

end of that terrible war gaining fame as an artilleryman. Sterling Price, a former Missouri Governor, led Confederate troops to the very end of the struggle, through numerous battles west of the Mississippi River.

More history of this celebrated battle has been discovered over time. In 1932, the remains of five Union soldiers were uncovered during excavation of the old Masonic College grounds nearby. Those five Federal soldiers were reburied on November 11 of that year in a solemn ceremony in that small plot to my right. The main speaker of the day was another Ike Skelton—my father. On that occasion, my father said, "These men gave their very all for the principles of government that they held dear in their hearts."

So it is with us today witnessing the reenactment of this famous struggle to recall the gallantry of those who fought and those who died for their causes. It is not for us to judge today the rightness or the wrongness of what compelled them to bear arms and participate in this North-South conflict. But it is for us today to reflect upon and draw inspiration from their devotion to duty, their determined efforts, and their military skill. So let us today honor the memory of those who bore the brunt of battle in those clear September days of 1861. Especially those who died here. Today, one-hundred and thirty-six years after the event, we will watch the reenactors following the roles played out here in flesh and blood by men of both the South and the North. We will witness the ingenuity of an American Southern leader whose troops used hemp bales as bulwarks for the advancing charge.

Within a few minutes, we will witness another example—a modern one—of American military ingenuity: the B-2 Stealth Bomber. This futuristic weapons system, which helps guard our country's interests and freedom, is a continuation of those inspired ideas that have been indispensable to Americans engaged in mortal conflict.

The human mind, using whatever technology is available, can change the military equation. And convert an inferior position into a superior position. In this sense, we can say that there is much in common between the way the Confederate soldiers used bales of hemp in 1861 and the way the U.S. Air Force can use the Stealth Bomber today. Past and present fuse together here.

During the Battle of Lexington, Union forces held the superior strategic position on the hill top, but they were defeated by the innovative use of hemp bales which reduced the capability of the Union weapons to find their Confederate enemies. Likewise, the configuration of another weapon of defense stationed in Missouri, the B-2 Stealth Bomber, allows it to reduce the capability of potential enemy weapons to find it.

Two forms of American military ingenuity produced superior results. Both changed the military equation of superiority and inferiority in their respective situations. Both are the product of creative, agile, and strategic American minds.

As we remember this past battle, and recall the strategy of victory applied here, we should remember that only 45 miles from here, the B-2 Stealth Bomber waits for its mission for America. Fast. Lethal. Very difficult to find. But one will find us here today—an exclamation point to our memorial.

Here, past is prologue. The technology may change, but American ingenuity remains a constant. Thank God for that, and for the courage Americans have always demonstrated in defense of a cause.

As we remember the past, we can look to the future with confidence. For if we understand our past, we can expect that we will not repeat historical mistakes. And that we,

too, may be called upon in our lifetime to be as inventive as those who won this great battlefield of Lexington, and that we, too, will meet the challenge and honorably discharge our duty.

God bless you.

TRIBUTE TO HOPEWELL BOROUGH

HON. MICHAEL PAPPAS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join Governor Christine Todd Whitman in praising Hopewell Borough and its mayor, Mr. George Padgett, for the fine fiscal management it has exhibited. The Governor recently presented Mayor Padgett with a proclamation recognizing their efforts in this important area of public policy.

With the recent passing of the Balanced Budget Act, Washington has acknowledged the importance of sound fiscal management coupled with responsible legislative action. Mayor Padgett and the borough council have managed Hopewell Borough efficiently and responsibly while controlling property taxes. They stand as a model to other towns, whether they are in New Jersey or around the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to stand here and acknowledge Mayor George Padgett and the Borough of Hopewell.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY BERNARD L. SCHWARTZ

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to direct the attention of my colleagues to an important address delivered recently at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies by Mr. Bernard L. Schwartz.

Bernard Schwartz is one of America's premier industrialists. For at least the past quarter of a century, he has been a trusted, confidential advisor to Presidents, Cabinet members and Members of Congress. He is currently Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Loral Space and Communications Ltd, a global high technology firm that primarily concentrates on satellite manufacturing and satellite-based services.

During the first Clinton administration, Mr. Schwartz served on the Defense Science Board Task Force on Antitrust, which issued the guidelines that govern current mergers in the defense industry. Through his private sector efforts and his public sector service, Bernard Schwartz is a true expert on a range of issues affecting America's continuing technological prowess and economic well-being.

In his address—"Defense Industry Consolidation: Where Do We Go From Here?"—Mr. Schwartz astutely describes the state of our Nation's defense industrial base. He provides some excellent suggestions for steps we can take to maintain healthy competition in the defense industry even as that industry undergoes unprecedented consolidation.

As those of us on the House Judiciary Committee know, the importance of competition in this vital industry cannot be understated: it is absolutely essential to ensure that American taxpayers receive a fair return on their investment and that we don't send our men and women in uniform into harm's way with inferior equipment.

Mr. Schwartz also touches on two other issues that are of great interest to me and many of my colleagues: trade with the People's Republic of China and fast track trade negotiating authority.

As the ranking member on the Asia and the Pacific Subcommittee of the House International Relations Committee, I have spent countless hours debating our policy toward China. I believe that negotiating China's integration into the international community is one of the most critical foreign policy challenges we now face. No one can doubt China's emergence as a global power with nuclear weapons and a permanent seat on the U.N. Security Council. Becoming a world, power, however, entails bearing the responsibility of acting like one, and abiding by international treaties and law.

Prior to 1997, I consistently voted to continue MFN for China because I believed that ending that status would not bring about the change we seek to encourage. This year I changed my position because China has continued to proliferate technologies associated with weapons of mass destruction to Iran and Pakistan. Such behavior runs counter to all international norms. But I, like Bernard Schwartz, remain very hopeful that we can improve our relations with China and build on our existing economic ties with the people of that country.

I strongly agree with Mr. Schwartz that we should support President Clinton's request for fast track. This authority—held by every President since Gerald Ford—is necessary to ensure that our trade negotiators have the leverage they need to pry open overseas markets.

It is clear that our economic prosperity at home is closely tied to our active participation—and indeed, leadership—in the global economy. Since 1992, almost 40 percent of our domestic economic growth is directly related to international trade. The United States cannot afford to sit on the sidelines while the rest of the world hammers out new trade pacts.

Following is the text of Mr. Schwartz's address:

DEFENSE INDUSTRY CONSOLIDATION: WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

(By Bernard L. Schwartz)

Thank you, Chairman Pitofsky, Dean Wolfowitz, and ladies and gentlemen for joining us for what I hope will be a provocative and useful discussion about defense industry consolidation.

It is a pleasure for me to be back speaking at the Johns Hopkins School and Advanced International Studies. I have, in fact, been giving talks here on subjects associated with the U.S. Defense industrial base for roughly the past decade, and I applaud the continuing interest of the school, under the very able leadership of Paul Wolfowitz, in this subject. I have felt for a long time that the health of the defense industrial base is of critical importance to keeping the United States strong and secure. During the years of the cold war; it was critical for us to have a healthy industry to deter the kinds of threats that we faced in that era, and, in my