Amid the restoration of many bygone Golden Years, one of the key forces has been the Yanks Air Museum where he was responsible for the restoration of many Golden Years and World War II airplanes. Among these are the Curtis Jenny, Ryan B–1, Steamman 4–D, AT–6, F61 “Hellcat”, P–38 “Lightning”, P–40 “Warhawk”, P–47 “Thunderbolt”, the P–63, and the Dauntless SBD to name just a few. He became an expert in the aircraft restoration field, and his accomplishments have been featured in aviation periodicals around the world.

Stanton Craig Hoefler is survived by his wife Phyllis of Phillips Ranch, five children, and nine grand-children. Memorial services were held on February 25, 1999 at the Yanks Air Museum in Chino Hills, CA. Mr. Speaker, he will be sorely missed.

KING HASSAN II OF MOROCCO—AN APPRECIATION BY DR. JOHN DUKE ANTHONY

HON. TOM LANTOS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on July 23, His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco passed away and his son, Sidi Mohammad ben Al Hassan assumed the throne of Morocco.

I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to a particularly thoughtful and insightful essay on the passing of Hassan and his positive impact upon Morocco. The essay—"The Passing of Morocco's King Hassan II"—was written by Dr. John Duke Anthony, the president of the National Council on U.S.-Arab Relations, secretary-treasurer of the U.S.-Gulf Cooperation Council Corporate Cooperation Committee, and a distinguished American scholar of Middle Eastern affairs.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that Dr. Anthony's essay be placed in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to reflect upon his discerning appreciation of the role and significance of the reign of King Hassan II.

THE PASSING OF MOROCCO'S KING HASSAN II
(By Dr. John Duke Anthony)

In the history of America's foreign affairs, a long-running chapter with Morocco, one of our country's oldest and most important allies, closed and a new one opened this past week.

The King of Morocco, the first country to recognize the fledgling U.S. republic during the Administration of President George Washington, was laid to rest.

As anticipated, accession to the kingship of King Hassan II's eldest son and Heir Apparent, the 36-year old Moulay, now King, Mohammad VI, proceeded smoothly and predictably. Also as expected, no significant changes in Morocco's domestic and foreign policies are envisioned at this time.

What, if anything, are the implications for American and other international interests in the passing of Africa's and one of the Arab and Islamic world's longest-serving heads of state?

At first glance, the most important certainty is that key Moroccan policies are likely to continue as before. In this, for the many who have applauded some of the routes less traveled that Morocco chose to traverse for the past decade—in the areas of constitutional reform, economic liberalization, political pluralism, advancement of human rights, the pursuit of a just and durable peace between Arabs and Israelis—there is comfort.

For those who thought and plot for the quicker rather than later passing of hereditary systems of governance—for the demise of the Arab and Islamic world's emirs, shahs, sultans, and sheikhs—their day, certainly with regard to Morocco, appears to be no nearer to hand than before.

Indeed, a case can be made that, in large measure because of the timeliness, relevance, and overall popularity of the late King's reforms, the imminence of the Moroccan monarchy's political demise is even more distant than it was when Hassan II succeeded his father as King of Morocco in 1960.

To say this is but to underscore the extent to which the Middle East has become so topsy-turvy within the adult lifetime of a single person: the late King of Morocco.

Had Hassan II lived and chosen to speak his mind on the subject, it was likely that he would have agreed with Diogenes, who is alleged to have requested that he be "buried with my fact to the ground, for in no time at all the wind will lie them beside down."

There are ironies here. For one, search any library on the Middle East from the mid-1950s onward, and the work of one political science author to the next will be shown as having predicted with a certainty bordering on arrogance that, in short order, all the Arab world's dynasts would be overturned, blown away as so many will-o'-the-wisp demolitions into the dust.

Conventional wisdom of the day postulated that the wave of the future belonged to the Nasirists and their camp followers from Morocco to Muscat, from Baghdad to Berbera, from Aden to Algiers and Aleppo in between.

Pundits prognosticated that the coming generation, nowadays' nineteen-nineties—yesterday's tomorrow—would be led not by Hassan II and his dynastic counterparts, or anyone else whose lot was hereditary, but, rather, by the proverbial middle-class, military officer, the khaki-clad knight on horseback.

But, in Morocco, as elsewhere in the Arab world, this was not to be. That it proved not to be the case was in large measure because Hassan II was not bereft of equestrian political skills of his own.

That those who sought to precipitate the late King's political demise failed in the end was not, however, for lack of trying. Twice, in 1970 and again in 1971, they came close to succeeding. Nor, for that matter, can it be said that they truly failed.

Indeed, the King's opponents can claim credit for having quickly and common sense to realize Morocco's national interests dictated that he institute sweeping constitutional, political, economic, and human rights reforms.

Few developing countries have traveled as far and as fast in reforming the underpinnings and trappings of its economy and socio-political system as Morocco in the last decade of the late King's reign.

In the past few years, a steady stream of American leaders have become ordained witnesses to the ongoing implementation of a range of economic and political reforms launched during the era of Hassan II.

Together with Tunisia, Morocco has been a pace-setter in embracing the economic precepts of globalization and in forging a multifaceted trade and investment relationship with the member-states of the European Union.

In heightening their awareness of the opportunities for American businesses in the "new Morocco," U.S. Congressional Representatives and staff have not been far behind. In March 1999, 110 Members of Congress signed a "Congressional Friends of Morocco" letter to President Clinton. Shortly afterwards, First Lady Hillary Clinton visited Morocco, Egypt, and Tunisia.
Recognizing the Thomas and Bridges families.

HON. ED WHITEFIELD
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. WHITEFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to the Thomas and Bridges families, who will come together for their 28th reunion in Cazid, Trigg County, KY, this weekend.

Drury Bridges brought his family to Kentucky from North Carolina in 1804. James Thomas, Sr., also a North Carolina, came 2 years later. Both patriarchs had taken part in the struggle for independence during the Revolutionary War, but they had never met until they acquired land grants near each other in a portion of Christian County that in 1820 would become Trigg County.

With the passing of time, three of the Bridges children married three of the Thomas children, the beginning of family connections that remain strong today.

During the almost 200 years since these two families chose Trigg County as their home, they and their descendants have made invaluable contributions to the cultural, religious, educational, and political life of the county.

It is my honor to represent these distinguished families in the Congress of the United States and I am proud to introduce them to my colleagues in the House of Representatives and recognize their patriotism and civic leadership.

OMNIBUS LONG-TERM HEALTH CARE ACT OF 1999

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today, Representative Ed Markey, I and others are introducing a bill that will affect the quality of life for all Americans with long-term health care needs. Each day, millions of families struggle as they care for their loved ones who suffer from chronic and debilitating diseases. Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, and the ravages of old age make many people dependent on others for their basic care. We legislators have a fundamental obligation to act decisively to ensure the quality of life for all citizens, especially those who can no longer care for themselves.

The simple fact is that we need to act now to avoid the “baby boomer” crisis in long-term health care. As Professor Ken Thorpe testified before the Senate Finance Committee on May 26, 1999, the number of persons requiring assistance due to physical, cognitive, or other disabilities is expected to rise from 7 million today to over 15 million by the year 2030. Our current patchwork of programs funded through Medicare and Medicaid will be hard-pressed to meet the demographic challenges that await us.

There are no “good-old” days; we can turn to and proclaim as the golden age of care for...