

Young Artist Competition.—In addition to showcasing young talent whenever possible, Colman has judged competitions, offering insightful feedback to contestants. Winners have often been invited to perform with the Chamber Orchestra.

Family Fun Concerts.—In addition to enjoyable and easy listening music performed by the Symphony, the concerts have featured other attractions, such as mimes, dancers, and storytellers, in a casual setting. Colman's final Family Fun Concert featured a performance of Walter Anderson's "Robinson the Cat," a work composed by Maestro Pearce in collaboration with mezzo-soprano Lester Senter Wilson.

Pops Concerts.—Old Trace Park at the Reservoir has been the scene of the Symphony Pops for many years, with residents of a five county area gathering on the shore (and in the water) for an early summer evening concert of semi-classical and popular music.

The Messiah.—Under the direction of Maestro Pearce, the Mississippi Symphony Orchestra has presented the "definitive" performance of Handel's Christmas classic in Thalia Mara Hall each December. Soloists are chosen from throughout the state, and choirs from the state's colleges and universities have been showcased. In recent years, the famed Mississippi Chorus has been featured.

A native of Ireland with an honors degree from the National University of Ireland, Dublin, Colman Pearce studied conducting with Franco Ferrara in Hilversum and Hans Swarowsky in Vienna. In 1965, he began a long association with the Irish National Broadcasting Organization, serving as Co-principal, Principal, and now Conductor Laureate of the Irish Radio and Television Symphony Orchestra (now called the National Symphony Orchestra.) In the years prior to accepting his position with the Mississippi Symphony Orchestra and since, he has maintained a busy schedule as a guest conductor in other parts of the United States, and in Brazil, Canada, Argentina, Germany, France, Belgium, Sweden, Spain, Iceland, Israel, Hungary, and in the United Kingdom.

Maestro Pearce will now concentrate upon his activities as a pianist, arranger and composer, his recordings of contemporary works, and upon guest conducting from his home in Dublin.

Colman leaves the Mississippi Symphony Orchestra financially sound, having established record setting season ticket sales and significantly broadened the orchestra's constituency.

When Colman came to Mississippi twelve years ago, he immediately accepted and embraced the best in Mississippians and set about adding value to the state through his development of the orchestra. With his Irish charm, good humor, talent, artistic commit-

ment, and resourceful programming, he has also won the hearts of many Mississippians who now bid him "Goodbye, and Godspeed."●

TRIBUTE TO MR. GEORGE RING

● Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize George Ring who is being honored by Catholic Community Services, the largest non-profit social service agency in the state of New Jersey. Headquartered in Newark, CCS serves more than 200,000 poor and disadvantaged citizens throughout northern New Jersey. George has been an ardent supporter of this organization and is most deserving of this honor.

George has served New Jersey and the nation in many capacities. After graduating from Seton Hall University, George joined the United States Army and served from 1966-1969 as a Platoon Leader, Company Commander, and General's Aide. He received multiple awards and citations for his service, including the Distinguished Service Cross, the Silver Star, Oak Leaf Cluster, and a Presidential Unit Citation.

After working several years in the banking industry, George co-founded Cross Country Cable, Ltd. This firm was involved in the ownership, construction and operation of cable television and microwave systems inside the United States and around the world. In 1995, he sold this company and formed a new company, Wireless Cable International Inc. George is the president and CEO of this new company.

George has been active at his alma mater and in his community. At Seton Hall University, he is a member of the Executive and Finance Committees of the Board of Regents and is a member of the Board of Trustees. He is also a recipient of the "Distinguished Alumnus Award" from Seton Hall University and Union High School.

In addition, George has served on the boards of several visual arts programs and symphony orchestras as well as New Jersey Public Broadcasting. He is a past President of the Watchung-Warren Rotary Club and has been active with local youth sports leagues. He has given his financial support to numerous schools and charities. Catholic Community Services has been one of the grateful recipients of George's generosity. He has spent countless hours fundraising on behalf of CCS. For his acts of philanthropy and his visible role in the community, I am proud to recognize George Ring as he is honored by CCS.●

HONORING PROFESSOR M. CHERIF BASSIOUNI

● Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, as reports come in detailing the events in Kosovo, the "ethnic cleansing" and

terror that has forced over a million people from their homes, sadness fills our hearts. Less than two weeks ago I traveled to the Balkans and visited a refugee camp, filled with thousands of people, that had been an empty field just weeks before. We are often so immersed in the accounts of those survivors who have lived through the suffering that we forget about the men and women who have dedicated their lives to ease this pain, and to bringing those who abuse human rights to justice.

Today, I rise to recognize M. Cherif Bassiouni of Chicago, Illinois for his selflessness and dedication to bringing those who commit crimes against humanity to justice. Professor Bassiouni, facing great personal risk and many obstacles, has visited many war-torn sections of Bosnia and Croatia, documenting the atrocities and crimes that have been committed there. His 3,500 pages of analysis, backed by 300 hours of videotape and 65,000 documents served as the foundation for the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. Professor Bassiouni has also played a key role in the UN Convention against Torture.

Professor Bassiouni has often been a powerful voice insisting that violators of human rights be brought to justice. Professor Bassiouni is a Professor of Law and President of the International Human Rights Law Institute at DePaul University in Chicago. The global impact of his work, dating back to 1964, has led to the creation of the International Criminal Court. A citizen of both the United States and Egypt, Professor Bassiouni is known and respected around the world for his accomplishments. He is the President of the Association Internationale de Droit Penal and President of the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Science.

Professor Bassiouni has accomplished a great deal in his effort to see that human rights are respected. In 1977, Bassiouni co-chaired the committee that drafted the U.N. Convention Against Torture. He was appointed the independent expert by the U.N. Commission on Human Rights to draft the statute establishing international jurisdiction over the implementation of the Apartheid Convention of 1981. Bassiouni was the Chairman of the U.N. Commission investigating international humanitarian law violations in the former Yugoslavia, work that led to the Ad-Hoc Tribunal on the Former Yugoslavia in the Hague. His many accomplishments led to his election in 1995 as Vice-Chairman of the U.N. General Assembly Committee for the establishment of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia.

For his work leading to the establishment of the International Criminal Court, and for his dedication to protecting human rights, Professor

Bassiouni has been nominated for the 1999 Nobel Peace Prize. The nominating organization, the International and Scientific Professional Advisory Council of the UN has said that Professor Bassiouni was the "single most driving force behind the global decision to establish the International Criminal Court." This court prosecutes and brings to justice internationally, those who have committed crimes against humanity. His accomplishments in this field have caused Professor Bassiouni to be known as the "father of the International Criminal Court."

Professor Bassiouni has been a great asset to the people of all nations. It was his dedication and perseverance, in the face of great odds, that helped create an institution that holds accountable those who choose to commit human rights abuses. The vision of Professor Bassiouni has culminated in a system that ensures that those who commit crimes against humanity do not go unpunished.

Mr. President, M. Cherif Bassiouni has made an important difference in the battle against human rights abuses. It is my pleasure to rise today to pay tribute to his extraordinary work and to congratulate him on his Nobel Peace Prize nomination.●

TRIBUTE TO DOUGLAS MANSHIP, SR.

● Mr. BREAUX. Mr. President, Louisiana is today mourning the loss of a giant in the news media, Douglas Manship, Sr., the chairman emeritus of the Baton Rouge Advocate and the founder of WBRZ-TV in Baton Rouge.

Douglas Manship devoted nearly all of his 80 years to providing the citizens of Louisiana with timely, objective and thorough coverage of the day-to-day events of our state. In the process, he and his family have always set the standard for excellence in news reporting in Louisiana, winning dozens of statewide, regional and national journalism awards.

For most of this century, the Manship name has been synonymous with journalism in Louisiana. In fact, the school of mass communications at our state's flagship institution of higher learning, Louisiana State University, bears the Manship name and has already trained a generation of young journalists to follow the example of journalistic excellence set by Douglas Manship and his family.

Those of us who knew Douglas Manship knew him as someone totally committed to his community and just as dedicated to the daily dissemination of fair and objective news. In almost every way, Douglas Manship was what a journalist should be. He believed that a public given the facts on a particular issue would invariably make the right decision. And he fought tirelessly through his newspaper to throw open

the closed doors of public bodies all over Louisiana so that citizens could become better informed about the important business that was being conducted in their behalf.

Of course, Douglas Manship's imminent fairness and objectivity didn't stop him from expressing his opinion and using his newspaper to champion a cause when he believed his state and his community could do better. In the early 1960s, long before other southern media leaders recognized the need for racial integration, Douglas Manship used his position at WBRZ-TV to bring Baton Rouge community leaders together to discuss ways to peacefully achieve racial integration. WBRZ's courageous advocacy on behalf of desegregation resulted in threats of violence against Manship and his station. But he never backed down. And I believe that Baton Rouge made great strides because of principled leaders like Douglas Manship who put the well-being of his community ahead of his economic interests.

Nothing distinguished Douglas Manship more than the strength of his character and his strong sense, as he put it, of who he was. "If there is any attribute that I have that has any meaning," he once said, "it is that I know exactly who I am. That's where you get into trouble . . . when you think you are something you are not. I believe that after all these years I have learned who I am, what my limitations are."

Mr. President, today we remember Douglas Manship as a principled community leader, a courageous and fair-minded journalist and a loving father and husband. I know that I join with the entire journalistic community of my state in saying that his presence and leadership will be sorely missed.●

HONORING THE ARMENIAN VICTIMS OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

● Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the memory of the 1.5 million ethnic Armenians that were systematically murdered at the hands of the Ottoman Empire from 1915-1923. The 84th anniversary of the beginning of this brutal annihilation was marked on April 24.

During this nine year period, another 250,000 ethnic Armenians were forced to flee their homes to escape the certain death that awaited them at the hands of a government-sanctioned force determined to extinguish their existence. A total of 1.75 million ethnic Armenians were either slaughtered or forced to flee, leaving fewer than 80,000 in what is present-day Turkey.

I have come to the floor to commemorate this horrific chapter in human history each year I have been a member of this body, both to honor those who died and to remind the American people of the chilling capac-

ity for violence that, unfortunately, still exists in the world. It is all too clear from the current ethnically and religiously motivated conflicts in such places as Kosovo, Sierra Leone, and Sudan that we have not learned the lessons of the past.

The ongoing campaign of violence and hate perpetrated by Slobodan Milosevic and his thugs against the Kosovar Albanians is but the latest example of the campaigns of terror carried out against innocent civilians simply because of who they are. These people are not combatants and they have committed no crimes—they are simply ethnic Albanians who wish to live in peace in their homes in Kosovo. But, because they are ethnic Albanians, they have been murdered or driven out, their possessions have been looted, and their homes have been burned. Many more are hiding in the mountains of Kosovo, caught in a dangerous limbo, afraid to try to flee across the border to safety and unable to go home.

On April 13, we marked Yom Hashoah, the annual remembrance of the 6 million Jews who were exterminated by Nazi Germany. People around the world gathered to light candles and read the names of those who died. Today, let us take a moment to remember the victims of the 1915-1923 Armenian genocide, and all the other innocent people who have died in the course of human history at the hands of people who hated them simply for who they were.●

HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE AT TEMPLE BETH AMI

● Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I call to the attention of my colleagues the recent Community-Wide Memorial Observance of Yom HaShoah V'Hagvurah held at Temple Beth Ami in Rockville, Maryland. I had the privilege of participating in this Holocaust remembrance ceremony sponsored by the Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington. I commend Temple Beth Ami for hosting this annual event and the Jewish Community Council for providing the community in Maryland and the Washington, D.C. area with so many valuable services year-round.

The Holocaust represents the most tragic human chapter of the 20th century when six million Jews perished as the result of a systematic and deliberate policy of annihilation. Holocaust remembrance is an effort to pay homage to the victims and educate the public about the painful lessons of this horrible tragedy.

As my colleagues are aware, this month marks the 54th year since the beginning of the liberation of the Nazi death camps in Europe and the 56th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. The occasion also is an opportunity to remember the plight of the passengers aboard the S.S. *St. Louis*