

"We're so close. so much has been accomplished with just a little. If we really decided that we wanted a clean hydrogen economy, we could have it by 2010. No more oil spills. Fresh air in Denver and L.A. Think of it."

Maybe he's right. Curiously, amid panic over Republican threats to dismember research budgets, hydrogen may prove to be not just a survivor but also a winner. The new chairman of the House Committee on Science is Bob Walker, longtime science mentor to House Speaker Newt Gingrich and hydrogen ally of Tom Harkin.

In his office, decorated with pictures of the space shuttle, Walker reminds me that one of the most powerful forces in the marketplace is "the love Americans have for roaming the planet freely in their own cars. Hydrogen will make that possible when the present technology gets too dirty to extend into the future." He has introduced legislation calling for a quadrupling of research funds for hydrogen over the next three years. Part of the money will be matched by non-federal sources and part expropriated from technologies. Walker believes are either futile or outmoded.

He has little pity for industries that resist change, including auto makers. "If Edison were to invent the light bulb today, the headlines would read, '200,000 candle makers lose their jobs.' We've been through this before, like when cars put blacksmiths out of business. It's wrenching, but overall our national competitiveness gets stronger. The same thing will happen in energy. The people themselves will demand it."

He pauses to gaze at a plaque naming him the latest recipient of the National Hydrogen Assn.'s Spark M. Matsunaga Award. "Driving on the interstate, I watch them stringing fiber-optic cable up the median strip for the Internet. The government talks about the Internet but can't come up with a structure. Meantime, it's happening because people want it. When they realize they need clean hydrogen, somebody will find a way to supply that, too." •

THE ADMINISTRATION'S MIGRATION AGREEMENT WITH CUBA

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, a couple of weeks ago, the administration concluded a migration agreement with Cuba that I hope will be the first step in the direction of a rational policy toward Cuba.

Under this agreement, most of the 15-20 thousand Cubans that have been housed in Guantanamo Bay for the past several months will be paroled into the United States, with those paroles to count, on a 3-year prorated basis, against the 20,000 minimum Cuba-to-America immigration numbers agreed upon by the Cuban and American governments last fall. Cuba has also agreed to accept back those Cubans at Guantanamo who are excludable under U.S. law because of criminal histories, infectious diseases, etc. Thus, within the limits set out in last fall's agreement between Cuba and the United States, this agreement has solved the costly and potentially explosive detention of the Cubans at Guantanamo.

As part of this new policy, the Attorney General has also announced that those attempting in the future to emigrate to the United States from Cuba illegally—rather than through the

process agreed upon last year—would be subject to interdiction and forced repatriation to Cuba, from where they could apply for asylum at the Cuban Interests Section in Havana.

Although I have some concerns about the second half of this new approach—in particular, the policy of interdiction and repatriation of future migrants from Cuba—and urge the Attorney General to implement sufficient procedural protections for those Cubans with valid asylum claims, in general I view this agreement as a significant step forward in our relations with Cuba.

Unlike our policies toward Cuba over the past 35 years, the agreement represents a rational and cooperative response to a U.S.-Cuba immigration problem that has caused this Nation nothing but headaches in the past. If our government could approach every U.S.-Cuba issue with the pragmatism that is reflected in this agreement, I believe that our long-sought goal of democratization of Cuba would be much closer to our grasp than this goal is now.

I ask to have printed in the RECORD a May 4 editorial on the agreement with Cuba from the Chicago Tribune. This editorial ends with a call to President Clinton to apply the tools of constructive engagement in our relations with Cuba, and recognizes that these tools, not a doctrinaire and obsolete policy of Castro-baiting, hold the keys to a successful Cuba policy.

The editorial follows:

[From the Chicago Tribune, May 4, 1995]

A WELCOME CHANGE IN CUBA POLICY

Ever since 1959, when Fidel Castro descended from the Sierra Maestra to enter Havana spewing Marxism like cigar smoke, Cuba has been a misplaced comma that jumbled an otherwise cogent political essay called the Monroe Doctrine.

In a commendable turn of direction, President Clinton reinjected logic into U.S.-Cuba relations by ending 35 years of preferential treatment for Cuban refugees. Clinton ruled Tuesday that Cubans will no longer receive automatic asylum but must pass the same hurdles as any other refugee reaching our shores.

Although Clinton's decision will be analyzed in terms of the Cuban-American vote and hemispheric diplomacy, its inspiration was purely practical.

At present, 20,000 Cuban refugees are stuck in tents at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Station; their \$1 million-a-day tab for room and board comes from the Pentagon budget, which means the taxpayers' pockets.

The refugees are getting restless. Clinton wants to avoid ugly riots, so a final exemption will be granted to accept that group. Any other "raft people" will be turned back to Cuba.

Clinton has firmly announced that this nation, not Castro, controls America's borders. In addition, Clinton has denied Castro the foreign policy weapon of "boatlift diplomacy," which capitalizes on the pitiful sight of refugees foundering abroad unseaworthy craft en route to the promise of Florida's beaches.

There are two glaring holes in the president's program, however.

First is a threat that anyone among the Guantanamo refugees with a criminal record

will be denied entry. What's this? Clinton thinks Castro is going to open up his secret police files for perusal by Immigration and Naturalization Service officers? Doubtful.

And second is the quid pro quo from Castro, who has promised to allow his people free access to the American interest section in Havana. There they may file a formal request for U.S. entry, which will be weighed by the INS like those of potential immigrants worldwide. But Castro's promise may be meaningless. In Cuba, one of the last remaining communist states on Earth, pressures both subtle and overt can be applied to frighten away potential applicants.

By ending three decades of automatic asylum for Cubans, Clinton has demoted Castro from top devil of the Caribbean, much to the heartfelt anguish of expatriate Cubans and Cuban-Americans.

If that is to be Clinton's new policy, then it is time to apply the tools of constructive engagement—as with China, a few steps at a time—using the full range of American diplomacy, trade and culture to push Cuba toward democracy and a rational relationship with its giant northern neighbor.

SPEECH OF AMY BRINDLEY TO STRIKING UNITED RUBBER WORKERS

• Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, today I would like to submit into the RECORD a statement from a 16-year-old in Des Moines named Amy Brindley. Amy is the daughter of a striking URW member who works at the Bridgestone/Firestone plant in Des Moines. She gave this moving speech in April to a rally of striking workers and their families. I think all Senators should read the words of this impressive young American. I ask that her statement be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The statement follows:

SPEECH BY AMY BRINDLEY

As a teenage daughter of a United Rubber Worker, who's been on strike for the past 9 months, I'd like to point out that this strike involves many, many people and is just NOT limited to the union members and their employer. Bridgestone/Firestone has invaded the lives of the entire family with their inexcusable hunger for corporate greed.

I feel that is important to recognize the numerous family members who have fallen victim to the ruthless demands set forth by Bridgestone/Firestone.

Being a teenager is never easy, but having to deal with the additional stress this labor dispute has brought about, has made it even more challenging. Many friendships have been broken apart throughout this strike. I, myself, have had friendships that have suffered great setbacks because of my pro labor beliefs. I believe that it is the lack of education that a lot of people have concerning the Union. I strongly believe that we need to educate and promote the values and the importance regarding unions. As members of the United Rubber Workers are attempting to hold on to what fellow members have fought to gain in the past years of joining together at the bargaining table. If we don't educate people, what will the future hold, not just for my generation but the following generations also?

I am a junior at Southeast Polk High School. As juniors, we are offered the opportunity to go to Washington D.C. and New York for the United Nations Trip. This trip is only offered to juniors. Because of the strike it was financially impossible for me to go with my fellow classmates. It was very