

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1991

SESSION OF 1991

175TH OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

No. 1

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ANNOUNCEMENT

At 11:30 a.m., the HONORABLE MATTHEW J. RYAN, a member-elect from Delaware County, made the following announcement in the hall of the House:

In accordance with the provisions of Article II, section 4, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, the members-elect of the House of Representatives will meet this day at 12 o'clock noon in the hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of organization.

CALL TO ORDER

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the HONORABLE JOHN J. ZUBECK, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, called the members-elect to order and announced:

This being the day and the hour appointed by Article II, section 4, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania for the meeting of the General Assembly, the members-elect of the House of Representatives will now come to order.

Prayer will be offered by the House Chaplain, Rev. Clyde W. Roach.

PRAYER

REV. CLYDE W. ROACH, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray:

Almighty God our Father, we give You thanks for permitting us to witness the beginning of a new year. You have been with us in the past, for we have known Your presence, and You have promised to be with us throughout 1991, this decade, and for the rest of our lives, for You have promised never to leave us, never to leave us alone.

We are grateful for Your choosing us to be the elected Representatives of Your people. Grant that we may ever serve You and them with honor and distinction. Let us never grow weary in well-doing, for in due season we will reap if we faint not.

Bless especially the one who will be elected Speaker of this House. Give him courage, turn his eyes to where the skies are full of promise, flood his path with Your light, and tune his heart to brave music.

Remember also all of the leadership of this House on both sides of the aisles. May they all dedicate themselves to the unfinished work that lies before them, that of keeping this our beloved Commonwealth among the greatest States in this Nation, yea, even in this world.

Bless each legislator and their families, one by one. Keep them as the apple of Your eye and under the shadow of Your mighty wings.

In Your dear name we pray. Amen.

("Cantate Domino" was presented by the Penn State Chamber Singers.)

CELEBRATION OF BILL OF RIGHTS AND PENNSYLVANIA'S DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

The CHIEF CLERK. The Chair recognizes the lady from Montgomery County, Mrs. Hagarty, and the gentleman from Allegheny County, Mr. Murphy, for a presentation of the Bill of Rights and Pennsylvania's Declaration of Rights.

Mrs. HAGARTY. This year all Americans will publicly celebrate the 200th anniversary of the Bill of Rights. This hallmark of individual liberties is justly famous throughout the world.

We Pennsylvanians also proudly note the 215th anniversary of our State's Declaration of Rights. An essential element of the Commonwealth's Constitution since 1776, it has proven a worthy ancestor and model for the Bill of Rights. They share the same spirit and similar language, and virtually all individual rights protected in the Federal document are covered in Pennsylvania's counterpart.

For members of this House, there is a special honor in remembering the important and far-reaching work of our predecessors in this legislature. So now my colleague, Representative Murphy, will read excerpts from Pennsylvania's 1776 Constitution and Declaration of Rights, and I will read the matching section from our Nation's Bill of Rights.

Mr. MURPHY. "All men have a natural and unalienable right to worship...God according to the dictates of their own conscience...no man can be compelled to attend any religious worship...or maintain any ministry, contrary to his own free will and consent."

Mrs. HAGARTY. "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

Mr. MURPHY. "The people have a right to freedom of speech, and of writing, and publishing their sentiments...."

Mrs. HAGARTY. "(Congress shall make no law) abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press."

Mr. MURPHY. "The people have a right to assemble together, to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the legislature for redress of grievances...."

Mrs. HAGARTY. "(Congress shall make no law abridging) the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

Mr. MURPHY. "The people shall have a right to bear arms for the defence of themselves and the State...."

Mrs. HAGARTY. "A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

Mr. MURPHY. "The military should be kept under strict subordination to...the civil power."

Mrs. HAGARTY. "No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law."

Mr. MURPHY. "The people have a right to hold themselves, their houses, papers, and possessions free from search and seizure."

Mrs. HAGARTY. "The right of the people to be secure in their person, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated."

Mr. MURPHY. "Nor can a man be compelled to give evidence against himself; nor can any man be justly deprived of his liberty except by the laws of the land...."

Mrs. HAGARTY. "No person shall be held to answer for a capital crime, unless on...indictment of a Grand Jury, nor shall any person subject for the same offense be twice put in jeopardy; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without the due process of law."

Mr. MURPHY. "In all prosecutions for criminal offenses, a man hath a right to be heard by himself and his council, to demand the cause and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses, to call for evidence in his favor, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury...."

Mrs. HAGARTY. "In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury...to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense."

Mr. MURPHY. "Excessive bail shall not be exacted for bailable offenses; and all fines shall be moderate."

Mrs. HAGARTY. "Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted."

Mr. MURPHY. "All power being originally inherent in, and consequently derived from the people; therefore all officers of government, whether legislative or executive, are their trustees and servants, and at all times accountable to them."

Mrs. HAGARTY. "The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

Mr. MURPHY. While not the only source for the Bill of Rights—they in fact share sources in common going back to England's Magna Carta—the relationship between the Bill of Rights and our Declaration of Rights is unmistakable. Both documents have stood the test of time. Both have been expanded. But not in two centuries have we the people, nor our elected Assemblies or Congresses, found a single precise right we wish to tamper with or eliminate.

("America the Beautiful" was presented by the Penn State Chamber Singers.)

The CHIEF CLERK. On behalf of the House of Representatives and its guests, the Chair thanks the Penn State Chamber Singers for their participation in our program. Thank you. It was just beautiful. Thank you.

ELECTION RETURNS PRESENTED

The CHIEF CLERK. The Chair recognizes the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

The SERGEANT AT ARMS. Mr. Chief Clerk, the Commissioner of Elections, Mr. William P. Boehm.

Mr. BOEHM. Chief Clerk, on behalf of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Christopher A. Lewis, I have the honor of presenting the returns from the November 6, 1990, election for the office of Representative in the General Assembly and certification of the compliance with the campaign expense reporting laws.

The CHIEF CLERK. The Chair extends the thanks of the House to the Commissioner.

The clerk will proceed with the reading of the returns.

The following election returns were read:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, GREETINGS:

I have the honor to present the returns of the General Election held November 6, 1990. The following, having received the highest number of votes in their respective districts, were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Kenneth E. Kruszewski	First
Italo S. Cappabianca	Second
Karl Boyes	Third
Tom Scrimenti	Fourth
Jim Merry	Fifth
Teresa E. Brown	Sixth
Mike Gruitza	Seventh
Howard L. Fargo	Eighth
Thomas J. Fee	Ninth
Frank LaGrotta	Tenth
Joseph A. Steighner	Eleventh
Pat Carone	Twelfth
Art Hershey	Thirteenth
Mike Veon	Fourteenth

Nick Colafella	Fifteenth	Alvin C. Bush	Eighty-fourth
Susan Laughlin	Sixteenth	Russ Fairchild	Eighty-fifth
David O. King	Seventeenth	Fred C. Noye	Eighty-sixth
Robert Tommy Tomlinson	Eighteenth	Patricia A. Vance	Eighty-seventh
Bill Robinson	Nineteenth	Jerry L. Nailor	Eighty-eighth
Thomas J. Murphy	Twentieth	Jeffrey W. Coy	Eighty-ninth
Frank J. Pistella	Twenty-first	Patrick E. Fleagle	Ninetieth
Frank J. Gigliotti	Twenty-second	Kenneth J. Cole	Ninety-first
Ivan Itkin	Twenty-third	Bruce Smith	Ninety-second
Joseph Preston, Jr.	Twenty-fourth	A. Carville Foster, Jr.	Ninety-third
Joseph F. Markosek	Twenty-fifth	Gregory M. Snyder	Ninety-fourth
Eugene G. Saloom	Twenty-sixth	Stephen Stetler	Ninety-fifth
Thomas C. Petrone	Twenty-seventh	Mike Sturla	Ninety-sixth
Elaine F. Farmer	Twenty-eighth	Jere L. Strittmatter	Ninety-seventh
Dave Mayernik	Twenty-ninth	Thomas E. Armstrong	Ninety-eighth
Richard J. Cessar	Thirtieth	Terry Scheetz	Ninety-ninth
Dan Anderson	Thirty-first	John E. Barley	One hundredth
Anthony M. DeLuca	Thirty-second	Edward H. Krebs	One hundred first
Frank Dermody	Thirty-third	Ed Arnold	One hundred second
Ronald R. Cowell	Thirty-fourth	Pete Wambach	One hundred third
Tom Michlovic	Thirty-fifth	Jeffrey E. Piccola	One hundred fourth
Chris McNally	Thirty-sixth	Ron Marsico	One hundred fifth
Emil Mrkonic	Thirty-seventh	Frank Tulli, Jr.	One hundred sixth
Richard D. Olasz	Thirty-eighth	Robert E. Belfanti, Jr.	One hundred seventh
David Levdansky	Thirty-ninth	Merle H. Phillips	One hundred eighth
Alice S. Langtry	Fortieth	Ted Stuban	One hundred ninth
Ralph Kaiser	Forty-first	J. Scot Chadwick	One hundred tenth
Greg Fajt	Forty-second	Kenneth E. Lee	One hundred eleventh
Jere W. Schuler	Forty-third	Fred Belardi	One hundred twelfth
Ron Gamble	Forty-fourth	Gaynor Cawley	One hundred thirteenth
Fred A. Trello	Forty-fifth	Frank A. Serafini	One hundred fourteenth
Victor John Lescovitz	Forty-sixth	Edward G. Staback	One hundred fifteenth
Leo J. Trich, Jr.	Forty-seventh	Thomas B. Stish	One hundred sixteenth
Anthony L. Colaizzo	Forty-eighth	George C. Hasay	One hundred seventeenth
Peter J. Daley	Forty-ninth	Thomas M. Tighe	One hundred eighteenth
Bill DeWeese	Fiftieth	Stanley J. Jarolin	One hundred nineteenth
Fred Taylor	Fifty-first	Phyllis Mundy	One hundred twentieth
Richard A. Kasunic	Fifty-second	Kevin Blaum	One hundred twenty-first
Robert W. Godshall	Fifty-third	Keith R. McCall	One hundred twenty-second
Terry E. Van Horne	Fifty-fourth	Edward J. Lucyk	One hundred twenty-third
Joseph A. Petrarca	Fifty-fifth	David G. Argall	One hundred twenty-fourth
Allen Kukovich	Fifty-sixth	Bob Allen	One hundred twenty-fifth
Thomas A. Tangretti	Fifty-seventh	Paul J. Angstadt	One hundred twenty-sixth
Herman Mihalich	Fifty-eighth	Thomas R. Caltagirone	One hundred twenty-seventh
Jess Stairs	Fifty-ninth	James J. Gallen	One hundred twenty-eighth
Timothy L. Pesci	Sixtieth	John S. Davies	One hundred twenty-ninth
Joseph M. Gladeck, Jr.	Sixty-first	Dennis E. Leh	One hundred thirtieth
Sara Steelman	Sixty-second	Karen A. Ritter	One hundred thirty-first
David R. Wright	Sixty-third	Charles Wieder Dent	One hundred thirty-second
Ron Black	Sixty-fourth	Paul McHale	One hundred thirty-third
Curtis S. Bowley	Sixty-fifth	Don Snyder	One hundred thirty-fourth
Sam Smith	Sixty-sixth	Joseph M. Uliana	One hundred thirty-fifth
Kenneth M. Jadowiec	Sixty-seventh	Robert Freeman	One hundred thirty-sixth
Edgar A. Carlson	Sixty-eighth	Leonard Q. Gruppo	One hundred thirty-seventh
William R. Lloyd, Jr.	Sixty-ninth	Bob Nyce	One hundred thirty-eighth
Leona Lee Telek	Seventieth	Jerry Birmelin	One hundred thirty-ninth
John N. Wozniak	Seventy-first	Thomas C. Corrigan, Sr.	One hundred fortieth
Andrew Billow, Jr.	Seventy-second	Anthony J. Melio	One hundred forty-first
Edward J. Haluska	Seventy-third	Matthew N. Wright	One hundred forty-second
Camille George	Seventy-fourth	David W. Heckler	One hundred forty-third
Dan A. Surra	Seventy-fifth	Jean Wilson	One hundred forty-fourth
Mike Hanna	Seventy-sixth	Paul I. Clymer	One hundred forty-fifth
Lynn B. Herman	Seventy-seventh	Robert D. Reber, Jr.	One hundred forty-sixth
Dick L. Hess	Seventy-eighth	Raymond Bunt, Jr.	One hundred forty-seventh
Richard A. Geist	Seventy-ninth	Lois Sherman Hagarty	One hundred forty-eighth
Edwin G. Johnson	Eightieth	Ellen Harley	One hundred forty-ninth
Samuel E. Hayes, Jr.	Eighty-first	John A. Lawless	One hundred fiftieth
Daniel F. Clark	Eighty-second	George E. Saurman	One hundred fifty-first
Thomas W. Dempsey	Eighty-third	Roy W. Cornell	One hundred fifty-second

Jon D. Fox	One hundred fifty-third
Charles F. Nahill, Jr.	One hundred fifty-fourth
James W. Gerlach	One hundred fifty-fifth
Elinor Z. Taylor	One hundred fifty-sixth
Peter R. Vroon	One hundred fifty-seventh
Joseph R. Pitts	One hundred fifty-eighth
Robert C. Wright	One hundred fifty-ninth
Kathrynann W. Durham	One hundred sixtieth
Tom Gannon	One hundred sixty-first
Ron Raymond	One hundred sixty-second
Nicholas A. Micozzie	One hundred sixty-third
Mario J. Civera, Jr.	One hundred sixty-fourth
William F. Adolph, Jr.	One hundred sixty-fifth
Stephen F. Freind	One hundred sixty-sixth
Robert J. Flick	One hundred sixty-seventh
Matthew J. Ryan	One hundred sixty-eighth
Dennis M. O'Brien	One hundred sixty-ninth
George T. Kenney, Jr.	One hundred seventieth
Ruth C. Rudy	One hundred seventy-first
John M. Perzel	One hundred seventy-second
Michael P. McGeehan	One hundred seventy-third
Alan L. Butkovitz	One hundred seventy-fourth
Gerard A. Kosinski	One hundred seventy-fifth
Chris Wogan	One hundred seventy-sixth
John J. Taylor	One hundred seventy-seventh
Roy Reinard	One hundred seventy-eighth
William W. Rieger	One hundred seventy-ninth
Ralph Acosta	One hundred eightieth
W. Curtis Thomas	One hundred eighty-first
Babette Josephs	One hundred eighty-second
Nicholas J. Maiale	One hundred eighty-third
Connie McHugh	One hundred eighty-fourth
Robert C. Donatucci	One hundred eighty-fifth
Harold James	One hundred eighty-sixth
Paul W. Semmel	One hundred eighty-seventh
James R. Roebuck	One hundred eighty-eighth
Joseph W. Battisto	One hundred eighty-ninth
Vincent J. Hughes	One hundred ninetieth
Anthony Hardy Williams	One hundred ninety-first
Louise Bishop	One hundred ninety-second
Steven R. Nickol	One hundred ninety-third
Richard Hayden	One hundred ninety-fourth
Frank L. Oliver	One hundred ninety-fifth
Ruth B. Harper	One hundred ninety-sixth
Andrew J. Carn	One hundred ninety-seventh
Robert W. O'Donnell	One hundred ninety-eighth
John H. Broujos	One hundred ninety-ninth
Gordon J. Linton	Two hundredth
David P. Richardson, Jr.	Two hundred first
Mark B. Cohen	Two hundred second
Dwight Evans	Two hundred third

(SEAL)

Witness my hand and the seal of my office this twenty-seventh day of December, 1990.

Christopher A. Lewis
Secretary of the Commonwealth

CERTIFICATE ON ELECTION EXPENSES

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, GREETINGS:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 1632(b) of the Pennsylvania Election Code [25 P.S. § 3252(b)], I do hereby certify that all duly elected members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have filed all of the

reports and statements of contributions and expenditures required by the provisions of Article XVI of the Pennsylvania Election Code entitled "Primary and Election Expenses."

(SEAL)

Witness my hand and the seal of my office this twenty-seventh day of December, 1990.

Christopher A. Lewis
Secretary of the Commonwealth

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

The CHIEF CLERK. Are there requests for leaves of absence?

The Chair recognizes the majority whip, Mr. Itkin.

Mr. ITKIN. Mr. Chief Clerk, I request a leave of absence for the gentleman from Lehigh County, Mr. McHALE.

The CHIEF CLERK. The gentleman from Allegheny County, Mr. Itkin, asks for a leave of absence for the gentleman from Lehigh County, Mr. McHale. If there are no objections, leave of absence is granted.

The Chair recognizes the minority whip, Mr. Hayes.

Mr. HAYES. Thank you, Mr. Chief Clerk.

At this time I request no leave of absence.

The CHIEF CLERK. Thank you, Mr. Hayes.

ROLL CALL

The CHIEF CLERK. The roll call will now be taken, and the members-elect will signify their presence by pressing the "aye" button.

The roll was recorded, and the following members-elect were present:

PRESENT—202

Acosta	Durham	LaGrotta	Roebuck
Adolph	Evans	Langtry	Rudy
Allen	Fairchild	Laughlin	Ryan
Anderson	Fajt	Lawless	Saloom
Angstadt	Fargo	Lee	Saurman
Argall	Farmer	Leh	Scheetz
Armstrong	Fee	Lescovitz	Schuler
Arnold	Fleagle	Levdansky	Scrimenti
Barley	Flick	Linton	Semmel
Battisto	Foster	Lloyd	Serafini
Belardi	Fox	Lucyk	Smith, B.
Belfanti	Freeman	McCall	Smith, S. H.
Billow	Freind	McGeehan	Snyder, D. W.
Birmelin	Gallen	McHugh	Snyder, G.
Bishop	Gamble	McNally	Staback
Black	Gannon	Maiale	Stairs
Blaum	Geist	Markosek	Steelman
Bowley	George	Marsico	Steighner
Boyes	Gerlach	Mayernik	Stetler
Broujos	Gigliotti	Melio	Stish
Brown	Gladeck	Merry	Strittmatter
Bunt	Godshall	Michlovic	Stuban
Bush	Gruitza	Micozzie	Sturla
Butkovitz	Gruppo	Mihalich	Surra
Caltagirone	Hagarty	Mrkonc	Tangretti
Cappabianca	Haluska	Mundy	Taylor, E. Z.
Carlson	Hanna	Murphy	Taylor, F.
Carn	Harley	Nahill	Taylor, J.
Carone	Harper	Nailor	Telek
Cawley	Hasay	Nickol	Thomas
Cessar	Hayden	Noye	Tigue
Chadwick	Hayes	Nyce	Tomlinson

Civera	Heckler	O'Brien	Trello
Clark	Herman	Olasz	Trich
Clymer	Hershey	Oliver	Tulli
Cohen	Hess	Perzel	Uliana
Colafella	Hughes	Pesci	Van Horne
Colaizzo	Itkin	Petrarca	Vance
Cole	Jadlowiec	Petrone	Veon
Cornell	James	Phillips	Vroon
Corrigan	Jarolin	Piccola	Wambach
Cowell	Johnson	Pistella	Williams
Coy	Josephs	Pitts	Wilson
DeLuca	Kaiser	Preston	Wogan
DeWeese	Kasunic	Raymond	Wozniak
Daley	Kenney	Reber	Wright, D. R.
Davies	King	Reinard	Wright, M. N.
Dempsey	Kosinski	Richardson	Wright, R. C.
Dent	Krebs	Rieger	
Dermody	Kruszewski	Ritter	O'Donnell,
Donatucci	Kukovich	Robinson	Speaker

ADDITIONS—0

NOT VOTING—0

EXCUSED—1

McHale

The CHIEF CLERK. Two hundred and two members-elect having indicated their presence, a quorum is present.

OATH OF OFFICE ADMINISTERED TO MEMBERS-ELECT

The CHIEF CLERK. A Bible has been placed on the desk of each member, for those who swear by the Bible.

Members-elect will rise, place your left hand on the Bible, raise your right hand, and remain standing at your desks during the administration of the oath to which each member will swear or affirm.

The oath of office will be administered by the Honorable William E. Baldwin, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County and a former member of this House.

(Members-elect stood.)

JUDGE BALDWIN. Thank you.

See, you have to leave to get that kind of a welcome.

If you will please place your left hand on the Bible and raise your right hand.

Do you solemnly swear or affirm that you will support, obey, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and that you will discharge the duties of your office with fidelity? If so, answer "I do."

(Members asserted oaths.)

JUDGE BALDWIN. Congratulations.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED

ELECTION OF SPEAKER

Ms. BISHOP offered the following resolution, which was read, considered, and adopted:

In the House of Representatives
January 1, 1991

RESOLVED, That in accordance with the provisions of Article II, section 9, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, the House do now proceed to the election of a Speaker.

NOMINATIONS FOR SPEAKER

The CHIEF CLERK. Nominations are now in order for the office of Speaker.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Hayden.

Mr. HAYDEN. Thank you.

Mr. Chief Clerk, family members, special guests, and colleagues, I am privileged to place into nomination for the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives, Robert W. O'Donnell.

I have enjoyed the experience of working with Bob while he served as majority whip, majority leader, and then as Speaker, but there was one meeting that I had which I think best captures Bob's value to this institution.

When Bob was whip, there was an issue that he was interested in working its way through one of our committees. I was a member of that committee, and I participated in public hearings, in discussions with other committee members, and with general negotiations on the bill. We reached the point where we were almost ready to run the bill on the floor of the House, so I went to check with Bob first. I remember going in to see him for the specific purpose of asking Bob for a simple yes or no on specific language in the bill. Well, for anyone who has ever had to endure that process, you know how difficult that can become. In no time at all, without the benefit of any notes or prior work on the bill, he challenged the meat of the bill and raised important questions that no one else had thought to pose and for which I had no answers.

I did not get my yes or no that day, but I limped away with something far more important. I received my introductory lesson in O'Donnell on legislative process. It is one that he has shared with many of us in this hall.

What I learned that day and what he continues to teach is that it is not enough to work hard to get elected if you do not do the same once you get here, that often the right questions are more important than simple answers. The people who elected us deserve that and more.

Bob has opened up the legislative process and encouraged greater individual participation. He challenges us to strive to achieve our potential. Collectively, we have benefited from his leadership. He richly deserves the highest position that this House has to offer.

I am pleased to nominate Robert O'Donnell as Speaker of this House of Representatives.

The CHIEF CLERK. The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Hayden, places in nomination for the office of Speaker the gentleman from Philadelphia, the Honorable Robert W. O'Donnell.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Luzerne County, Mr. Blaum.

Mr. BLAUM. Thank you, Mr. Chief Clerk.

It is my pleasure to stand and second the nomination of Bob O'Donnell, a son of Philadelphia who is as at home in Wilkes-Barre as he is in Germantown; someone who could discuss the agricultural issues of Pennsylvania at one moment and the next devise a plan to help the municipal pension funds of our struggling townships, boroughs, and third-class cities; a practical elected official with a great intellect, a keen wit, and an enormous amount of common sense; a man who saw insurance rates skyrocketing in Pennsylvania and decided that if we worked together, we could indeed lower them; a man who loves this House, and on the floor of this House liken the development of legislation to the raising of a barn by Pennsylvania's Amish - that it takes a great many hands and an awful lot of cooperation to solve the problems of Pennsylvania, but it can be done - who 10 years ago sat on this floor next to a 28-year-old freshman and said, look around at all the divergent personalities and talent that the people of Pennsylvania send to this House. Then he said with a smile, is it not great? Indeed it is great, and it continues to be so because of the continuing efforts of our Speaker.

It is my pleasure, ladies and gentlemen of the House, to honor this leader from Pennsylvania for the new generation of Pennsylvanians and to second the nomination of Robert and Ruth's son to the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The CHIEF CLERK. The gentleman from Luzerne County, Mr. Blaum, seconds the nomination of Mr. O'Donnell for the office of Speaker.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny County, Mr. Gigliotti.

Mr. GIGLIOTTI. Thank you, Mr. Chief Clerk.

Ladies and gentlemen and my fellow colleagues, I am happy to rise to be here today to second the nomination of Robert O'Donnell from Philadelphia as Speaker of the House.

Let me just give you a little story about my encounters with the Speaker. I was elected in 1989, the session of 1989, along with 28 other members of the House, freshman class of 1989. During our course of the first year, we had some problems, so 15 of us—at that time Bob O'Donnell was the leader of the House—15 or 16 of us asked for a meeting with Bob. He cordially accepted the invitation from us to go into his house - his office. Excuse me. I am a little nervous today. I do not know why. There are only 500 people here. But anyway, I do not have the words that Bob O'Donnell has, but I have the heart. We were in his office for 20 minutes, and ladies and gentlemen, I am here to tell you that we went in there and we asked him 200 questions and he answered 200 different ways. We all know that, right? We call him the word man. We sat there, and as my colleagues were asking him the questions, I was sitting in the back of the room listening to all these answers, and like I said, every one was different. So when we left, we were all scratching our heads saying, did we win? Did we lose? Did we break even or what? Well, we won, we lost, and we all broke even. But one thing we all walked out of that office

with was a respect for the man. The man is the man of words. He knows how to use the words, and he made us all feel good. He always taught us how to be a good legislator, and as long as when he was the leader we followed his lead, like DeWeese expects us to follow his lead, we were in good hands.

I am very honored and proud, believe me. From a little guy who has few words from Pittsburgh, I am happy to second the nomination of Robert W. O'Donnell for Speaker of the House of the State of Pennsylvania. Thank you.

The CHIEF CLERK. The gentleman from Allegheny County, Mr. Gigliotti, seconds the nomination of Mr. O'Donnell for the office of Speaker.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Clearfield County, Mr. George.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. Chief Clerk, ladies and gentlemen of this House of Representatives, family, and friends, today, this first day of January 1991, is the beginning of the last decade of the 20th century, and what we do here in Harrisburg in the next few years will have a significant impact on the lives of Pennsylvanians in the 21st century.

These are critical times for this Commonwealth, and it is important that we choose leaders who have the innate ability to guide this great legislative body in the days and years that lie ahead. I can think of no one among us who is more qualified to sit at the helm of this House of Representatives than the Honorable Robert W. O'Donnell of Philadelphia. He has served with distinction as Speaker of the House since the passing of the late James J. Manderino.

I must admit that since I came here to this floor some 16 years ago, I have always been impressed by the razor-sharp intellect of Bob O'Donnell. The fact that he has been elected to positions of leadership in the Democratic Caucus for the past 10 years is eloquent testimony to the esteem in which he is held by his colleagues.

I have heard nothing but accolades from members on both sides of the aisle for Bob O'Donnell's role as Speaker in the session recently concluded. He showed all of us that he is fair and impartial, that he has the ability to efficiently handle even the most cumbersome legislative calendars, and that each member who has an interest in a particular piece of legislation is given adequate time to debate his point.

Through the years, this House has been blessed with eminent Speakers, and I predict that when the history of the latter half of the 20th century of Pennsylvania is written, the name of Robert W. O'Donnell will appear prominently as one of those whose legislative service will long be remembered.

It is a distinct honor and pleasure for me to second the nomination of the Honorable Robert W. O'Donnell for the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Thank you very much.

The CHIEF CLERK. The gentleman from Clearfield County, Mr. George, seconds the nomination of Mr. O'Donnell for the office of Speaker.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington County, Mr. Trich.

Mr. TRICH. Mr. Chief Clerk, in light of the overwhelming support that we have heard for the distinguished gentleman from Philadelphia, the Honorable Robert W. O'Donnell, I would move that we close the nominations for the position of Speaker of the House. Thank you.

The CHIEF CLERK. The gentleman from Washington County, Mr. Trich, moves that nominations now be closed.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

Motion was agreed to.

The CHIEF CLERK. Those in favor of Robert W. O'Donnell from Philadelphia for the office of Speaker of the House will say "aye"; those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it, and Robert W. O'Donnell from Philadelphia is unanimously elected Speaker of the House. Congratulations, Mr. O'Donnell.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ESCORT SPEAKER-ELECT TO ROSTRUM

The CHIEF CLERK. The Chair appoints the gentleman from Greene County, Mr. DeWeese, and the gentleman from Delaware County, Mr. Ryan, to escort Speaker-elect Robert W. O'Donnell to the rostrum.

The committee to escort the Speaker-elect will proceed with the performance of its duties.

The Chair recognizes the chairman of the committee, Mr. DeWeese.

Mr. DeWEESE. Mr. Chief Clerk, ladies and gentlemen, it is my honor to present the Speaker-elect of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, my friend, Robert W. O'Donnell.

OATH OF OFFICE ADMINISTERED TO SPEAKER-ELECT O'DONNELL

The oath of office was administered to the Honorable Robert W. O'Donnell, Speaker-elect of the House of Representatives, by the Honorable William E. Baldwin.

THE SPEAKER (ROBERT W. O'DONNELL) PRESIDING

PRESENTATION OF COMMEMORATIVE GAVEL

The CHIEF CLERK. The Chief Clerk is delighted to be able to present a commemorative gavel to a gentleman whom I have had the honor and privilege of knowing and serving for over 16 years in this House of Representatives. Mr. O'Donnell, please accept this commemorative gavel, and I wish you the very best.

The SPEAKER. Thank you, John.

The CHIEF CLERK. Okay, Mr. Speaker. Congratulations.

PLACING OF MACE

The SPEAKER. The oath of office having been taken by the members of the House and the Speaker elected, the Chair instructs the Sergeant at Arms to now place the mace on the rostrum. The mace is the symbol of authority of the House. When the mace is at the Speaker's right, the House is in session.

(Mace was placed on rostrum.)

ADDRESS BY SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Members of the House, distinguished guests, welcome to our chamber on this, the first day of a new year and the first day of the 175th legislative session.

As we open the new session, I am reminded of something that one of our body's most distinguished alumni, Benjamin Franklin, once observed: "Those who govern," Franklin remarked, "having much business on their hands, do not generally like to take the trouble of considering and carrying into execution new projects. The best public measures," Franklin concluded, "are therefore seldom adopted from previous wisdom, but are forced by the occasion."

Today we have the luxury of having no legislative business on our hands, and instead we have the opportunity to celebrate, commemorate, and reflect. This is an occasion to renew our age-old democratic traditions and institutions. New members can consider and older members reconsider what brought us to politics and government to begin with.

All of us, as we hear the words of our own Commonwealth's Declaration of Rights, as well as our Nation's Bill of Rights, are reminded of the basic principles of government that underlie our effort here.

What came across strongly and proudly in the readings by Tom and Lois was that Pennsylvania, and America, are founded on freedom - freedom that extends to both personal liberty and an economic system of free enterprise.

At a time when other countries are struggling to recover from failed economic systems, we are reminded that our competitive system is the greatest on earth. Its freedom has brought us not only prosperity but the luxury to examine its flaws, remedy them, and thereby grow even stronger in the years ahead. The challenge we face is not only to preserve our fundamental freedoms, but also to seize the opportunity to do better - to examine problems and study difficulties that freedom necessarily brings, and then correct those flaws.

One of the difficulties that flows from freedom is inequity. We embrace differences as the core of individuality. And if, as we all would hope, each of us began at the same starting line, the race would go to the swiftest, plain and simple. But in our system, the rewards of winning are frequently passed on to the next generation; personal success in our society is often handed down, so that some who earnestly strive to reach that finish line first begin the race three steps behind, and such inequities have gotten worse in the last decade.

Too many of our children fail to get a fair start. Too many of our people must struggle just to finish the race - let alone win it. We in government must face these inequities. We must speak candidly and offer creative solutions. We must be prepared to help all who are willing to step up to the starting line.

Even when the race is fair, however, there are pitfalls along the way. Any system as large, any society as complex as ours sometimes overwhelms the small and isolated individual.

The economic forces of the Great Depression overwhelmed the lives of many. At such times, the challenge to our society and our government is to function not just as a collection of individuals but as a community. As Abraham Lincoln told us, "The legitimate object of government is to do for a community of people whatever they need to have done, but cannot do at all, or cannot so well do, for themselves, in their separate and individual capacities."

This is a lesson I learned from my grandparents. When I was a little boy, my grandparents had a very dark basement, and it had the darkest walls and the thickest paint of any home I have ever seen. When I asked for an explanation, my grandmother told me that it was because of the Depression.

I did not quite get the connection, but she explained that during the Depression, times were tough. But, my grandfather drove a trolley, and the trolleys always kept running so he always had a job and an income, but that was not true with many of the folks who could not find work of any kind. So my grandparents, having a steady income, would occasionally hire one of the neighbors to do some needed work around the house. And of course, occasionally became more-often-than-not, and the house could take but just so many coats of paint. So the neighbors were frequently directed to the cellar, and by the time the Depression ended, the basement had so many coats of paint that the walls were a thick, darkened mass.

It is that kind of answer to a challenge that makes a house a home, makes an area a neighborhood, and that ultimately makes us a decent society.

In the months and years ahead, we in Pennsylvania will be forced by occasion to recognize the wisdom of Lincoln's observation about the need for community and the role of government. Doing so will involve difficult decisions. In pursuit of "the best public measures," let me offer some of the "previous wisdom" we have gained in building community.

There is, for example, in Philadelphia a high school aptly named Community High. Community sits in what is quite possibly the worst neighborhood in the city. It is a scene that you might picture in Beirut - with bombed-out housing shells and people discarded on the streets. Each day, as its 150 students make their way to Community, they pass drug dealers literally selling heroin on one corner and crack on the next. But each day, this unlikely success story welcomes 9th through 12th graders who pass through this drug war zone, and the school teaches them to read. It graduates 90 percent of its students and places every one of them in a junior college, a trade school, an undergraduate program, or a job.

How in the world does Community do this? How do they do it with kids who by and large have been forgotten by one or both of their parents? Kids who have never made it through another school? Kids who, for all intents and purposes, have been written off by every adult they have ever come in contact with?

The difference at Community is community. Here the kids are taught they have a contract with the school, and if they fail to uphold their end of the contract - if they show up late too many times, if they take drugs or they use weapons - then they risk losing their community, the community that protects them and offers them the one thing no other school, no other institution has: individual attention, security, and respect.

There was one student in Community's now 10-year history who had the common denominator that they all had of a troubled situation, but she was in one regard unique. Alice was 13 years old when she discovered that her kidneys were failing, and as she began to take the drugs necessary to combat the illness, her face became swollen and she began to lose her hair. And as you may recall, junior high school is not among the most compassionate environments. So she began to take a lot of harassing and she refused to go to school and basically went home where she waited to die.

Her mother somehow found out about Community and got her enrolled. After a shaky start, she began coming every day. She loved it. No one made fun of her, because the principal and the teachers would not tolerate it and because everyone there had some kind of personal problem, which, I guess, breeds tolerance.

Alice flourished. She worked in the front office, she went to every class, and she even got some of her friends to enroll at Community. Eventually, the school named its perseverance award after her, because from the day she entered the school until the day she died, she only missed 1 day of school. In fact, the day she died was a school holiday, and at graduation every year, the folks at Community always recall that Alice did not even miss school to die.

Community offered Alice - and offers all of its kids - the chance to pursue individual freedom and recognizes their unique needs. But it also expects - demands - that each student realize that there is a larger community that must be respected and nurtured. It is this balance of personal freedom and responsibility to a greater community that government must encourage and support.

Many in government have already recognized the importance of community and of creativity in dealing with problems that might otherwise remain unresolved. In Pittsburgh last year, for example, our own Tom Murphy responded to a problem without costing the taxpayers a dime, admittedly rare in our business. Pittsburgh had seen a major highway built through one of its entranceways, which, of course, required bulldozing a huge amount of land. The land was virtually stripped of its greenery and its character. A lot of people, Tom included, were angry about that massacred landscape and decided to do something about it.

So on a strictly volunteer basis, last Earth Day Tom and 1,200 volunteers planted 25,000 pine seedlings which will someday rise above the now dotted landscape and give back to Pittsburgh one of its naturally beautiful gateways. Tom and his folks secured donations of everything from the pine seedlings to the Pepsi they served the volunteers. A local bus company donated its drivers and buses to shuttle people out to the planting sites, and 1,200 people put their time and energy into giving something back to the earth that the bulldozers had taken away.

Again, there is no doubt that the sense of community that these folks felt toward their city, and toward the earth itself, was the main thrust behind their energies and initiative that day.

These stories are all in a great American tradition.

This country was built on the broad shoulders of those who believed they could better their lot: the visionaries who saw wealth in our valleys and the workers who poured their sweat into our mines; the immigrants who came to this country with nothing and gave it everything; the entrepreneurs who started on a shoestring and turned it into rails and girders.

We believe in the strength of the individual, in the ability of one person to make a difference for himself and others—and his or her right to do so.

But we also believe in something else: community. When we think of the mythic images of America, we think of the town square where everyone gathers, the barn raising where everyone helps, the community schoolhouse where everyone learns.

Both individualism and community are the cornerstones of American society. But in the last decade the pendulum has swung too far in one direction. We have glorified looking-out-for-number-one and ignored the fact that every number one is still only one out of many. We must renew the notion of government as the agent and instrument of community.

A few years ago President Reagan, speaking at a dinner in Washington, told a story that was widely reported in the media, and it exemplified one vision of individuals making it on their own.

The story told of an Italian immigrant who came to this country with nothing, but he and his wife worked hard and saved the money to open a grocery store. They soon had a son who showed great promise. They worked harder; they saved their money, sent their son to college - the first in his family to attend. The son performed well, went on to medical school, and eventually became one of the great surgeons in the land. One day he saved the life of the President of the United States. "I know this story is true," Mr. Reagan concluded, "because I am that President."

A few days later, an open letter appeared in a major newspaper. The letter described the President's speech, retold the immigrant's story. The author wrote: "I know this story is true, because I am that doctor. And Mr. President," the doctor continued, "you left out a few facts.

"Yes," he wrote, "my parents struggled to send me to college. But I never could have gone to college without federally guaranteed student loans. And, yes, my parents worked

and saved all their lives so they would have a little something for their old age. But they count on that small amount they get every month from social security to help them get by - and when my father had his second heart attack, a few years back, they never could have paid the medical bills without medicare. And, yes, Mr. President," wrote the doctor, "I saved your life in a difficult operation.... But the medical knowledge and facilities that made it possible are largely due to government investments in medical research.

"Americans aren't looking for a handout," the doctor concluded. "We aren't loafers, we're a hard-working people. And we're individualists who want to make it on our own. But what makes us not just a collection of individuals but a people and a nation is that we all recognize that sooner or later, everyone needs a little help. Just like you did, Mr. President, the night they wheeled you into my operating room."

As Pennsylvanians we can take pride that we set the tone for this country 215 years ago when we declared our rights and forever shaped public policy in this country. It is time now for us to return to those ideas and to remember, as we are forced by the occasion to consider our future, that we are nothing without those values and nothing without each other.

Thank you and God bless.

Thank you very much.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF MAJORITY FLOOR LEADERS

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman, Mr. Cohen, for the purpose of making an announcement.

Mr. COHEN. Thank you.

Mr. Speaker, as the reelected chairman of the House Democratic Caucus, it is my pleasure today to formally announce that the 107 members of the House Democratic Caucus, in organizing ourselves to serve the interests of all Pennsylvanians, have reelected H. William DeWeese as majority leader, Ivan Itkin as majority whip, and Allen Kukovich as Policy Committee chairman. The 107 members of the House Democratic Caucus have elected for the first time Joseph Steighner as caucus secretary; Fred Belardi as caucus administrator; and Dwight Evans as chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF MINORITY FLOOR LEADERS

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Perry County, Mr. Noye.

Mr. NOYE. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

As chairman of the Republican Caucus, I have been instructed to announce for the information of the members of the House and for the record that the gentleman from Delaware County, Mr. Matthew Ryan, has been elected leader of the Republican Caucus and that the gentleman from Huntingdon County, Mr. Samuel Hayes, has been elected Republican whip. Furthermore, the gentleman from Lancaster County, Mr. John Barley, has been elected caucus secretary;

the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. John Perzel, has been elected Republican policy chairman; the gentleman from Mercer County, Mr. Howard Fargo, has been elected caucus administrator; and the gentleman from Chester County, Mr. Joseph Pitts, has been elected Republican chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

REMARKS BY MAJORITY LEADER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority leader for remarks.

Mr. DeWEESE. Mr. Speaker, fellow leaders, committee chairmen, rank and file, both sides, my mother and father and Aunt Ruth and the Crumrines and the Brichtettis and the people who journeyed a long way to be here:

It is an honor to take the microphone for 6 or 8 minutes and share some reflections.

The Chaplain of the House, Reverend Roach, said that we should never grow weary of well-doing, and essentially that is our charge. That is the charge that Speaker O'Donnell so magnificently enunciated in his metaphor about community, and that is essentially what we are in the business of doing.

Nineteen ninety-one will either be a year of unprecedented partisanship or unprecedented cooperation. That is going to be our challenge, but it should not be an insurmountable challenge, because around the world times are changing, and if the Berlin Wall can be pulverized and the German people brought together, then this fortunate Assembly can certainly step forward and leave the sorry saga that is imprinted in publications throughout the 50 States, that promulgates the word for all to hear, that Pennsylvania is one of the 2 or 3 most partisan States of the 50.

I do not believe that we have a financial or economic Armageddon in front of us, but we certainly do have a significant challenge, as 1991 rolls forward and as our legislative endeavors commence, to coalesce around a package of measures that will bring Pennsylvania good, solid government.

This process is inherently, inherently, as our Founding Fathers would have asserted and as more recently Churchill proclaimed, comparatively sluggish. There are multitudinous imperfections. There are immeasurable legalisms and moments of hairsplitting. We have inordinate delays and great vexations, but we do have a great challenge, a great hope, and a working entity that has heretofore performed quite well.

We are, as Speaker Irvis used to tell us so many times, we are not like a pride of lions or a pack of wolves or a gaggle of geese or an exultation of larks. We are able to parley. That French word gave the British Parliament its name and it really gives us our challenge. We are here to parley. We are here to talk; we are here to compromise; we are here to pursue the next best.

But as I am reminded by a recent exposure to the cinema, when just the other night I saw the movie "Havana," and at the very end of that production the protagonist was on a

beach in the Florida Keys. He had just experienced the tumult of revolution, the heartache of a love that would never be prolonged, and yet he went back down to the shore time after time and looked out in the direction of Cuba, 90 miles off the coast, and he said to himself, well, you never know what is going to come up upon the shore. Naturally he was wanting that woman to come up upon the shore, but he said, we do not know, because it is hurricane country down here.

As the new members of the Assembly - Mr. Arnold or Mr. Butkovitz, Ms. Carone or Mr. Dermody - will soon find out, it is hurricane country around here often. The sluggish pace, the hairsplitting legalisms, the ongoing debates are sometimes infused with great excitement and tension. But these tensions are caused because people need our help, and every one of the tensions that is created is created because someone out there - a special interest, sure, many times, or the lady that works at the beauty shop or the guy that works at the Exxon station or the Chevrolet mechanic - these people need our help. And sometimes there are great convulsions and great confusion. But nevertheless, as Greg Fajt and Mike Hanna and Ed Krebs will find out, there is nothing, nothing, nothing in my life, over 15 years in this resplendent chamber, that has been so fulfilling as working with the men and women on both sides of the aisle in the Pennsylvania General Assembly. Because as we all know, and I do not want you to think I spent my whole Christmas holiday at the movies, but if you have seen "Dancing With Wolves"—"Dances With Wolves" I guess is the correct pronunciation—even in those teepees, the strong minded, the strong willed, the warriors, and the Indians like Frank Gigliotti who are willing to converse and talk it up and see if they can work out a deal, they were all trying to make sure that their system among the great Sioux Nation was going to work. Why? Because they had the chance to parley. Human beings: We are the only members of the animal kingdom, as Leroy Irvis used to tell us over and over and over again, that have these kinds of opportunities.

I would like to close my remarks by talking for a moment about a phrase that comes from Jefferson. He said that the reason we were able to progress was because of, and I quote, "the illimitable freedom of legislative debate and its accompanying civilities." Its accompanying civilities.

Now, I think manifest evidence of all of these civilities, all of the warmth, all of the grace, all of the sharing, all of the brotherhood, all of the fraternity, can be encapsulated for all the people here by recollecting for one moment when Judge Bill Baldwin went to the podium and we all felt something. The judge was a former member. He had served with us. And although a few of the members of the Grand Old Party were a little sluggish to leap from their seats when the Speaker was being introduced—just a few of you, and I do not necessarily blame you; I am a partisan, too, when the time is right—but nobody, nobody hesitated when Bill Baldwin, the former member, went to take the Bible and for us to take the oath. Jefferson's remarks were right, the "accompanying civilities."

My final anecdote to try to blaze this into your memory would be as a good friend, Ken Cole, told me many, many years ago—Ken is the great aficionado of the Civil War in this chamber—and he told me a story about William Tecumseh Sherman, the grand general who had smashed his way through the Cumberland Valley, all the way to Atlanta and on to the shore, and then up the eastern coast to join with Union forces in Richmond. He had been one of the luminaries of our contest, and in that unhappy saga that cost 600,000 lives, William Tecumseh Sherman's name was known as a ferocious warrior in the United States Armed Forces. But this was around 1891 in an old brownstone in Manhattan, and he was obviously getting up in years. The doorbell rang one day and a man named Joseph E. Johnston was at the door. Johnston had been the Confederate general who had opposed Sherman over and over and over again, and here these two septuagenarians were a few minutes later, with cigars and hot tea, on the floor reliving the battles through old maps, and for several days they spent that time together. They tried to forget some of the horror and to reignite the bond of fraternity, the same kind of fraternity in many ways that will always exist on this floor. A week or two later, unexpectedly, Sherman passed away. Up on the train from down South came old Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. He caught pneumonia at the funeral and died a short time later.

Jefferson was right. Democracy with its accompanying civilities will endure.

I congratulate all of the new members. I am happy for Amy and Alisha Arnold and all of the young people whose parents are being sworn in today. I am happy for this fraternity and for the parents who gave us a foundation from which to launch and from which to serve. I am also happy for you, Bob O'Donnell. I do not remember which one of the seconding speeches said "razor-sharp intellect," but that summed it up. You are unabashedly one of the best and the brightest, and under your stewardship our Assembly will move forward and prevail.

Ladies and gentlemen, happy New Year.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman personally.

REMARKS BY MINORITY LEADER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority leader, Mr. Ryan.

Mr. RYAN. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I have been sitting here listening with great patience, frankly, to the words of the majority leader, and I was thinking, as I listened to him, of the words of one of his members, Mr. Gigliotti, as he referred to you, Mr. Speaker, as a man of words. I think perhaps you could shift that to the majority leader at this time.

You are a man of parables, I have said many times. I have been in the same spot you have been in when you have gone in and you have tried to talk to the Speaker of the House and get an answer. You get a lot of words, and I have walked away

and more than once I thought, now, what did he say? I would interpret it the way I wanted it until I tried to enact it or move on it, and then finally I decided he speaks in parables. Everybody walks away, Mr. Gigliotti, thrilled with what they have just heard.

You all notice this is the Irish having fun picking at one another. You all notice that the problems of our microphones ceased when that tie took the rostrum.

The only other remark I would make off my menu of remarks is I happen to believe that the gentleman is right when he says that Mr. O'Donnell could very well go down as one of the great Speakers of the 20th century here in the House of Representatives, but we will not know that until he has completed his time here in the House.

We have someone, however, here in the House who is one of those great Speakers of the 20th century, Mr. Kenneth Lee—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will rise.

Mr. RYAN. —father of one of our members and a great friend of all of ours who have been here for any length of time. Ken, I guess, left in the 1973-74 session - a great legislator, a great individual.

Today, however, is not Ken Lee's day. It is not really my day. It is not Bill DeWeese's day. It is Bob O'Donnell's day, the Speaker's day, and I too congratulate him. He has earned the position that he was just elected to.

Today is the first day of the year, and we are meeting here on the opening ceremonies of this 175th session of the General Assembly. And my remarks, I guess, once we get past the Speaker and the various leaders who have been elected to these new positions, are really to the members and to a great extent the remarks are directed to the new members.

For those of us who have served here before, we are really continuing on a familiar road in a familiar place. But we have a number of new members, 15, I believe, who are coming to this legislative body, and you are coming through a new doorway into, really, a whole new way of life, and we congratulate you. We are celebrating this event with you as we are celebrating many things here today. We are celebrating our elections, our reelections. We are celebrating the beginning of our time together as lawmakers and really celebrating this day of friendship, fellowship, and families.

Our desks, as we look around, which you will find shortly will be covered with agendas, calendars, and newspapers, unless the press is watching, are filled today with brilliant and beautiful flowers. Our colleagues from both sides of the aisle have set aside party lines and celebrate together in the spirit of good will that permeates a day like this.

Finally, this being the first day of 1991, we join in celebrating the beginning of yet another new year.

This is the third time—I believe it is the third time—that I have been sworn in on January 1. My first term in the 1962 election I was sworn in January 1, 1963. I understand that 1985 was the next time the first Tuesday hit on the 1st of the month and then again this time, and we were very concerned that we should do something about it next time, and I am

immediately going to go to work with the Speaker so that we are not inconvenienced. We will do a constitutional amendment so that 20 years from now you and I are not going to have to suffer this January 1 problem with the football games.

For a few moments though, if you will, allow me to direct my remarks to the new members. I have been here 28 years, and I have had the honor and the privilege of serving the people of Pennsylvania in this House. During that time, I have learned countless things, and these are the very things that you are going to learn as you move into and through the process in this place we call the political arena.

You will become skilled at listening and understanding. You will learn how to respect each other's strengths and accept each other's limitations. You will know when to celebrate each other's differences; you will know when to celebrate each other's victories and when to bind up each other's wounds. You will learn you must be men and women of compassion, courage, commitment, and conviction. You will learn how to struggle together rather than against each other, and in so doing, you will learn how to fight gracefully. You will learn the art of compromise. That is a word you will hear often.

It sounds like a tall order, and it is. But those of us who have been here before know it can be done. No matter how difficult the struggle has ever been on the floor, I do not believe Bill DeWeese and I have ever walked out of here with any hard feelings. I do not believe that is true of anyone, really, on the floor of the House, that it became so personal that when the day was over here, the controversy carried on beyond the day.

As you begin your term, you are going to be nervous, scared, whatever you want to name it. But you earned it. Why should you not be? You are stepping into the unknown, and others before you, including those of us in this room, have felt the very same way. It takes a while to get comfortable, but you will.

The new journey we all begin this day will not always be smooth. This State is in a difficult period right now, Mr. DeWeese, as you point out. We face tough fiscal questions. Pennsylvania's pressing money matters will demand our immediate attention. Because of that, we must hit the ground running this session. Our task will not always be an easy one. At times our progress will be slow and painful.

We have sworn to be guardians of the public trust. As such, we must face the days ahead with mutual trust and understanding. It is imperative that we work together—there is a word I know I will hear again—if we are to meet the awesome challenge that threatens the economic well-being of Pennsylvania and its people. It does not mean that we are going to think together or think alike. We are going to have different ideas, but we must work together to solve the problems of this Commonwealth.

As I said at the outset of my remarks, some of us have traveled this road in this familiar place before, while others of us are stepping through a new door, walking into this pathway into the unknown for the first time. But no matter the degree

of our experience or our newness to all of this - the political arena - it is essential we make the journey together and we make it in friendship.

Mr. Speaker, once again, I sincerely congratulate you on being elected Speaker of the House. I congratulate all of the new leaders - Mr. DeWeese leading the other side and the leaders of my caucus - who have recently been elected. I think it is going to be a very interesting session. I would hope that it is not a real long summer and that it is a short businesslike session. Now, that is a charge that will lie on the broad shoulders and the bright tie of the newly elected Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

REMARKS BY JUDGE BALDWIN

The SPEAKER. The Chair requests the gentleman, Judge Baldwin, to address the House.

JUDGE BALDWIN. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

You can be at ease. One thing I learned from my experience in the House is that you do not appreciate any long remarks, and they will not be long.

But I just wanted to offer again my congratulations to all of you who begin another term in the General Assembly, particularly to Bob O'Donnell, the Speaker, and Bill DeWeese and Matt Ryan, who will lead you, and to express my very great feelings of pleasure and privilege to be here with you today to share this day.

Those of you who are veterans will know what I mean when I say that the House is a very special body, and service in that House and service with the men and women who make up the House are something that you take with you when you leave and become a part of you forevermore. You may not even realize that until your day comes to leave.

Those who are starting out for the first time in your first term of office, I wish you good luck. You are embarking on a very exciting and challenging career.

To all of you, as you meet those challenges and the hurricanes that may arise from time to time, I offer you my heartfelt wishes for a very healthy, enjoyable, and successful term in the General Assembly. Thank you.

PARLIAMENTARIAN APPOINTED

The SPEAKER. In compliance with the laws of the Commonwealth, the Speaker hereby appoints Clancy Myer as Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED

ADOPTION OF RULES

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority leader, Mr. DeWeese, who presents a resolution, which the clerk will read.

The following resolution was read:

House Resolution No. 1

A RESOLUTION

Providing for the adoption of permanent rules of the House of Representatives with amendments for the disposition of bills amended by the Senate and the names of certain standing committees.

RESOLVED, That the existing rules of the 1989-1990 session be and are hereby adopted as the permanent rules for the 1991-1992 session of the House of Representatives with the exceptions of Rules 30 and 43 which shall be amended to read:

RULE 30

[House] Bills Amended by the Senate

When a [House] bill or joint resolution has been amended by the Senate and returned to the House for concurrence, it shall be referred automatically to the Committee on Rules immediately upon the reading of the message from the Senate by the Clerk. The Committee on Rules may amend any bill or resolution containing Senate amendments.

When said bill or resolution has been favorably reported by the Committee on Rules, either as committed or as amended, said bill or resolution shall be placed on the calendar and copies thereof shall be placed on the desks of the members. When acting on bills or joint resolutions amended by the Senate, the amendments shall be read and the question put on the concurrence in the amendments.

The House shall not consider any proposed amendment to any amendment made by the Senate to a [House] bill or joint resolution, nor consider any amendment to any amendment made by the Committee on Rules.

A majority vote of the members elected to the House taken by yeas and nays shall be required to concur in amendments made by the Senate, except for appropriations to charitable and educational institutions not under the absolute control of the Commonwealth, where a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to the House shall be required to concur. (Constitution, Article III, Sections 5 and 30).

RULE 43

Standing Committees and Subcommittees

The Committee on Committees shall consist of the Speaker and 15 members of the House, ten of whom shall be members of the majority party and five of whom shall be members of the minority party, whose duty shall be to recommend to the House the names of members who are to serve on the standing committees of the House.

The Speaker shall appoint the chairman and vice-chairman of each standing committee when such standing committee has no standing subcommittees as prescribed herein, except the Committee on Appropriations which shall also have a vice-chairman appointed by the Speaker; when the standing committee has standing subcommittees, the Speaker shall appoint a subcommittee chairman for each standing subcommittee. The Speaker shall appoint a secretary for each standing committee. The Minority Leader shall appoint the minority chairman and minority vice-chairman of each standing committee and the minority subcommittee chairman for each standing subcommittee.

The Speaker of the House, Floor Leader of the majority party and the Floor Leader of the minority party shall be ex-officio members of all standing committees, without the right to vote and they shall be excluded from any limitation as to the number of members on the committees or in counting a quorum.

Twenty-one standing committees of the House, each to consist of 24 members except the Committee on Appropriations, which shall consist of 32 members, are hereby created. In addition, there is hereby created 27 standing subcommittees.

All standing committees shall consist of 14 members of the majority party and ten members of the minority party, except the Committee on Appropriations which shall consist of 20 members of the majority party and 12 members of the minority party. The

quorum for each of the standing committees and subcommittees shall be no less than the majority of said committees. The following are the standing committees and subcommittees thereof:

(1) Aging and Youth

- (a) Subcommittee on Aging
- (b) Subcommittee on Youth
- [(1)] (2) Agriculture and Rural Affairs
- [(2)] (3) Appropriations
 - (a) Subcommittee on Health and Welfare
 - (b) Subcommittee on Education
 - (c) Subcommittee on Capital Budget
- [(3)] (4) Business and Commerce
 - (a) Subcommittee on Banking and Savings and Loan Associations
 - (b) Subcommittee on Housing
 - (c) Subcommittee on Industrial Development, Recreation and Tourism
- [(4)] (5) Conservation
 - (a) Subcommittee on Mining
- [(5)] (6) Consumer Affairs
 - (a) Subcommittee on Public Utilities
- [(6)] (7) Education
 - (a) Subcommittee on Basic Education
 - (b) Subcommittee on Higher Education
- [(7)] (8) Federal-State Relations
- [(8)] (9) Finance
- [(9)] (10) Game and Fisheries
- [(10)] (11) Health and Welfare
 - (a) Subcommittee on Health
 - (b) Subcommittee on Welfare
- [(11)] (12) Insurance
- [(12)] (13) Judiciary
 - (a) Subcommittee on Crime and Corrections
 - (b) Subcommittee on Courts
- [(13)] (14) Labor Relations
- [(14)] (15) Liquor Control
- [(15)] (16) Local Government
 - (a) Subcommittee on Boroughs
 - (b) Subcommittee on Counties
 - (c) Subcommittee on Townships
- [(16)] Youth and Aging
 - (a) Subcommittee on Youth
 - (b) Subcommittee on Aging]
- (17) Military and Veterans Affairs
- [(17)] (18) Professional Licensure
- [(18)] (19) State Government
 - (a) Subcommittee on Telecommunications
- [(19)] (20) Transportation
 - (a) Subcommittee on Highways
 - (b) Subcommittee on Public Transportation
 - (c) Subcommittee on Transportation Safety
 - (d) Subcommittee on Aviation
- [(20)] (21) Urban Affairs
 - (a) Subcommittee on Cities, Counties - First Class
 - (b) Subcommittee on Cities, Counties - Second Class
 - (c) Subcommittee on Cities, Third Class
- [(21)] Military and Veterans Affairs]

H. William DeWeese

On the question,
Will the House adopt the resolution?
Resolution was adopted.

COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES APPOINTED

The SPEAKER. The following members have been selected to serve on the Committee on Committees: the gentleman from Allegheny County, Mr. Michlovic, as chairman; the gentleman from Greene County, Mr. DeWeese; the gentleman from Luzerne County, Mr. Blaum; the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Evans; the gentleman from Clearfield, Mr. George; the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Itkin; the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Linton; the gentleman from Erie, Mr. Cappabianca; the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Rieger; the gentleman from Butler, Mr. Steighner; the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Gallen; the gentleman from Lycoming, Mr. Bush; the gentleman from Montgomery, Mr. Cornell; the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Cessar; the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Gannon; and the Speaker.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Members are reminded that before they leave the Capitol today, they should stop by the Comptroller's Office to sign the oath book. Also, please remember to pick up your member badge at the Chief Clerk's Office.

SENATE MESSAGE**JOINT SESSION**

The clerk of the Senate, being introduced, presented the following extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate
January 1, 1991

RESOLVED, (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Senate and House of Representatives meet in Joint Session, Monday, January 14, 1991 at 2:30 P.M. in the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of witnessing the opening, counting and computing the official returns of the election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, held on Tuesday, November 6, 1990, in the several counties of the Commonwealth and to elect a Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau.

Ordered, That the clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

Resolution was concurred in.

Ordered, That the clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

SENATE MESSAGE**RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING APPOINTMENT OF INAUGURAL COMMITTEE**

The clerk of the Senate, being introduced, presented the following extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate
January 1, 1991

RESOLVED, (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President Pro Tempore of the Senate be and is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of sixteen Senators to act in conjunction with a committee of twenty Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker, to make necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor-elect to wait upon His Excellency; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the inaugural ceremonies take place at twelve o'clock noon on the third Tuesday of January, the fifteenth instant, 1991, on the front steps of the Main Capitol Building.

Ordered, That the clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

Resolution was concurred in.

Ordered, That the clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as a committee to notify the Senate that the House is organized, the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Preston; the gentleman from Lawrence, Mr. LaGrotta; and the gentleman from Schuylkill, Mr. Allen.

The committee can proceed with its duties at the conclusion of our session today.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints a committee to wait upon the Governor and notify him that the House is organized. That committee consists of the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Michlovic; the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Levdansky; and the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Adolph.

The committee can proceed with its duties at the close of the session today.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair would ask the following members to stand in place: Representatives Anderson, Armstrong, Arnold, Brown, Butkovitz, Carone, Dent, Dermody, Fajt, Gerlach, Hanna, Harley, King, Krebs, Kruszewski, Lawless, McGeehan, McHugh, Mundy, Nickol, Nyce, Steelman, Stetler, Sturla, Surra, Tomlinson, Tulli, Uliana, Vance, and Wright. The Chair welcomes this next generation of legislators and asks your welcome and applause.

COMMITTEE ON PART OF SENATE RECOGNIZED

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the Sergeant at Arms.

The SERGEANT AT ARMS. Mr. Speaker, the joint committee from the Senate, Senator Terry Punt.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes Senator Punt.

Mr. PUNT. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

We are a committee from the Senate to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate is convened and organized in regular session and ready to proceed with business.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman. The remarks of the gentleman will be spread upon the record.

SENATE MESSAGE

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION FOR CONCURRENCE

The clerk of the Senate, being introduced, presented the following extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate
January 1, 1991

RESOLVED, (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate adjourns this week it reconvene on Monday, January 14, 1991, unless sooner recalled by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate; and be it further

RESOLVED, That when the House of Representatives adjourns this week it reconvene on Monday, January 14, 1991, unless sooner recalled by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Ordered, That the clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

Resolution was concurred in.

Ordered, That the clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman, Mr. DeWeese, from Greene County.

Mr. DeWEESE. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Monday, January 14, 1991, at 1 p.m., e.s.t., unless sooner recalled by the Speaker.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

Motion was agreed to, and at 1:35 p.m., e.s.t., the House adjourned.