

His Eminence is totally pro-life: He is against abortion, against capital punishment—both of which are favored by Clinton. Some Catholics held that, given his fundamental differences as well as on welfare reform, he should have turned down the medal. But Bernardin explained that it comes from the nation.

His updating of Saint Thomas More's famous self-description, during a time of trouble with Henry VIII—"The King's good servant, and God's first"—came on a day of blazing heat and draining humidity. The cardinal, who was recently told by doctors that he has inoperable liver cancer and a limited time to live, went patiently from camera to camera. "I will take care of all of you," he promised pastorally, and he did.

Some thought he might be asked to perform an exorcism at the White House. As the scandal of the president's chosen familiar, Dick Morris, widens and deepens, fumigation might not be enough. Morris's sex life may be his own business, but his arrogance is not. The most popular Catholic cleric was the best possible counterpoint to the pond scum. After so much of the profane, the sacred was welcome.

The cardinal startled many people when, recently in Chicago, he announced that he is bound for the Promised Land. He is in the midst of a project called "Common Ground," which he had hoped to be a forum where American Catholics can discuss their differences on church matters. A mediator all his life, he is concerned with the rise of incivility and mean-spiritedness among the faithful. He was severely criticized by three of his brother cardinals, who feared the airing of unorthodoxy and possibly even heresy. He replied imperturbably that the dissent of Cardinals Bernard Law of Boston, James A. Hickey of Washington and Anthony Bevilacqua of Philadelphia just pointed up the need for discourse.

As for being stricken at a time of such plans, he called it "a special gift from God."

Why? Before he knew he was going to die, he said he had many fears, among them being unjustly accused—he was by a deranged young man who later recanted his story of sexual harassment—and cancer. "God has given me the gift of peace and tranquility," he explained. He hopes to write a book to help other cancer victims who are terrified by the diagnosis and lose heart. "I have spent 30 years as a bishop trying to teach people how to live," he said during an interview. "Now I will try to teach them how to die."

Conversations such as this rarely occur on the White House lawn, where hustle and push are the rule. Doubtless talks with the others who sat on the East Room stage would also have been edifying.

The recipients had been carefully chosen not just for their virtues and accomplishments but for their direct appeal to various causes and ethnics. Rosa Parks, the woman who started the Montgomery bus boycott by sitting down for her principles, didn't make it in from Michigan in time for the ceremony, but she is a black heroine. James Brady, the White House press secretary who took a bullet for Ronald Reagan, personifies the gun control legislation opposed by Republicans; Millard Fuller is founder of Habitat for Humanity, the universally admired organization that builds homes for the poor and had Clinton hammering nails on his birthday; David Hambur is a psychiatrist for children; John H. Johnson is a black success story—he publishes Ebony and Jet; Eugene Lang sends East Harlem children to college—Jack Kemp, eat your heart out, Jan Nowak-Jezioranski, agent of the Polish underground, speaks to Poles; Antonia Patoja to Puerto Ricans; Ginetta Sagan, valiant young

Italian resistance courier who survived Fascist torture and devoted her life to helping political prisoners; Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz.), former House environmentalist and wit, shows an appreciation for House members.

Clinton needed to patch things up with Catholics. They grew accustomed to choice—they took other social issues into consideration—but were outraged by the president's failure to sign the congressional ban on a late-term abortion procedure. Honoring Bernardin, the most affecting U.S. prelate, is a nice gesture. But Bernardin, in his mild way, will continue to disagree on certain subjects in the most public way possible. He intends to join a large protest against later-term abortions on Thursday at the Capitol. ●

TRIBUTE TO DAVID NOVAK

● Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate a Louisville, KY native who has been recognized for outstanding performance and leadership. David Novak, president and chief executive of KFC Corp. will receive a Golden Chain award at the annual conference of the Multi-Unit Food Service Operators in October.

Editors of Nation's Restaurant News, a weekly magazine for the food service industry, nominated Novak for the award. The magazine cited Novak, 43, for rejuvenating the 6,000-outlet KFC chain. He was also responsible for settling a long-standing contract dispute with franchisees as well as introducing popular new items to the KFC menu.

David Novak assumed responsibility of KFC Corp. in 1994. In 1995, the chain generated over \$3.7 billion in retail sales. The company now claims more than a 40 percent share of the U.S. fried chicken market and an 82 percent share of the Canadian market.

Before attaining his current position, Novak was chief operating officer for Pepsi-Cola North America. He also held positions as executive vice president of Pepsi-Cola Marketing/Sales and senior vice president of Marketing for Pizza Hut. He and his wife, Wendy, have a daughter, Ashley.

Mr. President, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating David Novak on receiving this distinguished award. ●

TRIBUTE TO LINDA A. (SUSIE) CARTER

● Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Linda A. (Susie) Carter who is retiring from the Social Security Administration after 29 years of Federal service.

Ms. Carter began her Social Security career as a clerk typist on August 29, 1965 in the Louisville Social Security office. She did not remain in this position long. Her excellent work earned her advancement to the claims typist position in March 1966, to claims development clerk in March 1967 and then to data review technician in October 1971. In December 1975 Ms. Carter was promoted to claims representative and in December 1980 she was reassigned to the operations analyst position where

she assisted the Louisville District management staff and improved the overall quality of the work in the Louisville Social Security District.

In April 1984, Ms. Carter became an operations supervisor in the Louisville District office. Her performance has consistently been outstanding and she has won many performance-related awards during her Social Security career. Her service to the public, the citizens of Louisville, and especially Jefferson County has been a model of the best that government can bring to the people.

During her career, Ms. Carter helped implement major additions to Social Security programs. These include Medicare in July 1966 and the Supplemental Security Income Program in January 1974. There have also been many other changes during her career, such as the extension of coverage to include Federal employees and employees of nonprofit organizations, taxation of benefits, and more.

Mr. President, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in recognizing Linda A. Carter for 29 years of dedicated service to the Federal Government. ●

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1996

Mr. LOTT. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in adjournment until the hour of 9:30 a.m. on Friday, September 13, 1996; further, that following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. LOTT. Tomorrow morning, at 9:30, it will be my intention to begin consideration of the Interior appropriations bill, as we announced. We may consider other bills if we can get an agreement. I hope that Members will not feel compelled to offer nongermane amendments on the Interior appropriations bill, as we have just gone through. Again, we are aware that Senators have their rights. But it makes it awfully hard on the leaders to try to get the work done. We spent 25½ hours on this last bill. Hopefully, we can do the Interior appropriations bill without going through the same votes all over again.

Madam President, with regard to the earlier unanimous-consent request, we need to talk to the other Senator from Minnesota.

I want to make a commitment to the minority leader that we will not do this before Tuesday. I will work with the Senators that are involved. I would rather not do a unanimous consent until I talk directly to that Senator. I will keep good faith with the minority

leader on that. I think it is a reasonable request.

Mr. DASCHLE. With that understanding, I will not have any objection. I hope we can work to resolve that relatively minor matter.

Mr. LOTT. I want to confirm that there will be no recorded votes tomorrow. We will take up Interior or the Magnuson fisheries, if we can get an

agreement. On Monday, we will take up the FAA authorization if we can get an agreement on the time and amendments. Then we would go back to Interior. There will be no votes during the day on Monday. We will have stacked votes on Tuesday morning at 9:30.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M.
TOMORROW

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 8:41 p.m., adjourned until Friday, September 13, 1996, at 9:30 a.m.