

vein, I believe that it is the intention of both the Armed Services and Small Business Committees to give serious and prompt consideration to any recommendation made by the Secretary of Defense should he deem it necessary once the program reaches the 2 percent milestone.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, let me express my appreciation to my friend and colleague on the Armed Services Committee, Mr. SKELTON, for working with me and other members of the Armed Services Committee in the finest tradition of comity and fairness to address these outstanding concerns with the SBIR bill. It has been a sincere pleasure to work with him on this and the many other issues we faced together during my years in the House.

TAIWAN'S 81ST NATIONAL DAY

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, October 10, 1992, marks the 81st National Day for the 20 million people of the Republic of China on Taiwan. Taiwan, our ally and fifth largest trading partner, has much to be proud of. In recent years, Taiwan's economy has grown at a spectacular rate, making it one of the wealthiest countries in the world.

Taiwan—a tiny island nation in the Pacific—leads the world with \$84 billion in foreign exchange reserves and is in the early stages of a 6-year \$303 billion public works program. Its efforts toward a democratic government are to be admired.

I am sure my colleagues will join me in wishing the people of the Republic of China on Taiwan the best of luck and extend our best wishes to Dr. Ding Mou-shih, Taiwan's top representative in Washington and his staff. They have consistently kept all of us on the Hill fully informed of the economic and political developments in Taiwan.

H.R. 4542, ANTI-CAR THEFT ACT

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, incidents of carjacking, or the crime of stealing a car by force while a driver is in it, has been common over the past several years. There has been an alarming rise of these incidents in several U.S. cities and its suburbs, including my home district of Montgomery County, MD.

The rise of this criminal plague has fueled great concern among my constituents. We need a strong, swift, and immediate response to reverse this growing trend. This need was underscored by a tragic incident just a few weeks ago in a nearby Washington suburb.

On September 8, a mother, Pamela Basu, was forced out of her car at a stop sign near her home while driving her 22-month-old daughter to her first day of preschool in Savage, MD. Attempting to secure her daughter who was left inside the car, her arm became caught in the driver's side seat belt and she was dragged outside about 2 miles before the

thieves drove up against a fence to dislodge her body. Mrs. Basu was killed. The thieves then left the daughter on the road in her child car seat a half mile away.

H.R. 2542, the Anti-Car Theft Act, of which I am a cosponsor, addresses this crime. Carjackings would become a Federal crime punishable by up to 15 years in prison. With strong Federal sentencing guidelines to deter carjacking, I believe we can help to curb this random and senseless crime.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is a fair and sensible effort to protect our Nation's neighborhoods and streets. I commend Messrs. SCHUMER and SENSENBRENNER for their leadership and I urge swift and immediate passage of this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO HON. WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, there are few men in this day and age who have the courage to speak out for their principles, especially when those principles are considered politically incorrect by the media mavens of the left.

BILL DANNEMEYER is one of those men—a man who has the courage of his convictions, and that's what I like about him.

BILL dares to speak the truth when no one else will. And in so doing, he helps to frame and forge the debate on public issues and policy. Because of BILL's efforts in committee and on the floor, the budget deficit is not quite as high as it could be. He holds our feet to the fire when no one else will, and the people benefit. Because of BILL, our taxes are a little bit lower. And because of BILL, the issue of budget deficits will not be shut away in some closet somewhere.

BILL DANNEMEYER has always remained true to his principles, regardless of the political consequences. And now he will be leaving this body, because he felt strongly enough about his principles to put them on the line with the voters.

Mr. Speaker, BILL DANNEMEYER may well be one of the most politically correct men I know, in the truest sense. I know he will continue the good fight no matter what his forum, and I wish him the best, as a colleague and as a friend. Give em hell, Bill.

My wife, Norma, and I wish all the best for BILL and his wife, Evy.

NATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY

HON. CLARENCE E. MILLER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report and commend the conferees on their diligent efforts to work out the differences between the national energy strategy bills as passed by the Senate and the House. For the health of our national economy and our national security, it was imperative that this process move forward as

quickly as possible and that a national energy strategy be implemented by this Congress. We can no longer afford to bury our heads in the sand and continue our well documented procrastination on this issue. We must develop and start to implement a long term energy strategy now.

Earlier this year I sent to each of my fellow colleagues here in the House of Representatives a booklet from the Energy Information Administration entitled "Energy Facts 1990." This booklet contained essential information pointing out the need for developing an energy policy and I hope my colleagues will continue to refer to it in the months ahead. While this bill lays the foundation for a comprehensive long-term energy policy which reduces our oil consumption, reduces our dependence on oil imports, encourages the development and use of energy sources other than oil such as ethanol which is produced in South Point, OH, which is in my district, we must remember that it is only a foundation and that it must be built upon and expanded. For if we are to be truly independent we must at some future date look to maximize and provide more incentives for making better use of our domestic resources which are here in this country.

As the following chart from page 34 of "Energy Facts 1990" shows, U.S. Petroleum production in this country has steadily declined over the past 10 years while imports have steadily risen.

U.S. PETROLEUM ACTIVITIES

(Million barrels per day)

| Year | Production ¹ | Imports | Exports | Petroleum demand ² |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|
| 1981 | 10.2 | 6.0 | 0.6 | 16.1 |
| 1982 | 10.2 | 5.7 | .8 | 15.9 |
| 1983 | 10.3 | 5.3 | .7 | 15.2 |
| 1984 | 10.5 | 5.4 | .7 | 15.7 |
| 1985 | 10.6 | 5.1 | .8 | 15.7 |
| 1986 | 10.2 | 6.2 | .8 | 16.8 |
| 1987 | 9.9 | 6.7 | .8 | 16.7 |
| 1988 | 9.9 | 7.4 | .8 | 17.3 |
| 1989 | 9.2 | 8.1 | .8 | 17.3 |
| 1990 ³ | 8.9 | 8.9 | .8 | 19.9 |

¹ Includes natural gas plant liquids.
² Measured as product supplied. See the glossary for a detailed explanation.
³ Preliminary data.
Source: Energy Information Administration, "Annual Energy Review 1990."

And yet while our petroleum production has been declining, our demand for petroleum has continued to increase as the chart from page 40 of "Energy Facts 1990" shows.

U.S. PETROLEUM DEMAND¹

(Million barrels per day)

| Year | Residential/Commercial | Industrial | Transportation | Electric Utilities | Total |
|-------------------|------------------------|------------|----------------|--------------------|-------|
| 1981 | 1.33 | 4.27 | 9.49 | 6.16 | 21.25 |
| 1982 | 1.24 | 4.06 | 9.31 | 6.09 | 20.30 |
| 1983 | 1.29 | 3.85 | 9.41 | 6.03 | 20.27 |
| 1984 | 1.34 | 4.11 | 9.71 | 5.86 | 21.02 |
| 1985 | 1.35 | 4.03 | 9.87 | 5.88 | 21.13 |
| 1986 | 1.35 | 4.09 | 10.21 | 5.84 | 21.49 |
| 1987 | 1.37 | 4.28 | 10.49 | 5.6 | 21.74 |
| 1988 | 1.14 | 4.37 | 10.87 | 5.9 | 22.28 |
| 1989 | 1.40 | 4.26 | 10.30 | 7.4 | 23.36 |
| 1990 ² | 1.33 | 4.25 | 10.78 | 5.5 | 21.92 |

¹ Measured as product supplied. See the glossary for a detailed explanation.
² Preliminary data.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, "Annual Energy Review 1990."

We must recognize that energy is a fundamental commodity in our lives—our factories, our cars and our very way of life depends upon its availability at an affordable price. There is no grandiose ideal answer around the corner and while this bill basically concentrates on the conservation energy op-