

State of Pennsylvania in remembering James Arthur Hughes' outstanding and invaluable contributions to the community.

#### TIME TO CHANGE A STATIC CUBA POLICY

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues' attention an editorial that appeared earlier this month in the Miami Herald. The editorial concludes, based on a recent poll by Florida International University's Institute of Public Opinion Research, that among the Cuban American community in Dade County, there is a wide and healthy plurality of views on a number of issues, including current United States policy toward Cuba.

Such a diversity of opinions and an active debate on Cuba policy are in the national interest, and I look forward to renewing that debate in this body. It is time to explore this diversity of opinion and reexamine the static assumptions underlying our 39-year-old policy toward Cuba.

The editorial follows:

[From the Miami Herald, July 1, 1997]

#### YEAR 39 AND COUNTING

Frustration is a powerful, if maddening, force. And it runs through the results of the most recent poll of Dade County residents of Cuban heritage. Such, and other, deeper emotions may well explain some of the survey's findings, as well as some of its apparent contradictions.

Since 1959 Cubans have migrated to Greater Miami seeking haven from Fidel Castro's revolution. After 38 years, many still anxiously await Castro's demise, await the end of his totalitarian regime, await a free Cuba. People inevitably tire of waiting.

The poll by Florida International University's Institute of Public Opinion Research, funded by The Herald, suggests a growing pessimism, unlike in the heady days after the Iron Curtain came crashing down. Then, Christmas toasts in Miami were made to the next *Nochebuena* in Havana. FIU's similar poll in 1991 found that 77 percent of those questioned expected major political change in Cuba within five years.

This latest poll, though, shows that only 36 percent believe that such change is likely, with another 38 percent responding that change likely never will come or that they don't know when it may. Perhaps this is to be expected now, 16 months after Castro's MiGs shot down two unarmed Brothers to the Rescue planes, killing four civilians. That barbarous act froze the possibility of rapprochement with the United States that had existed for a time then.

Today Castro remains, if not the world's wildest dictator, certainly the longest-lasting. He has consistently manipulated to his own favor events that could potentially damage his power; witness the 1980 Mariel boatlift and the 1984 exodus of rafters. His cunning leaves not only Washington but Cuban exiles at a loss for strategy. Perhaps that's why 73 percent of those polled said that the U.S. embargo has not worked well. And yet, absent anything better, 72 percent favored continuing it.

Moreover, the survey reflected something that few outside of South Florida often recognize: Not all Cubans here think the same. In fact, the poll reflects a wide and healthy

plurality of views on a number of issues. Consider the 48 percent for and 45 percent against establishing a national dialogue with Cuba; the 60 percent for and 38 percent against U.S. companies doing business with Cuba; the 43 percent in agreement and 49 in disagreement with a Miami radio station that stopped broadcasting Cuban music by artists living on the island.

The influence of young Cuban Americans and of the more-recent arrivals from Cuba also made its mark, diversifying and moderating views. Yet on the question of whether exiles might return to Cuba, painful nostalgia clearly mixes with pragmatism. Poll respondents who arrived after 1990 appeared most willing to entertain thoughts of returning, perhaps because of their closer island ties.

Yet more important is to note the few, some 20 to 30 percent overall, who might return under questionable economic or political circumstances. While nearing four decades of diaspora, Cubans here, citizens and noncitizens alike, know not when those circumstances may change. But this poll shows anew that the diversity of Cubans' views in South Florida is anything but static, and stereotypes are inaccurate.

#### SHARPSBURG'S FALLEN HERO

**HON. BOB ETHERIDGE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a fallen hero in Sharpsburg, NC, in my congressional district. Wayne Hathaway, Sharpsburg's chief of police, was brutally slain in the line of duty last Thursday.

Chief Hathaway served 25 years, more than half his entire life, enforcing the law and keeping the peace in Sharpsburg. Last week, the chief made the ultimate sacrifice while responding to a call about a domestic dispute. The accused killer did not end his crime with the chief but turned his gun on his own wife and tragically took her life as well.

Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, I joined 1,200 mourners in Sharpsburg to pay tribute to Chief Hathaway's quarter century of service, leadership, and friendship. Law enforcement officers serve each and every day across this country in the battle against the criminal element to keep our streets and communities safe. We in Congress must give our police the support they need so that the service and sacrifice of Wayne Hathaway and all the dedicated officers like him are not made in vain.

Nothing is more important to our people than safe streets and communities in which they can life, work, and raise a family. Wayne Hathaway provided that public safety to Sharpsburg for 25 years, and we are in his debt.

Jesus teaches us "Greater love has no one than this, that he lay down his life for his friends." (John 15:13).

Mr. Speaker, on Sunday Sharpsburg buried a fallen hero who laid down his life for his friends and neighbors. Our thoughts and prayers are with the family and friends of Wayne Hathaway.

#### TRIBUTE TO MARVIN J. SONOSKY

**HON. GEORGE MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who spent his life and career working on behalf of Indian tribes and people to ensure that the United States lived up to its trust responsibility to them, Marvin Sonosky, of Alexandria, VA. On July 16, Mr. Sonosky died of heart failure. He was 88 years old. I joined the many friends of Mr. Sonosky in mourning the loss of one of Indian country's greatest advocates. I would like to convey my personal sympathies to his wife, Shirley Freimuth Sonosky, his three daughters, Judith Kreisberg, Joann Hirsch, and Karen Hecker, and to his seven grandchildren and to his one great grandchild.

Mr. Sonosky was born in Duluth, MN. He graduated from college and law school at the University of Minnesota. After four years of private practice in Duluth, Mr. Sonosky came to Washington in 1937 and joined the Lands Division of the Department of Justice, where he served for 17 years. He was named a special assistant to the Attorney General and frequently argued before the U.S. Supreme Court. In 1951, Mr. Sonosky returned to private practice, first in association with two Washington law firms and later as a sole practitioner. In 1976, he founded the law firm of Sonosky, Chambers & Sachse, where he practiced until his death. Through the last week of his life, he remained active in the trial practice of the firm.

Mr. Sonosky was a unique individual in this city, in that he was one of the best advocates in his field, yet he never sought the accolades or tributes that so many seek to obtain. Instead, his tribute came from knowing that every day that he worked he had the potential of improving perhaps just one Indian person's life. I would like to share with my colleagues some of the many legislative initiatives involving Indian tribes that were the brainchild of Mr. Sonosky. These are but one measure of the impact that Mr. Sonosky had in improving the lives and opportunities of Indian tribal governments and their people, and which has done much to ensure that the United States stands behind its trust obligation to them.

Following devastating losses of Indian reservation land, and its resulting poverty, Mr. Sonosky worked with Congress to secure the enactment of Federal statutes that returned over 1 million acres of undisposed of surplus lands within those reservations to the tribes—the resources from which have been vital to the economies of many Indian communities. Mr. Sonosky also brought to the attention of Congress the need for legislation authorizing Indian tribes to recover just compensation for lands taken by the United States, so that the damages awarded would not be unfairly diminished by the value of food and rations that the United States had otherwise promised in exchange for the lands acquired. And when government officials unlawfully offset welfare claims against trust funds of individual Indians, Mr. Sonosky successfully challenged that practice in Federal court, after which he worked with Congress to ensure that all individual Indians who had been harmed by the practice were properly reimbursed.