. "I can still see him", Carl said, "I was 13 years old and he was my hero." The day that my father died Carl whispered the same words at his bedside, "he was my hero". Since then those words have remained fixed in my mind. What is a hero? Is he the baseball slugger, or the movie star, the army general, the famous political leader or the talented singer? Somehow, I don't think these are our real heroes. It seems every evening, the news reveals yet another scandal involving such pseudoheroes, the athlete who abuses drugs, the movie star's perversions, the politician's corruption, and the wealthy businessman's extramarital affairs.

Yet I think my father truly was a hero. For in an age rampant with divorce and infidelity, he was happily married for 44 years.

In an age in which families fall apart, he always kept his together. For him the word "family" meant everything.

In an age of selfishness, he thought of others first.

In an age of dishonesty, he championed the truth, and in all his affairs he was scrupulously honest.

In an age of racial strife, he abhorred prejudice and his company in the Hill District of Pittsburgh, employed blacks and whites as equals long before there were civil rights laws.

In the world of business he was very successful and he retired with many friends and no financial worries, but he never had to cheat anybody to get there. As a boy at age 2, his mother died and though he didn't know her, Dad always felt that loss. He extended this feeling to others who suffered similarly from losing their parents, contributing for over 50 years to Boys Town. He never took credit for this or any of the other multiple charities that he silently donated to over the years. My father always said there is no limit to the good a man can do if he doesn't care who gets the credit.

During the Second World War at age 25, he volunteered for duty in the Army and gave up a safer desk position that he could have had in the Merchant Marines, to his younger 19-year-old brother Dan. He neglected his own safety so that his brother would be out

of harms way. Dan never forgot the sacrifice that my father made. They remained forever close, and the best of friends.

My father served in North Africa, Italy, France, and Germany during the war. He was wounded in action in France and was awarded the Purple Heart. In the battle of the Rhineland, he rushed into enemy fire to rescue a young private, risking his life for a person he didn't even know. For that act, he was given the Bronze Star for heroic achievement.

Dad seldom talked of these events, and in fact purposely concealed them for many years, because he did not wish to glorify war. Even today, some of his family and many of his friends never knew that he had won the Bronze Star. Dad felt he was lucky to have survived the war and believed that what he did was no more than his duty. The real war heroes, he said, lie buried in France.

In his last years, despite a terrible illness, he retained his wonderful sense of humor, joking with nurses and family even during his final few days. He suffered with dignity and gallantry, with the disease never really besting him. In spirit, he was the winner and the illness the loser. My father's valor, was exemplified best, not so much in his military record as in the way he adhered to his ideals and beliefs in his daily life. He was a decent courageous man who did his best for his family, his fellow man, and his country.

And yet, there will be no 21-gun salute for my father today, the flag will not be at half mast and he won't make the big headlines on the evening news. That's the way he would have wanted it. His will be the fanfare of the common man, although he was a very uncommon man.

To my mother, who he loved very dearly for 44 years, he was her hero.

To my brother, who he helped become a successful salesman, he was his hero.

To me, he was my father, he was my hero.

POPE CONSECRATES ZABLOCKI HOSPITAL WING IN POLAND

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, during the August recess it was my great honor and privilege to lead a House delegation to Krakow, Poland for the dedication by His Holiness Pope John Paul II of the Clement J. Zablocki Ambulatory Care Center of the Polish-American Children's Hospital. Joining me were Representatives DENNIS HERTEL, ED FEIGHAN, CLAY SHAW, and MIKE BILIRAKIS.

President Bush was represented at the dedication ceremony by our former colleague from Illinois, the Honorable Edward J. Derwinski, now Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

The Zablocki facility was created by the passage of legislation in 1984, Public Law 98-266, as a living memorial to our late, and beloved, colleague from Wisconsin. Zablocki served for 35 years as a Member of the House of Representatives and Committee on Foreign Affairs with honor and distinction, culminating in his chairmanship of the committee in his last 6 years from 1977 to 1983.

Project HOPE, a United States private voluntary organization in coordination with the

ministry of Health and Social Welfare of the Polish Government, supervised the design and construction of the Zablocki outpatient facility. The outpatient facility has been developed with the welfare of sick children and their families as its primary objective. The facility can accommodate over 100,000 visits each year for such requirements as same-day surgery, diagnostic services, emergency care, and specialized ambulatory care.

It is out of respect for our late friend and colleague that we traveled thousands of miles to participate in this ceremony.

From the start, this hospital has been a symbol of the deep and lasting friendship of the American people for the people of Poland. To Clem Zablocki, this hospital was the embodiment of Polish-American cooperation and understanding.

In a very real sense, however, it was Clem himself who embodied the richness of the cultures and heritages of both Poland and America. The son of Polish immigrants, Clem became the fulfillment of the promise his parents sought in coming to the United States.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to the House and Presidential delegations, this dedication was attended by Jane Zablocki, Clem's daughter, Ralph and Betty Zablocki, Clem's brother and sister-in-law, key former Zablocki aides, George Berdes and Bob Huber, and Robert Saltzstein, Clem's personal counselor and friend.

I would be remiss if I did not mention the people who have given so tirelessly of themselves to make the Polish-American Children's Hospital what it is today: Dr. William B. Walsh, Project HOPE's founder and president; John Walsh, vice president of development at Project HOPE; and Prof. Jan Grochowski, M.D., director of the Polish-American Children's Hospital.

The August 13 consecration and dedication ceremony was a most moving, befitting, and memorable event. The Zablocki wing of the Polish-American Children's Hospital stands as a vision of the future that we all hope for and a living symbol of what we hold most important. It is a fitting monument, and living memorial, to Clem's dream and to the continuing friendship of Poland and the United States.

With the bronze bust of our late colleague in the foreground, and the Sun shining so brilliantly, and thousands of Polish people in attendance, His Holiness spoke in his usual eloquent style. I wish to share with my colleagues the thought-provoking words of His Holiness Pope John Paul II. His address follows:

SPEECH DELIVERED BY POPE JOHN PAUL III AT THE DEDICATION OF THE CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI WING OF THE POLISH-AMERICAN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, AUGUST 13, 1991

Dear children, who are staying in this hospital so as to return to health. At the same time I wish to welcome, first of all, Mr. President of the Republic of Poland and his wife. Also the distinguished Representatives of the President of the United States led by Mr. Ed Derwinski and the Congress of the United States headed by Dante B. Fascell, the Board of Directors of the Foundation Project HOPE, the Representatives of the International Board of Directors of this Foundation, the Representatives of the Government of Poland and the Representatives of the Sponsors and their wives. I welcome all the ladies that are present here. I wel-

come all the employees of the Polish-American Pediatric Institute of the Cracow Academy of Medicine and the Representatives of this Academy with its Rector Prof. Andrew Szczeklik and all the guests present here.

1. As it is known I am in the beginning of the second part of my Pilgrimage to my Homeland this year. This time my Pilgrimage leads me to the Shrine of Jasna Gora (the Mountain of Light), where at the feet of the Most Holy Mother of God, Queen of Heaven, the Queen of Poland and the Mother of the Church, I will be meeting with youth from all over the world to celebrate their Youth Feast.

During this Pilgrimage from Rome to Czestochowa, I could not omit Cracow and the Wawel hillside, places that are a true sanctuary of our history.

However, it is Divine Providence that has directed the first steps of my Pilgrimage to a hospital, a children's hospital, an exceptional sanctuary of human suffering, of the mystery of human suffering. So I thank God for this meeting! I do not consider my visit to this hospital as an ordinary pause in my Pilgrimage to the Holy Shrine of Our Lady of Jasna Gora, but as a fact of primary importance both from the religious sense and from the point of view of Our Holy Mother the Church. In fact it is a meeting between humans and their Creator, touching upon and experiencing one of His very specific mysteries and as a purification and preparation for the next stage of this Pilgrimage.

And what can purify us more and bring us closer to Almighty and Holy God if not suffering and sacrifice of an innocent human being?

To be able to say these words, one must have deeply in one's heart, the Person of Christ, Son of God and the mystery of His Pascal mystery. The mystery of Salvation—that through Your Cross and Agony You have redeemed the world.

It is in this spirit that St. Paul accepts his weaknesses, insults, hardships and persecutions, because "Strength . . . through weakness is made perfect." (2 Cor. 12:9). Human weakness when set through faith in the mystery of Christ becomes the source of Divine help. That is the reason that the Apostle writes: "However many times I am weak, I am strong" (2 Cor. 12:10).

Therefore human suffering, which cannot be omitted, accepted in the spirit of faith, is the source of strength both for the one who is suffering and for others, and is a source of strength for Our Holy Mother the Church, in Her mission of redemption. It is the reason why each meeting with the ill and suffering is of such importance to me. It is the reason why I depend so strongly upon the fruits that their sufferings and weaknesses will put forth.

It is of that truth message that once again I wish to give to you, dear children, to your parents, to all those that love you, to those that are looking after you, to those that are healing you. I wish to give it to all of my countrymen, who are suffering in their homes, in hospitals, in various institutes and I wish to give this message to all of the suffering people of the world.

Human beings are afraid of suffering, shrink away from it and wish to omit it—just as Christ himself was afraid of agony and death—and it is not only man's right to do so, but also his duty. But suffering exists in the world and touches us.

I know, dear children, that both you and your parents would wish to welcome me in your homes, in the Church, in school or in the playground, in good health and physical

fitness. And yet—you have invited me to the hospital, which is only a temporary home for you, so that you may return to your true homes, to your family in good health. I am praying for a healthy gleam in your eyes, a joyful smile, happiness. I pray that in spite of your illness, you may feel well in this hospital, that you will meet loving people, wise doctors, caring nurses, good friends.

In moments of strife, when you will be feeling sick or sad, turn your eyes to crucified Christ, who resurrected. His Mother stood under the Cross. It is to this Mother, who is our Mother, to whom I am going tomorrow. I will take you with me. Your sufferings, prayers and hopes and all that I wish for you.

2. We find ourselves in this sprawling hospital, which was brought to birth by love and human solidarity. Much good is being done here; people are being restored to health, restored to life. All of this is an evangelical sign of eternal life and a sign of God's summons of mankind to that life.

Just as Christ acted by using His divine power, so you can by using human science, skills and wisdom in union with his grace. For this reason, your Institute is, as all such places are, a sign which gives witness to the dignity and worth of human life.

This Institute, in addition to its essential meaning, still plays a special role as a symbol. It began more than twenty-five years ago, at a time when division in the world was emphasized. It began in spite of the ideological differences which divide the world and even in defiance of the hostility incited in these late years between the East and West. To put it better: this work has been accomplished on a higher level than all this. Along with other such works, it must speak with a loud voice to us and to all the world. The good of mankind has become stronger than whatever is contrary to it. Human solidarity has triumphed over divisions and hostilities. Therefore, I wish to express my gratitude. I wish to pay special homage to those who brought it to completion and to those who are continuing to help it grow. At this moment, spiritually present before our eyes are all those children who have, in this hospital, regained their health and have returned to their homes and to a normal life.

And so, gratitude and commendation are due first to American "Polonia." From its midst this idea was born, and it found support from the members of the House of Representatives.

It is not possible to name all those who have particularly distinguished themselves in this project. I will, then, recall only one member of Congress, an eminent man of politics who served in the highest government responsibilities, a man so very dedicated to American "Polonia"; Mr. Clement J. Zablocki of Milwaukee. I knew him personally and I conferred upon him a distinguished Papal honor. Needs have grown, and so this hospital has expanded. To the government of the United States who has contributed directly to this expansion. It is worth recalling that Mr. Clement Zablocki was present when the construction of the Institute for Rehabilitation began and that this hospital was dedicated by the then Vice-President of the United States, Mr. George Bush. I ask the members of Congress who are present here to convey to President Bush my expression of deep gratitude. In the course of expanding this large, modern hospital at Prokocim, principal support has come from the American Foundation: Project Health Opportunity to People Everywhere.

The government of the United States designated this foundation as the sponsor of the

Pediatric Institute of the Academy of Medicine at Cracow. The first letters of the Foundation's name make up a very meaningful word: HOPE. The Foundation's president is its founder, Doctor William B. Walsh, who is present here with his wife. Serving as Director of the Polish program is his son, Doctor John Walsh, a faithful friend of Poland. He has put his whole heart into working for children. The beginnings and the history of this Foundation are very interesting, for it is a story of human sensitivity to the needs of others. The background for this story always remains Christ's parable of the Good Samaritan.

Suffice it to say that Project HOPE carries on a hundred programs, one of which takes place in Poland. In the future, it plans to move into other countries: Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the Baltic Nations, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania. "May God reward and help them." Obviously many organizations and individuals participate in all this work: both public and private funds have been invested. We cannot fail, therefore, to mention the contributions of Poland; its government and institutions on various levels, as well as the Academy of Medicine at Cracow and the Director of the Polish-American Institute of Pediatrics, Professor Jan Grochowski, who is present. I ask to be excused for naming only these few.

Thanks to this cooperation and solidarity, we have now arrived at the last phase of this great initiative carried out by Project HOPE, namely the Ambulatory Care Center for Children, which I blessed a few minutes ago. It will bear the name of the great friend of Poland, Clement Zablocki, whom I mentioned before. And this is not yet the end. There are also new projects underway for further developing this Center. Among them, I am told, is the construction of a hotel for parents and children. Dear Brothers and Sisters, all of this is particularly significant because it tells us of the degree to which this hospital takes into account the many needs—physical and spiritual—of the human advances in science and technology being employed, but that there is also a concern for the person as a whole. May God bless this undertaking and all others like it.

3. Ladies and gentlemen, dear Brothers and Sisters, at the end please allow me to share with you some of my memories and thoughts.

Right from the beginning of my clerical and pastoral service, I have had a special bond with doctors and the whole health service. Many of them are here today. I can see among the people who are gathered here today, persons close to me already in the beginning of my clerical and pastoral service. Also are present persons whom I met when I had been the Archbishop, Metropolitan of Cracow. And last of all are here those who are the youngest, with whom I am meeting for the first time. I have always attempted to and still do so, to remind all members of the health service about the great vocation of serving the sick. In the Pastoral Letter, about the Christian sense of suffering, I wrote: "How very Samaritan is the profession of a doctor or a nurse or others of the same kind. Because of the evangelical meaning that lays hidden within it, we are more apt to think here about a vocation than just of a mere profession (Salvifici doloris 29)." There is no doubt that the work of a doctor or nurse, every work carried out among the sick is service rendered to Christ. "All that you have done to one of the smallest of my brothers, You have done to me." (Matthew 25:40).

The nature of helping and nursing the sick is such that it is more a vocation than a profession and in its nobleness and ideals close to the vocation of a priest, religious values are of the utmost importance in the realization of this vocation. They strengthen among doctors and the whole health service a spirit of true service towards the patients and give motivation to carry out one's profession in a more dignified manner and inspire a greater responsibility for the entrusted goodness, which is man. This is the reason why religious life plays such an important part in the service rendered both by doctors and nurses. This is the ground to be worked upon what we refer to as clerical, pastoral service for people of the health service. It wishes to bring to them a deeper knowledge of the Gospel and all of the teachings of Our Holy Mother the Church and to bestow upon them moral and spiritual help.

Thank you. I wish to thank you all once again. Thank you children for the program especially prepared for me. Thank you for the little rose that fell out of the basket and thus . . . expressed her pleasure and joy.

Thank you for your warm hearts and prayers, but most of all for your suffering. I am taking you with me to the Holy Shrine of Jasna Gora and hope that you will participate . . . if not directly, then at least from a distance in the next World Youth Days that will take place in a yet unknown part of the world.

SACRED HEART CHURCH OF LAKE GEORGE, NY, REFLECTS AREA'S RICH CATHOLIC HERITAGE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, even people of other faiths are proud of the rich Catholic heritage of upstate New York, which is so intimately bound with the history and development of the Northeast.

That is what makes Sacred Heart Church of Lake George one of the area's most important places of worship. That heritage includes the early missionary work and subsequent martyrdom of St. Isaac Joques and the inspiring piety of the Indian maiden, Blessed Kateri Tekakwitha.

It will be my pleasure to enter in today's RECORD an article on Sacred Heart Church published recently in my hometown newspaper, the Glen Falls Post-Star:

LAKE GEORGE BOASTS RICH CATHOLIC HERITAGE

(By Janet Marvel)

LAKE GEORGE.—The statue of the Indian maiden, Kateri Tekakwitha, that stands behind the Sacred Heart Church tells only part of the church's almost 350 year affiliation with local Native Americans.

Lake George's Roman Catholic tradition dates back to the spring of 1646, when Father Isaac Joques was the first white man to see the lake. It continued through Kateri's visit in the late 1600s, through the gathering of Indians who saw the church cornerstone set in 1874, and the dedication of the Kateri statue more than 100 years later.

And interspersed in that history are an association with the Missionary Society of St. Paul the Apostle, expansions of the church

facilities, and the planned Aug. 12 visit of Bishop Howard Hubbard.

The history began when Joques, the French missionary who ministered to the Indians, named the lake "Lac du Saint Sacrament" or "Lake of the Blessed Sacrament."

Before coming to the area, Joques had ministered to the Huron Indian tribes in Canada. Joques was captured, tortured by Indians who chewed off two fingers of his right hand, and later escaped, returning to France in 1643.

He returned to North America and named the lake in the spring of 1646. During a peace conference on June 10, 1646, Joques bartered beads for the release of a Huron Christian Indian girl and a young Frenchman.

Later, Joques was lured into the chief's lodge under the pretext of a great feast. The medicine man was jealous of the missionary's influence, and Joques was tomahawked to death when he entered the lodge.

A statue of Joques, given in memory of Anna and William Rust and the family of Helen and John Koslow, stands on the church grounds facing the lake.

The church shows 10 stained glass windows, divided into two panels each, showing the life of Joques, who was canonized in 1930.

The window over the altar shows Jesus, surrounded by a multitude of people of many races, and symbolizes the cause for which Joques gave his life.

After Joques, no missionaries are known to have come to Lake George until 1868, said the church's pastor, the Rev. George A. Phillips.

The Missionary Society of St. Paul the Apostle, popularly known as the Paulists, was founded in 1858 in New York City by the Rev. Isaac Thomas Hecker.

The Paulists first came to Lake George in 1868, and in 1872 were given property on the east side of the lake, where they still maintain a summer residence.

The church land, once a campsite for the Algonquins, who were ministered to by Catholic missionaries, was donated in 1851 by the William Caldwell estate. William's father was James Caldwell, an influential merchant who died in 1829. The town of Lake George was originally named Caldwell in 1810 in honor of this family.

The cornerstone of the Sacred Heart Church was laid in September 1874 in a ceremony which brought 800 onlookers, including Americans, Frenchmen and scores of Indians in full tribal regalia. Indians looked on "with their air of imperturbable gravity," according to church records.

Two tents were erected; the ceremony was in one and the other was for honored guests. A large mission cross was raised at the site of the future altar.

The Rev. Alfred Young addressed the crowd for 35 minutes, relating the coming of Joques and explaining why a Catholic church was being built. He ended with an appeal for funds. History tells us that a little girl laid the first contribution on the cornerstone. In total, \$264 was raised.

Church records show the first baptism was performed on May 7, 1885. Charles Mulligan, who was born on Nov. 15, 1884, was sponsored by James and Mary Caldwell. Young Charles, who died at age four, was the first death to be recorded in church history.

The congregation was small; baptisms from 1885 through 1887 totaled eight, according to records.

The cloister and rectory were added to the church in 1945. In subsequent summers, when many tourists joined local residents to at-

tend Masses, both the church and the open cloister were packed with worshippers. More than half a dozen pennies were placed in the mortar of the cloister's exterior walls by the contractors who built it. The cloister was enclosed and winterized in 1975. The vestibule and the ambulatory were winterized in 1989-90.

Kateri Hall, a brick building built as a parish hall in 1957, is now used for summer services. Between 500 and 600 worshippers can be seated there. The 1874 church is used from Oct. 12 to Memorial Day.

Kateri Tekakwitha, known as the Lily of the Mohawk Indians, was known for her goodness, her care for the aged and sick, and her work among her Indian people. Her mother was a Mohawk and her father was an Algonquin.

She dedicated her life (1656-1680) to Christianity and was ridiculed by her fellow tribesmen. For her own safety, the Jesuits sent her to an Indian reservation in Quebec where she served others, dying at age 24.

Kateri had traveled from Auriesville on the Mohawk River, coming to Lake George to stay with relatives.

A sculpture of Kateri is located on the door of St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City, Phillips said. That sculpture was the model for a wooden sculpture created by a South American artist for the local church.

The local sculpture was donated in memory of Henry Schulz, the first parish president. The rustic enclosure for the sculpture was created in honor of Wenceslas and Juliette LaFond. The shrine was dedicated July 24, 1983.

Phillips said he hoped Kateri would be named a saint, and noted that elevation to sainthood as a three-step process. Kateri was declared venerable, the first step, in 1943 by Pope Pius XII, and was named blessed, the second step, in 1980 by Pope Paul II.

"I hope she will become a saint," Phillips said. "People here and in Canada are pushing for the cause of sainthood."

The parish's mission church is the Chapel of the Assumption, located on Ridge Road in Queensbury. The cornerstone for the church was laid in 1966. The church was part of the Bolton parish until 1968, being made part of the Lake George parish for logistical reasons.

Ground should be broken this fall, Phillips said, on a new parish center, which will be located on the church property that edges Mohican and Courtland streets.

NATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY PETITION

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, recently I received a petition and letter to Congress signed by over 280 scientists and energy professionals in support of making energy efficiency the centerpiece of our national energy strategy. Signers of the petition include energy professionals from Pacific Gas and Electric, the University of California, the California Public Utility Commission, the National Research Council, MIT, Princeton, and many other prominent organizations involved in the energy field.

The core message conveyed by these energy experts is a simple one—increased effi-

ciency is the most economic and environmentally benign energy alternative available to our Nation. Wise use of energy resources will not only increase American's energy security, it will reduce energy costs, increase our competitiveness in world markets, and lessen pollution.

Sadly, the comprehensive energy legislation submitted by the Bush administration to Congress earlier this year completely neglects the energy efficiency option. Only 3 pages of the 150-page long bill submitted by the administration concern energy efficiency. Ironically, most of the energy efficiency language in the Bush bill prohibits the establishment of energy efficiency standards. The rest of the administration proposal is composed primarily of the legislative wish-list of the nuclear and oil lobbies.

Mr. Speaker, energy efficiency should be the centerpiece of our Nation's energy strategy. The signatories to this petition have performed a valuable service by outlining the policy framework needed to put America on the path toward efficiency. I commend them for their efforts.

I am submitting the petition and letter to Congress to be inserted in the RECORD.

PETITION TO CONGRESS FROM SCIENTISTS AND ENERGY PROFESSIONALS CONCERNING THE NATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY

We, the undersigned scientists and energy professionals, call upon the Congress and the President to make the commitment to our economy, our environment, our future . . . to take the least-cost energy path. We appeal to you to make energy efficiency the top priority of our National Energy Strategy. Savings from energy efficiency investments can give us the money we need to develop environmentally responsible and cost-effective alternatives to expensive fossil fuels and nuclear power. These investments will increase our economic competitiveness and our national security.

We urge you to adopt the following energy policies:

1. Increase the Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards to a minimum of 40 mpg for cars and 30 mpg for light trucks by 2001. (This can be achieved with no reduction in safety, performance, or carrying capacity.)

2. Implement creative, revenue-neutral automobile efficiency incentives such as the Gas Guzzler/Gas Sipper Fee/Rebate program known as DRIVE+ and Pay as You Drive (PAYD) liability insurance using a fixed per-gallon fee at the pump.

3. Increase the federal gasoline tax by 20 cents/gallon per year over the next 10 years. Tax revenue should initially be used for improvements in mass transit systems, for R&D on energy efficiency and renewable energy, and for energy conservation programs for low-income communities to offset the burden of increased fuel prices.

4. Provide incentives for the states to adopt and enforce the ASHRAE 90 series of building energy standards.

5. Upgrade existing federal appliance efficiency standards and expand the standards to include windows, lighting, commercial appliances, and motors.

6. Require state regulatory reforms to provide financial incentives for profitable utility investments in energy efficiency.

7. Increase federal R&D funding for energy efficiency and renewable energy.

8. Encourage community planning to facilitate the use of mass transit, reduce the necessity of automobile use, facilitate bicy-

cle and pedestrian travel, and minimize urban heat islands.

9. Redirect a substantial portion of federal highway funding to mass transit programs.

10. Encourage waste recycling and source reduction policies. Postpone mass-burn incineration for at least 10 years to allow recycling and source reduction to expand.

LETTER TO CONGRESS FROM SCIENTISTS AND ENERGY PROFESSIONALS CONCERNING THE NATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY, JUNE 1991

Most Americans agree on the appropriate goals of a National Energy Strategy: to reduce our dependence on foreign oil; to maintain our economic competitiveness; and to reduce stress on the environment.

President Bush proposes to use the free market as the basis of his National Energy Strategy. Key elements of the Bush strategy are reduced regulatory constraints on the natural gas, coal, and nuclear industries, and increased domestic oil production. The commitment to energy efficiency is token. We argue that such an approach will maintain our harmful addiction to oil, reduce our economic competitiveness, and increase the already critical stress on the environment.

If we as a nation are committed to the free market for solving our energy woes, we must be honest in our assessment of the costs, benefits, and subsidies associated with various energy paths. Many of the real costs of the nonrenewable energy sources are not currently factored into the price. The military subsidy we have long paid to ensure access to Middle East oil makes renewables look cheap by comparison. When reactor decommissioning, waste disposal, accident liability, and the risk of weapons proliferation is included in the price of nuclear power, it looks even less viable than it does now.

It is clear that the popularity of nonrenewable energy supplies would plummet if their real costs to public health and the environment were incorporated in their price. These missing costs—paid by us and our children in medical bills, crop losses, and degradation of the environment—are subsidies to the fossil fuel and nuclear industries. This is no free market!

Even at today's energy prices, with their embedded subsidies, energy efficiency is the least-cost path. This fact is now widely recognized by the public, the scientific community, and energy professionals. When the Department of Energy, at President Bush's request, held its "dialogue with the American people" * * * to build a national consensus" on our energy future, it concluded that the single loudest message heard all across the country was support for energy efficiency. When the National Academy of Science [NAS] analyzed US energy use with regard to global warming—also at the President's request—it concluded that, not only is energy efficiency imperative for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, but we can actually save money by making the investment * * * A LOT OF MONEY!¹² Totaling the net benefits of energy efficiency improvements suggested by the NAS, we estimate annual savings of about \$70 billion. In fact, a number of large electric utilities are already investing

in efficiency programs, and are reaping the benefits of the avoided costs of new supply.

With the savings we earn from energy efficiency we can further develop renewable energy sources that are cost effective and less harmful to the environment. We can invest in mass transit and community planning to further reduce our costly dependence on fossil fuels and, as a fringe benefit, create more liveable communities.

This approach is irresistible! We receive the immediate fiscal benefits from energy savings. We reduce critical stress on the environmental life support systems of this planet.

And, we ensure our economic future in a world in which essentially all advanced industrialized countries except the United States have committed to reducing CO₂ emissions because of the threat of global warming. All of these countries will want to purchase energy efficient technologies. By investing in energy efficiency and renewables we ensure our future economic competitiveness, as Japan and Germany have already begun to do.

Why further compromise our wild lands and risk global environmental catastrophe, when we can save money and the environment at the same time? Why ravage the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) for a possible half year of oil, when increasing the average automobile fuel efficiency to its present economic optimum of 40 mpg³ would save daily several times the maximum daily output from ANWR * * * especially given that efficiency savings are permanent, "producing" year after year with no harmful side effects.

In signing the accompanying petition, we scientists and energy professionals are, collectively and with the strongest possible degree of urgency, calling upon Congress and the President to make the commitment to our economy, our environment, our future * * * to take the least-cost energy path. We appeal to you to adopt the policies listed on the accompanying petition as the top priorities of our National Energy Strategy. Make energy efficiency our first priority!

LABOR DAY STATEMENT OF THE U.S. CATHOLIC CONFERENCE

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to commend to the attention of my colleagues the following statement of the Most Rev. James Malone, Bishop of Youngstown, OH, and chairman of the U.S. Catholic Conference Committee on Domestic Policy.

A TIME FOR ACTION

(By Most Rev. James Malone)

"the obligation to earn one's bread by the sweat of one's brow also presumes the right to do so. A society in which this right is systematically denied, in which economic policies do not allow workers to reach satisfactory levels of employment, cannot be justified from an ethical point of view, nor can

that society attain social peace." John Paul II, *Centesimus Annus*.)

The U.S. Catholic bishops continually urge the President and the Congress to enact legislation to protect human life and dignity and fundamental human rights. On this Labor Day, I want to reflect on three issues to illustrate the Church's commitment to a just society in which individual rights are respected within an overall context of protecting the common good.

The three issues of special interest as we celebrate our labor tradition are family and medical leave, the right to strike, and help for the unemployed.

What the three issues have in common is the Church's understanding of work as both human right and human responsibility and the role of society and government in safeguarding their exercise. In our Catholic teaching all of us, acting through our social institutions and government, are obliged to protect these rights. Moreover, we must ensure that the exercise of one human right or responsibility does not have to be paid for by the sacrifice of another. As the Pope explains in the new encyclical, a market economy brings significant strengths, but it needs to operate within "a juridical framework" of laws and regulations to guard and preserve human rights and the common good, which cannot be assured by market forces alone.

Human rights and dignity here in the U.S., as elsewhere in the world, cannot be secured in the absence of such a legal framework. The Church has pointed this out clearly in its efforts to give unborn children the protection of the law and to ensure that high quality prenatal care is available to their mothers. Just as we are working to protect the lives and health of babies both before and after birth, we are working also to secure the fundamental human rights of working people.

FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE

For seven years the bishops have supported legislation to protect working men and women who need time off to handle family crises or to recover from a serious illness. The Family and Medical Leave Act, now pending again in Congress after suffering a Presidential veto last year, would guard most Americans against losing their jobs when they are needed at home to welcome a new baby, to comfort a dying parent, or to nurse a recuperating spouse. They'd also rest easier knowing that their jobs would be waiting for them they recovered from a heart attack or surgery. While many employers do the right thing, even without legal requirements, many others do not. All Americans have a stake in creating a society where family values are more than just political rhetoric.

STRIKER REPLACEMENT

The bishops endorse legislation to protect workers who exercise their legal right to strike over wages and benefits. For a hundred years it has been a basic tenet of Catholic teaching that working people have a right to organize, join labor unions, and bargain collectively. Our teaching also recognizes that the right to strike without fear of reprisal is fundamental to the right to collective bargaining. That principle has been firmly entrenched in U.S. labor law which forbids the firing of strikers. Unfortunately, some employers have unfairly taken advantage of a loophole in the law that allows them to hire "permanent replacements" for their striking workers. It's hard to see the difference between being fired and being "permanently replaced." Communities are

¹Policy Implications of Greenhouse Warming, Committee on Science, Engineering, and Public Policy, National Academy Press, Washington, D.C., 1991.

²The Congressional Office of Technology Assessment reached a similar conclusion in their report, *Changing by Degrees: Steps to Reduce Greenhouse Gases*, Congress of the United States, Office of Technology Assessment, Washington, D.C. 20510-80026, OTA-0-483, February 1991.

³M. Ledbetter and M. Ross, *A Supply Curve of Conserved Energy for Automobiles*, In *Proceedings of the 25th Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference*, Reno, NV, August 12-17, 1990 (published by American Institute of Chemical Engineers, New York, NY, 1990).

often the big losers, as the two sets of workers are pitted against each other in an atmosphere of tension and betrayal.

Outlawing the permanent replacement of striking workers is a matter of basic human rights, and all of us have a stake in this issue. It's clear around the world that, without a strong, independent union movement, no workers—union or non-union—can expect their rights to be respected. That is as true today in the U.S., as it was a century ago in Western Europe when Pope Leo XIII proclaimed the rights of workers in *Rerum Novarum*, and as it was a decade ago in Poland when Solidarity led the way to the overthrow of the communist regime.

HELP FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

We bishops also call on the President and the Congress to reform the unemployment insurance system to help Americans who are still looking for work after losing their jobs in the recession.

Young workers, with relatively little work experience, are finding it very hard to get rehired. Many are just starting to raise families, and few have a financial nest-egg to survive prolonged unemployment. To see these young families forced to accept charity and welfare when their unemployment insurance runs out is heartrending. Knowing that neither is enough to protect children from serious deprivation should make us all ashamed.

The other group shouldering a heavy burden is older workers, many of whom spent years getting back on their feet after the recessions of the 80's, and who now too young to retire but are "overqualified" for available jobs. When their unemployment benefits expire they are often ineligible for any other help and may have to exhaust their savings and sell their homes just to survive.

Why should these families lose everything while waiting for the recession to end? Shouldn't government policy keep them afloat until they and the economy are back on an even keel? In looking at the recession, perhaps policymakers have focused too much attention on the official unemployment statistics and other economic indicators and not enough on real people who are all too clearly suffering. Obviously, new jobs are the best answer, but, in the meantime, we owe these people some measure of compassion and justice.

On this Labor Day I ask you to reflect on the Pope's words that "the social message of the Gospel must not be considered a theory, but above all else a basis and motivation for action." He urges us to "make the necessary corrections" in our economic system and to recognize that love for others and, especially for the poor, in whom the Church sees Christ himself, is made concrete in the promotion of justice. In a more just society people would not have to sacrifice their jobs to exercise fundamental rights and responsibilities—such as caring for the young, the old and the sick—or find themselves out of luck when illness or the business cycle leaves them out of work. Working to pass these vital reforms is an excellent way to mark the 100th anniversary of *Rerum Novarum*, the encyclical that helped build bridges between the Church and working people that endure today. This Labor Day let us commit ourselves to acting on the Church's teaching on work and workers.

FEIGHAN: A PERSUASIVE VOICE FOR LOAN GUARANTEES

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, in recent weeks, there has been a tremendous amount of debate in Washington and around the country concerning Israel's request for loan guarantees to help absorb Soviet refugees.

Our colleague, EDWARD FEIGHAN, who is an active and dedicated member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, has written an extremely articulate justification of these guarantees. When Congress takes up this issue—and I hope that will be soon—I would suggest that Members carefully read EDWARD's op-ed in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*. His arguments make a lot of sense.

[FROM THE PLAIN DEALER, TUESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1991]

FOR WHAT IS ISRAEL ASKING?

(By EDWARD F. FEIGHAN)

President Bush's decision to delay the \$10 billion loan guarantee program for the resettlement of Soviet Jews in Israel is a major mistake. It appears that the president has allowed his personal disdain for Israel's prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, to affect his judgment about a humanitarian aid program that will cost the American taxpayer virtually nothing while, at the same time, aiding hundreds of thousands of oppressed people.

That is an important point. Despite some assertions, the loan guarantee is not a U.S. gift to Israel. It is not even a U.S. loan to Israel. It is simply a U.S. promise to cosign loans Israel will receive from commercial banks. The loans will only impact on the American taxpayer if Israel fails to repay them, something Israel—one of the world's most credit-worthy nations—has never done in its 43 years of existence.

For members of Congress, the president's decision to delay the loan guarantees is particularly distressing. Back in the spring, in the months after the gulf war, the White House, Congress and the Israeli government agreed to put Israel's request for refugee assistance on hold until after Labor Day. All sides agreed that come September the request for the loan guarantees would be made and would be met with a favorable response from our government.

Israel's willingness to accept that postponement was a demonstration of faith in the president's fairness, Israel was in a strong position to request the guarantees in the days after the war. After all, Congress understood the unprecedented sacrifice that Israel had made in acceding to President Bush's request that it not respond militarily to Iraq's nightly Scud attacks against its civilians.

The president had told Jerusalem that an Israeli retaliatory strike against Iraq would have harmed the anti-Iraq coalition, and Israel allowed its hands to be tied. Congress was impressed and by a unanimous vote, passed my resolution commending Israel for its restraint and urging continued support for our embattled ally.

Congress was determined to help Israel deal with the unprecedented influx of Jewish refugees from the Soviet Union. Members of Congress of every political strip had been calling on Moscow to release its persecuted

Jewish population for years. Now they were coming by the hundreds of thousands. Even the nightly Scud attacks didn't deter the refugees arriving at Tel Aviv airport. Their first experience with Israeli life was receiving instructions on how to don a gas mask.

The \$10 billion loan guarantee for refugee aid would have sailed through Congress this month or next, if President Bush had not decided to link it to Israel's settlement policy. He now says he wants to delay approval of the loan guarantees until after the Middle East peace conference convenes later this year. And he gives no assurance that he will favor the guarantee even then.

In fact, it appears that he intends to use the loan guarantees as a stick with which to beat Israel into acceptance of a freeze on West Bank settlements, something that we never intended when we delayed consideration of the loan guarantee until the fall.

After all, the loan guarantee is nothing more than humanitarian assistance. It has nothing to do with overall Mideast policy but represents a simple humane commitment to help Israel feed, clothe, house and provide jobs for refugees.

Moreover, at the insistence of Congress Israel has pledged that none of the guaranteed funds will be used to expand existing West Bank settlements or to build new ones.

Delaying the loan guarantee to extract concessions from Israel is patently unfair. This is not to say that Israel's settlements policy is helpful to the peace process. But neither are far worse provocations from the Arab states. Jordan continues to support Saddam Hussein as it did throughout his occupation of Kuwait. Syria backs terrorists who kill Americans (as in the skies over Lockerbie, Scotland) and occupies Lebanon. Saudi Arabia keeps adding American companies to its list of countries that are not allowed to do business in the Arab world.

But President Bush remains silent—except when it comes to Israel's settlements policy.

I hope Congress approves the loan guarantees swiftly. It is simply unfair to hold the lives of thousands of refugees hostage until Israel, a fellow democracy, changes one of its policies. If we don't like that policy, let's encourage Israel to change it during the negotiating process. But let's not punish refugees. That is not the American way.

WHEN AUNT PERRIE HAD TO MAKE A CHOICE

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to submit an article from the *Los Angeles Times* into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The article, "When Aunt Perrie had to make a choice," poignantly reveals the fundamental issues involved when a child is aborted for "quality of life" reasons. This article begs the question, "Does anyone have the right to decide if another's life is worth living?"

WHEN AUNT PERRIE HAD TO MAKE A CHOICE—
DISABILITY MOVEMENT AND ABORTION

(By Lillibeth Navarro)

(Lillibeth Navarro, a member of American Disabled for Attendant Programs Today, is executive director of the Southern California chapter.)

Aunt Perrie lives in Australia. She married in her late 30s and in 1980, when she came

here to visit, I got to see her again and meet her husband for the first time. Aunt Perrie comes from a big family, 10 children. For a long while after marriage, she could not conceive. But finally, after five years of trying, she became pregnant, I remember the family being thrilled at the news that she had a healthy baby boy.

Aunt Perrie spoke often about her son. In the course of one conversation during a visit, she mentioned that soon after my little cousin was born, she became pregnant again. I mistakenly thought that she was announcing the coming of her second child.

"I had an abortion," she said. "The doctor did an amniocentesis and found the baby was going to be handicapped." Her words fell on me like a dagger. She did not want a child similar to me.

I've always wondered exactly how my relatives viewed me and my disability, and Aunt Perrie gave me an answer. She did not think a disabled child was worth her while. She dreaded a "life of problems." No wonder she spoke to me very seldom as I was growing up.

And here I had thought that I was proving to my family, with some measure of success, that life with a disability was good, too. With great sadness, I realized that I lost to abortion the only cousin I would have had who was similar to me.

When I met the disability movement in 1985, I was immediately taken by its progressive ideas about the disability experience and its emerging ideology. I agreed with most of what I heard, except for the movement's generally pro-choice stand on abortion.

I was warned not even to touch the topic, lest we lose our financial support for ADAPT (American Disabled for Access Power Today) Southern California. I was recently called a Nazi by a fellow disabled activist for expressing my pro-life views in a speech at a National Right-To-Life conference. It is intimidating, but I want to engage in sincere dialogue. In an atmosphere of democracy and free speech, I am entitled to propose a pro-life argument compatible with the disability-rights ideology.

The cornerstone of the disability-rights philosophy is that we people with disabilities are equal to and have the same rights as people without disabilities. We enjoy the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness promised by the Constitution.

At protests and demonstrations, we chant that access to transportation, education, attendant care, housing and employment are civil rights. When people violate those rights, when they refuse to acknowledge the inherent equality of us all, we call the violation discrimination. We protest and get arrested to decry this prejudice based on our disabilities.

And yet, when it comes to abortion, this holocaust that is also wiping out our tiny brothers and sisters with disabilities, our movement chooses to remain silent. We have bought the argument, proposed by pro-abortion activists, that we should side with the woman, who claims absolute right to do with her body as she pleases, baby or no baby. Our sentiments are supposedly with her because, like her, we suffered from years of oppression from medical doctors telling us what we can and cannot do with our bodies.

But this sentimental cry for the "choice" to kill (allegedly for the woman's benefit) is truly ideologically different from our cry to live with dignity. As a disability-rights activist, I know that when I get arrested in the fight for attendant care or transportation, I

am fighting to live; I am not fighting to live at the expense of another.

The movement also has bought the argument that the "line of birth" makes a difference in the abortion debate. This dividing line has created two sets of people, the "born" and the "unborn." It is murder to kill the one, but it is a matter of "choice" to kill the other. Accepting this argument, we have agreed to the creation of yet another minority—the "unborn"—the only minority without a voice of its own. We do not realize that discrimination against them is dangerously similar to the discrimination against people with disabilities.

Disabilities are physical phenomena. Even mental and emotional disabilities may have physical origins. But isn't birth also a physical phenomenon? But discrimination based on disability is a crime, whereas discrimination based on birth is a "choice." The abortion of a disabled baby is dual discrimination—the baby is not only disabled, but also not yet "born."

Unborn babies have great similarities to many of us adults with disabilities. They cannot yet "think," "see," "hear," "speak," "walk," "taste" or "touch." They are thus dependent on and at the total mercy of those who arbitrarily decide to keep them or not.

They are an "inconvenience" for nine months and a couple of years thereafter. They intrude into the woman's lifestyle, plans and preferences. When it comes to disabled babies, it is even deemed "socially irresponsible" to give them birth. Like us, they also are called non-persons. We are the "defectives" and "vegetables"; they are the "anomalies."

Back to Aunt Perrie. Before she left, she invited me to visit Australia. She said that her city had excellent access for people with disabilities. She assured me that living there would not be a problem. She spoke of ramps, elevators, vans and buses with lifts.

There is another country, I thought, that is making things accessible for a future generation of people with disabilities that it does not want to be born. My own little cousin, aborted because she was disabled, was not welcome in her own country, by her own family. I wish I had been there to intercede for her.

DAV HOSTS PROGRAM IN TRIBUTE TO PERSIAN GULF WOUNDED

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, on September 12, it was my privilege to participate in a stirring program hosted by the Disabled American Veterans at their headquarters here in Washington which honored our service personnel who were wounded or otherwise disabled during the recent action in the Persian Gulf. Sixteen veterans of Operations Desert Shield/Storm, each of whom is undergoing rehabilitation at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, were on hand to represent the men and women who lost limbs or were otherwise injured in the war against Iraq:

Spc. Lois Abretske, North Huntingdon, PA; Spc. Christopher Balon, Johnstown, PA; Spc. Angela Betton, North Versailles, PA; Spc. Alan Briggs, Essex Junction, VT; Sgt. Robert Collin, Bath, ME; Pfc. Anthony Drees, Grand Forks,

ND; Sgt. Patrick Duffield, New Cumberland, WV; Sgt. Stephen C. Hamrick, Sebastian, FL; Sgt. Marvin Ivie, Ontario, CA; Spc. Jean Kazlauskas, Waterbury, CT; Spc. Kevin Moellenberndt, Kansas City, MO; Spc. Fatimah Musawwir, Washington, DC; Cpl. Ollie Robinson, Turkey, NC; Spc. Steven Schultz, Watertown, SD; Cpl. Erik Tate, Reston, VA; and Spc. John Vaughn, Granada Hills, CA.

President Bush took time from his very demanding schedule to pay tribute to these individuals who participated in what he termed a "mission of high principle and noble purpose." I'd like to share with my colleagues the President's remarks:

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT IN ADDRESS TO DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS

Tonight we honor those who answered their country's call to service. They went proudly, willingly, on a mission of high principle and noble purpose: To defeat aggression and defend freedom. In a far-away land, they battled the enemy in the field, and the inner enemy of fear. Through their sacrifice, they put an end to brutal aggression. They freed a captive nation, and set America free by renewing our faith in ourselves.

From the time Operation Desert Shield began, a sacred bond grew between Americans here at home and those serving in the Gulf. Think of all those yellow ribbons. Think of how the American family has never been more united. That bond, that unity, and that love must be preserved for those injured or disabled by war.

For more than 70 years, the D.A.V. has helped veterans the old-fashioned way: Person to person, veteran to veteran. The soldiers here tonight are finding out how fortunate they are to have thousands of volunteers ready to help, to offer support, and to just be a friend to those on the road to recovery. So I just wanted to offer my sincere thanks for all you've done and all that you continue to do on behalf of America's veterans. As President, but even more as a veteran, I'm proud to be a member of the D.A.V.

You know, every day, many important papers and documents cross my desk in the Oval Office, but very few items remain there for long. There's one thing, though, that stays there as a constant reminder. It's a small American flag, the same kind they give to children to wave at parades. An American soldier gave it to me in a hospital in San Antonio, and I'll never forget what he said. "This is from all the men in Panama," he said, "and I want you to have this from them. And we thank you for sending us." That soldier had come home a paraplegic.

Where would America be without its veterans? There wouldn't be an America. No Commander-in-Chief forgets the sacrifices of America's veterans. Nor will America forget those who do the hard work of freedom. We supported you in peacetime and in wartime, and we will support you now that you are home.

May God bless America, and the veterans who keep her free.

Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney, Secretary of Veterans Affairs Ed Derwinski, Senator STROM THURMOND, Kuwaiti Ambassador Shaikh Saud Nasir Al-Sabah and Belgian Ambassador Juan Cassiers also participated in the program.

Among the other distinguished guests were representatives of the Governments of Great Britain, France, Canada, Australia, Italy, Japan, and New Zealand and several Mem-

bers of Congress. Richard D. Cameron, Commanding General, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, also attended.

Mr. Speaker, the men and women of our Armed Forces have never performed more magnificently than they did in the Persian Gulf war. They gave us a swift and decisive victory. In my 50 years of service in and association with the military, I have never seen higher quality military personnel than those who served during this crisis and who are now serving.

War is brutal. It is not fought nor won without a price. It demands a toll, no matter how brief, no matter how decisive. While on one hand, each war we fight strengthens the hand of freedom and democracy, it also takes something away. It leaves physical and emotional scars. Both triumph and sorrow are the aftermath of war. Perhaps it can be of some solace to those who were wounded and to those whose loved ones did not return that what they did has helped discourage future wars and additional loss.

These men and women made tremendous sacrifices, sacrifices which are manifest through patches and prosthetics, through impairments and scars and, for some, through a long and arduous rehabilitative process. As they will attest, there are times during their rehabilitation when they feel alone, when they feel down, when they might wonder "Why?" But they should know that, through their service and by their losses, they did much more than win a war. They renewed America's sense of pride and lifted it to a level it has not seen since the post-World War II years. They also heightened the world's respect for our great Nation. Because of them, our friends in Kuwait are again free and, in the process, our own freedom has been immeasurably strengthened.

It had been many months since some of the evening's honorees had been home and seen families and friends. But I believe that, here in Washington and all across America they have a new family, a family that cares deeply about them and their welfare—the American family.

Mr. Speaker, the war is not over until each and every participant receives the care and attention he or she has earned, whether it be quality health care and rehabilitative services, counseling or compensation, home loans or any of the other services established by a grateful nation for the defenders of liberty. This commitment should be the guiding force in our legislative deliberations, not only in this Congress, but always.

We should keep in our prayers all who have been hurt and disabled in service to their country, those at Walter Reed and elsewhere across the Nation. We should also remember that there are others still serving in the Persian Gulf region and around the world. Let's not forget them.

In a related matter, I want to commend two individuals—Jim Mayer and Bob Moran, both Vietnam veterans, both double amputees, both VA employees—who, since February, have taken it upon themselves to visit and counsel the wounded at Walter Reed.

These two gentlemen have become common and very welcome sights up and down the halls of Walter Reed. They have made themselves available to hospital staff for visits

with patients in order to answer their questions and offer advice and assistance. Bob and Jim certainly can empathize with the wounded; their experiences uniquely qualify them to counsel amputees on what to expect and how best to deal with it. On many occasions, Jim and Bob have hosted meals and recreational outings for the hospital's patients. They and their wives have opened their hearts and homes to these individuals.

Bob Moran explained why they do it: Jim and I realized that the most important treasured thing we received when we were patients was an individual who had undergone similar experiences and who had sustained the same type injuries as ours sitting down with us and talking to us, somebody who had been there. It was some of the best medicine we could have received. We figured these returning amputees could benefit from the same one-on-one encounters. Maybe, in some small way, we can contribute to their healing.

I know my colleagues will join with me in expressing gratitude and appreciation to Jim Mayer and Bob Moran for the selflessness and compassion they have displayed in caring for their fellow veterans and to the Disabled American Veterans, one of the Nation's fine veterans' service organizations, for reminding us that there are those still fighting the war's battles with tremendous courage and dignity.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SMALL BUSINESS RECOVERY ACT

HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have bipartisan support for legislation I, NANCY JOHNSON and many other members of the New England Delegation, introduced yesterday, H.R. 3419, the Small Business Recovery Act of 1991, to help ease the credit availability problem many businesses are experiencing in the region. The New England Council worked diligently with us in crafting this legislation which is also endorsed by the Smaller Business Association of New England, the Massachusetts Business Roundtable, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, the Connecticut Business and Industry Association and many other business groups in the area.

Just last week the Commerce Department reported that we have had 3 consecutive quarters of negative growth, 1 more than necessary to declare a recession. We have tried unsuccessfully during these recessionary times to provide credit access for the small companies who are the backbone of our Nation's economy. The economic downturn is pervasive and continuing to spread. Without capital, businesses are unable to expand and contribute to the rebounding of New England's economy. Clearly what differentiates this recession from that of 1982 is credit and capital availability. Because credit was available at that time, it was possible for new enterprises to develop into some of today's corporate giants.

Large businesses and large banks can obtain the necessary capital. It is the smaller

ones that need our assistance and who this bill is designed to help. A decline in New England capital of 25 percent from September 1988 to December 1990 has left small banks and businesses drained, when the national decline was only 3 percent according to Federal Reserve data.

Sixty percent of the Nation's work force are employed by small businesses, and 50 percent of new jobs by the year 2000 will be created by small businesses. Therefore, it is crucial that we protect the backbone of our Nation's economy. In 1990, failures of New England businesses rose 193 percent over 1989, while nationally business failures were up only 14.5 percent.

The economic horror story of the region goes on and on. In New England, 254,000 jobs were lost in the last 2 years, 20 percent of the Nation total. An incredible figure when New England only makes up 5 percent of the U.S. population. In April of this year, five of the six New England States had unemployment rates substantially higher than the national average of 6.8 percent.

Under the terms of the Small Business Recovery Act of 1991, H.R. 3419, 200 banks in the region would be eligible to obtain up to \$5 million in authority to issue stocks or debentures. This investment would be insured for up to 7 years with banks having a capital asset ratio of between 3 and 8 percent, total assets of not over \$1 billion, has a Federal or State charter for at least 3 years and tier 1 capital between 3 and 8 percent of total deposits.

The maximum amount of private capital raised would be \$500 million with an SBA guarantee covering \$425 million. This figure is modest given that under normal banking policies every \$1 in asset usually creates \$12 in loan capacity.

I am excited about the opportunities this measure presents to restore the economic vitality of our region and look forward to working diligently with my colleagues for its adoption.

SUPPORTING TAIWAN'S MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to introduce a resolution which supports Taiwan's membership in the United Nations and other international organizations. Taiwan is presently represented by appointees from the Government of the People's Republic of China.

Taiwan was a Japanese colony during the period between 1895–1945. At the end of World War II, the United States alliance with the Nationalist Chinese administration allowed the Nationalist President, Chiang Kai-shek, to consolidate the Nationalist position on Taiwan under United States military protection. A period of civil war followed between 1945–1949, resulting in the overthrow of the Chinese Nationalist Government by the communistic regime that remains in control of the mainland today. The Chinese nationalists were forced off the mainland, and fled to Taiwan where they established a "provisional" capital in Taipei, Taiwan in December, 1949.

Taiwan has been politically and economically independent from the People's Republic of China since 1949; furthermore, appointees of the Chinese Nationalist Government, based in Taipei, represented Taiwan and China in the United Nations until 1971. During that year, appointees of the Government of the People's Republic of China, based in Beijing, assumed the role of representing both mainland China and Taiwan.

The Nationalist Government of China, based in Taipei, was granted diplomatic recognition by the United States until December 15, 1978 when the United States and the People's Republic of China released a joint communique announcing a switch in United States diplomatic recognition from Taipei to Beijing. The United States also stated in the joint communique that the "United States will maintain cultural, commercial, and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan." In a unilateral statement released concurrently with the joint communique, the United States further stated that it "continues to have an interest in the peaceful resolution of the Taiwan issue and expects that the Taiwan issue will be settled peacefully by the Chinese themselves".

The People's Republic of China has made no attempts to settle the Taiwan issue peacefully or otherwise, and has repeatedly threatened to invade Taiwan. I do not want to see another example of the the People's Republic of China's ability to use force to quench internal strife. The brutal crackdown in 1989 on the prodemocracy demonstrations in Beijing proves that the Chinese Government is capable of acting out on their threats of violence.

Historically, the United States has had friendly relations with Taiwan. On April 10, 1979, the United States signed into law the Taiwan Relations Act which created a domestic legal authority for the conduct of unofficial relations with Taiwan. Since January 1, 1979, the United States has even continued the sale of selected defensive military equipment and defense technology to Taiwan, in accord with the Taiwan Relations Act.

Taiwan has in the past 40 years become an independent political entity and an important partner in world trade and international economy. Taiwan has the world's largest foreign currency reserve, is the fifth trading nation in the world. In spite of its economic achievement and significant role in the world economy and in world affairs, the government of Taiwan does not have representation in the United Nations and other international organizations. Taiwan is represented by a country it has been politically and economically separated from since 1949.

It was in the United States' best interest during our cold war with the U.S.S.R. to have friendly relations with China, but the cold war is over, and I think it is now time to stand up for the people of Taiwan.

Mr. Speaker, every year since becoming a Member of Congress, I introduced a resolution designating June 14 as "Baltic Freedom Day." The people of the Baltic countries are now free, and have self-determination and representation in the United Nations. I am hopeful that I will see the day when the 20 million people in Taiwan can enjoy the same representation in the United Nations.

TRIBUTE TO BRIGADIER GENERAL LARRY R. CAPPS

HON. BUD CRAMER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Brig. Gen. Larry R. Capps, the deputy commanding general of the U.S. Army Missile Command at Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, AL, who is retiring after many years of distinguished service to this country.

General Capps has proudly and bravely served his country both domestically and overseas. He served in Germany, Vietnam, and Cambodia as well as in South Carolina, Maryland, Washington, DC, and Alabama. His awards and decorations speak of his many accomplishments. General Capps has received the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, Meritorious Service Medal, Army Commendation Medal, Humanitarian Service Medal, and the General Staff Identification Badge.

The general came to Huntsville 6 years ago as a colonel to run the Patriot Missile Program. Almost any American can tell you the significant role the Patriot missiles played in the gulf war, but few people realize that General Capps was the man behind the Patriot's success. In 1985, the general convinced the Army leadership and the Congress to let him do the research and development work necessary to convert the Patriot from an airplane killer to a weapon that could also shoot down ballistic missiles. Had it not been for General Capps' efforts, the term "Scud buster" may never have come to be a household phrase. For the past 3 years, the general has served as Micom deputy commander at Redstone.

General Capps has also remained interested and active in the events of the Huntsville/Madison County community. He was a key player in the Vision 2000 planning, and he played a major role in the consolidation of Army Materiel Command activities in Huntsville. The general was also responsible for the success of the Sparkman Center by personally steering this project through the Army and Defense Departments.

General Capps and his wife, the former Brenda Bailey of Covington, GA, are retiring in Huntsville. They have two sons: Barry, a senior at the University of South Carolina, and David, a member of the class of 1992 at the U.S. Military Academy.

It is my pleasure to congratulate General Capps on his many accomplishments and to thank him for his many years of service. I wish him all the best in his retirement.

SUPPORT FOR ALBANIANS, CROATIANS, AND SLOVENIANS IN THE FACE OF CONTINUING COMMUNIST REPRESSION IN YUGOSLAVIA

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, yesterday thousands of Americans of Albanian, Croatian, and

Slovenian background gathered on the west front of the U.S. Capitol to demonstrate their support for the forces of freedom and democracy in their homeland and to urge stronger action by the American Government against the entrenched Communist Yugoslav Government and the renegade Communist-dominated Yugoslav military organization. I joined with a number of my colleagues from the House and the Senate in this massive rally against the continuing repression and violence that is plaguing Yugoslavia.

Mr. Speaker, I insert my remarks at that rally in the RECORD:

REMARKS OF HON. DICK SWETT AT THE FREEDOM FOR YUGOSLAVIA RALLY

I am happy to join you today, to join you in calling for a peaceful and democratic solution to the tragedy now unfolding in Yugoslavia. The freedom-loving peoples of Croatia, Kosova, Slovenia, and the other republics and provinces of Yugoslavia are being viciously and brutally repressed by the communist government and the communist-dominated military as they fight for democracy and human rights.

The last few years have been truly historic. The world has watched in amazement as the forces of liberty and democracy have won the battle against communist tyranny in Central and Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. In this part of the world, the only exception to this triumph of democracy has been the central government of Yugoslavia and the government of the Republic of Serbia. There communist domination remains firmly entrenched, and those totalitarian forces have sought to maintain their power with tanks, guns, and bullets and they have sought to crush the newly revived democratic spirit of those peoples in Yugoslavia who have thrown off communist domination—the Croatians, Albanians, and Slovenes.

In this century, again and again, the civilized world has watched in horror as totalitarian governments have repeatedly ignored and suppressed the will of their own people. No matter how vicious and bloody the government repression has been, the forces of democracy have again and again come to the surface. In the past few months, the strength and the power of this will for freedom has again been verified by the Albanians of Kosova, the Croatians, and the Slovenians.

The United States government must send a clear and unequivocal message to the communists of Yugoslavia, to the communists of Serbia, to the communists of the Yugoslav armed forces. These forces of reaction and repression must know that we stand on the side of freedom and democracy, that we stand on the side of the Croatians, Albanians, and Slovenes in their fight against communist totalitarianism.

As we stand here today, in the shadow of the Capitol of the greatest democracy on earth, we must remember that the infringement of freedom and democracy of any people anywhere is a threat to the democracy and liberty of free men everywhere. The struggle of the Croatians, Albanians and Slovenes in Yugoslavia is the struggle of all of us. When they triumph, democracy triumphs, and we in America triumph as well. With the firm and unequivocal help of the United States, we will soon rejoice as the Albanians, Croatians, and Slovenes—former victims of tyranny and communist repression—join the ranks of free and democratic peoples.

A TRIBUTE TO REV. KENRYU T. TSUJI

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the accomplishments of the Rev. Kenryu T. Tsuji on this the 50th anniversary of his service as a Jodo Shinshu minister. To honor Mr. Tsuji and his years of dedicated service, the Ekoji Buddhist Temple will host a dinner in his honor next Saturday at the Phillips Restaurant here in Washington, DC.

During the last five decades, Reverend Tsuji has served as a minister in both the United States and Canada and also as the director of Buddhist Education and as the bishop of the Buddhist Churches of America. Additionally, he was one of the few ministers of the pre-World War II era who spoke excellent English. He continues to be a distinguished speaker of Buddhism, a sound administrator, and a far-sighted leader for Buddhism in North America.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Reverend Tsuji and in extending our best wishes for a successful and enjoyable celebration next Saturday.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO MR. WAYNE T. KISTNER, ESQ.

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Wayne Kistner, the recipient of Crohn's and Colitis Foundation of America's 1991 Humanitarian Award. Mr. Kistner is honored for his 10-year commitment to reducing the pain and suffering brought to over 2 million Americans with Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis. This occasion gives me the opportunity to express my deepest appreciation for his many years of service to our entire community.

Mr. Kistner graduated from California State University, Long Beach, cum laude, obtaining the President's honor list in both 1977 and 1978. He spent a summer in Nicaragua, leading a health and community development program which vaccinated thousands against polio and smallpox. Subsequently, he volunteered in England for a year to assist the homeless, youth, and the Gypsy community. For his tireless work, Wayne was selected as an "ambassador of goodwill" by the Ambassador to Great Britain, Mr. John Winant.

Not forgetting the myriad of problems faced by people in our own community, Mr. Kistner has been involved in noteworthy social service organizations in southern California. He assisted in the development of the Cypress College Human Services Program to provide much needed counseling for distressed students. Later, he fused two community-based organizations, Community Concern and Straight Talk, to form Straight Talk Inc. to bring a mental health program and related social services to the local community. He has

since served as a board member to this organization and provided 3 years of strong leadership as the chairman of the board.

In addition to his great work for nonprofit organizations, Mr. Kistner is also the director and founding principal of the law firm of Bennett, Kerry, Kistner & Garcia. He started his law career in 1981, graduating from Southwestern University School of Law and being admitted into the California Bar in the same year. During his training, he was chosen as the extern for the U.S. Court of Appeals, ninth circuit under Chief Judge Alfred T. Goodwin. In recognition of his impressive work, he was named one of the outstanding young men of America in 1981.

Even as his responsibilities grow at work and home, Mr. Kistner still finds time to work for the benefit of our community. He serves as a member of the Honorary Long Beach Police Officers Association, the Long Beach Bar Association, and is currently chairman of the Endowment Board for California Pools for the Handicapped, Inc. and trustee of the Long Beach Civic Light Opera Association.

My wife, Lee, joins me in extending our thanks to Wayne Kistner for his contributions to the Crohn's and Colitis Foundation and years of service to the larger community. We wish Wayne, his wife Cindy, and his two beautiful daughters, Lindsay and Whitney all the best in the years to come.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOREST COMMUNITY RECOVERY AND ECOSYSTEM CONSERVATION ACT OF 1991

HON. JAMES A. McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the Pacific Northwest Forest Community Recovery and Ecosystem Conservation Act of 1991. I am pleased that Congressmen DAVID BONIOR, LEON PANETTA, and BUDDY DARDEN have joined me in cosponsoring this legislation.

Last July, at the request of the House Agriculture Committee, a distinguished panel of scientists briefed Members of Congress on the health of the Northwest's forests. After 3 months of consultation with hundreds of other experts, the panel's message was precise and unequivocal—the Northwest's forests have been overharvested, and current logging plans cannot be sustained.

It is time we listen to the scientists. The bill I am introducing today establishes a process consistent with the recommendations of the Portland panel. It brings Federal agencies back into compliance with the law, rather than changing the law to pardon their mistakes. It recognizes that our challenge is not simply to save the spotted owl, but to preserve the entire forest ecosystems. And it takes the first step toward informed watershed protection and native salmon preservation. I cannot imagine facing my constituents in 2 years and explaining to them why Congress neglected to address the decline of our native salmon.

We do not need to resolve this problem by preventing citizens from going to court or by

throwing our environmental laws out the window. Those tactics are tempting, but they will lead us back to where we started 3 years ago. My bill will lead to sustainable harvest levels and healthier forests. This is the only way to create certainty for the timber industry and stability for the forests.

Our choice is not between owls and jobs. Our choice is between timber jobs and good replacement jobs for the ones that will be lost. A Wilderness Society report issued yesterday recommended several policy options to help the region keep abreast of the economic transition that is occurring in the Northwest. I agree with their findings and have incorporated many of their ideas in this bill. My bill helps workers find new jobs, provides credit to mills to preserve existing timber jobs, establishes special funds to help communities diversify their economies, offers reforestation tax incentives to small woodlot owners, and guarantees loans to promote the export of value-added wood products.

The ideas in my bill are in most respects the same as the ones introduced in July by Senator BROCK ADAMS. Unlike Senator ADAMS, I have not included provisions to restrict the export of raw logs. Instead, I have cosponsored legislation introduced by Representative DEFAZIO to tax log exports and use the receipts to promote economic diversification in timber-dependent communities. Also, my bill creates new forest management guidelines and ensures that they will apply to all forests covered in the bill, not just the owl forests. Finally, I have made a few technical corrections to other provisions.

However, the similarities between my bill and the one introduced by Senator ADAMS are more important than the differences. These two bills speak for thousands of Northwest residents who believe their views have not been represented by their elected officials. I stand with Senator ADAMS in calling for a resolution to this crisis that is scientifically credible and points to a new economic future for our rural communities.

I am offering this legislation as a member of the Northwest delegation who wants more than anything to resolve this issue. I hope my bill will offer my colleagues in the House a new and important perspective that will be a constructive addition to the debate. I will continue to work with my colleagues from the Northwest and in the House to find a permanent and fair resolution.

THE 80TH NATIONAL DAY OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON TAIWAN

HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, "Double Ten," the 10th day of October is National Day for the 20 million Chinese on Taiwan.

The Republic of China on Taiwan is our ally and our sixth largest trading partner. In recent years, Taiwan's economy has grown at a spectacular rate, making Taiwan one of the most prosperous countries in the world. The

hard work and ingenuity demonstrated by the Chinese people will undoubtedly enable them to prosper even more in the future.

We wish President Lee Teng-hui, Premier Hau Pei-tsun and Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien the best of luck. We also wish to assure them that the relationship between the United States and their country is ongoing and strong. My colleagues and I have enjoyed working with Ambassador Ding Mou-Shih and his colleagues, especially Mr. Larry Wang of the liaison division in Washington.

Congratulations to the people of the Republic of China on Taiwan on this auspicious occasion.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION CLARIFYING THAT ELDERLY- ONLY HOUSING IS PERMISSIBLE UNDER FEDERAL PROGRAM

HON. BRIAN J. DONNELLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, since the administration of President Franklin Roosevelt, Congress and the executive branch have agreed that it is justifiable policy to limit some housing projects to the elderly. Senior citizens have special needs, and Government has long recognized that elderly Americans should be able to live out their last years in housing with other senior citizens.

Recently, however, some public housing projects which had been set aside solely for the elderly are now being populated by nonelderly individuals. This is sparking conflicts which have sometimes ended in violence. The administrator of the Boston Housing Authority wrote in a letter to me, "young residents have become the neighbors of seniors in buildings which senior citizens believed were originally reserved for them. This mix has caused increasing concern and unhappiness among seniors." She also points out examples where this mix has caused violence, robberies, drug crimes, and serious fear among senior citizens.

There is a simple solution to this problem: a statement in the law that senior citizen-only housing is permissible, but I am told that this change is both complex and controversial. I disagree, and I am introducing legislation today to clarify the law and permit elderly-only federally assisted housing.

This problem has several causes, not the least of which is the tendency in Congress by Members with hidden agendas to change policy without advising Members not on committees with jurisdiction over the programs being changed. As one Member of Congress, I am outraged that this change in policy—which I was never told of—is being forced on frail elderly people.

Another cause is the refusal of Congress and the administration to address the housing needs of individuals with disabilities, of homeless individuals, and of other constituencies. But regardless of the reasons for the failure of these important debates to take place, it is fundamentally wrong and misguided to ask elderly Americans to shoulder the burden for our

failure to act. The housing needs of the elderly and the housing needs of other constituencies are two separate issues.

Congress and public housing agencies should address the housing needs of individuals with medical problems, mental health problems, and drug and alcohol-related diseases separately. Elderly Americans should not be forced to live in fear; there are good public policy reasons under Federal law to allow elderly Americans to live together in peace, quiet and security.

Mr. Speaker, this is one of the most important housing issues of the year. I submit a technical description of my legislation to be included in the RECORD at this point.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF ELDERLY HOUSING LEGISLATION PRESENT LAW

The United States Housing Act of 1937 defines "families" to include single individuals, but only if the single individuals are at least 62 years of age, have a developmental disability, or are handicapped. Thus, when used in the 1937 Act, the word "elderly" can include individuals with disabilities or handicapped individuals.

Under present law (e.g., in conjunction with the Fair Housing Act Amendments of 1988 or the Americans with Disabilities Act), it is unclear whether housing reserved exclusively for the elderly is discriminatory. The Department of Housing and Urban Development has taken the position that with respect to public housing projects, elderly-only housing is impermissible. With respect to so-called "section 202" housing, some HUD officers have reportedly taken the position that elderly-only housing under that program is impermissible, although this view is clearly wrong.

EXPLANATION OF PROPOSAL

The bill defines "elderly" under the United States Housing Act of 1937 to include only individuals age 62 or older. Separate definitions, are provided for disabled persons, handicapped persons, and displaced persons.

The bill also contains a special purpose housing provision which provides that, notwithstanding an other provision of law, a public housing agency may limit occupancy within housing assisted under the Act to only elderly families (as re-defined under the bill), only disabled families, or only handicapped families.

No inference is intended as to present law.

CONGRESSMAN JOHN P. MURTHA AWARDED HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to the attention of the House a recent honor that was bestowed on my friend and colleague from Pennsylvania, JOHN P. MURTHA. Northeastern University of Boston, MA, awarded the honorary degree of doctor of political science to Congressman MURTHA on September 12.

This honor was given in recognition of JACK MURTHA's contributions to this Nation as a de-

voted public servant, champion of industrial development and decorated veteran. His tireless dedication has benefited not only the citizens of Pennsylvania, but all Americans.

I have had the honor of serving in the House with JACK MURTHA for the past 17 years. We have fought many battles on behalf of the people of Pennsylvania, and we have worked together as chairman and ranking Republican on the Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense to insure this Nation's security. I say proudly and without hesitation that JACK MURTHA is one of the finest individuals to ever serve in the U.S. Congress.

The citation honoring Congressman MURTHA reads:

From your assistance that was instrumental in the recovery of your home state after the devastating Johnstown Flood to your contributions as a member of the Appropriations Committee, you have displayed a tireless dedication to the citizens of Pennsylvania and indeed all Americans during your seventeen years of service in the House of Representatives.

While keeping alive the memory of the building of America in the early 20th century by initiating America's Industrial Heritage Project, you also looked ahead to the future. As a co-founder of the Congressional Steel Caucus, you recognized changes in the steel industry and keenly reacted to the changes. The livelihood of Industrial America was saved and the nation's economy was boosted by the modernized and internationally competitive industry that your efforts helped to create.

Your long and distinguished career in the armed services has given you unique insight into what a nation needs in order to provide for the common defense. Chairing the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense, you have brought the United States to the forefront as a military power, thus allowing the American ideal of democracy to spread throughout Eastern Europe and the entire world.

For devoting your life to serving the people of this country; for elevating the strength of our nation's defense; and for preserving the past, improving the present and protecting the future of Industrial America, Northeastern University takes pride in presenting you with the honorary degree, Doctor of Political Science.

Mr. Speaker, this honorary degree is a most fitting tribute to an outstanding public servant. I congratulate JACK MURTHA for this honor and for his service to America. I look forward to working with him on matters of importance to Pennsylvania and the Nation.

POSTSECONDARY OPPORTUNITIES ACT FOR STUDENTS WITH DIS- ABILITIES

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act states that, "No otherwise qualified handicapped individual in the United States shall, solely by reason of his or her handicap be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any programs of

activity receiving Federal financial assistance." Since most postsecondary institutions are recipients of Federal aid, all have made a major effort in trying to eliminate both physical and attitudinal barriers.

Despite the efforts of postsecondary institutions to improve accessibility to higher education for individuals with disabilities, further changes are needed. Today, I am introducing the Postsecondary Opportunities Act for Students with Disabilities. Highlights of my proposal include: First, establishment of the National Clearinghouse for Postsecondary Education Materials for Students with Disabilities, second, creation of a demonstration grant program that will encourage partnerships between institutions of higher education and secondary schools serving students with disabilities, third, Pell grant eligibility for students with disabilities, and fourth, an allowance for supportive services, and accessibility to work-study funds for students with disabilities.

The National Clearinghouse for Postsecondary Education Materials for students with Disabilities will coordinate the production and distribution of educational materials in accessible form. I would like to take this opportunity to thank one of my constituents, Paul Frank, a student at Viterbo College in La Crosse, WI and the Recording for the Blind. They have played major roles in designing this clearinghouse concept.

Another component of the bill that I would like to discuss is the formation of partnerships between institutions of higher education and secondary schools serving students with disabilities. These partnerships will improve the academic and vocational skills of secondary school students with disabilities, increase their opportunity to continue a program of education after secondary school to begin living independently in a postsecondary setting, and improve their prospects for employment after secondary school.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on the House Education and Labor Committee to see that this initiative is included in the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act.

IN HONOR OF 100 YEARS OF ST.
JOHN'S CHURCH

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to St. John's Church on the occasion of its 100 years in the 16th Congressional District of California.

In September 1891 a small group of Roman Catholic residents of King City, CA, began religious services in their new church built by the fruits of their labors. Most of the original members of the parish community were Spanish speaking, with several French, some Portuguese and a few Swiss-Italians making up the ethnic mix of this fledgling church. The parishioners of St. John the Baptist Church were predominantly dairymen, ranchers, farmers and in some way engaged in agricultural pursuits. The economic tides that governed their lives also had an effect on the fortunes of the small parish community.

In the past 100 years the congregation has grown from less than 100 people to a present membership of over 3,000 and the ethnic mix is almost the same as when the parish began. Services are conducted in both English and Spanish and the religious education classes reflect the same distribution.

Contributions to the community of King City and its surrounding agricultural area have been numerous. This includes providing a Roman Catholic center for worship, for parish activities such as an ethnic festival, barbecues honoring specific interests of the people of the parish, workshops and study programs and for 32 years operation of a parochial school which served the families of Greenfield, King City and San Lucas.

In observing its first 100 years of service to the community of King City, the parish of St. John the Baptist also honors the presence of the Fathers of St. Charles who minister to the migrant population, their priests having been part of the parish as pastors since 1968.

Beginning its second century of service to the Roman Catholics of King City and the surrounding area, parishioners will observe their centennial at a special bilingual Mass on November 3, 1991, assisted by priests and others who have been part of the history of the parish. This will include descendants of the original and early parishioners, and all present members of this Roman Catholic community which now, as in the past, reflects the diversity of the California population.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me now in honoring St. John's Church in its centennial celebration. It is with great pride and respect that I pay tribute to the outstanding service the church has provided to the 16th Congressional District of California.

ST. MARY'S ORTHODOX CHURCH
CELEBRATES DEDICATION OF
FELLOWSHIP HALL

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, I rise today to recognize St. Mary's Orthodox Church in Hunt Valley, MD, upon the dedication of their new Fellowship Hall on September 29, 1991.

The dedication will be performed by His Grace Bishop Antoun who is auxiliary bishop of the Antiochian Orthodox Christian Archdiocese of North America. In addition, this is a very special day for Father George Romley who will be celebrating his 10th anniversary with the parish and will be elevated by Bishop Antoun to the dignity of the rank of the Archpriesthood which is equivalent to the rank of Monsignor in the Roman Catholic Church.

It should be noted that the Antiochian Orthodox Christian Archdiocese of North America, which is under the ancient Patriarchate of Antioch, is one of the oldest churches in Christendom as recorded in Acts 11:26, "the disciples were first called Christians in Antioch."

Bishop Antoun has established many mission parishes in the United States and Canada and his visit to St. Mary's will highlight the

faithful works of this parish. I share in the excitement of his visit and take pride in the elevation of Father Romley to the Archpriesthood. I wish to also commend the parishioners of St. Mary's for their years of hard work, toil, generosity, and prayers that have made this holy and historic day possible.

The dedication of Fellowship Hall is a proud and joyous occasion for everyone at St. Mary's. The hall will be used for a variety of functions and will contain offices, conference rooms, a kitchen, and will house a day-care center to better serve the community. Although this dedication represents years of hard work and devotion by Father Romley and his parishioners, the focus of St. Mary's has always been and continues to be upon their reverent and steadfast faith.

September 29 truly is a momentous occasion for St. Mary's Orthodox Church and I look forward to taking part in this special occasion. I have had the pleasure of being acquainted with St. Mary's for a number of years and sincerely appreciate the many charitable causes the church actively supports. An important and established part of the community, St. Mary's is a place of worship and a source of faith and guidance to many in the community. The health and vitality of the church is a great concern of mine as the church has a profound impact on the well-being of our country. Without the church, we would indeed be a lesser nation.

Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, it is with great respect and admiration that I congratulate St. Mary's Orthodox Church on this special occasion. It is also my pleasure to welcome His Grace Bishop Antoun to Maryland. Again, congratulations and may God bless.

THE SATELLITE HOME VIEWER'S
RIGHTS ACT OF 1991, H.R. 3420

HON. W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce H.R. 3420, the Satellite Home Viewer's Rights Act of 1991. This legislation, co-sponsored by 14 of my colleagues, will bring C-band satellite dish owners onto equal footing with cable television viewers. For years we have fought for equitable treatment for dish owners. We nearly achieved that goal in the cable bill which passed the House of Representatives only to die in the final moments of the Senate last session. So, we are back again with the endorsement of the National Rural Telecommunications Cooperative, the Satellite Broadcasting & Communications Association, and the Consumers Federation of America. This legislation is not opposed by cable.

Mr. Speaker, the Satellite Home Viewer's Rights Act is not complicated. First, it requires satellite television programmers who encrypt their services to make those services available to home satellite antenna users. Second, it requires programmers to establish reasonable and nondiscriminatory criteria for licensing satellite distributors. Third, it requires programmers to establish nondiscriminatory prices,

terms, and conditions for distribution of their programming through third-party packagers.

Amid the overall cable debate this issue may seem small, but it is not. There are over 3 million American citizens who own satellite dishes, and that number grows every day as people recognize the value and variety of programming the TVRO dish offers. Unfortunately, this technology has been stifled for various reasons, not the least of which is discriminatory pricing of cable programming between wholesalers of satellite programming and cable operators. Testimony received before the Telecommunications and Finance Subcommittee and reports by the Federal Communications Commission over the past 2 years have built a compelling case that unjustifiable price differentials exist between prices charged cable operators and satellite programming distributors. Our goal is to correct that unfairness and encourage the TVRO industry to mature in an environment where all consumers are treated fairly.

Indeed, home satellite programming distributors are charged as much as six times the amount that the same programmer charges cable operators. This tremendous markup affects the consumer's end price, making the dish owner's price comparable to or even more expensive than the cable subscriber's price. When one considers that consumers, through the purchase of their satellite dish system, pay for their cableless system yet receive little or no benefit in the prices they are charged for programming, the inequity is clear.

Mr. Speaker, this practice becomes more distasteful when one realizes that TVRO consumers are frequently rural families who rely on the satellite dish as their major source of information into the home. The satellite dish affords rural viewers access to all of the news, entertainment, and educational resources easily available to millions of others via cable. This bill will ensure that all of those wonderful channels like CNN and ESPN will be available from Chackbay, LA to Noti, OR.

In closing Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to submit letters of endorsement from the National Rural Telecommunications Cooperative and the Satellite Broadcasting & Communications Association, as well as the names of our original cosponsors.

SATELLITE BROADCASTING AND
COMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATION,
September 19, 1991.

Hon. W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN,
Rayburn House Office Building, Washington,
DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN TAUZIN: Thank you for your letter of August 16, 1991, regarding your intention to introduce the Satellite Home Viewer Act of 1991. The membership of SBCA joins me in expressing our appreciation to you for the support and encouragement you have given to the satellite broadcast industry to become a strong and vital competitor in the local video market place. The introduction of the Satellite Home Viewer Act is a major step which will help our industry fulfill its goal of offering consumer households the best in high quality television viewing.

We are very excited over the future of satellite broadcasting. As our industry continues to grow, we expect to deliver to consumers by the end of the decade an array of exciting choices in the selection of home video services. Your support of these goals and

your keen interest in the formulation of a national communications policy which fosters competition gives great heart to the entire SBCA membership which has committed itself to the success of satellite broadcasting.

Sincerely,

CHARLES C. HEWITT,
President.

NATIONAL RURAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS COOPERATIVE,
September 10, 1991.

Hon. BILLY TAUZIN,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. TAUZIN: I am writing to express the strong support of the National Rural Telecommunications Cooperative (NRTC) for the satellite television legislation that you are introducing.

Your legislation is desperately needed. Today, home satellite dish (HSD) distributors are required to pay about 600% more than cable companies for the very same television programming! To make matters worse, HSD distributors often cannot get access to the same programming as cable companies. This includes popular programming like NFL Football, and NBA Championship Basketball.

Your bill will remedy this unfairness by requiring cable programmers and satellite carriers to deal fairly with HSD distributors and prohibit them from discriminating in prices, terms and conditions.

Home satellite dish owners badly need the legislation that you are introducing.

NRTC, on behalf of rural dish owners, applauds your leadership. Rural dish owners are too often forgotten in a telecommunications debate that seems dominated by industry giants seeking massive profits. We respect and appreciate your commitment and steadfast support for fairness and open access for the rural dish owner.

We look forward to working with you to gain support for enactment of this important legislative initiative.

Sincerely,

B.R. PHILLIPS III,
Chief Executive Officer.

LABELING OF HAZARDOUS ART MATERIALS ACT

HON. BERNARD J. DWYER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. DWYER of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, recently the U.S. Public Interest Research Group released a report, "Art and the Craft of Avoidance," detailing their 2-month investigation to determine whether arts and crafts manufacturers are complying with the Labeling of Hazardous Arts Materials Act [LHAMA], which went into effect in November 1990.

PIRG researchers surveyed art stores, hardware stores, and drug stores, and recorded extensive information on the labeling of 150 most commonly used arts and crafts products that might pose long-term harm. In summarizing their research, the investigation found that 44 percent of art products surveyed that contained toxic chemicals failed to warn of the associated long-term health hazards. Only 19 percent of the toxic art supplies surveyed included an actual phone number on the prod-

uct label, as required. Another inadequacy U.S. PIRG's research revealed was that only 36 percent of the art products initially surveyed included a conformance statement on the label, with many different brands of similarly toxic products showing inconsistency with their labeling. Furthermore, almost 2 years past the deadline which the law imposed, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Federal agency in charge of enforcing this law, has only now released a Federal Register notice outlining the important criteria and guidelines for arts and crafts manufacturers to follow.

Obviously, the Consumer Product Safety Commission has not devoted enough resources to mandate the Labeling of the Hazardous Arts Materials Act. As the sponsors of this legislation, I feel strongly that the Commission put an end to its delays, and I have urged it to make the LHAMA a top priority by stepping up its efforts to assume responsibility for the compliance of this law. I believe one important step in doing this is for the Commission to issue the final guidelines to arts and crafts manufacturers on how to evaluate the chronic hazards as soon as possible.

Every day the health of millions of Americans who use art supplies—from professional artists to children—are threatened by the presence of hazardous substances contained in arts and crafts products. However, schoolchildren are at the greatest risk when exposed to hazardous substances due to their lower tolerance levels, developing bodies, higher metabolic rate, and difficulty in following directions properly. For all of these reasons, we must press the Consumer Product Safety Commission to increase its enforcement efforts of the LHAMA and finish the rulemaking process to protect consumers and schoolchildren from exposure to toxic substances contained in arts and crafts supplies.

LARCHMONT: SALUTING THE FIRST 100 YEARS

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, when the first settlers arrived in Larchmont, NY, they found a beautiful forest on the shores of the pristine Long Island Sound. Over the years, a village has emerged whose character matches the beauty of any natural setting. Larchmont is celebrating the 100th anniversary of its incorporation as a village this weekend, and I want to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues some of the history of this remarkable community.

The growth of Larchmont into what it is today began at the end of the Civil War, when Thompson J.S. Flint, a grain elevator and grocery magnate purchased a tract of land with the intention of establishing a vacation colony and neighborhood of suburban homes. He founded the Larchmont Manor Co. to sell property and established a horse trolley to the New Haven railroad line. Within 20 years, a bustling community had taken root.

As the end of the century approached, under the leadership of George Wight, a drive

toward incorporation was begun. Over the past 100 year, Larchmont has continued to grow and prosper. It has raised generations of children into productive citizens, and sent its sons off to bravely fight for their country overseas. Its people have built hospitals, churches, and schools to care for one another. And it has provided a haven for those who sought its refuge.

Larchmont has always been a home—in the fullest sense of the word—to those who have chosen to make it one. Its tree-lined streets, excellent schools, busy downtown, and warm, caring people make Larchmont a model suburban community. It has been a leader in environmental protection, remembering its origins and committing itself to endeavors that offer hope for revitalizing Long Island Sound and that, through recycling, will provide a quality life for future generations. It has also made a strong commitment to public involvement in government decisionmaking.

I am proud to serve as Larchmont's Representative in this House and to congratulate them on reaching this noteworthy milestone. I know from the forward thinking leaders it has chosen that this community is looking to the future. Larchmont will be in the century ahead as it has been during the past century, a model community committed to participatory government, the protection of our environment, and a vital economy.

IN SUPPORT OF THE OLDER
AMERICANS ACT

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2967, the Older Americans Act amendments. This important legislation will improve the current programs existing for senior citizens.

The Older Americans Act of 1965 created many new programs for senior citizens which have helped improve their quality of life. Due to the enactment of this law and other legislation which aided older Americans, the poverty rate among seniors has been cut in half. However, there is still more that we can do to improve the lives of senior citizens, including enacting a long term health care bill.

H.R. 2967, the Older Americans Act amendments, reauthorizes many of senior programs including the supportive services, congregate and home-delivered meals, community service employment assistance, training, research, and demonstration grants, and Indian elderly programs. Additionally, this bill would set up a new National Ombudsman Resources Center to conduct research, provide information on and analyze programs relating to long term care ombudsman policies.

H.R. 2967 also requires the President to convene a National Conference on Aging in 1993. The authority to plan and direct the conference is given to a 30-member policy committee, one-half of whom are to be selected by the President, and the other half selected by Congress. In the past, White House conferences on aging have been very successful

in coming up with ideas for programs to better serve our senior citizens population. I am confident that this conference will be as successful as those in the past.

H.R. 2967 is an extremely important piece of legislation which will help to improve the lives of senior citizens. I urge my colleagues to support this important piece of legislation.

TRIBUTE TO ASIAN RESOURCES,
INC. ON THEIR TENTH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Asian Resources, Inc., on the occasion of their 10th anniversary. This evening, elected officials, community leaders, employers, and former students will gather at Hoi Sing Restaurant in Sacramento to recognize and celebrate 10 years of dedicated service to the Sacramento community.

Asian Resources, Inc. was formed in 1981 when various leaders within the Asian American community saw that our immigrant and refugee communities were not being provided employment-related services and English language training. The organization has grown tremendously over the past 10 years to serve over 3,000 immigrants and refugees in a range of services which include English language instruction, work experience and on-the-job training with public agencies and private businesses, and summer youth employment. In addition, Asian Resources, Inc. provides youth counseling services to encourage students to remain in school and pursue higher education as well as assistance in job search skills and information. Finally, they have been dedicated civil rights advocates on such diverse issues as minimum wage, reapportionment, access to health care, and the rise in hate crimes.

Asian Resources, Inc. has provided a window of opportunity for thousands in our communities. I commend Asian Resources, Inc. for their exemplary service and steadfast role in the empowerment of our immigrant and refugee communities.

I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Asian Resources, Inc., Executive Director May O. Lee, her board, and staff on the occasion of their 10th anniversary of service to the Sacramento community.

HONORING RAMON G. GUTIERREZ

HON. BILL SARPALIUS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. SARPALIUS. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring one of America's greatest World War II heroes, Ramon G. Gutierrez. In heavy action at Salerno, Italy, in 1943, Mr. Gutierrez outflanked and destroyed an enemy gun position while under machine gun fire. For this bravery he was awarded the

Silver Star, a Purple Heart, and the highest Russian medal awarded to a foreign soldier, "The Order of the Patriotic War," an honor he shares with Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. He is the only enlisted man to have received this medal. Overall, he was awarded 16 medals in the war, including three Purple Hearts. He was a prisoner of war twice. Both times he escaped and lived behind the enemy lines in Italy. After the war, the Russian Consul in San Francisco invited him to live in Russia with a monthly pension, but he declined, saying that no other country in the world is as good as ours.

Today, Mr. Gutierrez lives near Wichita Falls, TX, with his wife, Connie. The San Jose and Del Rio G.I. Forums are pursuing the Congressional Medal of Honor for this brave man who has been inducted into the Corpus Christi War Memorial of Forgotten Heroes. He is the epitome of the contributions of Hispanics to our efforts in World War II. I am proud that such a distinguished veteran lives in the 13th Congressional District which I serve.

Over 16 million Americans fought from 1941 to 1945 in the most widespread and deadly war in world history. Their very service was a testament to their valor and dedication. As we approach the 50th anniversary of our involvement in World War II, let us take time to honor those unselfish souls who braved terrible danger to fight for our country and its cause. As people all over the world stand up for their freedom we see once again that it is the individual who makes a difference. I ask you to join me in honoring an individual, Ramon G. Gutierrez, who made just such a difference by risking his life for the welfare of his nation.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS
FIRST WOMAN HIGH SCHOOL
PRINCIPAL IN FLINT, MI

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Bessie Helen Lambert Straham, the first woman high school principal and the first African-American woman high school principal in the city of Flint, MI.

Born on July 19, 1939, in Warren, AR, Mrs. Straham has been a resident of Flint since 1968. She graduated from the Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College (University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff) in 1962 with a Bachelor of Arts in History. From 1962 to 1963, Mrs. Straham worked as a counselor for sophomore women at the Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College. In 1963, she left the University of Arkansas to teach English and History at Townsend Park High School in Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

In 1968, Mrs. Straham moved from Arkansas to Flint where she was hired as a history teacher at the Old Northern High School. In 1974 she was promoted to department head of social studies at Northern. The following year she was promoted to assistant principal for instruction. This was a remarkable year for Mrs. Straham in that she also graduated from the University of Michigan with a masters degree in History.

Eight years later, in 1983, she was promoted once again to deputy principal at Northern High and served in that post until 1989 when she became assistant principal at Northwestern High School. In 1990, she was promoted to deputy principal at Northwestern where she served before becoming principal.

Mrs. Straham's life is an example of her lifelong commitment to academic excellence, both in herself and her students. In addition to her masters degree, she has several post-graduate credits from the University of Michigan, Michigan State University, the University of Wisconsin and Wayne State University. She is a member of the Flint Congress of School Administrators, the National Association of Secondary School Principals, the Michigan Association of Secondary School Principals and past first vice president of the Women Educators Society.

Despite a hectic professional schedule, Mrs. Straham continues to find time to become involved in her community. She is a life member of both the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, of which she is past president. She is a member of the Urban League and serves on the board of directors of the International Institute. A member of Vernon Chapel of African Methodist Episcopal Church, she serves as a Sunday school teacher and taught Sunday School at the Michigan Annual Conference.

Her awards include the Community Service Award from the Rose of Sharon Lodge, the Delta Sigma Theta Sisterhood Award, the city of Flint Human Relations Award and the Steffy Award in American History from the University of Michigan.

It is only fitting that on Friday, September 27, 1991, the Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce ambassadors will pay tribute to Mrs. Straham at a reception at the University Club in the Genesee Towers Building in downtown Flint.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and a privilege for me to rise today and pay tribute to Mrs. Bessie Helen Lambert Straham, a cornerstone in the foundation of Michigan's education community. I am especially proud to have such an outstanding individual as a constituent. It gives me a feeling of security and confidence that she is molding the minds of the generation that will lead our Nation into the next century.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, as the Chinese on Taiwan prepare to celebrate their National Day on October 10, 1991, I join them in their celebration.

The Republic of China on Taiwan has come a long way since its founding 80 years ago. Today it is a modern democratic state, and its people enjoy a high level of living standards. I am particularly pleased to see that the Republic of China on Taiwan is willing to share

its successful Taiwan experience with developing and Third World countries, and that it is anxious to shoulder more international responsibility to help other nations stricken by natural disaster or war.

During ROC Vice President Li Yuan-zu's recent tour of Central America, Li pledged that the ROC will consider giving aid to Central American countries by assisting developments based on the successful Taiwan experience. Such plans include assisting the development of small enterprises, protecting the natural environment, et cetera. Li even promised to grant Costa Rica a United States \$15 million loan to help finance the development of that country's small and medium enterprises.

Such outward assistance to other countries makes the Republic of China a worthy neighbor in today's world of interdependent nations. Congratulations to the Republic of China.

THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA CELEBRATES NATIONAL DAY

HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, I am honored and pleased to join my colleagues in wishing the Republic of China continued progress and success on its 80th anniversary. The Republic of China on Taiwan is a democratic country with a fast-growing economy. Presently, Taiwan is our sixth largest trading partner and the 13th largest economic entity in the world. It is definitely a country that deserves our support and congratulations on its 80th anniversary, October 10, 1991.

TRIBUTE TO CARL WYMAN

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize a truly outstanding individual in mid-Michigan, Carl Wyman of Osceola County. His contributions to Osceola County for the past 28 years have been invaluable.

Born in Midland, MI, Mr. Wyman's family soon moved to Reed City, where he spent his childhood, graduating from Reed City High School in 1943. He then worked as a bookkeeper before being elected to the position of Osceola County clerk in 1963.

Since then Mr. Wyman has been fulfilling the obligations of the county clerk dutifully. Mr. Wyman has seen the workload of the office increase. He has also ushered the computer age into the office, witnessing the modernization of the county's records.

Mr. Wyman has had many responsibilities. As the clerk of the county, Mr. Wyman has been the keeper of all the county's vital records. He has served as the clerk of the court, clerk of canvassers, and the clerk of commissioners. He chaired the special elections scheduling committee and is the head election official for Osceola County.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Wyman will be retiring from his position as Osceola County clerk at the end of this month. I know you will join me in thanking and commending this outstanding community figure for his accomplishments and commitment to Osceola County. He has indeed left his mark on mid-Michigan.

INTRODUCTION OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 337

HON. JAMES M. INHOFE

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a resolution which will designate chili as the official food of the United States.

I believe it is necessary that we in Congress realize that chili embraces the highly individualistic traits of America's heritage through its infinite varieties, highly personalized blending of ingredients and its many adaptive uses. Chili is an indigenous American cuisine that was created, refined, and perfected here in the United States.

Cooks in the wagon trains and cattle drives of the old west knew that chili was both a nutritious and economical way to satisfy the hunger that set in after a long day on the trail. Chili has been a distinctive blend of meat and species that has nourished countless millions of Americans since its inception in the 19th century.

Over time, chili has become a relished cuisine whose vast popularity prevails with American people of every economic and social strata. It enjoys a universal popularity throughout this great Nation that is unequaled by other American foods. Chili cookoffs, which have been held throughout this great Union, have served as a way of brining a herd of philanthropy-minded citizens together to raise thousands of dollars for deserving charities.

I believe it is only proper that a U.S. Representative from the heartland of the old west in Oklahoma should introduce a joint resolution designating chili as the official food of the United States of America. That is why, today, I have introduced House Joint Resolution 337, which will make this designation, calling on the people of the United States to commemorate this designation with appropriate celebrations throughout our Nation.

REQUEST TO REMOVE COSPONSORSHIP FROM H.J. RES. 305

HON. PORTER J. GOSS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to clarify that my name was placed in error as a cosponsor of H.J. Res. 305, a Joint Resolution to designate the month of October 1991 as Country Music Month. This clarification is in line with my standing office policy against signing onto any commemorative legislation.

TRIBUTE TO MAJ. GEN. LEROY
HAGEN ANDERSON

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I am sorry to inform my colleagues that a former Member of the House, Maj. Gen. Leroy Hagen Anderson passed away yesterday morning in his hometown of Conrad MT. General Anderson was elected as a Democrat from Montana's Second District and served from 1957 to 1961 during the 85th and 86th Congress.

As an Army Lieutenant colonel he commanded the 81st Tank Battalion through training in the United States and into World War II combat in Europe, where it was said to be the closest to Berlin of all American troops at the end of the war. He remained active in the Army Reserves after the war spending summer congressional recesses in the late 1950's commanding the Rocky Mountain area's 96th Division as a major general before retiring in 1962 with more than 35 years in the military. In a ceremony in May 1990, the headquarters and the museum of the 81st Tank Battalion at Fort Knox, KY, was named Anderson Hall, a rare honor for a living person.

General Anderson was a wheat and cattle rancher as well as a chemical engineer. He carried on a tradition of Montana Representatives by serving on the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee having filled the spot vacated by another Montanan, former Senator Lee Metcalf. His initial campaign was based on advocating public involvement of water and power resources and opposing the Eisenhower-Benson farm policy. With that in mind he devoted his attention to irrigation and reclamation and water development which are so vital to Montana. He was devoted in his attention to the needs of his constituents in Montana and was particularly concerned and interested in matters affecting Indian tribes in Montana and throughout the West.

On behalf of all my colleagues here in the House particularly those who served with General Anderson our condolences go out to his wife, Virginia, and his family.

MALVIN R. GOODE: A JOURNALIST
FOR ALL TIME AND ALL SEASONS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus, I take great pride in joining in a national tribute to the work and outstanding accomplishments of Mal Goode. Seldom are we able to watch history in the making and understand the import of our labors as they are happening.

We are blessed that true giants remain among us—whose life's work shall fill historic chronicles of the foundations which African-Americans have laid in the building of this Nation. We, as a people have been enlightened

and enriched by a legacy born of the struggles, the sacrifice, the suffering, and pioneering spirit of Malcolm, and Martin, and Medgar, and Justice Marshall, and Malvin R. Goode.

We pause now, to honor a career devoted to excellence, to superior journalism, and an unparalleled commitment to the young men and women who would follow in his footsteps. Mal Goode has brought pride and honor to his own, and to those who respect and revere integrity in the spoken and written word.

He has approached his discipline, driven by an unrelenting zeal for truth and an abhorrence for those who would trample upon the rights of freedom, justice, and human dignity. We who are public servants in elective office—know that the battles we wage are fought shoulder to shoulder with those who tell our story on the pages of the Nation's press and across its air waves. Those who have pioneered in this cause have had as their first in command of the language and the art—Mal Goode. He has sought to empower the powerless through information, to enlighten the uninformed through knowledge. He has witnessed explosive changes in the geopolitical scene and the emergence of a new world order. And he has chronicled that story at home and abroad with piercing intellect and deep compassion.

The Congressional Black Caucus, in recognition of his singular accomplishments named, in 1989, its highest tribute to broadcast journalism—The Mal Goode Award. We are honored by this association with one who has lived out the precept that justice is never advanced by a retreat from those basic tenets of law and journalism which have protected the rights of the few against the prerogatives of the many. Whether in the deserts of the Persian Gulf, the jungles of Vietnam, on the beaches of Normandy, or the global headquarters of the United Nations—there have been journalists to share their stories with the world. None has stood taller, defied greater odds, or fought harder than Mal Goode. The Congressional Black Caucus is gratified to share in this special tribute to a journalist of all time and all seasons.

TRIBUTE TO THE MENTAL
HEALTH REFERRAL SERVICE OF
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the Mental Health Referral Service [MHRS] of Southern California. October 6 will officially begin Mental Awareness Week which runs through October 12th and is sponsored by the American Psychiatric Association.

The Mental Health Referral Service of Southern California was created in 1979 to fill an important community need, that of providing prompt, confidential information to individual callers needing help with their mental health problems.

This program provides referrals to licensed professional mental health practitioners for

people of all ages who need assistance with a wide range of mental health problems. It also offers general information to the public about different mental health disciplines and types of care. The referral programs are offered without charge by a group of mental health professionals as a public service.

The MHRS is able to link callers with professionals who provide individual, conjoint, family, and group treatment for problems such as, marital difficulties, developmental difficulties of childhood and adolescence, alcohol and drug abuse, domestic violence, child abuse, and many others.

The MHRS is ultimately concerned and careful about the quality of treatment provided both by the therapists and the MHRS referral counselors. In order to continually improve the quality of the service, the member therapists meet on a regular basis to discuss issues relating to the needs of the community.

I am pleased to share the accomplishments of the Mental Health Referral Service of Southern California with my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO IMPROVE THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS FOR FEDERAL RECOGNITION OF INDIAN TRIBES

HON. JOHN J. RHODES III

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill designed to improve and streamline the existing administrative process for evaluating petitions submitted by Indian groups seeking Federal recognition as Indian tribes. The current administrative process is one that was established by regulation nearly 13 years ago under the Secretary of the Interior's general statutory authority over Indian affairs. This administrative process was developed based on the recommendations in the report of the American Indian Policy Review Commission, and after extensive consultations with the Congress and Indian tribes and groups.

For the past 2 years I have been concerned with the increasing frequency with which bills for individual tribal recognition have been introduced in the Congress. The most common reasons given for this phenomenon are that the administrative process takes too long, is too cumbersome, and is capricious. I have no basis for judging the validity of these reasons and believe that extensive hearings are needed in order to determine whether systemic imperfections exist to be corrected.

Although it is clear that Congress has the authority to extend tribal recognition to Indian groups, I have long been concerned about the wisdom of such action. Unlike the Secretary of the Interior, Congress has no uniform standards it uses to evaluate petitions for Federal recognition submitted by Indian groups. In addition, the legislative process is more cursory and much less deliberate than the administrative process when it comes to consideration of Federal recognition requests. Finally, legislative consideration of individual tribal recogni-

tion bills encourages displacement of an administrative process that many Indian groups and tribes have relied upon for nearly 13 years.

All of these factors are particularly troublesome given that one of the primary consequences of Federal recognition is the establishment of a perpetual government-to-government relationship with the United States.

The bill I have introduced today is not intended to be the final solution to criticisms raised about the existing Federal recognition process. However, it is my hope that this bill will generate a substantial and meaningful debate in the Congress, within the administration, and out in Indian country, and that this debate will lead to a reasoned solution.

HOFFMANN-LAROCHE TO BUILD NEW FACILITY

HON. ROBIN TALLON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I had the honor of participating in a ceremony in Florence, SC announcing that Hoffmann-La Roche will be building a multimillion dollar headquarters and pharmaceutical manufacturing facility in my district.

As this new industry locates in Florence, our future has never looked brighter than today.

The people who stood with me in Florence—Irwin Lerner, president and CEO of Hoffmann-La Roche, Fritz Gerber, chairman of the board, Governor Carroll Cambell—are the power to make that potential a reality.

That reality is evidenced by Hoffmann-La Roche's decision to locate in the Pee Dee. Jobs and a bright economic future are what make a community grow and prosper, and we all know what it means when a new industry decides to locate and invest millions of dollars into our community—it means that they see the promise of growth and prosperity in the Pee Dee.

But this investment goes far beyond Hoffmann-La Roche's infusion of permanent jobs into our area. It means a substantial capital investment in our local infrastructure, use of local goods and services to build this facility, and hiring of local businesses to do the construction. It means a ripple effect of regional economic growth and development that is the

result of the combined efforts of every level of Government working with the local business community to show that the Pee Dee is a good risk for investment and future growth.

Working together we can, and must, build a foundation for growth that will drive us into the next century. Business needs improved infrastructure and an educated work force, and the community needs the jobs and a tax base. Achieving this takes the cooperation and commitment of every level of Government in partnership with the business community. I am proud to say that the Pee Dee, with the addition of Hoffmann-La Roche to our community, has the right combination to look toward a prosperous and thriving tomorrow.

President Franklin Roosevelt said "the only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today." We have no doubts today that Hoffmann-La Roche's investment in our community is another step toward the flourishing tomorrow that we all envision for the Pee Dee.

IN SUPPORT OF S. 296

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 296. In addition to recognizing the invaluable contributions of those foreign nationals who serve in the Armed Forces of the United States, S. 296, as amended, authorizes desperately needed funding for the domestic resettlement of refugees. Beyond that, the measure corrects two technical, but critical, errors in current law and provides the Congress the time needed to evaluate U.S. policy regarding the issuance of visas for foreign artists, athletes, and entertainers.

As passed by the House on September 16, S. 296 contained only one section. That section provided immigrant visas to alien members of the U.S. Armed Forces, and their families, who have served for 12 years with the U.S. military or have agreed to do so. The bill places an annual ceiling of 2,300 on the number of service members who could receive this benefit. That number in turn was placed within existing worldwide quotas. As passed by the Senate on September 24, S. 296 includes the identical provision with minor technical amendments.

As passed by the Senate, S. 296 also includes a provision to reauthorize appropriations for refugee resettlement under the 1980 Refugee Act. The reauthorization is for fiscal year 1992 only, and provides "such sums as may be necessary." Expenditures reauthorized are for the Department of Health and Human Services, which spends about \$400 million a year to assist refugees resettling in the United States. The Refugee Act of 1980 has not been reauthorized since fiscal year 1988.

S. 296 also includes a provision to defer until April 1, 1992, the effective date for the new O and P visa categories—athletes, artists, and entertainers. The Senate provision is identical to H.R. 3294, which was approved by the House Judiciary Committee on September 24.

Also included is a provision to ease the transition from the old immigration law to the new law, which is scheduled to go into effect on October 1, as it pertains to aliens coming permanently and lawfully to the United States because their employment skills are in demand. Under the 1990 Immigration Act, aliens who filed petitions for employment-related visas under the old law are required to refile under the new law. Such a requirement makes little sense, since the categories under the new law and the old law are the same. The Senate provision, therefore, says that a filing made under the old law shall be deemed a filing under the new law. This provision eliminates burdensome paperwork requirements and is strongly supported by not only immigration practitioners but also the Department of Justice.

Finally, as passed by the Senate, S. 296 corrects one additional problem created by the 1990 law. Because of a drafting error, certain aliens who will receive employment-based immigrant visas will not be able to bring their spouses and children to the United States. The spouses and minor children of permanent resident aliens have always been allowed—within existing quotas—to enter with the principal alien. The Senate provision, which is supported by the Department of Justice, reinstates this policy. Again, this does not raise or otherwise alter any existing quotas.

Mr. Speaker, I am aware of no opposition to any of these provisions. In fact, each is strongly supported by those who must administer the law and by those whom it would affect. I urge my colleagues to support this extremely meritorious legislation.