

strongest and the subtlest, Mr. Maazel's the most blatant and Mr. von Dohnanyi's the simplest, despite its force, and the most understated. But in all three, no matter what approach the conductor takes (and Mr. Maazel's case, maybe in spite of it), the musicians play every note with radiant care. Robert Vernon and Ralph Curry both played under Szell; both say they were taught the tradition when they arrived and that they passed it on to those who came in after them.

They haven't changed what they look for, they said, when new players audition. "A beautiful sound," Robert Vernon summarizes, "not the flashiest playing." "Someone who listens," William Preucil offered. "Our character," Mr. Vernon said, "is to sacrifice our own position to be with the other person"—something I noticed.

These musicians, orchestra staff members said, play their best on matter where they are. And I heard that myself when some of them gave a concert in the gym of a local elementary school. This was part of a new program called Learning Through Music, which (though Cleveland is hardly the first orchestra to do this) not only puts musicians in the schools, but makes them part of the schools' curriculum. The gym was packed with kids and their working-class parents. The program ranged from standard classical repertoire—a movement, for instance, from the Berlioz "Symphonie Fantastique," cannily arranged for 10 or so players—to rock and jazz and the sharp contemporary rhythm of Steve Reich's "Clapping Music" (played after a minute of silence, during which the kids were encouraged to hear the sounds that rustled and stirred around them). And while it's hardly a secret that orchestras don't always care about performance for children, in this one the musicians spoke to the kids with all the flair of accomplished entertainers and played with the same arresting certainty you'd hear on their records with Mr. von Dohnanyi. The audience was on its feet screaming; I've never seen an orchestra make so many friends so quickly.

But, then, the culture of the Cleveland Orchestra goes deeper than music. "There's a sense of community you don't find many other places, and a can-do spirit," said Richard Kessler, director of the American Music Center, who got to know many orchestras from the inside when he worked as a consultant on orchestral education programs (including Cleveland's). "I've never been in an institution that had less internal tension," said Patricia Wahlen, the orchestra's veteran director of development, after I'd watched her conduct a meeting. "Talent I know I can find," said Thomas W. Morris, the executive director, talking about how he hires new staff. "So I look for imagination."

"The personality is the main thing, finally," Mr. Dohnanyi told me, describing what he looks for in new musicians. I spoke to four people on the board of directors, and none of them mentioned what his day job was until I asked. All four were powers in the Cleveland business world; they'd have to be, since the board raised \$25 million toward the recent \$116 million.

"We have a passion for the music, for the musicians," said the board president, Richard J. Bogomolny (himself an accomplished violinist who plays chamber music with members of the orchestra, though, characteristically, it wasn't he who let me know that), John D. Ong, one of two co-chairmen of the board, describing the orchestra's position in the city, told me, "George Szell lived in Cleveland and was seen doing the normal

things that people do." One of Mr. Von Dohnanyi's sons just graduated from Case Western Reserve University here, and many people mentioned the city itself as one reason for the orchestra's success. Philanthropically, Mr. Ong told me, Cleveland is "extraordinarily generous."

To learn more, I called Ohio Sen. George Voinovich, who'd earlier been Cleveland's mayor, and John Grabowski, assistant professor of history at Case Western Reserve and director of research at the Western Reserve Historical Society. Mr. Grabowski talked about Cleveland's "climate of service" and how loyal Cleveland workers are to their jobs. But what struck me most was that both men had their own connection with the orchestra.

For many years, nearly every school-child in Cleveland was bused to Severance Hall; Mr. Grabowski heard concerts that way, while Senator Voinovich's mother took him to performances. "I really miss that part of my life," the senator said, almost wistfully. "As the mayor of the city, one of the nice things was to go to Severance Hall and be known by some of the musicians."

The renovated hall is breathtaking—an art deco palace, red and gold with silver and faux-Egyptian highlights, more playful than you might expect, but also simpler and more serious. Inside it, the orchestra plays wonderfully serious concerts, with soloists chosen for their connoisseur's appeal ("We don't hire big names just because they're names," Edward Yim, the orchestra's artistic administrator, very quietly declared), and programs carefully constructed, with a constant presence of contemporary scores.

Are there problems? The only one I might have found was an apparent disagreement over incoming music director Franz Wälser-Möst, who'll succeed Mr. von Dohnanyi two years from now; the board, I think, adores him, but the musicians only said (as musicians often will).

"Let's wait and see."

I started asking everybody what difficulties there might be; Thomas Morris answered "complacency"—not now, but maybe in the future. I'll raise his bet and offer "smugness." Mr. Morris isn't smug (I was amazed to find that his institution seemed even stronger than he says it is), but it's tricky being sure that you're the best. The musicians made comparisons with other orchestras that can't easily be quoted; they're surely true, but baldly written down they might not seem plausible. And there's a curious artistic challenge, which springs from a problem of perception. The Cleveland Orchestra, as I've said, is musically preeminent, but ever since George Szell, this largely has been preeminence for connoisseurs. What's missing, at least from the orchestra's image, is the expectation of simpler musical virtues, especially direct emotional expression. Mr. von Dohnanyi ("not an obvious choice," said Mr. Ong, "but perfect for us" understands musical integrity; he allows great sonic explosions, for example, only at climactic moments).

At Carnegie Hall, at the start of Charles Ives's "The Unanswered Question," he evoked the softest orchestral sound I've ever heard, a kind of wordless aural poetry just a breath away from silence. But even though he might surprise you in romantic music—try his wrenching, limpid Tchaikovsky "Pathétique" on Telarc—he's most strikingly emotional in unpopular atonal works by Berg and Schoenberg. Mr. Wälser-Möst, of course, will have his own story to tell. But Mr. von Dohnanyi's version of Cleveland's

impeccable tradition almost guarantees that the orchestra can't be wildly popular. It may not want to be; it's surely aiming higher. But still it's true that other orchestras remain more famous—the Vienna Philharmonic, for example, whose very name seems synonymous with classical music. Cleveland might be a better orchestra, but because it's not flashy, the final peaks of fame may so far have eluded it.

CELEBRATING THE ASSOCIATION  
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF  
MEXICAN AMERICANS' 30TH  
YEAR OF SERVICE TO THE HIS-  
PANIC COMMUNITY

HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 2000

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on October 20, 2000, the Association for the Advancement of Mexican Americans (AAMA) will be celebrating the 30th year of service to the Hispanic community. This is a tremendous achievement, and I wish them continued success.

Founded in 1970 in Houston, Texas, AAMA is the largest Hispanic nonprofit service provider in Texas. This community organization was founded to advance the needs of Hispanic families that are coping and struggling to beat back the grip of poverty, poor health and family planning, and low educational attainment. Today, AAMA provides services in Houston and across South Texas.

In my congressional district, AAMA operates the George I. Sanchez Charter High School, which provides at-risk Hispanic youth with an alternative educational environment. Today, the school is one of the largest and most successful charter schools in Texas.

In addition to these education services, AAMA also operates many social service programs, including three gang intervention programs, two HIV and AIDS counseling programs and several drug and alcohol abuse programs throughout Texas. With these programs in place, it is easy to see why AAMA is the largest social service provider in Texas.

AAMA is also involved in community development. The AAMA Community Development Corporation is dedicated to the revitalization of Houston's inner-city through the development of affordable and decent housing. The AAMA Community Development Corporation recently completed and leased a new 84-unit affordable living center in Houston's East End.

I am proud of everyone associated with AAMA. They work tirelessly on behalf of our communities. I ask every Member of the House of Representatives to join me in celebrating AAMA's 30th year of service and in wishing them continued success.

HONORING GEORGE MANZANARES

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to honor a remarkable human

being, George Manzanares. George was a recent recipient of the Daily Point of Light Award. This award is given to individuals and groups that "make a positive and lasting difference in the lives of others". The Daily Point of Light Foundation presents one award each day of the year and George is one of only four Coloradans to receive this prestigious and well deserved award.

George is being honored with this award for his work with George's Independent Boxing Club, which he has run off and on for almost two decades. He founded the organization in Durango, his hometown, as a way to provide children with an alternative way to focus their extracurricular activities. The original club was shut down in 1981, but because of George's tremendous efforts, he was able to open another club in Ignacio, Colorado in 1994, where it now has 17 active members.

George has always focused his energies in bettering his community. His work as the Executive Director of the Southern Ute Community Action Program is just one of the many organizations he has been a part of. Through George's hard work and determination he has helped the lives of hundreds of children by teaching them healthy lifestyle alternatives.

George Manzanares' work, through his boxing club and other activities in the community, have ensured that Southern Colorado's youth will have an active and successful future. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the State of Colorado and the US Congress I would like to congratulate Mr. Manzanares on this outstanding accomplishment as well as thank him for his commitment to America's youth.

HONORING HOBERT HURT AS THE  
MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER OF  
THE YEAR FOR FAYETTE COUN-  
TY

**HON. ERNIE FLETCHER**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 2, 2000*

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. Speaker, today I acknowledge an outstanding educator in the Central Kentucky community. Mr. Hobert Hurt has dedicated twenty-six years to teaching technology at Leestown Math, Science, and Technology Middle School. Known as one of the founders of the math, science, and technology magnet program, Mr. Hurt has touched and improved the lives of so many throughout his years of dedicated service to our community.

Recently, Mr. Hurt was honored as Middle School Teacher of the Year for Fayette County. It is obvious that Mr. Hurt has worked hard to produce a positive change. His goal to ensure that middle school students have the opportunity to develop and hone their technological skills has been realized, as countless students are equipped to handle our increasingly technological society by attending the school he helped to develop.

It is a pleasure to recognize Hobert Hurt on the House floor today for his superior work in the field of education. As Middle School Teacher of the Year, our community salutes Mr. Hurt for his many years of dedicated teaching.

SUDAN'S POLICIES

**HON. FRANK R. WOLF**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 2, 2000*

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, today I express my profound disappointment with the Clinton Administration's policies toward Sudan. To be sure, there are many good people who have tried to implement worthy and thoughtful policies regarding Sudan during the tenure of this Administration. The problem with this Administration's Sudan policy, is that more often than not, the voices that should have been heard, have not carried the day.

I have been to Sudan three times since 1989 and have seen the conditions on the ground first-hand.

Since 1983, the government of Sudan has been waging a brutal war against factions in the south who are fighting for self-determination and religious freedom. Most people have died in Sudan than in Kosovo, Bosnia, Somalia and Rwanda combined with the civil war resulting in over 2 million deaths. Most of the dead are civilians—women and children—who died from starvation and disease that has resulted from the dislocation caused by war.

The government of Sudan routinely attacks civilian targets—such as hospitals, churches and feeding centers—and uses aerial bombings to intimidate and kill the southern population. In the past few months, several hospitals and schools in the south have been bombed by the government, killing numerous innocent men, women, and children.

I wrote Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and National Security Adviser Samuel Berger on March 22, 2000, about the Government of Sudan's intentional bombings of a hospital in the south, enclosing an op-ed piece from the Wall Street Journal by Franklin Graham. Franklin Graham is the head of a non-governmental organization called Samaritan's Purse that operates a hospital in Southern Sudan that has been repeatedly bombed by the Government of Sudan. Mr. Graham wrote:

"The governments of the world could help the southern Sudanese through international trade sanctions, military action, and public condemnation. Despite empty, halfhearted rebukes, the international community has taken no meaningful action to condemn the Sudanese government. . . ."

But that wasn't the first time I've written this Administration about Sudan. Because of the millions of deaths and because of the atrocities that have been committed by the government of Sudan, soon after this Administration took office in 1993, I wrote to President Clinton asking him to appoint a special envoy to Sudan, explaining that:

"The appointment of a special envoy is especially timely since the State Department has recently declassified powerful new information detailing widespread human rights atrocities being committed by the military of Sudan. Most appalling among these abuses is the Sudanese government's practice of kidnapping and slavery of women and children from southern Sudan."

The Administration did appoint a special envoy in May 1994, but Melissa Wells held the

position for only a short time. After some time had elapsed without a special envoy for Sudan, I wrote the Administration at least seven more times about the importance of filling

To date, though, their efforts have not led to a peace. To bring about peace, the situation in Sudan needs the attention of and investment of time from the President, comparable to the efforts President Clinton has made in Northern Ireland and in the Middle East. While President Clinton has remained silent, hundreds of thousands of people have died.

This Administration knows that slavery, the selling of its own people, is in the government of Sudan's portfolio. The Sudanese government has done nothing to stop the slavery. Slave traders from the north sweep down into southern villages recently destabilized by fighting, and kidnap women and children who are then sold for use as domestic servants, concubines or other purposes. This is real-life chattel slavery. It exists today—at the threshold of the 21st century.

A de-classified U.S. State Department cable describes this administration's knowledge of this slavery since at least 1993. This cable, dated April 1993, which I include for the RECORD, states:

"Credible sources say GOS [Government of Sudan] forces, especially in the PDF, routinely steal women and children in the Bahr El Ghazal. Some women and girls are kept as wives; the others are shipped north where they perform forced labor on Kordofan farms or are exported, notably to Libya. Many Dinka are reported to be performing forced labor in the areas of Meiram and Abyei. Others are said to be on farms throughout Kordofan.

"There are also credible reports of kidnappings in Kordofan. In March 1993 hundreds of Nuer displaced reached northern Kordofan, saying that Arab militias between Abyei and Muglad had taken children by force, killing the adults who resisted. The town of Hamarat el Sheikh, northwest of Sodiri in north Kordofan, is reported to be a transit point for Dinka and Nuba children who are then trucked to Libya."

I wrote President Clinton about slavery in Sudan on September 9, 1997, saying, "Mr. President, women and children are being sold into slavery—real life slavery in Sudan . . . And the United States response? Talk tough but take no action."

On December 3, 1997, I again wrote President Clinton about this atrocity, saying that America has to stand up to the government in Khartoum.

The government of Sudan has been on the U.S. State Department's list of countries that sponsor terrorism since 1993. One can fly into Khartoum and find terrorist groups fully functioning there. The government of Sudan was implicated in the assassination attempt on Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

On September 9, 1997, after hearing that the Administration was considering re-staffing the U.S. Embassy in Sudan, I wrote to President Clinton, reminding him that,

"there has been absolutely no progress on terrorism, human rights or religious persecution . . . The government [of Sudan] is harboring terrorists and has done nothing to deal with this issue. You say you are tough on terrorism. What kind of signal does this send.