

bring art and culture into the classrooms of Vermont and America? Why is it that this Congress can pour billions of dollars more into B-2 bombers than the Pentagon doesn't want, or an absurd star wars program, but eliminate funding for museums, symphony orchestras, and theater groups all over America?

The \$1 million that Vermont receives from the NEA is essential to many groups like Vermont Council on the Arts, the Flynn Theatre, and the Vermont Symphony Orchestra Association.

The Arts Endowment opens the doors to the arts to millions of school children, including at-risk youth. Not only do the arts teach our children understanding, self-expression, cooperation, and self-discipline, but the arts tell the history and the soul of a nation. More and more children are becoming mesmerized by canned entertainment, with the average 5-year-old spending 33 hours per week in front of the television. Today our children should be inspired by music and theater and creative arts, rather than become desensitized to violence by television.

Unlike urban centers where art and cultural experiences are more readily available, arts funding enables programs to go out to the people in the rural communities of Vermont.

Without Federal support, arts programs would be affordable only to the rich. The average American would be faced with rising ticket costs and would be shut out from arts centers, galleries, community festivals, live music performances, and other institutions where families can experience the arts.

Support the National Endowment for the Arts—oppose these draconian cuts to the arts and humanities.

THE TREATY OF GREENEVILLE BICENTENNIAL

HON. JOHN A. BOEHNER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to share a story with my colleagues, about a historic event which took place in Darke County, OH. On August 3, 1795, the Treaty of Greenville was signed. This weekend, the city of Greenville will be celebrating the bicentennial anniversary of this important step in a peaceful settling of the western frontier.

The period after the Revolutionary War was a turbulent time in the newly created United States of America. Pioneers were venturing westward over the Appalachian Mountains into such States as Ohio. The founding fathers were concerned that the newly created nation would disintegrate as the western territories would side with the North, the South or even decide to form their own countries. The Northwest Ordinance was passed in 1785 to prevent this disaster.

The Northwest Ordinance set out an orderly framework for settlement and the qualifications for statehood. Land survey was done on a grid-like fashion to ensure that land title disputes would be few and so that settlements would be established in an orderly manner. Predictably, the increase in settlement led to further conflicts with the Indians of the region. President Washington was committed to pro-

viding security to the Northwest Territory and sent several commanders to lead the army. Each expedition was defeated, until President Washington appointed Maj. Gen. "Mad Anthony" Wayne.

In the spring of 1793, Wayne led his well equipped troops from Ft. Washington, which is present day Cincinnati, and marched northward following a line of forts, such as Ft. Hamilton, that had been established. Rather than stopping at Ft. Jefferson, Wayne continued north for a few miles and built Ft. Greenville, around which later grew the city of Greenville. He met with the Indians and held discussions to arrange for a peace treaty, however the previous Indian successes encouraged them to fight. Eventually, the peace talks were called off and Wayne prepared for battle. He pushed further north and defeated the Indians at the site of Ft. Recovery where a previous battle had been lost by General St. Clair. Near the Maumee River at the Battle of Fallen Timbers on August 20, 1794, Wayne again decisively defeated the Indians. Wayne continued to press the Indians and in the fall of 1794, Wayne returned to Ft. Greenville.

Peace negotiations began in June of 1795 and continued through August and concluded with the signing of the Treaty of Greenville on August 3, 1795. The signing of the treaty by Gen. "Mad Anthony" Wayne, President George Washington and the Indians living in the territory ended 40 years of hostilities with the Indians west of the Ohio River.

The agreement brought about the safe settlement of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota. Settlers could explore and move to the West without fear of Indian attack and battle. The United States had taken its first step westward, ensuring stability for the future.

In 1912, as the late President Theodore Roosevelt stated in a speech made in Greenville, "Greenville is a most historical site. It marks one of the great epochs in the history of our nation. . . a starting point of America as a coming world power." After the treaty was signed, the Stars and Stripes automatically changed from a flag of 13 colonies to the flag of the United States. A 15 star flag was hoisted over Fort Greenville by General Wayne. Eight years later, Ohio became the 17th State in the union.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent the citizens and the city of Greenville, OH. Our forefathers persevered in creating a free and safe Nation. We truly have a reason to celebrate and recognize the treaty signed in Greenville, OH, 200 years ago today.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE LT. GOV. RUDOLPH GUERRERO SABLAN

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, in the early morning hours of July 25 (Guam Time), Guam lost one of its most prominent leaders with the passing of Lt. Gov. Rudolph Guerrero Sablan. "Rudy" as we affectionately called him, is survived by his beloved wife Esperanza "Ancha" Cruz San Nicolas, children Rudy and Essie, and three grandchildren, Marie Antoinette, Jessica, and Mario.

Rudy always excelled at whatever he was tasked to do. He graduated as valedictorian of Father Duenas Memorial School in 1950 and went on to receive a bachelor's degree in political science from Loyola University in Los Angeles, CA. Rudy went on to serve his country as he worked at a Navy Public Works Center and eventually joined the U.S. Army. Serving his country in Hawaii, Rudy was an intelligence analyst and area study specialist with the Army Psychological Warfare Unit. Rudy's outstanding reputation was displayed through his selection to participate in various special assignments throughout Asia and the Pacific.

After his service ended, Rudy returned to his beloved island home. He began his service to Guam by entering the government of Guam work force. Within a short time, Rudy was promoted to various administration positions including director of labor and personnel in 1961. Impressed with Rudy's abilities, Gov. Manuel F.L. Guerrero selected him to serve as assistant secretary of Guam and executive assistant to the Governor. During this time, Rudy had oversight over most of the executive branch of the executive branch of the Government of Guam.

After the Guerrero administration ended, Rudy went on to assume roles in the other two branches of Guam's Government. These included the position of administrative director of the courts of Guam and then the administrative director of the 12th Guam Legislature. With experience in all three branches of government and with the support and consent of Gov. Manuel Guerrero, Gov. Ricardo J. Bordallo selected Rudy to be his running mate in the 1974 gubernatorial elections, the second gubernatorial election since the Organic Act of Guam was amended to allow for an elected Governor of Guam. The Bordallo-Sablan ticket was successful and the team spent 4 years in office.

After his years in office, Rudy was selected as general manager of Nanbo Insurance Underwriters, a well-respected business on Guam. Despite his busy and prominent lifestyle, Rudy managed to remain active in several community and civic organizations. These include the Young Men's League of Guam, the Guam Chamber of Commerce and the Chalan Pago Catholic Parish Organization.

In 1983, Rudy took the helm as head of the board of directors for the Guam Airport Authority. Under his leadership, movements toward the improvement, development, and modernization of the existing airport facilities were established. The massive airport expansion movement would eventually provide more sufficient facilities for Guam to take advantage of its growing tourism economy.

Despite his move to the private sector, Rudy would maintain his stature in Guam politics and serve as a respected Democratic Party elder. Commanding a respectable amount of grassroots followers, Rudy made three attempts to garner the support of the people of Guam and attain the elected office of Governor. So great was his influence that in 1993, he began his quest to merge the factions of the Democratic Party of Guam and is credited with spearheading the successful victory of Gov. Carl T.C. Gutierrez and Lt. Gov. Madeleine Z. Bordallo.

From the beginning of the Gutierrez-Bordallo administration until his untimely death, Rudy Sablan played an integral part in the policy making arm of the administration.