

The United States has benefitted greatly from its strong and prosperous relationship with Tunisia. We can not forget our friend in Africa who has stood by our side throughout our country's history.●

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM J.
CRAWFORD

● Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, yesterday in Colorado, at the chapel of the United States Air Force Academy, our country buried a hero.

William J. Crawford, a recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor, passed away March 15th at the home he built himself in Palmer Lake, Colorado. And while Mr. Crawford won the Congressional Medal of Honor—our nation's highest award—specifically for his actions during World War Two on a hill in Italy, he showed that the medal was well deserved by the actions of each and every day of his life.

On September 13th, 1943, Private Crawford and his 3rd Platoon, 1st Company, 36th Infantry Division were attacking Hill 424 near Altavilla, Italy. The platoon was pinned down by intense machine gun fire. Private Crawford, without orders and on his own initiative, singlehandedly destroyed the machine gun and allowed the rest of his platoon to advance. Later, the platoon was again blocked, this time from two enemy machine gun positions and small arms fire. Private Crawford once more went into action, destroyed both gun positions, and turned a captured German weapon on the withdrawing enemy, facilitating the company's advance.

As his Medal of Honor citation says, this was an act of "conspicuous gallantry . . . above and beyond the call of duty." But Mr. Crawford's sacrifice for his country went further. He was captured during the same battle later that day, and eventually served 19 months in a German POW camp. The Army thought he had been killed, and actually awarded his Medal posthumously to his father. It was not until 1984 that a ceremony was held presenting the Medal to William himself. President Ronald Reagan had that honor, at the annual commencement ceremony held at the Air Force Academy.

Every year, Mr. Crawford attended that graduation to present the Outstanding Cadet award. Because Private Crawford, even after his bravery, even after 19 months in a POW camp, and even after an additional 22 years of post-war service to his country, continued to serve his nation. After his retirement in 1967, Mr. Crawford took a job as a janitor at the Air Force Academy. It let him supplement his retirement pay, and—more importantly—kept him around the armed forces life, and in contact with the future leaders of our military, young officers who can

always use a outstanding role model of sacrifice, service, and modesty. In his last years he was very active with children, speaking to and teaching them about WWII, and serving as a shining example of dedication and patriotism.

Mr. Crawford's life was one of service: from the gallantry in combat to the less intense but also important roles as mentor, community volunteer, scoutmaster, and role model. As that life ends, as we honor a departed hero, we also recognize the continuance of the memory and legacy of a life well lived. Thank you, Mr. Crawford.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Sherman Williams, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR FISCAL YEARS 1996, 1997, AND 1998 OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 94

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by the provisions of section 3(f) of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1862(f)), I transmit herewith the combined annual reports of the National Science Foundation for fiscal years 1996–1997, and the annual report for fiscal year 1998.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON,
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 22, 2000.

THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1998 OF THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 95

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit the 1998 annual report of the National Endowment

for the Humanities (NEH), the Federal agency charged with advancing knowledge and public education in the humanities. Throughout 1998, the agency provided crucial support to hundreds of research and educational projects throughout the United States and its territories. The Endowment also provided grants to innovative educational projects employing the latest computer technologies, as well as to efforts to preserve library and archival resources and make such resources available to schools, scholars, and citizens.

In 1998, the NEH continued to exercise leadership in applying technology to the humanities. The Endowment launched Schools for a New Millennium, a program that provides funding to schools to further humanities education through the creative use of new technologies. In Lawrence, Kansas, one Schools for a New Millennium project is digitizing photographs and historical documents for use in junior high classrooms. The Endowment also extended its Internet strategy by expanding its EDSITEment project in partnership with the Council of Great City Schools and MCI WorldCom, more than doubling the number of high quality humanities sites available to students and teachers.

I am especially pleased by another of the agency's partnerships employing both the Internet and traditional broadcasting. The Endowment is partnering with the White House Millennium Council on the presentation of "Millennium Evenings at the White House," a series of showcase events that explore the ideas and creativity of the American people on the eve of a new millennium. These programs feature prominent scholars and creative thinkers and are accessible to the public by satellite and cable broadcasts, and many State humanities councils are coordinating local downlink sites. With support from SUN Microsystems, these lectures and discussions are cybercast live from the East Room in the White House. Viewers can submit questions via the Internet to the guest speaker or to the First Lady and me.

The NEH is well-known for its support of documentary films based on a collaboration between filmmakers and humanities scholars. In 1998, the Endowment maintained this tradition of excellence with its support of "Eleanor Roosevelt," which drew upon outstanding new historical scholarship, archival films, photographs, and firsthand testimonies to paint a vivid portrait of one of America's most outstanding women.

The Endowment's grants also addressed the long-term needs of the Nation's cultural and academic institutions. In 1998, the NEH created a special program designed to aid the Nation's public libraries in serving the public with humanities programming. Among the institutions aided in 1998 by