

Consider the following trouble areas:

Labor. For years, rescue missions have struggled with the issue of whether homeless men and women who do work in the missions as part of rehabilitation qualify as employees under the Fair Labor Standards Act. In September 1990, the Labor Department determined that the Salvation Army had to pay the minimum wage to clients performing work as part of rehabilitation, unless the Army's location registered as a "sheltered workshop." (Sheltered workshops historically have been places handicapped people went for training, not live-in facilities.)

After much political and legal wrangling, the Labor Department suspended enforcement pending further study. Their policy remains in suspension, but has not been formally revoked.

Zoning. City and county boards have stopped or interfered with mission programs across the nation. The Denver Rescue Mission is located in an area known as Lower Downtown or "LoDo." This was formerly Denver's Skid Row, an area where the destitute congregated. In recent years, however, the area has been redeveloped and now supports a burgeoning night life.

That welcome development has had a most unwelcome side effect: City officials have ratcheted up their efforts to curb the mission's work. For example, on cold nights, the 110-bed mission used to set up about 40 cots in the chapel to meet the increased need. City officials never raised any objection because it took people off the street. Today, city officials flatly prohibit this practice.

City officials in Daytona Beach, Florida, have not allowed the Daytona Rescue Mission to locate within the city. The mission has gone to federal court. In Albany, New York, the Capital City Rescue Mission has been trying to relocate in order to expand its services. Recently, the city rejected the mission's request to move to a previously agreed-upon property. Other missions that have encountered significant roadblocks include the Union Gospel Missions of Dallas, Spokane, and Yakima, Washington.

Licensing. The licensing of faith-based programs, beyond issues of health and safety, has become a major impediment to many missions' spiritual integrity. Licensing has brought regulations such as a "client's bill of rights" in Tennessee, which originally included the right not to be presented with religious teaching. (That's somewhat like organizing a football team and including the right not to be touched!)

Then there is the case of the City Mission in Schenectady, New York. It was cited by New York's Department of Social Services because it prohibited pornographic materials from its facilities. Only after three months of negotiation did the mission and state authorities reach agreement that the mission was within its rights to prohibit pornography.

"We determined that on health and safety issues, we would submit to government regulations," says Eivion Williams, the mission's executive director. "But this was an issue of morality—what was right and what was wrong—and we stood firm. And in the end, we wound up getting what we asked for."

Food Distribution. For many years, rescue missions accepted federal surplus food and distributed it to the needy without excessive oversight or regulation. In December 1993, however, the U.S. Department of Agriculture mailed a memo to missions in its Western region that stated that USDA commodities were not to be used in meals where individuals were required to attend religious services. This caused confusion among many mission directors who were uncertain how to interpret the new rules. On advice of counsel, some missions have turned down USDA com-

modities because they believe accepting the food would subject them to federal regulations that compromise religious teachings.

Indeed, one of the interesting contradictions of federal policy is that schools, day-care programs, and early childhood development classes operated by churches may serve surplus food—even though their programs are grounded in religious beliefs. The government seems to believe that children in religious programs need good food, but homeless in religious programs do not.

Tonight 27,000 people in America are staying in rescue missions. Each is being fed, sheltered, and assisted. Last year, rescue missions served more than 28 million meals to the poor and homeless. That's enough to provide a meal to every resident in the state of California. Yet each person is also being challenged with hope and opportunity. Our rehabilitation programs involve over 11,500 men, women, and children.

Rescue missions are poised to continue their dramatic growth and success. Drug rehabilitation programs are expanding to meet the increasing need. Computer training and educational programs are now staples at many missions, providing GED preparation, core curriculum classes, drivers education, and job training. Missions are also setting up joint ventures with local businesses to give reformed addicts on-the-job training.

Unfortunately, our optimism at the progress of our missions is tempered by the cold realities of the street. The face of homelessness in America is changing. It is getting younger and more female. Children, once a rarity at shelters, are showing up with increasing frequency—and this cannot bode well for American society.

There are other problems. As Rev. Tom Laymon, the executive director of Mel Trotter Ministries in Grand Rapids, observes, "There is an aging population in our prisons that will eventually be given back to society. Many will have spent decades in prison. This means a whole new generation of 'older homeless' will be out on the streets and in need of our services."

Amidst this trend, federal and state homeless and anti-poverty programs—devoid of moral, spiritual, or religious counseling—will continue to fail. The answer is not for government to get into the religion business, but at the very least, to get out of the way of religiously based groups that are making a decisive difference in people's lives.

We have identified more than 100 American cities with populations of over 40,000 that are without a rescue mission. In 10 years IUGM wants to have programs in each of these. Our hope and prayer is that missions around the country will demonstrate the power of a well-rounded program that nourishes mind and body, spirit and soul.

"HEY—I'M HUNGRY."

Those involved with rescue missions know the difficulties and dangers of inner-city life. Many, like Mickey Kalman, spent years on the street—drifting, stealing, begging, and doing drugs—until they reached out for help. Kalman, now the executive director of City Rescue Mission in Oklahoma City, was invited to speak at the 1996 Republican National Convention, in San Diego.

Mickey Kalman's young life centered around alcohol. "I grew up with drunks and learned to drink," he says. He joined a gang. When he wasn't travelling and getting into mischief, he found trouble locally. At one point he pulled a gun on his teacher, threatening to "blow his brains out." By the age of 12, he was on probation.

Later Kalman got involved with drugs. "Once I ran away with a shipment of dope, sold it, and hid out in Wyoming," he remembers. "When I didn't have money for gas, I siphoned it out of construction trucks."

One day he found himself in Stockton, California, alone and hungry. He'd been living on the streets for the better part of two years. He walked up to the door of a rescue mission and said, "Hey—I'm hungry." The man at the mission offered Kalman some food and some work. He didn't usually get offers for work, but he agreed. Kalman decided to enter the rehabilitation program, where he found faith in God and the power to turn his life around.

Today, Rev. Mickey Kalman oversees a mission budget of \$1.4 million, with a staff of 21. Thousands are helped by his mission every year. "Rescue mission work isn't easy," he says. "It's hard to love some of the people who come to us . . . [but] when they knock, I say, 'Come on in. My name is Mickey Kalman. How would you like to stick around and do a little work?'"

CHRISTENING OF MADISON WHITFIELD WILSON

HON. ED WHITFIELD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 9, 1997

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I announce the christening of my granddaughter, Madison Whitfield Wilson, on Sunday, October 12 at Lakewood Presbyterian Church in Jacksonville, FL.

Madison is the first child of my daughter Katie and her husband George. She was born at 5:15 p.m., Thursday, July 31, 1997, at Jacksonville Memorial Medical Center and weighed 8 pounds, 6 ounces at birth.

This wondrous event is a poignant reminder that the primary purpose of our service here as Members of the U.S. Congress is to build a better future for America, for our children, and their children.

In that spirit, I share the joy of Madison Whitfield Wilson's arrival with my colleagues and urge our renewed dedication to ensuring that America's tomorrows will be even better than her yesterdays.

HONORING THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE WOMEN'S HEALTH INITIATIVE AT BAYLOR COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 9, 1997

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the Women's Health Initiative [WHI] at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston as they celebrate their third anniversary and build on their landmark research on women's health. A vital component of the Texas Medical Center in my district, the Women's Health Initiative is one of 40 clinical centers across the country taking part in the WHI, the largest ever women's health study in the United States.

Three years ago, the National Institutes of Health awarded Baylor College of Medicine a grant of \$11.8 million to conduct the largest, longest clinical trial in Baylor's history. This study is examining the health of more than 5,400 women over a 12-year period, and focuses on diseases that are critically important to the health of women: cardiovascular diseases, breast cancer, colorectal cancer and

osteoporosis. Cardiovascular diseases are the leading killer of postmenopausal women, and breast cancer is the second killer among cancer in women. Colorectal cancer is responsible for at least 4 percent of the deaths of women aged 50 to 79 and is the third-leading killer among cancer in women. Osteoporosis is the condition resulting from a weakening of the bone after menopause. The information provided by the Women's Health Initiative will lead to breakthrough treatments for these diseases and improve the lives of women in Texas and across the Nation.

The Baylor Clinical Center has recruited 3,300 women for an observational study to gather information regarding risk factors for these diseases. The Baylor Clinical Center will also recruit an additional 2,100 women for a clinical trial to research whether diet and hormone replacement therapy help women lead healthier lives. Information gathered from this clinical study will help women to make informed decisions about which therapies to use to prevent disease and stay healthy.

I also want to highlight the efforts of Dr. Jennifer Cousins, director for the Center for Women's Health, to bring this critical WHI study to the Houston area. I believe Dr. Cousins is critical to the success of this study and she should be commended for her hard work.

I am honored to have worked closely with Dr. Cousins and Baylor College of Medicine to expand the WHI's study to ensure even more women benefit from their groundbreaking research. I look forward to continuing to work with Baylor and the Women's Health Initiative to further expand this study and provide more funding for the National Institutes of Health [NIH] and the Office of Women's Health, which funds this important program.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Women's Health Initiative at Baylor College of Medicine for 3 years of excellence and innovation in medicine and wish to congratulate the 2,000 study participants who will participate in a birthday party on Thursday, October 23, 1997. I look forward to even greater successes as they work to ensure healthier lives for women in the 21st century.

HONORING RALPH LISTON

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 9, 1997

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege for me to rise today in memory of Ralph Moody Liston, a prominent member of the Wills Point, TX, community who died recently at the age of 73.

Ralph Liston was a successful farmer, rancher, and businessman. He owned a propane company, exterior design company, and lumber community. As a farmer, he was once named Outstanding Conservation Farmer of the Year.

Ralph also was active in his community. He was a longtime member of the school board, served as election judge, Chamber of Commerce president, chairman of Van Zandt County Building Committee and a member of the Farmers Home Administration Board. He was a member of Masonic Lodge 422 and was active in the Methodist Church, where he served in various capacities through the years.

I felt a special kinship to Ralph—in that I was always told by my mother that we were both named after the same distant relative—Mary Katherine Moody. I knew his wonderful mother and dad as Cousin Mary and Cousin Jim. It seems that part of our family came to Texas from Arkansas. Ralph carried on the great tradition of love of family and success in business and faithfulness to his church—a tradition handed down through the years. I will miss him.

Survivors include his wife of 54 years, Helen; sons, Rickey and Ralph Moody Jr.; daughters, Linda Wehr and Teena Liston; seven grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my sympathy to his family and many friends in Wills Point and Van Zandt County. As we adjourn today, I would like to take this opportunity to pay my last respects to this great citizen—Ralph Moody Liston.

TRIBUTE TO HENRY B. GONZALEZ

SPEECH OF

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 7, 1997

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, today it is with great pride yet with heartfelt sorrow that I ask members to join me in honoring our colleague, HENRY B. GONZALEZ, on 36 years of service in the U.S. House of Representatives.

At the end of this year, HENRY B. GONZALEZ will take his leave of this body. A great void will be left in our ranks when he is gone. His towering presence, financial expertise, and willingness to take a stand for causes large and small will be sorely missed.

Although the country and this Congress have changed dramatically since HENRY B. GONZALEZ assumed his congressional seat in November 1961, he has always remained true to this country, to his beloved 20th Congressional District in San Antonio and to this Congress.

Like so many of us, HENRY B. GONZALEZ dedicated his life to serving his community and his country. I was extremely blessed to follow in his footsteps first to the Texas State Senate and then to the U.S. House of Representatives.

My relationship with HENRY B. GONZALEZ began long before we served together here in the U.S. House. In a way, we served together in the Texas Senate although he had left that body two decades before I set foot there in 1983.

In the chamber of the Texas Senate hangs a painted portrait of HENRY B. GONZALEZ who served from 1956 to 1961. As a young senator, I remember looking at his portrait and the paintings of other famous Texans that hang there including Stephen F. Austin, the father of Texas; and Lyndon B. Johnson and Barbara Jordan who both served the State and the Nation with distinction.

I always considered myself fortunate to be serving in the State legislative body where HENRY B. GONZALEZ broke new ground for improved race relations in Texas. In 1957, HENRY B. GONZALEZ proudly and bravely stood on the senate floor to fight and filibuster nine bills that would have expanded the then common practice of segregation.

After 36 hours HENRY B. GONZALEZ and his allies had successfully stopped seven of the segregation bills. He was subjected to fierce personal and professional attacks, but refused to retreat or surrender. His determination to do what was right for all Texans began the process of tearing down the wall of racial separation that existed in the State.

I never had the privilege of serving with him in the Texas Senate. But when I saw the portrait, I always tried to adhere to the principles he brought to office—honesty, integrity, and loyalty. His reputation, then as now, is that of a legislator who would fight for all people no matter their race, color, creed, or religion.

It was Texas' loss and the country's gain when HENRY B. GONZALEZ resigned his senate seat to make a successful run for the U.S. House of Representatives.

On November 4, 1961, HENRY GONZALEZ took his congressional seat and immediately found his calling on the House Committee on Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs. Although the name of the committee has changed through the years, his commitment to consumers, small business owners, and taxpayers has never wavered.

He served as Banking Committee chairman from 1989 to 1994. Under his leadership the panel conducted more than 500 hearings and moved 71 bills through the legislative process. During his tenure laws were passed that protected bank depositors, made credit available to small business owners, cracked down on financial fraud and other crimes, and made housing more accessible to Americans.

Despite the long hours and hectic schedule of a Congressman and committee chairman, HENRY and his wife of 57 years, Bertha, raised eight children. Henry and Bertha now have 21 grandchildren and 3 great-granddaughters who will continue to bring joy in the years to come.

It has been a great privilege to serve with HENRY B. GONZALEZ and to work with him on so many issues of importance to Texas and the United States. Although HENRY B. GONZALEZ is heading home, he will always be remembered for his selfless service and willingness to fight for principle.

I ask Members to join with me in honoring HENRY B. GONZALEZ for his many contributions in the past and for his success in the future. HENRY B. GONZALEZ may be leaving this House, but he will never be forgotten either here or at home.

His portrait will hang in the Texas State Senate and his memory will remain in the hearts of his many friends and colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives. Goodbye, Mr. Chairman.

HONORING IRENE V. SHUMAN

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 9, 1997

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding citizen of the 11th district on her 80th birthday. On October 22, 1997, Irene Shuman will celebrate her 80th birthday surrounded by many family and friends. Irene has been a member of the Glen Forest community for the past 42 years where she is known to and loved by everyone in the neighborhood.