

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

WATER RESOURCES  
DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. JOE SCARBOROUGH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 30, 1996*

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 which is being considered under suspension of the rules. It is my hope that my colleagues will support this bill and that it will be conferenced soon and sent to the President for his prompt signature.

I would like to take this opportunity to commend Chairman SHUSTER and his staff for their work on behalf of a very important project in my district. As my colleagues are aware, last year's hurricane season was especially rough on the beaches of the Florida Panhandle. We took direct hits from two major storms, Hurricanes Opal and Erin. Major damage was inflicted on northwest Florida with the most severe destruction appearing along the beautiful beaches of the Gulf of Mexico.

Panama City Beach sustained a considerable amount of damage to structures along the beach as well as to the beach itself. Since before 1970, Panama City Beach has suffered damage due to storms and erosion, a significant portion due to federally sponsored activities. In October 1995, Hurricane Opal aggravated the deterioration of the beach significantly by washing away millions of cubic yards of sand and destroying over 1,000 homes and exposing upland development to damage from future storms.

The community has been seeking Federal help since 1970 but has yet to see a single dollar. It has, however, received the commitment of over \$10 million from the State of Florida as well as the commitment of local funds. Unfortunately, as of yet, the Federal share has not been appropriated even though the project meets all the criteria for Federal assistance.

However, through this bill, we were able to make this project eligible for Federal reimbursement through project modification language. This will give the community a much-needed opportunity to proceed with the project without waiting any longer for the Federal share. The residents of this coastal community cannot afford to wait another year to begin this essential beach protection project. However, it is my sincerest wish that the Panama City Beach project will receive its Federal share as soon as possible to help the community's efforts.

On behalf of the people of Panama City and its surrounding communities, I would like to thank the chairman for his work on this very important piece of legislation.

## SPEAKING IN THE AFFIRMATIVE

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 31, 1996*

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, according to a recent report prepared by the American Council on Education [ACE], "Students of color have posted significant gains in college enrollment and the number of degrees they earned in recent years." However, the report warns that "this progress is threatened by attacks on the use of affirmative action policies in higher education."

Clearly, affirmative action policies that increase the opportunities to obtain secondary education for those who without them will remain unprepared to meet out Nation's challenges must continue to play a key and significant role. Now there are those affirmative action opponents who take delight in pointing out the most inconsequential problems with such policies; but shamefully close their eyes to the great strides they have made toward better educating our national populace.

Recalling for a moment may reference to the ACE report on affirmative action, we see that denying educational opportunities to the neediest is wrong. It is wrong morally. It is ethically wrong. It is the wrong path for this country to take if America is serious about remaining one of the most enlightened and better educated societies on the planet Earth.

Perhaps an economic illustration will better serve my arguments for affirmative action. It is empirically factual that denying educational opportunities negates potential economic benefits for the country. According to findings prepared by Dr. Andrew Sum, Northeastern University, Center for Labor Market Studies, and the McIntosh Commission, personal economic benefits from obtaining a 4-year college degree has increased substantially over the past two decades.

The fundamental shifts in the earnings capacity of workers with varying years of formal schooling can be seen most starkly in the earnings experiences of young adult males 20 to 29 years old in the United States over the 1973-92 period.

The year 1973 is an important year because it marks the great economic divide in the American post-World War II era. During that year the real, or the inflation-adjusted mean annual earnings of all 20 to 29-year-old men in the United States were equivalent to earnings totalling \$23,522 in 1992; but, by the year 1992, the mean earnings of men in this age group had declined to \$16,715—a reduction of nearly 29 percent.

While young men in each educational attainment subgroup, without diplomas, with diplomas, and the college graduates, experienced a deterioration in their real earnings position over this time period, the relative size of these declines varied widely by years of completed formal schooling, and cognate opportunities available for growth.

When we look at the real annual earnings we see this more clearly: those who failed to obtain a high school diploma fell nearly 42 percent; for high school graduates by 32 percent, and by holders of a bachelor's degree by just 5 percent. While the mean annual earnings advantage of young male college graduates over that of high school graduates was 15 percent in 1973, the relative size of this earnings advantage had risen to nearly 62 percent by 1992. This is significant on several levels, the least of which illustrates just how deeply divided economically the country has become when an imbalance of opportunities prevails.

Both young black and white men with only high school diplomas have lost considerable economic ground during the past two decades. As a consequence, the earnings advantages of young male college graduates widened to a substantial degree, increasing from 15 percent in 1973 to 62 percent in 1992.

This is precisely what must be understood. Denying individuals an opportunity to attend college or graduate school in the 1990's has considerably greater personal economic consequences that it would have had two decades ago. This is the threat alluded to by the American Council on Education. It is a real treat. It is a threat we should not treat lightly.

Now you may ask, "just who are the beneficiaries of Affirmative Action?" I believe they are America's poor, its forgotten, its disadvantaged. I believe that it is America's mosaic melting pot of people all linked by opportunities denied.

Therefore, instead of wasting our time undermining educational programs that have worked, we should be seeking ways in which to enhance them and thus grant greater opportunities for educationally and economically disadvantaged Americans. My Republican colleagues need to understand that the lack of educational opportunity, entrepreneurial and business growth, heavily contributes to the problems of crime, drug trafficking, hopelessness, and overall poverty.

It is ironic that at the same time the Republicans in Congress are moving forward with their attack an affirmative action, they are also madly swinging their budget axe to chop down all of the programs that work to alleviate these crises, programs such as those for Head Start, child nutrition and school lunch, job training initiatives, student loans, COPS funding, public housing assistance, and so on. This is shortsightedness at its highest level.

CONTINUATION OF TRIBUTE TO  
HAMILTON FISH

SPEECH OF

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 25, 1996*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of a beloved Congress-

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

man from New York, Hamilton Fish. Congressman Fish's death is an extraordinary loss to a community he faithfully served for over 25 years, and to all of us in this House and around the world who knew him well.

Although I only had the privilege of serving with Rep. Fish in the 103d Congress, I quickly saw his impact on this institution, and on me. His warmth and openness made a junior Member feel welcome and confident in an organization that can be overwhelming. Even though Rep. Fish worked hard as one of the busiest members of Congress, he always had time to serve as a teacher and mentor to other Members. I will always remember him as the example of how to serve New York State and how to serve our country in a truly bipartisan manner.

Hamilton Fish died on July 23d, but his service to the mid-Hudson Valley constituency will ensure that he has an everlasting memory to all. During the years he lived among us, Congressman Fish was a pioneer and supporter of Civil Rights legislation. He was the principal Republican sponsor of the Civil Rights Act of 1991, and also worked with Democrats to sponsor amendments to the Fair Housing Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act.

However, his concern for others was not limited to the borders of this country. He was an outspoken advocate for human rights around the globe and worked on behalf of Soviet Jews who for years were battling to emigrate from tyranny to freedom. As a member of the House Judiciary Committee, Representative Fish worked to expand refugee assistance programs. He wanted to ensure that all people, no matter from what background, had an opportunity to fulfill the American dream.

Rep. Fish was born to a family whose political legacy dates back to the Revolutionary War. One of his ancestors Nicholas Fish fought with George Washington during the birth of our nation. His great-grandfather, Hamilton fish, served as governor of New York before serving in the Senate and as Secretary of State to Ulysses S. Grant.

His grandfather, of the same name, served in the 61st Congress after a long career in the New York Assembly. Congressman Fish's father, Hamilton Fish, Sr. served in Congress from 1920 to 1945. Thus, Congressman Fish brought a legacy that was 200 years old the first day he sat in his seat in 1968.

He received his B.A. from Harvard, and his LL.B. from the New York University School of Law. His college career was interrupted twice. Once in 1944 by World War II, and the second time by Fish's enlistment to the Foreign Service. Despite these interruptions, Fish was admitted to the New York Bar in 1958.

Hamilton Fish's dedication to seeking the truth can never be questioned. As a member of the Judiciary Committee during Watergate, Fish was one of the first Republicans to vote in favor of impeaching the President. His action went against the beliefs of many in his party, including his father, but Fish recognized that the need for truth and justice was greater than party and individual loyalties.

This is the legacy of Hamilton Fish. The legacy of a man who carried the responsibility of representation with grace and dignity. He was a kind and gentle mentor I am proud to have served with in Congress. Always seeking the truth and compassion for those who were less fortunate, he will truly be missed.

TRIBUTE TO LEONA BRADY  
WATSON

HON. VICTOR O. FRAZER

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 31, 1996*

Mr. FRAZER. Mr. Speaker, Leona Brady Watson was born on the north side of the island of St. Croix in Estate Two Friends. At the tender age of 3, she began her education, which involved walking from Estate Two Friends to Frederiksted town where she attended St. Patrick's School. After finishing the third grade, she journeyed to the United States, and completed her formal education there.

Upon returning to St. Croix in the late 50's, Mrs. Watson came home with a special yearning for her culture. She spent many years learning about what was a dying art in the Virgin Islands—the art of cariso. From the elders, particularly the ones on the north side of the island and the Frederiksted area. Leona was able to attain and maintain our delicate culture through their stories, soups, and music of days gone by. Leona continues to be honored by various cultural organizations as a tradition bearer for her untiring contribution to the cultural growth of the Virgin Islands, and the knowledge of the history of our beloved homeland.

Some of Leona's famed works include: Quoted in three published books; actress in the film "The Story of Cariso" nationally acclaimed; performance in numerous stage shows, on island and abroad; participated in the 24th Annual Festival of American Folklife—the Virgin Islands; program sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution and the Virgin Islands Government.

Leona is also a highly respected herbologist who has been asked most recently to participate in cultural exchange between Africa (Senegal), China and Switzerland.

Mrs. Leona Watson resides at Estate Grove Place, St. Croix.

GORDON GUYER RETIRES—AGAIN

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 31, 1996*

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, few people are synonymous with the experiences we have in life, but there exists a rare and pleasant exception: Dr. Gordon Guyer, who has announced his resignation as director of the Michigan Department of Agriculture, and, at long last, another in a series of retirements.

For those who know Gordon, they know that he bleeds green for Michigan State University, where over his distinguished career he served as professor of entomology, director of the cooperative extension service, vice president for government affairs at Michigan State University, and finally interim president of the University. He lives and breathes Michigan. He has served as a member of the commission on natural resources, director of the Michigan Department of Natural Resources under Governor Blanchard, and most recently director of the Michigan Department of Agriculture. His mind is always working like a combine, separ-

ating the less useful from the most useful, but always looking for ways to make what is left behind even more useful.

Gordon has served as a skilled motivator. There is not a person he has ever touched that hasn't come away feeling like the most important and most valuable person in the world. He has marshalled resources like no other individual, turning everyone around him into his informed advocates. Just ask any of our staff who have been privileged to participate in one of the legislative staff agricultural seminars that he created. Or ask any current or recent member of our delegation who has always felt politely challenged an strongly invigorated by his careful encouragement. I can speak most directly to this point from my experiences of having worked with him while I served as chairman of the Senate agriculture committee during my days in the Michigan State Senate.

And to top all of this Gordon has a wonderful family which he always promotes and compliments with equal vigor. His wife, Norma is both blessed to be with Gordon, and perplexed to always keep up with his new ideas. His daughter, Dawn, learned the value of a caring father, and his son, Dan, has the challenge in following in his father's image as an assistant professor of MSU.

Mr. Speaker, Gordon's blood is green. He does live and breath Michigan. He dreams fishing, and he thrives on retirement parties. That's why after retiring from extension, and DNR, and MSU—twice, he now will retire from the formal position of director of agriculture, not from his continuing and devout interest in making our State the best one of all. I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing Gordon a long and happy retirement.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN  
SERVICES, AND EDUCATION AP-  
PROPRIATIONS BILL

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 31, 1996*

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my opposition to the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education appropriations bill. It is disheartening to come to the well today to oppose a bill that funds the most important investment our Federal Government makes in the basic human needs of our Nation—health care, education, employment and training, and support services for families.

Unfortunately, this bill falls far short of fulfilling our responsibility to the American people and reflects the majority's continued policy to reduce Federal resources in some of the most significant aspects of our lives.

Nothing should take precedence over the health and economic security of our people. Yet this bill makes clear that these goals are not a priority for the current congressional majority.

Sadly, education has been the area hardest hit, denying school districts around the country of desperately needed funds to improve or maintain the quality of education in their local schools.

This bill sustains the \$2.2 billion cuts in education made by the Republican majority last year. In addition, it targets several important

areas of education for additional cuts, including the elimination of Goals 2000 and a \$24 million cut in title I for disadvantaged children. The Eisenhower Professional Development Program which has a proven record of success in improving math and science education

is eliminated under this bill. Safe and Drug Free Schools is cut by \$25 million, bilingual support services and professional development are eliminated.

No funds were provided in the original committee bill for the Women's Educational Equity Act which is the only program dedicated to

promoting equity for women and girls in education. However, we were able to restore \$2 million for this program in a floor amendment.

The following is a more detailed chart which shows the deep cuts in education over the last 2 years:

EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS FY95-FY97  
MAJOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY PROGRAMS

Program	FY95	FY96	FY97 President budget	FY97 House bill	Difference FY95/FY97
Title I (State Grants)	\$6.7 billion	\$6.7 billion	\$7.2 billion	\$6.7 billion	-24 million.
Total Compensatory Education	\$7.2 billion	\$7.2 billion	\$7.6 billion	\$7.2 billion	-14 million.
Goals 2000	\$361.8 million	\$350 million	\$491 million	0	-361.8 million.
School-to-Work	\$122.5 million	\$180 million	\$200 million	\$175 million	+52.5 million.
Safe and Drug Free Schools	\$466 million	\$466 million	\$540 million	\$441 million	-25 million.
Bilingual Education	\$157 million	\$128 million	\$157 million	\$117 million	-40 million.
Immigrant Education	\$50 million	\$50 million	\$100 million	\$50 million	0.
Vocational Education	\$1.1 billion	\$1.1 billion	\$1.1 billion	\$1.0 billion	-27 million.
Headstart	\$3.5 billion	\$3.5 billion	\$4.0 billion	\$3.6 billion	+65.5 million.
Special Education	\$3.2 billion	\$3.2 billion	\$3.5 billion	\$3.2 billion	-6.5 thousand.
Eisenhower Professional Development	\$251 million	\$275 million	\$610 million	0	-251 million.
Impact Aid	\$728 million	\$693 million	\$617 million	\$728 million	0.
Women's Education Equity Act (WEEA)	\$5 million	0	\$4 million	0	-5 million.
Native Hawaiian Education Act	\$9 million	\$12 million	\$6 million	\$4 million	-5 million.

MAJOR HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Program	FY95	FY96	FY97 Presidential budget	FY97 House bill	Difference FY95/FY97
Work Study	\$616.5 million	\$616.5 million	\$679 million	\$685 million	+68.5 million.
Pell Grants	\$6.2 billion	\$4.9 billion	\$5.9 billion	\$5.3 billion	-900 million.
Perkins Loans:					
Capital Contributions	\$158 million	\$93 million	\$158 million	0	-158 million.
Loan Forgiveness	\$18 million	\$20 million	\$20 million	\$20 million	+2 million.
State Student Incentive Grants	\$63.4 million	\$31.4 million	0	0	-63.4 million.
Stafford Loan Administration	\$62.1 million	\$30.0 million	\$46.5 million	\$29.9 million	
Loan volume <sup>1</sup>	\$95.2 billion	\$71.4 billion	\$71.4 billion	\$71.4 billion	-32.2 million.
Direct Loan Administration	\$283 million	\$435 million	\$595 million	\$420 million	
Loan volume <sup>1</sup>	\$5.3 billion	\$12.2 billion	\$12.2 billion	\$12.2 billion	+137 million.
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$583.4 million	\$583.4 million	\$583.4 million	\$583.4 million	0.

<sup>1</sup> Represents current loan volume. Stafford and Direct student loans are entitlements and not dependent on annual appropriations.

TOTAL EDUCATION SPENDING

	FY95	FY96	FY97 Presidential budget	FY97 House bill	Difference FY95/FY97
Total Education Department	\$27.4 billion	\$25.2 billion	\$28.0 billion	\$25.2 billion	\$2.2 billion.

While many health programs have been spared the drastic cuts made to education, one area which continues to be devastated is our efforts on substance abuse prevention and treatment. As the drug epidemic in our country continues to hurt families and communities all across this Nation, the Republicans have decided to dramatically cut our investment in prevention and treatment efforts. Last year substance abuse prevention programs were cut an unbelievable 60 percent, treatment program cut 57 percent.

As a result many programs around the country must now close. One in my district that I just visited last week has been cut off of Federal funding just as it was getting started. Hui Ho'ola O Na Nahulu O Hawaii was to be a 3-year project focusing on substance abuse intervention, treatment and recovery services in Puna, HI, a rural area that has been struggling with the influence of drugs. This unique program brought together a variety of sectors within the community to develop a holistic approach to healing substance abusers, concentrating not only on their abuse problem, but other related problems such as unemployment, lack of education, domestic violence, and other problems.

This bill does nothing to restore the resources needed for communities to deal with the burgeoning problem of substance abuse, but continues the 1996 policy of gutting our Federal programs in this important area.

H.R. 3577 also eliminates all funding for title IV of the Older Americans Act, which is dedicated to research, training and special projects dedicated to understanding and addressing the needs of our elderly population. Funds under this program have been critical to the

Asian Pacific Community and to support the work of The National Asian Pacific Center on Aging [NAPCA], the only organization dedicated to enhancing the quality of life of the 700,000 Asian Pacific American elders in our society.

The NAPCA serves as an important link between the Asian Pacific senior population and service providers and organizations at the local, State, and Federal levels. This Seattle-based organization performs an important function in helping to assure that Asian Pacific American seniors have access to critical services provided by all sectors of our community, and that the service providers and are sensitive to the specific needs of this culturally diverse and rapidly growing population.

The elimination of title IV funding will severely limit the ability of the NAPCA to serve the Asian Pacific American senior community. It will mean the end of critical research, demonstration and training activities, and innovative approaches to improve access for this special population.

This bill also utilizes the appropriations process to enact legislative policies that the majority has not achieved through the normal legislative process. These policies will result in endangering the lives of children by weakening child labor laws to allow minors to load and unload dangerous compacting equipment in grocery and retail stores. The original committee bill also would have prevented millions of workers from being protected from ergonomic-related illnesses by prohibiting the promulgation of OSHA's rule on ergonomic standards. However, the Pelosi amendment adopted on the House floor eliminated this prohibition from the bill.

Finally, Mr. Speaker I want to express my deep concern about the committee's recommendation regarding the Hansens' disease program in Hawaii. While providing \$2 million for Hansen's disease patients in Hawaii—the same as fiscal year 1996), the committee report suggests that the Hansen's disease patients in Hawaii can be supported through insurance or Medicaid, and that they should be encouraged to move from the current settlement at Kalaupapa, Molokai, and provided a stipend to live elsewhere.

This proposal lacks a clear understanding of the history of Hansen's disease patients in Hawaii and the commitment made to the Hansen's disease patients by the Congress.

The Hansen's disease program in Hawaii supports slightly over 400 individuals with Hansen's disease. Most are served through the Hale Mohalu Hospital in Honolulu and through an outpatient service. However, 66 individuals reside at Kalaupapa, a remote peninsula on the island of Molokai which was designated in the mid-1800's as a place of banishment for individuals with Hansen's disease. Until 1969 individuals with Hansen's disease were forced to this isolated area, accessible only by boat, plane, or hiking its treacherous cliffs.

Since 1954 the Federal Government has provided payments for health care and other support services for the Hansen's disease patients and Kalaupapa and additional outpatient services at other facilities in Hawaii. These payments were originally authorized under

Public Law 82-411 and authorization continues today under Public Law 99-117.

Recognizing the historical significance of Kalaupapa, a National Historical Park was established under the National Park Service to preserve the legacy of Kalaupapa and the many individuals who lived out their lives in this remote settlement. Legislation establishing the park specifically states that the remaining patients would have the option of living at Kalaupapa for the rest of their lives.

The average patient age at Kalaupapa is 70 years. Though once forced to live in this remote location away from their families, away from civilization, today those at Kalaupapa chose to remain there. It is the only home they've ever known and prefer the life they had led in this remote settlement. They are elderly, many disabled and uncomfortable with outsiders or living in the outside world. It would be difficult and in some cases impossible for them to adjust to life away from Kalaupapa.

What the committee suggests in moving these patients from Kalaupapa is forcing them to leave this home. This is unthinkable and contrary to the promises made to them by the Federal Government. I hope this idea will be rejected.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION  
COMES TO ST. PAUL, MN

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 31, 1996*

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 150th anniversary of the Smithsonian Institution and to recognize my home city of St. Paul, MN, which has the honor of hosting the America's Smithsonian Tour this fall.

The Smithsonian Institution's collection is the ultimate expression of the history, culture, creativity and abilities of America's and the world's people. The Smithsonian was founded in 1846 for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge," and the Smithsonian continues to achieve success in striving toward that great goal, educating America through its sixteen museums and galleries, the National Zoological Park and significant, innovative role in facilities within the United States and abroad. The items restored, cared for and housed by the Smithsonian are important for science and research. These items have often become treasures that have not only contributed to America's knowledge base, but are parts of our cultural and artistic legacy. They have helped shape and define the history of our Nation and the world. America should be justly proud of the Smithsonian's collection and the hard work and dedication of its staff in bringing these treasures to our city.

America's Smithsonian is a special collection of over 300 items acquired from sixteen Smithsonian Museums in Washington, DC. The tour is currently crossing the Nation so that people in all corners of the country can experience a sample of the Smithsonian's legacy. The St. Paul Civic Center is the fifth stop on America's Smithsonian Tour, hosting this magnificent experience as a monthlong exhibit beginning in mid-October.

More than a celebration of the Smithsonian's 150 year existence, America's

Smithsonian symbolizes America's accomplishments and fuels the fire of hope and optimism that drives our Nation even today to achieve even higher aspirations. The dynamic Smithsonian collection continues to grow, preserving the essence of America as an embroidery on the tapestry of the American heritage for future generations.

Touring America's Smithsonian is a unique opportunity to view some of the most significant pieces of America's past. I hope that every Minnesotan has the opportunity to see the exhibit during the tour's monthlong visit, and I join the entire St. Paul community in welcoming the Smithsonian Institution to Minnesota.

THE POWER OF LOVE

HON. ALBERT RUSSELL WYNN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 31, 1996*

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, a constituent of mine, Mr. John F. Flood, brought to my attention a copy of Msgr. E. Carl Lyon's homily in celebration of his 50th anniversary as a Catholic priest. The homily entitled, "The Power of Love," is fitting and I would ask that the Members of this body take the opportunity to read Monsignor Lyon's message:

THE POWER OF LOVE

(Monsignor Lyon's Homily)

The discovery of fire thousands of years ago, is said to have saved the human race from extinction. Today, it is not the absence of fire, but the absence of love, that could bring about the extinction of the human race. This prediction is made despite what men and women have said about love.

Love has been referred to as "The religion of humanity!" I once listened to a priest talk for two hours on this one quotation: "Love cannot endure indifference. It needs to be wanted."

And of course there's the beautiful quotation of St. John of the Cross: "When the evening of life comes, we shall be judged on love."

Environmental problems, nuclear capability, human inability, and the willingness to love one another are threatening the survival of our planet. Unless we rediscover love and harness its energies to God's plan, we may not make it through another century. It is feared that the human race will destroy the human race through hatred.

But this need not be. In the place of hatred, there stands always love. Love is the most universal, the most tremendous, the most mysterious, the most persuasive force in the world.

Because of these attributes, Jesus invites us to nothing more and nothing less, than a fundamental orientation of our life, of our love toward God. Jesus expects our total surrender to Him.

Love is so divine that we can say not only that God is love, but that love is God. As followers of Christ, we believe that love is action. We believe that love is the strongest force in the world—stronger than hate, stronger than evil, stronger than death. We believe that as great as faith and hope are, love is still greater. We believe that faith without love is cold; hope without love is grim.

As imitators of Christ, we forget what we have done for other people and remember what others have done for us; we ignore what the world owes us and think of what we owe the world.

We put our rights in the background and our duties in the foreground; we see that every human being, regardless of creed, race or nationality, is just as real as we are, just as prone to mistakes as we are, just as nice as we are.

To love we are willing: to consider the needs and desires of children; to remember the weaknesses and loneliness of people growing old; to stop asking how much our friends love us and ask ourselves whether we love them as Christ would have us love.

We believe that love knows no limitations and stops at no boundaries; that it is the only cure for racism, the only solution to poverty, the only means to peace. Love knows not anger, nor revenge, nor wrath, nor jealousy.

We believe that love accepts everyone, embraces everyone, and that it is the only bond that can attach people to people and people to God. Love is the companion of compassion, reconciliation, forgiveness and contrition.

What is real Christian love? It is more than a feeling of affection for others, more than benevolence. It has substance, strength, action and sacrifice. Christian love is action—something we do.

I would not want this day to go by without mentioning the wonderful people who are not of our faith—who have done so much for the good of our parish. There are too many to name, but I am grateful to each of them.

The priesthood has been a joy for me and the joy has been made possible because of you wonderful people. As a matter of fact your friendship has given me a glimpse of the eternal.

We have gathered to celebrate the divine fact that God is in love with us.

As we resume our journey—

Don't walk in front of me,

I may not follow.

Don't walk behind me,

I may not lead.

Walk beside me

and be my friend.

"SWING LOW"

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 31, 1996*

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, the following commentary written by Liz Brown recently appeared in the St. Louis American. It expresses some timely thoughts on the subject of affirmative action and Clarence Thomas' mishandling of the issue. I commend Ms. Brown's commentary to our colleagues as evidence of the black community's unwavering support for affirmative action and their irritation with Thomas' position on the issue.

SWING LOW

It's true confession time. I haven't been to church in a while—a good while. I've been busy. But God uses a number of different methods to herd his flock back into the fold. Sometimes it's a gentle nudge, sometimes it's a firm shove and sometimes it's a solid kick in the behind.

Well, I got a kick this week and I am going tomorrow as soon as the doors open up. Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas, the Accidental Jurist, has announced that God told him to vote against Affirmative action. That's right, Jesus came down from the mountain top and whispered into his ear, "Clarence, if you type one word in your word processor in one opinion against whites, you are breaking God's Law". This God that

reigns over the church of Clarence Thomas, told the jurist, turn your back to the dark side, "sin no more" and make certain that the interest of white men are protected.

Well, I must admit Clarence's God has been doing a hell of a job. White males are 33% of the total American population. Yet they make up 80% of the US House of Representatives members, 92% of Forbes 400 richest people, 97% of school superintendents, 99.9% of professional athletic team owners and 100% of all US presidents.

Yes indeed, the God that reigns over this church certainly looks out for the interest of his followers. And what a savvy being this God, to get a person with dark pigmentation and supreme power to preach the gospel according to the powerless white male. Who would ever question such a messenger? In choosing the Accidental Jurist, this God has certainly selected a worthy disciple. Matthew, Mark, Luke, John and Clarence.

In June of last year Clarence Thomas voted with the majority on the Supreme Court to end affirmative action programs involving school desegregation and voting rights in three separate cases. Since those decisions, Thomas appeared publicly to explain his vote. Thomas has stated, policies like affirmative action, which address the issues of equal access, are racist.

If affirmative action policies are racist where is the proof? The class of people who are the victims of a racist affirmative action program according to Thomas are white males. And yet, white males, outnumber every other group combined in nearly every job category even though they make up only 33% of the population.

It seems that the good justice is saying we need to eliminate affirmative action and return to the days when the only policy in effect was "the good old boy policy." Thomas appears to believe that we can and should trust those who benefit from the good old boy affirmative action program to do right by all of us. In Justice Thomas' world, white men will make certain everyone will benefit.

This type of thinking on the part of Justice Thomas reminds me of stories of slaves and citizens who truly believe "if I work really, really hard, someday those who benefit by my efforts will do right by me." The trickle down theory.

The trickle down theory didn't end slavery—it took a war and 10's of thousands of dead bodies to do that. The trickle down theory didn't end lawful segregation—it took riots, marching and murder to do that. The trickle down theory did not make slaves into citizens or give women the right to vote—it took a constitutional amendment to do that. And the trickle down theory will not eliminate the need for affirmative action no matter how much Clarence Thomas believes his mean spirited god is telling him that.

At a time when the discussion about affirmative action is already muddled by some who believe that white males as a whole are truly suffering in the implementation of the policy, at a time when the debate is confused and inflamed by some with the use of the phrase "preferential treatment", it is insane to add to the discord the opinion of a man who imagines he hears voices from God about what he should type on his word processor.

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TRIBUTE TO MORRIS AND SYLVIA RUBIN

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mr. TORRICELLI: Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to congratulate Morris and Sylvia

Rubin of Fort Lee, NJ, on their 50th wedding anniversary. This remarkable couple was married on July 14, 1946 at Lou G. Siegel's restaurant in Manhattan. They lived in the Bronx between 1946 and 1975 until they moved to Fort Lee, where they have lived ever since.

Sylvia worked as a typist at the New York Public Service Commission for 18 years before she retired in 1993. Prior to her work for the commission, she raised Barbara and Barry, two wonderful and loving children.

Sylvia's husband Morris was employed as a garment worker in the garment industry for 40 years and as a part-time postal worker as well.

The Rubins have enjoyed the fruits of togetherness for five decades. Their love and devotion to each other and their friends and loved ones has always been apparent. They have been wonderful parents and grandparents to their only grandchild, Michael.

In life, it is the special moments that should be cherished, and a 50th wedding anniversary is one of those times. I wish both of them another 50 years of wonderful matrimony.

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TRIBUTE TO HELPING HAND REHABILITATION CENTER

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I salute an important organization that has been serving developmentally disabled residents in my district and surrounding areas for more than 40 years, the Helping Hand Rehabilitation Center.

The organization was started in the 1950's, a time when citizens with developmental disabilities were often sent to facilities far outside of the mainstream of society. However, a group of dedicated individuals from La Grange, IL, and nearby communities envisioned something better for these citizens: an organization that would help them become integrated into the mainstream of society as fully as possible.

Helping Hand Rehabilitation Center was the end result of this vision. Helping Hand offers a wide range of services for the developmentally disabled and their families, from early intervention child developmental programs to vocational work training for adult residential community living facilities. The lives of more than 500 disabled individuals are touched by Helping Hand each year through these programs.

Now in its fifth decade of service, Helping Hand is about to embark on a new program with the grand opening of its SubCon Industries Business Center. Unlike sheltered workshops that Helping Hand has operated in the past, the new center will be a profit generating, tax paying operation that will place disabled individuals with nondisabled workers.

The disabled and nondisabled working together have an opportunity to learn from each other, and this kind of professional environment enables the disabled to become totally integrated into the work world, giving them a strong feeling of personal achievement and success.

Mr. Speaker, I extend to Helping Hand my best wishes and congratulations on establish-

ing the SubCon Industries Business Center and thank the organization for its many years of serving the developmentally disabled citizens in my district.

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TRIBUTE TO JEFFREY GORDON ENSTROM

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Jeffrey Gordon Enstrom from the Seventh District of Illinois in receiving the distinguished rank of Eagle Scout.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scout earns the prestigious rank of Eagle Scout. Only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts receive this ranking. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the area of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 merit badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as citizenship in the community, citizenship in Nation, citizenship in world, safety, environmental science, and first aid.

As a distinguished member of troop 40, Jeffrey Gordon Enstrom has received 43 merit badges and attended the World Jamboree in Korea and Hawaii. He has done work as a counselor with his church, and he participated in the "Help Feed the Children" project in his community, as well as in New York. He has also developed a computer lab for unwed mothers. I hope that more young Americans follow his lead by becoming more involved in their communities.

On June 28, 1996, Jeffrey Gordon Enstrom received this honor of Eagle Scout at a recognition ceremony at the United Lutheran Church in Oak Park, IL. I ask that my colleagues join me saluting Eagle Scout Jeffrey Gordon Enstrom in recognition of this tremendous honor.

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TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL STERN, WAR CORRESPONDENT

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Michael Stern, a renowned war correspondent who today celebrates his 86th birthday. Mr. Stern has led a distinguished career as an outstanding journalist who has also used his expertise as both a historian and an educator. He is deserving of special recognition here today in honor of his vast contributions to America's understanding of the realities of war.

Mr. Stern, the author of seven books and the producer of five feature motion pictures, has written extensively about his wartime experiences. His story on the B-17 flying fortress, Memphis Belle, America's four-engine bomber, has served as the basis for motion pictures and was selected by the World Publishing Company as one of the 100 best stories of World War II. Additionally, his story "Nuts," written on the European front, has

been an integral tool for historians writing about the Battle of the Bulge. To document his own vivid account as a war correspondent, he published his memoir, "Into the Jaws of Death."

Mr. Stern has not only documented the events he has witnessed, but has also made every effort to educate Americans through his personal accounts of his wartime experiences. He has served as a lecturer at the Newhouse School of Communication at Syracuse University and has made countless appearances on television to expose the American public to the realities of war. In addition to his role as educator, Mr. Stern currently acts as a trustee of the Intrepid Museum Foundation, a trustee of the Fisher House Foundation, executive vice president and chief operating officer of the Fisher Center for Alzheimer's Research at Rockefeller University, and the editor-in-chief of Fisher House Magazine.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to rise today in honor of Michael Stern, who has dedicated his life to bringing the reality of war home for Americans to understand and appreciate. I ask that my colleagues join with me in this well-deserved tribute to Mr. Stern and in celebration of his 86 years of experience and dedication to wartime journalism and education.

GORDON McALLISTER: A SPECIAL  
INDIVIDUAL

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 31, 1996*

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, whenever people ask me what ever happened to people who care about their community and their neighbors, I have the good fortune to tell them about people like Gordon McAllister, a special individual who for many years has served his community professionally, personally, and has taken the time to help people remember valuable lessons from our past.

Gordon McAllister has served as a police official in several capacities ever since his graduation from high school. He served as an Air Police officer with the United States Air Force. He then worked as a security officer for General Motors for 3 years, followed by another 3 years as a State Commissioned, Michigan State Railroad Police Detective.

For the past 27 years, Gordon has served as a member of the Bay City Police Department. For 8 years he was a patrol officer, and for 19 a detective corporal. During this time he earned 14 department commendations and numerous letters of merit from citizens and businessmen. Even more notable is that while performing in an exemplary fashion he continued to better himself by obtaining a bachelor of arts degree in Criminal Justice from Saginaw Valley State University.

He has personally been involved in many charitable events. Most notably he has been the local chairman for the National Law Enforcement Torch Run for Special Olympics for several years.

Most recently, Gordon earned the National Merit Award from the Sons of the Civil War for coordinating a salute to Civil War Veterans including songs and poems of the era, at the Vassar, Michigan, Riverside Cemetery. This program was a tribute to all veterans, particu-

larly those from the Civil War, and marked the 100th anniversary of the dedication of a monument which bears the names of more than 200 Civil War veterans at the cemetery, including his great, great-grandfather, William Bassett Stark, who served in the 34th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

With all of this public service, Gordon still believes his greatest success is investing in his family and their future—his help with his three children Darren, Darneal, and Brandon, attaining their college degrees.

Mr. Speaker, what happened to people who care about their community and their neighbors? One of them—Gordon McAllister—lives in Bay City, MI. I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in recognizing his wonderful contributions.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. NORMAN SISISKY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 31, 1996*

Mr. SISISKY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was unavoidably absent during tests related to my chemotherapy. Had I been present during consideration of H.R. 2391, the Compensatory Time Act, I would have voted against the bill.

AGENT ORANGE BENEFITS ACT OF  
1996

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 31, 1996*

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Agent Orange Benefits Act of 1996. The legislation provides necessary medical care and compensation to a new class of citizens who have sacrificed their health in the defense of our Nation—the children of agent orange-exposed Vietnam veterans who were born with Spina Bifida.

The legislation, proposed by the administration after close coordination with veterans services organizations and the disabilities community, is the result of a process set into place by the Agent Orange Act of 1991. The act established the process in which the National Academy of Sciences' [NAS] Institute of Medicine [IOM] issues reports every 2 years on the existing scientific evidence relating to Vietnam veterans' exposure to agent orange. The IOM's latest report confirmed what Vietnam veterans have known all along—that agent orange has and will continue to exact a high price on themselves and their families. The report specifically found that there is limited suggestive evidence of an association between agent orange exposure to vets and the occurrence of spina bifida in their children.

The bill I am introducing today is consistent with legislative action we have taken in the past with respect to veterans who suffered from conditions in the "second tier" of the NAS report. As with previous legislative relief we have granted veterans, my bill ensures that the VA has the authority to provide health care and appropriate compensation. Specifically, the bill gives the Secretary of the VA the authority to provide the extensive medical help

needed by children suffering from spina bifida, including important case management services. The bill also gives the Secretary the flexibility to contract for care from private sources to ensure that appropriate medical services are provided.

I applaud the administration's quick and decisive movement on this issue. In particular, Secretary Brown should be congratulated for the strong action he took in ensuring that the administration proposed comprehensive legislation that guarantees that these children will be properly cared for and compensated.

I hope that we can take quick action on this legislation. The bottom line is that we have sick children who have paid the price because of their father's service to our Nation. They need and deserve the best that our nation can give them. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

A TRIBUTE TO HISPANIC-  
AMERICAN VETERANS

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 31, 1996*

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute our Hispanic-American veterans and to share with you a few of the experiences of these brave men and women. On August 23 and 24, 1996, the California Occupational Foundation, under the leadership of Gus Hernandez, will be having a dinner and parade to recognize the contributions of our Hispanic-American veterans.

It is important that we recognize our Nation's Hispanic-American veterans, men and women who answered the call to defend freedom and democracy. Since the American Revolution, Hispanic Americans have courageously served, and in many cases died for our country. During the Civil War, an estimated 10,000 Hispanic-American soldiers fought in either the Union or Confederate Armies. Because of a language barrier, few Hispanic Americans saw any combat during World War I. But by World War II, with the language barrier broken, approximately 500,000 Hispanic-American soldiers helped the Allies defeat the Axis powers. Hispanic Americans have also served in Korea, Vietnam, and in Operation Desert Shield/Storm. Today, there are approximately 1 million living Hispanic-American veterans. Currently, Hispanic-Americans make up 5 percent of our Nation's active duty armed forces personnel.

Among these heroes is Marine PFC Guy Gabaldon, who with distinction captured more enemy soldiers than anyone else in the history of U.S. military conflicts. PFC Gabaldon captured over 1,000 Japanese soldiers during World War II. Also included are eight men who selflessly gave their lives for our country, continuing a tradition of honor rooted in a small street in Silvis, IL. Although the street is only large enough to accommodate 22 families, it has produced 84 brave men who fought in either World War II, Korea, or Vietnam. Once named Second Street, this small block has been renamed Hero Street U.S.A. and stands as a monument to these American heroes.

Most notable are the 41 Hispanic Americans who have been awarded our Nation's most prestigious and highest military decoration, the

Congressional Medal of Honor. This is more than any other ethnic group of veterans. Among the recipients is Private Jose P. Martinez who sacrificed his life by leaping forward and leading his platoon in attack after Japanese soldiers pinned down his unit during World War II.

Another honoree is Master Sergeant Roy P. Benavidez, who after recovering from a wound during his first tour of duty in Vietnam, returned to the war and earned his way into the elite Army Special Forces. Upon his return, Benavidez assisted in the rescue of 12 men from his unit, and destroyed classified documents so that they would not fall into enemy hands.

These soldiers are the epitome of the valor and service that is found within every soldier. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to please join me in honoring our Hispanic-American military heroes and to recognize the tremendous contributions Hispanic-American veterans have made in defense of liberty and democracy.

#### VETERANS' HEALTH CARE ELIGIBILITY REFORM ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES B. LONGLEY, JR.

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 30, 1996*

Mr. LONGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3118, the Veterans Health Care Eligibility Reform Act.

It has become extremely clear that the question of health care eligibility has become extremely clouded as the result of a very complex and difficult to understand process of determining eligibility. In fact, as a country, we probably spend more time and money determining who is eligible, as compared to providing needed care. This must change.

I think that H.R. 3118 is a giant first step in the direction of positive changes in the provision of Veterans Administration health care.

At the same time, I want to commend this committee and Chairman STUMP for the outstanding work on behalf of the Nation's veterans. I hope that the committee will continue to be vigilant and aggressive in examining a system of veterans health care in order to ensure that it continues to provide quality care.

This would include, I hope, careful examination of the use of funds by the Veterans Administration. In the last two appropriations bills, this Congress has made careful provisions to increase funding for the provision of VA medical care. In the fiscal year 1997 budget, we increased funding by \$504 million, from \$16.6 billion to over \$17 billion. In fiscal year 1996, the previous year, we increased funding an additional \$400 million.

Sadly, however, although we have increased annual funding by almost \$1 billion in the last 2 years, it seems that those additional funds have not made their way to the grass roots. It has certainly not made it to the Veterans Hospital in my district located in Togus, ME. In fact, if anything, as we have increased funding from Washington, the limitations on services, including the discussion of cutbacks on existing services has continued unabated.

It is not uncommon, for instance, to find a Maine veteran being forced to travel to a VA

hospital in the Boston area and admit him or herself as an inpatient. He or she could remain in Boston for days, if not weeks, to receive needed medical treatment that could have been provided through a cooperative arrangement at a significantly lower cost with a Maine hospital.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3118 is a significant first step in the direction of improving and reforming the delivery of medical care to our Nation's veterans. I hope that, in the course of implementing H.R. 3118, we will see the committee continue to take a vigilant stance in overseeing the administration of the VA system and that it will take whatever action is necessary in order to protect provision of care at existing VA hospitals, such as that hospital located in Togus, ME. Our Nation's veterans, Maine veterans, deserve no less.

#### TRIBUTE TO DOROTHY "DOTSY" LOCKHART-ELSKOE

HON. VICTOR O. FRAZER

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 31, 1996*

Mr. FRAZER. Mr. Speaker, Dorothy "Dotsy" Lockhart-Elskoe was born and raised on the island of St. Thomas and is the second child of Alfred and Elmira Lockhart. Dorothy was a graduate of the Charlotte Amalie High School Class of 1947. She attended on-island education programs for teachers that utilized professors from Puerto Rico and various mainland universities and colleges.

In 1952, Mrs. Elskoe began her teaching career as an elementary school teacher; however, after 8 years as a teacher, she developed a throat condition which forced her early retirement from the classroom. Mrs. Elskoe worked at the Department of Education and the Department of Finance. Additionally, she held various positions in the government. She was Administrative Assistant for the Virgin Islands Urban Renewal Board, Director of Emergency Housing for the Department of Housing and Community Renewal, Director of Community Relations and Complaints for the Virgin Islands Legislature and retired in 1986 as Director of the Rotary Multipurpose Center for Senior Citizens.

Dorothy's retirement gives her more time for community involvement. Her involvement in the community is both civic and political. She was president of the Democratic Party Women's Auxiliary for 8 years and a member of the Democratic Territorial Committee. Dotsy is still involved in politics—her assistance is often solicited by both senatorial and gubernatorial candidates. In addition to her past political involvements, Dotsy is a charter member of the League of Women Voters, member of St. Thomas is All of Us and the Welfare Rights Organization. Mrs. Elskoe chaired the Children's Sub-Committee of the Carnival Committee for 10 years and worked with Sam King and the late Halvor Hart, Jr. to bring children's rides to Carnival—began a children's village and started the tradition of a Prince and Princess float in the parade.

Presently, Dotsy is a member of the Board of Governors for the Virgin Islands Cultural Heritage Institute, United Way Board Member, member of the Downstreet People, Inc., President of the Committee to Revive Our Culture,

Co-Chairperson of the Merry Carolers, member of the Challenge of Carolers, Inc., President of the Elskoe and Associates Carnival Floupe, founder and member of the St. Jude Prayer Group and a Red Cross volunteer. Mrs. Elskoe has given and continues to render assistance to schools, social and civic clubs whenever her services are requested.

Mrs. Elskoe fosters her firm belief of preserving the traditional values and the indigenous customs of the Virgin Islands because they are on the fringe of extinction. In the summer of 1990, Dotsy assisted the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, DC, in preparing a mini-parade and a past and present living exhibit about the islands for the 24th annual festival of American Folklife.

She has presented and organized many demonstrations in the culinary arts and other arts and crafts to the schools and other organizations—locally and abroad. In past summers, the Committee to Revive Our Culture, of which Dotsy is President, organized youth summer programs for children between the ages of 12 and 17. They learned native culinary arts and additional handicrafts. With the aid of the Tourism Department, the Committee to Revive Our Culture held several successful cultural fairs in May and December at the Emancipation Garden. In the near future, Mrs. Elskoe will be embarking upon a project to organize a cooperative where local crafts and articles made in the Virgin Islands can be purchased.

Forty years ago, Dorothy Elskoe and master float builder—Ector Roebuck gave life to the then Elskoe and Roebuck Carnival Floupe—now known to all as the Elskoe and Associates Carnival Floupe. Dotsy and her floupe members have worked as ambassadors of the Virgin Islands, spreading the culture abroad to various areas in the Western Hemisphere. Elskoe and Associates have traveled to Puerto Rico, Miami, New York, Tortola, Washington, DC, St. Croix, St. John, Antigua, Toronto Canada and Atlanta—winning numerous prizes along the way.

At home, Elskoe and Associates has won numerous first place awards within the floupe category as well as within the King and Queen of the Bands competition. In 1972, the then Elskoe & Roebuck was the first floupe to construct queen and king of the band costumes on St. Thomas. Fayer Elskoe-Liburd—Dotsy's eldest daughter—was the first Queen of the Band and the King of the Band was "Ricardo". One of the famous Elskoe and Associates floupe entries that was considered a masterpiece was a float which displayed a twenty cent Danish coin—built by the late Ector Roebuck. This coin included three ladies who were very prominent in Virgin Islands History. The ladies who portrayed these historic individuals were sprayed entirely in silver for authenticity.

Mrs. Elskoe's overwhelming urge to protect and preserve our culture and heritage has not gone unnoticed by a supportive community. She has received many civic certificates, awards and honorable mentions including the Wilbur Bill Lamotta Community Service Award, The Queen Cosiah Award, the 1974 and 1996 Virgin Islands Carnival Committee Outstanding Participation Awards, the 1993 Virgin Islands Carnival Committee's V.I. Cultural Ambassador Award.

Two calypsos were written in her honor by Glen "Kwabena" Davis and the late Dana Orié

in a Salute to Dorothy Elskoe by the Resident Calypsonians at the Reichhold Center for the Arts in 1984. Additionally, a resolution for her cultural and civic involvements in the community was presented to Mrs. Elskoe in 1994 by the 20th Legislature of the Virgin Islands. In July 1996, Dotsy was invited to Rio Grande, Puerto Rico by the Mayor of Rio Grande as the Grand Marshall of the Carnival Parade. She received a plaque in her honor for participating and assisting with the carnival since 1977.

Family unity is an important priority in Dotsy's life. This is present from her marriage of 48 years to Winthrop T. Elskoe. Him along with their six successful children—Faye Liburd, Karolyn Roebuck, Monica Rabsatt, Glen, Sandyl and Lori—have been inspirations in all of Dotsy's cultural and civic endeavors. If the preservation of culture is not instilled in anyone else, it is Dotsy's hope that it will be fixed in the minds and hearts of her offsprings and their offsprings. Dorothy views the culture of these islands not as footprints on a beach washed away by every wave and forgotten . . . but as footprints made in wet cement and left to dry . . . engraved and preserved in the minds of our youth forever.

#### TRIBUTE TO HAMILTON FISH

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, August 1, 1996*

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, as you well know, one of our great colleagues recently passed away, Hamilton Fish, Jr. During a memorial service held in his behalf, Ralph Neas of the leadership conference on civil rights delivered eloquent remarks which I am inserting into the RECORD at this point:

REMARKS OF RALPH G. NEAS AT THE MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR CONGRESSMAN HAMILTON FISH, JR.

Mary Ann, Hamilton, Alexa, Nicholas, Peter, others in the Fish family, Speaker Gingrich, Members of Congress, and distinguished guests, I am profoundly grateful and deeply honored to have this opportunity to help celebrate the extraordinary life and legislative career of Congressman Hamilton Fish, Jr.

As the Executive Director of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, the legislative arm of the civil rights movement, I had the privilege of working with Ham Fish on nearly two dozen legislative campaigns between 1981 and 1995. Hamilton Fish was a civil rights champion, a mentor, and a close friend.

During the past week, the press coverage of Ham's thirteen terms in Congress has accurately characterized his personal integrity, his principled leadership, and his courageous commitment to equal opportunity for all Americans.

But, frankly, what I have read does not capture the sheer magnitude of Ham Fish's legislative accomplishments or, very importantly, the manner in which he achieved them. For a few minutes, I would like to share with you my perspective on this great man.

First, let us look at Ham Fish's civil rights record. It was legendary in its scope and breadth. Propelled by an awesome sense of justice and a determination not to rest until he had completed his mission, Ham Fish played an important role in virtually every

civil rights law enacted over the past two and a half decades.

Even during the Reagan and Bush presidencies, when Ham often faced formidable odds, he helped shepherd through Congress nearly a score of civil rights laws. Indeed, during this remarkable era, Ham, along with Don Edwards, his Democratic partner in guarding the Constitution, actually strengthened all the major civil rights statutes.

To sum up all these legislative successes would take up most of the morning. But I would like to mention specifically five landmark laws where Ham Fish was either the House author or the lead Republican sponsor. And, with respect to several of them, Ham was the legislator who fashioned the bipartisan compromise that catapulted the bill toward passage.

The 1982 Voting Rights Act Extension: Extended the Voting Rights Act of twenty-five years, overturned an adverse Supreme Court decision, and extended for ten years bilingual ballot assistance for language minorities.

The Civil Rights Restoration Act (1988): Overturned the notorious 1984 Grove City Supreme Court decision and once again made it illegal to use Federal funds to discriminate against women, minorities, persons with disabilities, and older Americans.

The Fair Housing Act Amendments of 1988: Provided at long last an effective enforcement mechanism for the 1968 Fair Housing Act. The 1988 Amendments also prohibited discrimination in housing against families with children and people with disabilities for the first time.

The Civil Rights Act of 1991: Overturned eight Supreme Court decisions that had dramatically weakened our nation's equal employment opportunity laws. And provides, for the first time, monetary damages for women and persons with disabilities who are victims of intentional discrimination.

The Americans with Disabilities Act (1990): Prohibits discrimination against 49 million Americans with disabilities in employment, public accommodations, communications and transportation.

These historic civil rights laws have benefited, and will continue to benefit, millions of Americans. And let me state this as unequivocally as possible: these laws would not have been enacted without Congressman Hamilton Fish. His leadership during the most challenging of times was absolutely indispensable.

But it was not just the quantity and quality of these civil rights laws, or the legislative skills that made them possible, that made Hamilton Fish so special. In fact, his other attributes are what truly set him apart, providing standards of leadership that should serve as a model for everyone.

First, Ham Fish always understood thoroughly the need for bipartisanship. He knew how to build coalitions and forge a consensus. He knew the art of the timely compromise, the good compromise made at the right time that will produce the requisite number of votes, either a simple majority or a super majority, that is needed to enact a law.

The numerical results of the legislative victories I cited previously amply demonstrate this commitment to bipartisanship. The average final passage vote on these five laws was 90 percent of both Houses of Congress. Thanks to Ham Fish and his allies, he past decade and a half has been, legislatively, a bipartisan reaffirmation of civil rights laws and remedies.

Second, while Ham Fish was passionate in his beliefs, civility characterized his every action. He treated everyone with dignity. Few in Washington have matched his ability

to command both the respect and the love of his peers. Time and again he proved that a nice guy can finish first.

Third, Ham Fish revered the institution in which he served. He enjoyed immensely being a member of the House of Representatives and always strove to make the House work. And while the House held his primary allegiance, he also respected the other institutions that comprise the Federal Government.

When the need arose, Ham Fish could be a fierce partisan. But he knew that bipartisan cooperation, not partisan confrontation, must ultimately prevail if government is to function at all.

Finally, and perhaps most significantly, Ham Fish was courageous. Whether it was voting to impeach a President of his own party or standing firm on civil rights legislation, Ham Fish did what he believed to be fair and just.

Last week, Congressman Maurice Hinchey summarized eloquently how Ham carefully balanced loyalty and independence in order to further the national interest. He stated: "Ham was very proud to be called a loyal Republican, but he knew that loyalty does not mean surrender of one's own judgment and temperament \* \* \* He believed that he served his party best when he served his country best, and that he served the country best by bringing the best of his own mind and heart to every issue he addressed."

After he retired from the House, Ham Fish continued to work on behalf of his favorite issues. Just last month the two of us visited Senator Nancy Kassebaum and Congressman Amo Houghton lobbying on behalf of affirmative action and legal services.

As you can tell by now, I cherished my friendship with Ham. He was always there to help, performing any task with graceful enthusiasm. I will miss so much his warm smile, his mischievous sense of humor, and his calm and gentle presence.

As I sat praying at St. Albans chapel this morning, I thanked God for allowing Katy and me the opportunity to get to know Ham. And I was thankful that we all had the benefit of Ham's leadership at critical moments during our nation's past quarter of a century. As we leave the chapel shortly, let us all pray that God will bless America with a few more Ham Fishes.

#### IN HONOR OF THE SPONSORS OF PROJECT CHILDREN '96

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, August 1, 1996*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a special group of people, the sponsors of Project Children '96 who have distinguished themselves with selfless dedication to the promotion of peace in Northern Ireland. Project Children is an organization that provides young people from the north of Ireland a respite from the violence which for too long has been a part of their lives. Through their generosity of spirit, the children's sponsors serve as vivid illustrations of the best we, as Americans, have to offer: respect for individual freedom.

Last year at this time, the children who came to visit us from Northern Ireland had a reason to be optimistic about their future. The ceasefire agreement signed in 1994 appeared to be having a positive effect on both sides in the ongoing struggle for freedom. Unfortunately, the past several months have seen a

resumption of hostility. This makes the time shared by the 39 host families and the 46 children who are participating in Project Children '96 even more significant.

This year, the 39 families from my home State that have been kindhearted enough to open their lives to these young people include Rodney and Lynda Bialko, Michael and Elizabeth Cancian, Brian and Patricia Carmen, Marc and Tina Marie Cleaver, Kevin and Patricia Comer, James and Patti Cunningham, Anthony and Marge DeSando, Louis and Nancy Dolloway, Al and Ellen Dorso, Arnold and Madeline Fatteross, Rick and Arlene Faustini, Ken and Arleen Ferguson, Patrick and Fiona Ferguson, David and Patricia Freed, Margaret Gilseman, Raymond and Isabelle Kayal, Timothy and Renee Kelly, James and Iza McCosker-Keane, Michael and Doreen Mackin, Michael and Kathleen McBride, Robert and Linda McGee, Brian and Lori McGorty, Peter and Nancy Midgley, Robert and Dyan Moore, Dennis and Meg O'Brien, Sean and Anne O'Neill, Paul and Julie Palminteri, Christopher and Barbara Pickell, John and Lori Rose, Hoby and Joyce Stager, Cheryl Stone, James and Louise Sweeney, Glenn and Diane Taylor, Michael and Anne Tizlo, Robert and Linda Toth, Joseph and Joyce Tricola, Joseph and Barbara Wells, John and Barbara White, and Craig and Barbara Yeske.

The 46 children we are privileged to have visit New Jersey are Denise Coyle, David Mahony, Samantha Walker, Dearbhlagh Digney-McCann, Ryan Corbett, Elaine Coyle, Daniel Fearon, Shauna Scott, Claire McKinley, Lorraine Fitzpatrick, Aisling Leavey, Shauna O'Toole, Laura Deane, Krisoffer Gallagher, Laura McCambridge, Aaron McCay, Joseph Doak, Jennifer Slavin, Jaime Teresa Coyle, Lisa Beggs, Natalia McKeown, Lynsay Martin, Katrina O'Reilly, Seadhna Billings, Brian Anneslay, Stephen Connelly, Brigid Fitzsimmons, Karen Barnes, Ciara Doherty, Karen Rafferty, Jonathan Magennis, Joseph O'Neill, Barry Dobbin, David Goodall, Catrina McQuillan, Charlene Nellins, Kenneth Murphy, Darren Diamond, David Diamond, Richard Johnson, Conor Hunter, Claire Dunseath, Aine Duffy, Elaine Murray, Shauna O'Hagen, and Eamonn Porter.

It is an honor to applaud the outstanding benevolence of the Project Children '96 sponsors. Their efforts to further the cause of peace will serve as a beacon of hope for countless others throughout Northern Ireland and the world. These compassionate individuals are truly local ambassadors of peace.

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TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN  
AUTOMOBILE CENTENNIAL

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, on June 22, 1996, there was a celebration which was held in Detroit to mark the 100th anniversary of the automobile.

And what a celebration it was.

There was a parade with hundreds of cars that reflected the development of automotive production—from the 13 identical vehicles produced by the Duryea Bros. in Springfield, MA, and in June of the same year, the miraculous

machine that Henry Ford drove amidst the horse and buggies in Detroit.

There followed a centennial gala. Thousands from all walks of life connected with the modern American automobile gathered to take note of the revolutionary impact of the automobile on daily life, its key role in the American economy, and its growth into a global industry.

The guiding spirit of the centennial, Keith Crain, presided over the gala's program. His remarks set the tone for the entire evening. They should be widely read, so it is my pleasure to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the speech given that evening by Keith Crain, chairman of the board of trustees of the American Automobile Centennial Commission and vice chairman of Crain Communications, Inc.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS AT THE AMERICAN  
AUTOMOBILE CENTENNIAL DINNER

(By Keith Crain)

Good evening, it's my very pleasant duty to welcome you to Detroit, and this gala dinner, honoring 100 years of the American automobile industry.

As so many of you know, automobile production was bred, but not born, in Detroit.

The Duryea Brothers manufactured 13 identical motor-wagons in 1896, according that honor to Springfield, Massachusetts.

But it was also in June of that same year, at a site within walking distance of this Cobo Center that Henry Ford first drove what he called a quadri-cycle around the horse and buggy streets of this city and Detroit and the motor car became forever linked in history, and in the collective consciousness of people all around the world.

Tonight we celebrate the American automobile, and the heroic accomplishments of an industry whose business became the business of the century, the business of America.

We celebrate not only the history and lore of that amazing industry this evening, but a victory of ideas, of national will, of genius and muscle, of sweat, and blood, a victory of men and women and organizations and corporations who bent the way of living of an entire planet, in much the same way they bent the steel, that they molded into the vehicles of the world's dreams.

It was my friend and publisher, Leon Mandel, who said, "It is important to understand how important the automobile has been to our development as a country, whether we like the way we developed or not."

I think I speak for those of us in this room tonight, and for millions and millions more around a country connected by highways from coast to coast, in saying that we very much like the way America has developed over the past 100 years, and we thank the American automobile industry for giving us mobility and freedom and speed, and for making wheels the pivotal symbol of the 20th century.

The names of those responsible for this watershed accomplishment in the social evolution of mankind, are forever inscribed in the hearts of auto lovers. To list but a few is to risk omitting so many, but listen to the history, and the magic, those names inspire, Henry and Edsel Ford and the Duryea Brothers, Billy Durant, Walter Chrysler, Randson E. Olds, Maxim, Pope, Nash, Leland, the Dodge Brothers, Packard, Marmon, Studebaker, Willys, Thomas, Jeffery, Pierce, Stanley, Flanders, Chapin, Kettering, Sloan, Earl, Reuther.

We salute these pioneers, and so many of their fellows—past and present—in our centennial observation tonight. And among them, the name Walter Reuther. For it cannot be forgotten, that the American automobile industry was forged not just by cele-

brated men with revered names, but built vehicle by vehicle, on the muscle and strength, the will and, yes, the courage, of those that toiled in their shops.

It has been a wonderful business, developed by and nurtured by engineering geniuses, great designers, marketing powerhouses, manufacturing marvels and financial wizards.

That this business, our business, still exists and thrives today, is testimony to the greatness of the American idea, and testimony to the contributions of all those—known and unknown—that have sustained it for these 100 years.

In honoring this most American of enterprises, we must also take time this evening, to welcome and acknowledge our friends from overseas who join us here at the Cobo Center in this great celebration. There can be no question, that the global competition of the past quarter century, has been the most positive development in recent auto history. The buying public, the customer and the vehicles they purchase, have been the beneficiaries of this competition, and that is the ideal. It harkens back to the rivalries, and the pioneering spirit, of the original days of motor car production.

Who knows—were it not for this international influence, we might all still be driving 1950 Studebakers.

So we also salute America's newest manufacturers, and we thank them for their contributions to this century of growth, and for joining us tonight.

And finally, on a local note, we hope you out-of-towners will forgive us some parochial pride this evening in crowing about our motor capital of the world, this arsenal of democracy, this Detroit. Yes, it might have been Cleveland, it could have been Flint or Auburn, but to our town's everlasting credit and fame, it was Detroit.

And so we welcome you to a celebration that is both international and local at once, this 100th anniversary of the industry that has shaped America, and all of our lives. We thank those whose efforts over the decades have made this evening possible, those who have gone before us, and those who sustain this wonderful and world-changing business today. And we thank you in attendance, for joining us tonight in our centennial salute to the epic history, of the American automobile.

TOAST

I'd like to propose a toast to the men and women who have made the motor car in America, to the industry that has changed all our lives, to a blessed and magical 100 years, and to another 100 years that will rival the achievements of the first.

And finally, to the cars themselves, and the favorites we hold in our hearts; it's been a wonderful ride.

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ROGERS CITY 125TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to bring to the attention of the House and the entire Nation the 125th anniversary of Rogers City. Rogers City, found in Presque Isle County in the northeast corner of Michigan, will be celebrating its 125th birthday this weekend in conjunction with its Nautical City Festival.

Rogers City's long and distinguished history began in the late 1860's when William B. Rogers and his partner, Albert Moliter, hired Frederick Denny Larke to locate and land in northern Michigan for their company. The expedition led Mr. Larke to a beautiful area in northern Michigan, known in the 1860's as Alpena County. After returning to Detroit, Mr. Larke organized a number of German and Polish emigrants and returned to Alpena County in the spring of 1869. Rogers City was incorporated in 1877, just 2 years after the Presque Isle area broke away from Alpena to become its own county.

Although Frederick Larke was responsible for leading the settlers to the area, Albert Moliter is more often recognized as the founder. Mr. Moliter was an educated man who had a lot of influence in the small town. He began many businesses, including a store, but was unpopular with his fellow citizens. The resentment toward Mr. Moliter, real or unreal, culminated in tragedy when an individual shot and killed him as he worked in his store.

Albert Moliter was not the only educated man in Rogers City. The town's first two mayors were Charles Pfanneschmidt and Philip O'Farrell. Dr. Pfanneschmidt was one of two doctors in the area and the only dentist. Many other men made their marks and expanded Rogers City through business ventures which included Wendy's Saloon, the Kitchen House, Larke's Drugstore, and finally the county's courthouse.

With all of the distinguished men in Rogers City's history, the men who the town was named after never set foot in the area. William Evan Rogers was instrumental in financing and organizing the expedition that led to Presque Isle County but as a prominent figure from the east coast he never found a desire to move to the remote land many miles north of Detroit.

Surrounded by dense forests of white and Norway pine, white cedar, hemlock, and heavy hardwood, timber became Rogers City main industry. The town is located right on Lake Huron. By using its dock the town found an efficient way to transport the timber downstate. No railway went as far north as Presque Isle County and the automobile had not yet been introduced. The community did all of its trading by vessel.

Eventually, too many people settled in the area. All of the trees were wiped out and no other industry appeared profitable in northern Michigan. Crawford's Quarry, later renamed Calcite, was located just 2½ miles from Rogers City. There was fierce competition between these two towns especially since Quarry had attempted to become the county seat but Rogers City was awarded the honor. Crawford's Quarry lost many of its citizens and the whole city seemed to shut down.

Suddenly, in 1910, a demand for high-calcium limestone was created. Calcite, formerly known as Crawford's Quarry, housed the largest limestone quarry in the world. Once again, Calcite was alive and booming. As jobs opened up more people moved to Rogers City. In 1912, Rogers City had a population of 600. By 1950, more than 4,000 people resided in the town.

With the new industry came a renewed need for a railway that came all the way to Rogers City. On December 18, 1911, the residents of Rogers City welcomed their first train.

Every citizen was waiting at the depot with bated breath. A huge "Welcome" sign hung above the tracks. When the train arrived the entire town broke out in cheers and laughter. One observer stated that the date December 18, 1911, means the same for Rogers City, as the date July 4, 1776, means for the United States.

Mr. Speaker, today Rogers City is a proud community, just as it was on December 18, 1911, and in the spring of 1869 when it incorporated. This small community has stayed together through good times and bad. Many citizens can trace their roots back to one of the original 21 names signed on the original petition for incorporation. It is this pride in their community that has kept Rogers City so strong for the last 125 years. On behalf of northern Michigan and the entire Nation, I would like to congratulate Rogers City on this, their 125th anniversary.

CONGRATULATIONS TO KOHLER  
AND CAROL MCINNIS ON THEIR  
50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to congratulate Kohler and Carol McInnis, my father and mother, on their Golden 50th Wedding Anniversary on August 27, 1996. They will celebrate the occasion by renewing their vows during mass at St. Stephen's Catholic Church in Glenwood Springs, CO. Glenwood Springs has been their home for more than 45 years, and they have many, many friends throughout the area.

Kohler and Carol have six children, Michael McInnis of Boulder, Kohler McInnis II of Durango, Kathy Krey of Glenwood Springs, Patty McInnis-Cole of Evergreen, Carie McInnis-Raam of Grand Junction, and Scott McInnis of Grand Junction.

In addition, Kohler and Carol have 12 grandchildren, all of whom will be joining in the celebration.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues some background on these two very special people. Originally from Walsenburg, CO, my parents moved to Glenwood Springs in 1952, where my father, a small businessman, owned and operated a hardwood store. While my mother was a dedicated and hardworking homemaker of six children all of whom were very well behaved, my father became a member of the First Industrial Bank board, and later was part of the group which opened the Bank of Glenwood.

It is rare that a Congressman would profess love in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, but in this situation, it comes very easy. I extend my love and congratulations to them both on their Golden Anniversary.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S FOREIGN  
POLICY RECORD

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, Secretary of State Christopher testified on July 31, 1996,

before the International Relations Committee. It is an appropriate time to review the administration's foreign policy, and I would like to submit for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD my opening remarks.

OPENING STATEMENT BEFORE THE HOUSE  
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE

(By Lee H. Hamilton)

Mr. Secretary, welcome to the Committee. I look forward to your testimony. Since this may be one of the last times you testify before this committee during the 104th Congress, I also want to commend you personally for your efforts, and foreign policy accomplishments.

These have not been the easiest four years. We have had a difficult time defining our interests since the end of the Cold War. The single overwhelming threat from the Soviet Union is gone, replaced by any number of threats, including ethnic conflict, weapons proliferation, drugs, rogue states and terrorism.

Amidst this difficult environment, I believe the Administration has achieved a number of important foreign policy successes. They include reform in Russia, and Middle East peace.

On the most difficult question—U.S. intervention—the President has made the tough calls and achieved tangible results: in Haiti and Bosnia, and on the financial side, in Mexico. Let's face it: Without U.S. leadership during the past four years, thugs would be ruling Haiti, Bosnia would still be at war, and the Mexican economy would be in a free fall. We all know these successes are fragile; in today's world, no foreign policy achievement is permanent. But so far, so good.

The Administration has also had important success in arms control: the permanent extension of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty; the removal of all nuclear weapons from Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus; and a freeze on North Korea's nuclear program.

The economic record is also impressive. The President has tied together economic and foreign policy as well as any Administration in memory. During the first three years of the Administration, U.S. exports grew 31%. The U.S. economy has created a net 9 million new jobs since the Administration took office: Europe has lost 3 million jobs. The trade agreements initiated or concluded by the Administration have kept the world trading system open and unlocked new markets for U.S. products—with direct benefits for American consumers.

Most important of all, the United States is at peace. That is not small achievement.

You have unfinished business and some difficult tests ahead of you: relations with China; the Comprehensive Test-Ban talks; next steps in Bosnia; and keeping the Middle East peace process on track. I am sure these questions will come up today.

What impresses me most is that the President has decided that America must lead. He has decided that protecting and promoting our interests requires American leadership. This comes at a time when there are strong voices and actions by the Congress to cut resources and the American presence overseas. As he showed at the recent G-7 summit in France, the President is a skilled and highly respected world leader. Mr. Secretary, I commend you, and the President, for your record of accomplishment.

## TRIBUTE TO A FLIER

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, August 1, 1996*

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, bustling in the skies overhead—airplanes and helicopters—satellites and spaceships—dirigibles and sometimes even UFO's—orbit the Earth in voyages of commerce, missions of mercy, and war, flights of fantasy and excursions of adventure and leisure.

For centuries our ancestors had no paths through the clouds. Once, most thought man would never fly; that only birds might soar the kingdom of clouds and rainbows. Today pilots steer passengers through the clouds and across the starry skies because dreamers and thinkers and inventors held to a faith that someday man would navigate the heavens.

Those who keep faith in their missions open new worlds and inspire us all to reach new heights.

I would like to take this opportunity to share a little bit of the story of one of our Nation's first black commercial airline pilots. Perry Jones is one of those faithful whose hard work, spirit, and dedication chartered a new course to the future. He is a model for young people who are pursuing dreams of flying and he is a model for older people who are searching out new rainbows when they retire from their life's work. Mr. Speaker, Capt. M. Perry Jones is one of our Nation's high flying heroes.

LIFE AFTER RETIREMENT FOR CAPT. M. PERRY JONES

On 16 December 94, Perry retired from Delta Airlines. Perry flew with Pan American World Airways for 26 years and Delta Air Lines for three. Not only was Perry Pan Am's first Black pilot and Captain, he was captain of the last Pan Am flight to depart London.

Perry has been a member of OBAP since 1977 and has served as NE regional Vice President, President, and presently as Chairman of the Board.

Perry's aviation career started in October, 1959. He served until December, 1965 in the USAF, first as a navigator and then as a pilot. He achieved the rank of Captain, flew over 100 missions over Vietnam, and received the air medal for valor. He has received many recognitions and awards including "Outstanding Service" awards from Delta Air Lines, the National Naval Officers Association (Pensacola, Florida), and Berlin American High School (Berlin, Germany).

Perry has served as an "Expert in Residence," keynote speaker, panelist, workshop presenter, university lecturer and presented testimony to the U.S. Congress.

Topics have included: Flying Safety; The Air War in Vietnam; The Responsibilities of Being an American; Race in America; What's Wrong with America?

Your Triple "A" Plan to Success; Wines; The Rise and Fall of Pan Am; Civilian Aviation and Training Programs; Minorities in Aviation; The Red Cross in Vietnam; Bessie Coleman, An American Heroine; and Willa Brown-Aviatrix.

Perry's advice to those retiring is "just enjoy every minute." His retirement plans include some consultant work and skiing. However, Perry is as busy as ever flying again with Delta as flight engineer. Congratulations and Best Wishes to Captain M. Perry Jones. Enjoy your retirement. OBAP appreciates your hard work and dedication.

## TRIBUTE TO KEN MOFFETT

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, August 1, 1996*

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, as a product of K-through-12 public schooling in Los Angeles, I can testify it works. It certainly did for me.

But virtually every school in the Los Angeles Unified School System—including those I attended—could work better. And they must, if every kid is to get every chance to succeed.

An extraordinary public school administrator who transformed Lennox schools into safe, attractive, graffiti-free havens for some of Los Angeles County's poorest children has just retired. I would like to share with my colleagues an excellent article about a visionary educator and friend, Ken Moffett, whose leadership will be sorely missed:

[From the Daily Breeze, July 28, 1996]

TO SIR, WITH LOVE—LENNOX SCHOOLS SAY GOODBYE TO SUPERINTENDENT

(By Marie Montgomery)

The Ken Moffett era in the Lennox School District is drawing to a close this week.

Not too many school superintendents qualify to have an era named after them. Then again, not too many have a school named after them while they're still alive, and it's unusual to find one who has worked in the same district for almost 20 years.

Moffett, 61, has done all that and more since coming to Lennox in 1976.

On Wednesday night, the Manhattan Beach resident will walk out the door of his district headquarters and leave his superintendent title behind him. He is retiring to become an education professor at Pepperdine University this fall. He'll also head the university's administrative training program.

Bruce McDaniel, the district's assistant superintendent for business who has worked with Moffett for more than 10 years, will take over the Lennox superintendent post this week.

"I wanted to leave on a positive note, and I'm doing that," Moffett said, "I'd like to leave without people's hands pushing in the middle of my back."

That was hardly likely given that Moffett was named National Superintendent of the Year in 1994. But retiring now gives him a chance to pursue a second career in academia—one which may help create many more "Moffett trainees" to go out and run California's schools.

"Ken, for us exemplifies the outstanding qualities needed by a leader to take schools into the 21st century. . . . We're very fortunate to get him," said Terrence Cannings, associate dean for education at Pepperdine. "He brings such a wealth of experience to anyone in today's tumultuous educational environment, and he has the ability to communicate that background to prospective teachers and administrators."

Among Moffett's accomplishments at Lennox:

He transformed district campuses into safe, attractive, graffiti-free havens for some of Los Angeles County's poorest children.

He helped convince the state in 1985 to give his district \$8.2 million to buy Lennox High School from the Centinela Valley Union High School District, refurbish it for \$2.7 million provided by the state, and convert it to Lennox Middle School.

He fought state and federal governments in the 1970s and 1980s for the right to build a new elementary school on land the district

owned directly in the flight path of Los Angeles International Airport, and then got the state to kick in money to build the school underground and soundproof it. Kenneth Moffett Elementary School opened in 1990.

The same year he won the national superintendent's title—a first for a California superintendent—he also was given the Marcus Foster Award, named for the Oakland schools chief assassinated by the Symbionese Liberation Army.

Lennox School District was one of the first in the South Bay to join the computer revolution, with the district schools already wired for classroom use of the Internet.

Teacher salaries in Lennox are the highest in the county, so the district can attract and keep qualified employees.

Glowing accolades are about all anyone will hear about Moffett.

His employees praise his enthusiasm and hard work. Colleagues in other South Bay districts stand in awe of his ability to communicate with everyone in the Lennox community, even gang members. And the direct beneficiaries of his work—Lennox students—know their superintendent by name a rarity in most other districts.

"He's Mr. Lennox to me," said school board member Mary Davis who has worked with Moffett for 10 years. "Before I got on the board, I said to myself, 'Who is this man? They think of him like God.' Then when I got to know him, I realized he can talk to anybody and associate wit anybody. Children come first for him. I can't say anything bad about this man."

El Segundo Unified School District Superintendent Bill Manahan said Moffett has always been generous with a sympathetic ear and advice for other administrators.

"If there is anyone I could emulate, it would be Ken Moffett," Manahan said. "He just has such a sense of love for the community, for the kids. It goes beyond the kids—he cares about the families, too."

Moffett made a point of visiting every classroom in his district, every year. He expected all his teachers and administrators to help give extra treats and incentives to students such as trips to a Dodgers game or a restaurant, and he pitched in with those duties too.

About the only time in Moffett's superintendent career that wasn't rosy was when he resigned briefly in 1986 to take the top job at the ABC Unified School District in east Los Angeles County.

He had a frustrating 15 months, caught in the middle of district politics. When he decided to apply to return to Lennox because the school board still hadn't filled his old post, he was criticized by some for missing the application deadline and getting rehired anyway.

But Hector Carrio, a board member who initially voted against rehiring Moffett, is now one of his big fans.

"I feel he is one of the most outstanding human beings," said Carrio, who worked with Moffett in 1970 at Monroe Junior High School in Inglewood when Moffett was a principal and Carrio was a teacher. "Under his leadership, we have only one concern—the students. It's our main concern and the rest doesn't count for us."

Moffett came to Inglewood from Western Washington State College in 1957, originally intending to teach for one year and then attend law school.

He never made it. After teaching English and physical education at Crozier Junior High School and working at a school for children of the U.S. military in Germany, he became an Inglewood administrator and then was hired by Lennox.

Situated in one of the poorest inner-city areas in California, the Lennox district

houses 6,000 mainly Latino students. The vast majority speak a language other than English at home. But the district is renowned because of its success in creating English-fluent students.

"The thing I'm most proud of is that we created an attitude that all kids could learn, that they all could get along," Moffett said. "We created a model where we showed it could happen."

Moffett now hopes to spend more time with his wife, who teaches in Torrance, and with his two grown children—one at West Point and the other in Idaho, training in the "family business" to become a teacher.

And he wants to take a few more vacations and travel—although his idea of a relaxing vacation is building a redwood deck on his cabin in the mountains.

"I like to be busy, and I'm going to stay busy," he said. "But I won't be gone for home six nights a week."

#### KOVATCH GROUP CELEBRATES 50 YEARS IN BUSINESS

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, August 1, 1996*

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my close personal friends, Mr. John J. "Sonny" Kovatch and his brother, Joseph. This month, their success as business leaders will be celebrated along with the 50th anniversary of their company, the Kovatch Group. A 3-day celebration of the Kovatch Group will begin tomorrow, and I am proud to be able to participate in these festivities.

In 1946, Sonny and Joseph began a small business dedicated to providing first-rate specialty motor vehicles. Fifty years later, the Kovatch Group has grown into a network of 13 different companies which work together to manufacture and service specialty vehicles used all around the world.

It is with great pride that I say that the international headquarters for the Kovatch Group is located in Nesquehoning, PA, in my congressional district. The complex sprawls over 65 acres and has over one-half million square feet under roof. More than 700 employees utilize a state-of-the-art computerized and automated assembly line to manufacture specialized vehicles designed to meet very specific needs of the Federal Government, military organizations, search and rescue crews, and heavy industry.

Having established a reputation for first-rate vehicles of the highest caliber, the Kovatch business organization grew dramatically since its establishment 50 years ago. In the mid-1980's, Kovatch was selected to construct highly specialized vehicles for the U.S. military. When Kovatch completed the contract nearly 1 year ahead of schedule, the company became known worldwide, and orders for vehicles were regularly submitted to the company from every division of the U.S. military, numerous foreign governments, and private businesses from around the world. Today, Kovatch is considered the manufacturer of choice for military refueling trucks and firefighting apparatus.

Whether we realize it or not, most of us have seen the vehicles produced by the Kovatch Co. Chances are the brave men and women responding to local emergencies utilize

the rescue trucks, ambulances, pumpers, tankers, and aerial ladder trucks manufactured by Kovatch employees. The company can boast of having provided specialized vehicles to government agencies, volunteer fire and rescue teams, and private businesses from Eastport, ME, to Fairbanks, AK.

During the last decade, the Kovatch organization has experienced tremendous success because it has sought to integrate qualified workers with innovative engineering and modern manufacturing techniques. Together, Sonny and Joe have shown me that there really is no substitute for quality products designed and manufactured by American workers.

Mr. Speaker, I am not alone in recognizing the leadership of Kovatch Group for its success. Last year, Sonny was selected as the 1995 Master Entrepreneur of the Year for central Pennsylvania by a consortium of leading businesses including Ernst and Young, Sprint, and Merrill Lynch. Sonny was chosen for this award based on his ability to ensure continued success for the Kovatch Group over an extended period of time. Given that Sonny has been at the helm of the Kovatch Group since its founding 50 years ago, and has guided the company through both good and bad economic times, he is truly deserving of this award and recognition.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to highlight the accomplishments of my good friends, Sonny and Joe Kovatch. The work of these business leaders is an example of the true entrepreneurial spirit that has made our country the greatest Nation in the world. Sonny and Joe have proven that hard work and ingenuity are the key ingredients of success. I am proud to join with their families, friends, and the community in congratulating the Kovatch brothers on their many successes.

#### IN HONOR OF LIAM BENSON: MAKING A DIFFERENCE TO HIS COMMUNITY

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, August 1, 1996*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding individual, Mr. Liam Benson, who has distinguished himself through uncommon dedication to the children of Northern Ireland. Mr. Benson, along with his wife Margaret, are again donating their services to the annual luncheon I will be hosting for the adopted families of Project Children. Their restaurant, O'Donoghues, is located at 205 First Street, Hoboken, NJ.

The word "tradition" comes to mind when speaking of this truly dedicated person. For the past 3 years, Mr. Benson has graciously afforded the children who come to the United States from Northern Ireland, along with their host families, an opportunity to meet and share their experiences in the United States. While in our country, the children have the possibility to sample a life without the threat of violence prevalent in their homeland. Mr. Benson, through his Irish heritage, has an unique understanding of the true value of peace and freedom.

Mr. Benson's journey to become a community member of my district began with his birth

in County Mayo, Ireland. This son of the Emerald Isle traveled across the Atlantic Ocean 12 years ago in search of new horizons to explore. Mr. Benson arrived on our shores in New York City where he went to work in a neighborhood bar. Two years later, Mr. Benson's journey led him to Hoboken and the establishment of his own place of business, O'Donoghue's Bar and Restaurant. A genuinely modest gentleman, Mr. Benson chose to name his new establishment after a famous bar with the same name located in Dublin, Ireland.

Major themes that have resonated in the life of Mr. Benson have been community and family. For the residents of Hoboken, O'Donoghue's has become a friendly oasis in the life of this bustling urban center. The sense of community experienced by visitors who enter this local institution makes everyone feel like they are members of the Benson family. When it came time to think about starting a family, Mr. Benson married a woman named Margaret who became his partner in life. In 1995, their joyful union produced a son, also named Liam, who will undoubtedly one day carry on the tradition of community service.

It is an honor to have such an extraordinarily considerate individual operating a business in my district. Mr. Liam Benson exemplifies the tremendously positive influence one person can have on the lives of others. I am certain my colleagues will rise with me and honor this remarkable gentleman.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE CENTENNIAL

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, August 1, 1996*

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, this year is the Centennial of automobile production in America.

At a gala held on June 22, 1996, the Mayor of Detroit, Dennis Archer, spoke eloquently about the impact of the automotive industry, of the role of management and labor in its development, and of the place it carved out for Detroit in this Nation's and the global economy.

It is my pleasure to insert his prepared remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE CENTENNIAL GALA,  
SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1996

Thank you very much, distinguished head table guests, ladies and gentleman. I want to thank Keith Crain, who shortly after I became mayor, came by the office and said, "In about two years, we're going to be celebrating 100 magnificent years of the automobile, and I think we ought to do something about it."

I said, "Keith, you're absolutely right. Thanks for being my next dollar-a-year guy. Would you please take charge of it, and by the way, I want you to work with my point person, Maud Lyon, who is the city's director of the Historical Museum."

Keith, you and Maud came together with everybody to make this happen. It wasn't just you that could create this beautiful room with all of these magnificent people who are here, but the sponsors—those of you who gave and contributed generously, and to the committee, I want to say thank you very much.

Second, I am pleased to bring a message from a friend that I was with earlier today in

Cleveland Ohio, as the United States Conference of Mayors was meeting.

He writes:

"I am delighted to join my fellow Americans in observing June 16-23 as National American Automobile Centennial Week. More than any other invention in the past century, the automobile has shaped and defined America. Even as it has helped our nation to grow, the car has brought people closer together, advancing commerce and communication, and connecting our cities, suburbs and small towns on an intricate web of highways and roads. In the 100 years since the production of the first motor wagons, the automobile industry has become a source of pride for Americans and an inspiration for entrepreneurs around the globe.

"The car is now an inseparable part of our culture. Our poets, our songwriters speak of the joys of the open road. And for millions of us, the automobile embodies America's freedoms of mobility and expression. This week offers us a special opportunity to honor the pioneers of automotive engineering and the automotive workers who helped build this remarkable industry and make the American dream of a better life come true.

"As we celebrate the remarkable automotive achievements of our past, let us salute, as well, the work of the engineers who are developing the next generation of vehicles—the cars we will be driving in the 21st century. These dreamers and doers are continuing a legacy of progress: innovation, employment and competitiveness that have marked America's automobile industry since its birth 100 years ago.

"Best wishes to all for a wonderful Centennial Celebration and a memorial week."—President Bill Clinton.

Next, and finally, I would like to ask Robert J. Eaton, Chief Executive Officer, Chrysler Corporation; Carolyn Forrest, Vice President, International Union, UAW; John F. Smith, Jr., Chairman, CEO & President, General Motors Corporation; and Alex Trotman, Chairman and CEO, Ford Motor Company, if you would join me here at the podium.

The United States automobile industry celebrates its 100th anniversary this year, and it is only fitting that Detroit, the world's motor capital, serves as a national headquarters for this historic event. From June 16-23, Detroit will showcase one of the largest gatherings of antique and classic automobiles ever, along with the most spectacular automotive parade in a half century.

As the birthplace of the global automobile industry, Detroit acknowledges its legacy as a city that profoundly shaped the American lifestyle and changed the culture of the 20th century. Appropriately nicknamed "The Motor City," Detroit sparked a century-long love affair with the automobile. Detroit is also home to three of the largest employers in southeast Michigan. Ford Motor Company, Chrysler Corporation, General Motors Corporation, and the UAW.

This celebration is a tribute to the inventors, engineers, entrepreneurs and the workers who made the auto industry great. The strength of our society relies, in part, on the advances made in technology. From innovations in manufacturing to design and development of alternative fuels, the auto industry has enriched the lives of all Americans and made our fine city's name synonymous with automobiles.

As communities across the United States throughout 1996 are uniting to celebrate this milestone in our nation's history, I salute the American Automobile Centennial Commission along with its four sponsors, Chrysler, Ford, General Motors, and the UAW for its efforts to create a year-long commemoration of this special occasion. The metropolitan Detroit area marks this historic anniversary

with exhibits and displays, celebrity appearances and ceremonies.

Therefore, I Dennis Archer, Mayor of the City of Detroit, issue this proclamation in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the United States automobile industry. I urge all residents to embrace and celebrate this vital part of Detroit's history.

### SUOMI COLLEGE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of the U.S. House of Representatives and this Nation the 100th anniversary of Suomi College, located in Hancock, MI, a small community of about 4,000 people on the Keweenaw Peninsula in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. The celebration of this event will occur this weekend, August 3-4, 1996.

Named for its founders' homeland and heritage, Suomi College was an outgrowth of the need for higher education for the sons and daughters of the hardy Finnish immigrants that settled in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, especially Hancock. They were quick to realize that education was a key to improving quality of life in their adopted country and wanted to make this opportunity available to all young men and women. At the same time, there was a strong desire to retain the proud ethic heritage that was brought with them, as well as the religious influence of the Lutheran Church. It was out of this framework that Suomi College was founded in 1896.

Suomi College proved early on to be highly innovative by offering scholarships, work opportunities, loans and other support services to students. It is a college that in its early years often saw gifts and tuition payments come, not as cash, but as contributions of food, firewood, books and building materials.

The school struggled financially in the early 1900's, but never lost sight of its stated mission of providing a quality education. As money was raised in the 1930's for expansion and to provide financial assistance, the Great Depression forced these funds to be rechanneled to pay for daily operating expenses. In the 1940's, enrollment and revenues started to significantly increase only to be halted again with the start of World War II. Regardless of these and other setbacks, leaders of the school, such as Viljo K. Mikander, who served as president of Suomi during their 50th anniversary, provided the encouragement to continue, even to the point of suggesting the school expand to a 4-year college of liberal arts.

It is the belief in the institution and its mission by its current and past administrations, faculty, students and supporters that have allowed it to get through the tough times and become the progressive, innovative and growing college it is today. Suomi College is establishing an outstanding record and providing excellent opportunities for its students.

Today, thousands of Suomi alumni are present in every walk of life and in every area of the country with more than 1,600 area residents alone having graduated or completed courses at Suomi. Suomi graduates are leaders in law, religion, medicine, administration

and many other fields and all have as a basis of their education in their course work done at Suomi, nurtured in the Finnish heritage.

Liberal arts and humanities serve as a mainstay for this small, personalized, church-related college. Math and science are also strongly encouraged in any curriculum. To date, Suomi has been a 2-year community college granting associate degrees. However, beginning this fall, a new 3-year baccalaureate degree will be offered, again demonstrating the innovative thought that Suomi is known for. A 3-year degree obtained over eight consecutive semesters significantly reduces costs and provides greater efficiency and applicability of courses taken and quickly moves young people into the workforce.

The Suomi College Centennial Celebration this weekend will be highlighted by several events including the groundbreaking ceremony for its new chapel and library expansion. In attendance for this event will be Archbishop John Vikstrom of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland as well as Presiding Bishop H. George Anderson of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America and Bishop Dale Skogman of the Northern Great Lakes Synod.

Mr. Speaker, the 100-year history of Suomi College will serve the institution well in its second century as it continues to serve the Upper Peninsula and this Nation. On behalf of the First Congressional District, the State of Michigan and the House of Representatives, I congratulate President Robert Ubbelohde, his staff, the faculty, the student body and the Hancock community on this momentous occasion.

### TRADE FREE ZONE IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, a bill (H.R. 3599) which aims to help address some of the economic deprivation in Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland's six border countries was proposed here in the House on June 6, 1996. I was pleased to be an original cosponsor of this important proposal by my good friend—Representative THOMAS MANTON, of New York. In light of the current outbreak of turmoil in Northern Ireland the introduction of such a proposal aimed at economic improvement and change, has become even more crucial today.

Our bill (H.R. 3599) concerns the potential establishment of a free trade agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland, which governs the aforementioned areas. It provides authority for the President to negotiate such a treaty, consistent with the goals and policies of the European Union.

Indeed, it is envisaged that a strengthened economy in Northern Ireland and the affected border countries would help facilitate the precarious peace process which has become most imperative in light of the recent outbreak of sectarian violence in Northern Ireland.

The bill will not solve all of the region's many difficult problems, but it can greatly contribute toward a long-term shared economic strategy, which will be of mutual benefit to workers in the North of Ireland and American

companies as well. It would help create a shared economic development, greatly needed in the current times of turmoil.

Most notably the proposals have been welcomed by a diversity of groups both in Ireland and the United States. Dr. John Alderdice, leader of the Alliance Party believes that the bill could "help underpin political agreement." His voice is joined by Hon. Dr. Joe Hendron, MP, member of Social Democratic and Labour Party [SDLP], who stated that such an incentive could help "bring a new day to Northern Ireland." Hon. Cecil Walker, MP, member of the Ulster Unionist Party [UUP] has also lent his support, believing the bill to be "one of the most promising economic development proposals on the horizon for my beleaguered part of Northern Ireland." In addition, Fr. Sean McManus of the Irish National Caucus, Inc. in Washington, DC, Senator Sean Maloney and Senator Patrick McGowan of the Republic of Ireland, have all welcomed this trade free zone legislation.

Importantly, the proposals are aimed at improving the most economically disadvantaged regions of the North of Ireland, through the condition that only articles grown, produced, or manufactured in such areas will qualify for this proposal duty-free treatment. Those employers who seek to take advantage of the incentive must also be in compliance with the principles of economic justice dealing with fair employment, namely the MacBride Principles.

The widespread enthusiasm for the trade free zone among the parties of Northern Ireland and many others, is indeed proof that agreement can be reached, if the Government of the United States, Britain, and the Republic of Ireland are willing to take advantage of the opportunity H.R. 3599 provides. Although the arduous path of political compromise and solution has yet to be forthcoming in Northern Ireland today, increased economic prosperity in the region would help lay the foundation of goodwill and trust, which are required now more than ever.

UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD  
SAUDI ARABIA

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, August 1, 1996*

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I found this article by Mr. David Dunford in the Tucson Citizen to

provide an illuminating analysis of the United States policy toward Saudi Arabia. I commend it to your attention:

[From the Tucson Citizen, June 28, 1996]

UNITED STATES ASKS TOO MUCH OF SAUDIS,  
WHO SACRIFICE PEACE AT HOME

(By David J. Dunford)

Tuesday's terrorist bombing in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia, which killed 19 Americans and wounded hundreds of others, forces us to focus again on our critical relationship with Saudi Arabia.

It is critical because Saudi Arabia is the world's largest oil producer and the United States is the world's largest oil consumer. It is critical because Saudi Arabia is the most important of the Arabian peninsula monarchies and provides the major platform from which we project our military forces to defend against Iraqi and Iranian threats to our interests.

Since the successful end of the 1990-91 Gulf War, our policy toward this part of the world has been on automatic pilot. We look to Saudi Arabia to take a forthright stand in favor of the Middle East peace process and we look to Saudi Arabia to provide assistance to the Palestinians and the Bosnians which our Congress refuses to provide. We also look to Saudi Arabia to buy our civilian and military airplanes and our telecommunications equipment. Although we pledged in 1990 that as soon as the crisis was over, we would leave, almost six years later we still have 5,000 U.S. Air Force personnel in Saudi Arabia. The Saudi government pays their expenses.

What we have failed to recognize is that Saudi Arabia has changed and, as a result, the Saudi monarchy may no longer be able to respond to the multiple demands that we place on it. Gone are the days when Saudi Arabia had \$150 billion in foreign exchange reserves and the ability to buy social peace by providing employment and subsidized government services for all.

Saudi Arabia today, with its rapid population growth, educated but underemployed youth, and chronic budget deficits, provides fertile ground for Islamic militants.

While we may not know for some time who was responsible for Tuesday's bombing, it is likely that it was related to the bombing of the American military advisory compound in Riyadh in November, which killed five Americans. The message the militants seek to send by this latest terrorist act is that the Saudi government's beheading last month of four of their number convicted of involvement in the November incident has not weakened their strength or resolve.

Ironically, it may well be that some of the militants are so-called "Afghans"—Arabs

who trained to fight the Soviets in Afghanistan in a program supported by both the Saudi and U.S. governments. The militants oppose modernization, Westernization and Arab reconciliation with Israel. They are particularly indignant that, despite tens of billions of dollars spent on sophisticated weaponry, the Saudi government was forced in 1990 to rely on "infidel" troops to defend their land, which includes the two holiest places in Islam—Mecca and Medina.

The first step in fixing our Saudi policy is to confirm an ambassador and send him to Riyadh. King Fahd's recent illness and his decision to relinquish power temporarily to Crown Prince Abdullah have raised uncertainty about who is really in charge. It is particularly important to have an ambassador on the ground to monitor this situation.

During my four years as deputy ambassador in Saudi Arabia, I was acting ambassador for 15 months. Since I left more than four years ago, there has been an ambassador in Riyadh for less than half of that time. It should hardly surprise us that there was no ambassador on the ground when the truck bomb exploded on Tuesday.

Second, we should reduce our reliance on Saudi help financing our national security policy and we should be more judicious about pressing the Saudis to take public positions that incur the wrath of a substantial percentage of Saudi citizens. The Saudi government needs a reprieve to turn its attention to domestic economic and political priorities.

Third, we need to devise an end game for our Iraq policy. We must not withdraw our forces in Saudi Arabia under the duress of terrorism but, at the same time, policy drift is not a good reason to leave them there indefinitely.

Finally, we need to be more proactive in our encouragement of needed economic and political change in Saudi Arabia and in neighboring monarchies. Change is hard and Gulf rulers will not always welcome our injection of internal issues into diplomatic exchanges. That should not deter us.

Their survival and the maintenance of our vital interests in the region depend on orderly change.