

made in the area of civil rights as a result of their efforts. It is my hope that their examples will be followed by the next generation of leaders as all of us confront the continuing problems regarding race relations in the United States. We would be well served to do so.

SALUTING STEVE D. BULLOCK—
BLACK PROFESSIONAL OF THE
YEAR

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 12, 1997

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to salute an outstanding individual from my congressional district who is being recognized for a very special honor. On February 15, 1997, the Black Professionals Association Charitable Foundation will bestow the 1997 Black Professional of the Year Award upon Mr. Steve Delano Bullock. I rise to pay tribute to Mr. Bullock upon this important occasion. I want to share with my colleagues and the Nation some information regarding the honoree.

Mr. Bullock has enjoyed a distinguished career with the American Red Cross. He was named chief executive officer and chapter manager of the Greater Cleveland Chapter in 1982. Prior to assuming this position, he worked for the Red Cross in military installations in the United States, Europe, and Southeast Asia. Mr. Bullock also previously served as executive director of the agency's St. Paul, MN chapter.

Mr. Speaker, in 1988, Steve Bullock was named chairman of the president's advisory committee, a group of senior Red Cross field executives which counsels top management on issues facing the organization. Another highlight of his career occurred in 1995 when Mr. Bullock was appointed to head the 1996 national American Red Cross campaign.

Mr. Bullock is also an active member of the Greater Cleveland community. His board memberships include the Greater Cleveland Roundtable, the Cleveland Campaign, and Leadership Cleveland. He is the chairman of the Mandel Center for Non-Profit Organizations, Case Western Reserve University Executive Advisory Network, and is the past president of the Council of United Way Services Agency Executives.

Mr. Bullock received a Bachelor of Arts Degree in History and Sociology at Virginia Union University and a Master's Degree in Business Administration at the College of St. Thomas. He has also done graduate work in urban administration; attended the American Red Cross Executive Development Institute; and is a graduate of Leadership Cleveland. Mr. Bullock and his wife, Doris, reside in University Heights. They are active members of Antioch Baptist Church in Cleveland.

Mr. Speaker, Steve Bullock will be the 17th individual to receive of the prestigious Black Professional of the Year Award. As a past recipient of this honor, I take special pride in saluting him on this occasion. I join his family, friends, and colleagues in stating that he is more than deserving of the award. I also take this opportunity to applaud the Black Professionals Association for its strong leadership and commitment. I wish Mr. Bullock and the association much continued success.

JOHN GRIESEMER POST OFFICE
BUILDING

HON. ROY BLUNT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 12, 1997

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill to designate the U.S. Post Office Building located at Bennett and Kansas Avenue in Springfield, MO, as the John Griesemer Post Office Building.

John Griesemer was born in Mount Vernon, MO, and grew up on a dairy farm in Billings, MO. He graduated from Billings High School in 1948 and he earned a bachelor of science degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Missouri, Columbia in 1953. He served as a first lieutenant, Engineering Officer in the U.S. Air Force from 1954 until 1956.

After his discharge from the Air Force, John returned to southwest Missouri to work for his family's business, Greisemer Stone Co. He served there as president and as a director until his death in 1993.

In defiance of conventional wisdom, John Griesemer balanced a successful career with family life and a dedication to community service. He and his wife, Kathleen, raised five children on a small farm just east of Springfield, MO. John was active in his church, having served as chairman of the annual Diocesan Development fund drive, member of the Financial Advisory Committee and co-trustee of the Heer-Andres Trust of the Catholic diocese of Springfield-Cape Girardeau, MO. He also served as co-chairman of the Margin for Excellence fund drive to establish an endowment and build a new Catholic High School in Springfield. John was an Eagle Scout, a Scout Master and, in later years, served on the Board of the Ozarks Council of the Boy Scouts of America. He was also involved with the Junior Achievement program.

In addition to his work with Griesemer Stone Co., John founded Joplin Stone Co. and Missouri Commercial Transportation Co., and served as president of Springfield Ready Mix Co. He was a director of Boatmen's National Bank and, in 1991 was president of the Springfield Development Council, a nonprofit subsidiary corporation of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce.

In 1984, John was named by President Reagan to serve on the U.S. Postal Service Board of Governors, which oversees the Postal Service. He was elected chairman of that Board in 1987 and 1988 and served for 3 years as its vice chairman.

In spite of his many personal achievements, John's favorite story about himself was one of personal failure. When he was 8 years old he got a job picking strawberries; at the end of the first day he had failed to meet his quota, so he was fired. In the words of his wife Kathleen, "that shows that failure is not forever." His example is one that all Americans can live by.

John Griesemer passed away in 1993, survived by his wife and five children. His legacy is one of service to his God, his country and to his fellowman through dedication to family, business and community. I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring that legacy by passing the legislation that I have offered today.

CANCER

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 12, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting my Washington Report for Wednesday, January 1, 1997 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

PROGRESS IN THE WAR ON CANCER

Twenty five years ago this month President Richard Nixon declared a national war on cancer. One of the frequent questions put to me by constituents is, "How goes the war?" It is not an easy question to answer. Despite the glut of information on cancer these days much of the news seems destined to confuse us. The statistics pour out from the doctors and hospitals across the country but there is wide disagreement about what they really mean.

There is much good news to report. The cancer death rate fell by nearly 3% between 1991 and 1995, the first sustained drop since national record keeping was begun in the 1930s. The 1990s may well be remembered as the decade when we measurably turned the tide against cancer. Cancer certainly remains among the worst fears of Americans, but it is not the death sentence that it once was. Of more than 10 million Americans who are cancer survivors, 7 million are long term survivors having had cancer diagnosed more than five years ago.

There is, however, reason for concern. After billions of dollars in research, we still don't have a cure for cancer, and some researchers doubt we will develop a single cure. The fear of cancer is obvious. Over 40% of us will develop cancer, and over 20% of us will die from the disease. Within five years cancer will be the leading cause of death in the United States, responsible for over 6 million years of life prematurely lost each year and an annual cost to the economy of over \$100 billion.

While we may not have a cure for cancer, our cancer research efforts, led by the National Cancer Institute in conjunction with private research efforts, have produced significant incremental successes. We have a better understanding of how a normal cell changes into a cancerous one. Some forms of cancer have actually been reduced. Better treatment methods with fewer side effects are now available. Less disfiguring surgeries are being performed. The quality of life for cancer survivors has been enhanced substantially. These successes give us cause for optimism in the fight against cancer.

WHAT CAUSES CANCER?

The most striking progress we have made in cancer research over the last quarter century is our understanding of the biology of cancer, that is, how a good cell goes haywire and divides continuously. Cancer occurs when our cells divide uncontrollably resulting in the formation of a mass of tissue, otherwise known as a malignant tumor. The tumor destroys nearby tissues and organs as it grows.

We now know that cancer is linked to human genes. Scientists have discovered that altered genes or altered gene activity cause a cell to divide continuously. A person may inherit altered or abnormal genes, or acquire them through chemical or physical damage or the effects of viruses. Scientists have already discovered over 20 genes linked to cancer that run in the family. They have discovered that a particular gene, the p52 gene, can stop tumors before they grow and that this gene, if damaged, is involved in some 60% of cancers.

CANCER DETECTION, TREATMENT, AND PREVENTION

Our increased knowledge about cancer has led to dramatic improvements in screening, detection, treatment, and prevention. We are seeing a reduction in some cancer types directly resulting from these improvements. Doctors are able to routinely screen patients for cancers like breast, cervical, prostate and colorectal cancer. These tests help detect cancer in the earlier stages of development when the likelihood of successful treatment is best.

We are also seeing progress in the effectiveness of standard cancer treatments. Most cancers are treated first with surgical removal of the tumor and surrounding tissue, followed by radiation or chemotherapy to control spreading to other parts of the body. Less damaging surgical procedures are now an option; radiation can now be administered in a precise, pinpoint fashion; and the side effects of chemotherapy are now more tolerable thanks to new medicines that combat nausea, anemia, and immune suppression. More targeted therapies are also emerging. There are some experimental anticancer drugs, for example, which are better equipped to target a malignant tumor and kill the cancer cells while avoiding the healthy ones.

Researchers also stress the importance of prevention and education in reducing the number of cancer cases. Changes in lifestyle and eating habits as well as reduced exposure to chemicals in the work place have contributed to declining cancer rates. Cancer awareness has also paid off. People are much more conscious of cancer's early warning signs and when to seek treatment.

BUILDING ON OUR SUCCESSES

Much work remains to be done in our fight against cancer. While we are experiencing the first sustained decline in cancer mortality since the 1930's, several types of cancer are staying at the same levels or increasing, such as non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, melanoma, and brain and kidney cancers.

We must continue to strengthen our national investment in cancer research. One reason we have not made great strides in halting cancer deaths is that cancer is perhaps a hundred different diseases. It is just extraordinarily complex to deal with. The National Cancer Institute, the lead Federal cancer research body, will continue to focus its research efforts on understanding the genetic basis of cancer, improving early detection techniques, and developing better treatment methods.

CONCLUSION

The struggle against cancer has been long and hard and has produced very few dramatic breakthroughs, but the doctors and the scientists are slowly gaining ground. We have not found the magic bullet capable of eradicating cancer and may never find it, but what we are seeing is a succession of small incremental improvements that show great promise in controlling the spread of cancer, reducing the death rate and improving the quality of life for cancer survivors. As one doctor said, "We're running a marathon, not a sprint."

Note: The National Cancer Institute provides help directly to patients, their families, and health care professionals through its cancer information toll-free telephone service at 1-800-4-CANCER.

THE SPRINT—LA CONEXION FAMILIAR AFFAIR: JUSTICE DELAYED, AND DELAYED AGAIN

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 12, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, almost 3 years ago, on July 14, 1994, a great injustice was committed by one of the most powerful corporations in America—Sprint—against some of the least powerful among us. A union representation election was underway at a Sprint subsidiary which employed 177 Hispanic telemarketers who sold Sprint's long distance services to Spanish-speaking customers. Nearly all the workers at the San Francisco Sprint subsidiary, known as La Conexion Familiar "The Family Connection" [LCF], were women who had immigrated to the United States from Mexico and Central and South America. Many of them spoke only Spanish, which was no handicap in their specialized marketing jobs.

When it became clear to Sprint that the La Conexion Familiar workers would vote to be represented by the Communications Workers of America, Sprint suddenly shut the office—just 8 days before their union election. The announcement was made over the PA system during the workday, and the workers were gathered together to be searched by guards and sent out the door. The women were so shocked and upset that paramedics had to be called to the scene, and one worker was even admitted to a hospital.

The dreams of these workers were shattered and their jobs were summarily eliminated, simply because they wanted a union, and because they believed that in the United States, our labor laws would guarantee workplace democracy and the right to organize. One young woman described her ordeal this way at a public hearing on the shutdown held last year in San Francisco: "For me, everything fell apart that day. I couldn't face being out of work. I started abusing alcohol. I was so depressed. I fought with my fiancé and I yelled at my children. After 2 years, I have another job now, but my experience at Sprint changed everything for me. I will always carry around the fear that I'll suddenly be fired for no reason."

Mr. Speaker, more than 2½ years later, the National Labor Relations Board [NLRB] finally declared that the LCF closing was an illegal action and ordered Sprint to rehire the workers to comparable jobs with full back pay. Sprint immediately appealed the decision. It is expected that it will take between 1 and 2 years for the NLRB to hear the appeal and issue a final ruling. Of course, pending the appeal, none of the former LCF workers will receive the back pay or the jobs to which they are entitled according to the NLRB ruling. By dragging out this case and refusing to take responsibility for its actions, Sprint adds another chapter in a long and unfortunate tale of abuses against the LCF workers.

It was Sprint's discriminatory treatment of the LCF workers, along with sweatshop working conditions, that first drove the workers to try to seek representation. This Hispanic LCF workers were kept in a second-class status at

Sprint—earning \$7 an hour as compared to \$11 an hour for regular Sprint telemarketers. The payment of commissions was arbitrary and discriminatory, and the workers complained. And Sprint managers restricted their visits to the bathroom, telling the workers to drink less water so they wouldn't have to go as frequently. When the workers started organizing for union representation, Sprint managers engaged in such blatantly illegal behavior to harass and intimidate union supporters that even the NLRB's investigators—investigators who have seen it all—expressed shock when they later reviewed the evidence.

During the long and drawn out legal proceedings in this case, the NLRB proved—and Sprint ultimately admitted to—scores of charges of illegal threats to close the office if workers voted for a union, of coercing workers to spy on other workers, and of interrogating and browbeating union supporters. Sprint's treatment of the LCF workers has been condemned by the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco, by dozens of my colleagues in the Congress, including the Hispanic caucus, and by government and labor officials in Mexico and Canada as well as in Germany, where Sprint is involved in a partnership with Deutsche Telekom.

Mr. Speaker, through its action, Sprint has gained itself an international reputation as a violator of our Nation's labor laws. Sprint should know that pursuing endless legal appeals is an unacceptable business practice. Unfortunately, this is a trend that is growing. I would like to include in the RECORD for the benefit of my colleagues a column by the distinguished president of the Communications Workers of America [CWA], Morton Bahr, which was published in the CWA News of February 1997. President Bahr's column, entitled "Breaking the Law, Business as Usual," provides documentation of increasing labor law violations—specifically the growing use of plant closing threats—by American corporations to defeat union organizing drives.

The column follows:

BREAKING THE LAW, BUSINESS AS USUAL

(By Morton Bahr)

As philosophers and pundits ponder the breakdown of morality, social values and respect for law and order in America, maybe they should look at the example being set by elements of corporate America, such as the Sprint Corp.

The workers at Spring/La Conexion Familiar in San Francisco were determined to organize a union. Working in what came to be exposed as an "electronic sweatshop," these Spanish-language telemarketing workers were so determined, in fact, to change their conditions that they were unfazed by Sprint's fierce, and illegal, campaign of threats and intimidation.

Their support for the union seemingly only grew stronger as Sprint's management team stepped up its campaign of illegal coercion. Finally, Sprint did the only thing it could do to crush the first incursion by a union in its long distance operations. It simply shut the doors at La Conexion Familiar on July 14, 1994, eight days before the union representation election.