

and Vietnam—has created a striking cultural blend. A day in Hong Kong can easily mean speaking more than one language at work, choosing between Shanghai, Italian or Indian cuisine for dinner, playing a mean game of billiards and finishing the night with a plate of chow fun at a street-corner stall.

The Chinese Communist party stopped short of seizing the colony when it took control of China in 1949 but always made it clear that it wanted Hong Kong back in 1997, when a key lease that gave Britain most of the territory was to expire. In 1984, the two countries reached a deal that would return Hong Kong to China in 1997 but allow the territory remain a "special administrative region" with its basic systems intact for 50 years.

#### TIANANMEN CRACKDOWN

Goodwill about that plan fell apart with the Tiananmen Square crackdown in 1989. More than 1 million people filled Hong Kong's streets to protest the bloodshed. Emigration from the colony jumped, and many of Hong Kong's business leaders began moving their holdings or strengthening ties overseas, including in California.

Take, for example, Jimmy Lai, the Hong Kong founder of the Giordano clothing chain and publisher of several popular magazines and newspapers. Giordano recently followed many Hong Kong companies in moving its incorporation to Bermuda, and Lai has expressed interest in investing in Silicon Valley. He has good reason to want to expand his business overseas.

After the Tiananmen Square crackdown in Beijing, Giordano printed up tens of thousands of bright red bumper stickers decrying the bloodshed and distributed them for free. The stickers became a must-wear item at the huge protests that filled Hong Kong streets. In 1994, Chinese officials shut down Giordano's Beijing store after Lai wrote a magazine editorial describing Chinese premier Li Peng as a "turtle's egg with a zero IQ." Lai resigned as chairman of Giordano shortly thereafter.

Lawrence Chan, head of the Hong Kong-based Park Lane Hotels International chain, owns both the Parc Fifty Five Hotel in San Francisco and the Parc Oakland hotel. He said the people who drive Hong Kong's economic machine will take a constructive but cautious approach to the transition.

"As businessmen in Hong Kong, we don't listen much to rhetoric," said Chan, who is also president of the Hong Kong Association, a prominent local business group. "We look for what is going on. We look for actions. . . . Recently, we have been seeing the Chinese government pouring huge amounts of capital into Hong Kong, and that is encouraging. China has a huge stake in Hong Kong's future."

#### CORRUPTION WORRIES

Some China watchers are not so optimistic. There are worries that the corruption that has accompanied China's economic reforms will spill into Hong Kong and that the Chinese government will be fundamentally uncomfortable with having so much free enterprise and private property within its borders.

"I can't see Hong Kong operating at its current level once China takes over," said George Lee, professor of international business at San Francisco State University. "The Communist officials are going to try to control everything they can get their hands on."

Those worries go beyond big business and multinational corporations to the crowded highrise neighborhoods and outlying islands where most of Hong Kong's people live. Hundreds of thousands of Chinese emigrants

have passed through Hong Kong on their way to the United States since 1850, with a sharp increase after anti-Chinese immigration restrictions were lifted after World War II.

Thousands have chosen the Bay Area as their new home—about 20,000 in the past 10 years, according to U.S. immigration statistics.

For many Hong Kong immigrants, the coming changes bring concern for friends and relatives still there.

Underneath its fancy facade, Hong Kong is an expensive place to live. A small flat in a crowded jumble of concrete highrises can cost hundreds of thousands of dollars, and many families have worked for decades to buy a home or business. Now, with the handover, people worry that their friends or family see the life they have built slip away.

"There is a lot of apprehension and mixed feelings," said Rose Pak, spokeswoman for San Francisco's Chinese Chamber of Commerce, who was born in Hong Kong and moved here in 1967. "There is pride in reuniting with China. But no one wants to see people there lose their property, or their freedom to travel or speak their mind."

Still, people in California know there is not much they can do. China's economic modernization in the past decade gives some faith that the Chinese government will shore up Hong Kong, not undermine it. Any unraveling of Hong Kong's economic might would also be a huge loss of face for Beijing, where many Chinese leaders want to show the world they can improve on the way Great Britain ran the colony.

"There is so much there worth keeping and expanding on," said So, the computer consultant. "The big highrises with their wild architecture that stand over little markets a few streets away, and the harbor full of big tankers next to old Chinese junks and fishing boats. It can be a crazy place, but it is always exciting. I hope it will all survive."

#### HONG KONG AT A GLANCE

Hong Kong is about the same size and has about as many people as the Bay Area—but the territory has become one of the world's economic powerhouses. Its pivotal role in the economies of Asia and the Pacific Rim, as well as Hong Kong's long-standing cultural ties to California, give the Bay Area a huge stake in Hong Kong's future.

Population: 6.2 million.

Origins: Once a group of quiet Chinese fishing villages, Hong Kong was seized by Great Britain in 1842 following the first Opium War. Great Britain expanded the size of the colony in 1860 with the Kowloon Peninsula and the New Territories in 1898.

Economy: Hong Kong has thrived on unfettered capitalism, with an import-export economy driven by its huge harbor, powerful banks, many small factories and busy stock market. The colony exported about \$150 billion worth of goods all over the world in 1994.

Politics: Hong Kong is run by a British governor, a locally elected legislature and a powerful civil service. China has been increasing its influence behind the scenes in recent years. Following the Tiananmen Square crackdown in 1989, a million Hong Kong people took to the streets to protest the bloodshed and to call for greater democracy.

Culture: Hong Kong's population has always been predominately Chinese, but expatriates from all over the world have long flocked to the colony. The mix has created a blend of cultures and traditions that exists nowhere else. Many of Asia's top artists, film-makers, chefs and designers have come from Hong Kong.

Dollars to California: Hong Kong is California's ninth-largest export market, importing \$3.8 billion in California goods in 1995. Top

goods purchased included electronics and industrial machinery. Exports to Hong Kong support more than 70,000 jobs in the state.

California, a favorite destination: In recent years, about 25 percent of all immigrants from Hong Kong to the United States settled in the Bay Area. Hong Kong has been a major point of departure for hundreds of thousands of immigrants headed to California for 150 years.

The future: China will retake control of Hong Kong on July 1 under an agreement reached with Great Britain in 1984. The plan called for making Hong Kong a special region within China and leaving Hong Kong's systems in place for 50 years. Since then, however, China has moved to replace the elected legislature with one made up of representatives approved by Beijing and will undo parts of a Bill of Rights passed four years ago. Chinese leaders continue to say Hong Kong's economy and other systems will be left untouched.

#### TRIBUTE TO MAGNUS ELLEN, SR.

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 12, 1997*

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the memory of Magnus Ellen, Sr. of Passaic, NJ, who passed away recently on February 25, 1997.

Magnus' life was one of dedication and commitment to the community, serving the city of Passaic as its only African-American councilman and as a member of the board of the United Passaic Organization, the city's branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

As well as being a community activist, Magnus also served the community as deacon of St. Paul Baptist Church, and as chairman of the board of directors at St. Paul Baptist Church for two decades. Through his involvement in the community, Deacon Ellen—as he was affectionately known—led several city-wide improvement campaigns which included an antilitter program that saw the participation of hundreds of residents and students picking up trash from the city's streets while city officials were debating the management of the program.

A giving and honest man, Deacon Ellen never turned away those in need of help and even unofficially adopted two young musicians from St. Paul Baptist Church, who were members of the Inspirational Choir, a program organized by Deacon Ellen. Another popular church program begun by Deacon Ellen is the annually celebrated, Youth Day.

In addition to being a community activist and a man of God, Deacon Ellen was also a traveler who counted as one of his greatest personal achievements, a trip made to Jerusalem nearly two decades ago.

Deacon Ellen and his wife, Christine, who passed away 4 years ago, had raised a loving family of five children including Magnus, Jr., a retired Passaic detective, and Carl, owner of the Ellen Agency, his insurance company.

Deacon Ellen was planning to remarry on August 2, of this year to his fiancée, Loretta Bradley.

Surviving Deacon Ellen are his five children, a sister living in Chicago, and many grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Deacon Ellen's fiancée Loretta, his

family, and the city of Passaic in remembering Deacon Magnus Ellen, Sr., and his many invaluable contributions to the community.

SALUTING KARL ANTON

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 12, 1997

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my constituents and the members and friends of the Long Island, Nassau/Suffolk Chapter of the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation International as they gather on March 15, at the Garden City Hotel to celebrate their outstanding accomplishments and honor a most unique and dedicated individual, Karl V. Anton, Jr.

When describing Karl Anton, one usually says, "He has ink in his blood." This healthy dose of printer's ink was given to him by his father, who published a community paper in Freeport, as well as the Nassau News. It very soon became the family tradition to both report and create history. As Karl became more involved with his father's journalistic efforts, the concept of community service took hold and very soon merged with his dedication to publishing. What resulted were newspapers that served to both enhance and inform the community. Many of today's Long Island newspapers have greatly benefited from contact with Karl Anton.

Karl is indefatigable in all he undertakes and successful in all his endeavors. The intimate knowledge of the community gained by Karl through his newspapers generated a sense of duty to the various neighborhoods he covered. Very quickly he became a multifaceted workman devoting his knowledge and skills to a variety of community organizations and projects.

Karl Anton's involvement in the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation came about when his oldest granddaughter, Christine, was diagnosed with the illness. Since then, a second daughter, Mary, was similarly diagnosed. Much to the great love and dedication of Karl, these children have been blessed with a compassionate, selfless and dedicated grandfather who has devoted his total self in aiding the search for a cure.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when we search for heroes to lead us by dint of personality and hard work, we have been blessed with such a man as Karl Anton. I ask all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me now in saluting Karl Anton for a lifetime of selfless contribution to his community.

BLACK HISTORY MILITARY  
HERITAGE

HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 12, 1997

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, last month I had the opportunity to attend a ground breaking ceremony for the Afro-American Memorial Museum at Camp Blanding, FL. The museum hopes to foster understanding, interest and pride in the military history of Florida and in particular of black Floridians.

The dedicating speech at this event was given by Prof. Robert Hawk, a former Navy corpsman and current professor of American and Florida history. To put it simply, Professor Hawk is the exemplification of the museum itself. He has authored many books on the Armed Forces and on Florida; he has worked for the Florida Department of Military Affairs as a historical site interpreter; he has assembled and published 150 volumes of archival material on Florida history; and he has co-designed and created three public museums devoted to Florida history. We all have a lot to learn from a man like Professor Hawk. His speech at the ground breaking struck a chord with me; it enlightened me; and it made me proud to be an American and a Floridian.

Mr. Speaker, attached is the text of Professor Hawk's speech from the ground breaking. It is to be made part of the RECORD. I urge my colleagues, and indeed all Americans, to read through what he has to say. His message is invaluable in understanding the history behind our great country, and is therefore invaluable in understanding the pride in being an American, a Floridian, and a neighbor of great men like Professor Hawk.

BLACK FLORIDA MILITARY HERITAGE

(By Robert Hawk)

A narrative version, based on the notes prepared, of the speech I gave the Black History Month groundbreaking ceremony for the "Walk Through Time" memorial project at Camp Blanding, Florida; February 21, 1997. Its pretty rough as it was designed as a speech and not a finished product for publication. Anyway, here it is as best I could reconstruct it! I am also enclosing a copy of the historical background material for the project grant that was handed out at the ceremony as I wrote that as well and it tells the story a bit more coherently.

As a professional historian and teacher, I am frequently surprised, indeed depressed to realize how very little the average American knows of our country's history. And for Florida history; even among individuals born and raised here, with long family histories associated with the state, their knowledge of our state's history is generally extremely limited, often non-existent. There is virtually no knowledge or appreciation of our peninsula's long, interesting and distinguished history which extends over more than four centuries.

And knowledge of Florida's Black military historical heritage? Even less is known.

Contemporary, popular or "politically correct" view of Florida, and its Black history, suggests cotton fields and slaves and, for virtually everyone, Florida history begins when the Americans take over in 1821.

But this view completely overlooks the more than 350 years of Florida's history which precedes American control and, it ignores the important military service which Black Floridians have given their new world home for all those preceding centuries.

Our "Walk Through Time" memorial is designed to commemorate the entire 430 years of dedicated military service by Black Floridians. And that unique heritage begins where it should; at the beginning!

1565

When Pedro Menendez de Aviles established the military or presidio settlement of St. Augustine in September 1565, he mustered all his troops and the settler militia. The company of local militia contained at least two men of African origins. As a note, under Spanish law, in a presidio or military settlement, all males, black/white, free and slave; Indians, mixed bloods; even convicts were liable for military or militia service.

From 1565 on, there was never a time when there were no men of African origin serving in the Florida militia or local garrison. By the middle of the 17th century, at least one entire company of Florida militia infantry was composed entirely of free and slave black local residents.

During the War of Jenkins Ear, Florida was partially defended by a Black infantry company of former slaves and free citizens attached to the Fort Mose settlement north of St. Augustine commanded by Francisco Menendez, a former slave and now wealthy free man of color in Florida. In June 1740 after the British invaded Florida and laid siege to the city of St. Augustine, those Black soldier, along with their Spanish Regular compatriots, successfully assaulted the British positions at the occupied Ft. Mose, precipitating the subsequent evacuation of Florida by the British.

Few Floridians and fewer Americans seem aware that Florida was a Loyalist colony during the war of the American Revolution. The colony raised a regiment of East Florida Rangers of nine companies, at least one of which was entirely composed of local Black citizens. The Rangers fought the Rebels from the north several times and never lost a battle, eventually helping the British occupy east Georgia which they held until war's end.

During the Second Spanish period following the Revolution, Florida had many Black infantry and artillery militiamen.

In 1821 the Americans took over Florida. Things would change as the Americans had different institutions and values. There would be a much reduced, almost non-existent role for Blacks in the local militia but some Florida Blacks did serve in the Seminole Indians Wars.

And then there is America's most devastating war; the Civil War or the War of Northern Aggression.

Most people believe all Southern Blacks who serve in the war did so in the Union Army. Not so. Throughout the South, approximately 40,000 Southern Blacks, both free men and slave, actively served in or with the Confederate Army and they fought for their homeland; the South.

Some did serve in the Union Army. From Florida, most local Blacks who served the Union did so in the 1st South Carolina, later re-named the 33rd US Colored Infantry.

But other Florida Blacks served the South. For example, at least twelve local men of color served in Company B, 3rd Florida Infantry, Confederate States Army, one of whom was Corporal Emmanuel Osborne. His brother Samuel Osborne, served as a Private in the 33rd US Colored Infantry, Union Army. Not only white families were divided by this terrible war.

After the Civil War, Florida, and America's military and militia units were segregated. Black militia units in Florida did not receive official recognition but Black Floridians continued to organize and train their own militia units right up to the beginning of the First World War. Some Florida Blacks served in the Black Regiments of the Army fighting Indians in the West, in Cuba and the Philippines. At least three members of those regiments from Florida were killed in action at the Battle of San Juan Hill in 1898 and are buried in the National cemetery in St. Augustine.

During World War I and World War II, America's military remained segregated. But thousands of Black Floridians served in the military, some died and some were killed in action fighting the Germans in the First War and Germans and Japanese during the Second.

Largely desegregated after the Second War, Black Floridians continued to serve their state and nation in Korea, Vietnam,