

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

**THE CLINTON "DEFENSE":
ANOTHER STEP TOWARD TROUBLE**

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1996

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, President Clinton's 1997 defense budget returns us to a Carter-era hollow military. It's like the difference between Desert Storm and Desert One, Jimmy Carter's failed mission to rescue hostages in Iran. By chopping about \$10 billion from 1996 spending, President Clinton jeopardizes the military's ability to train, repair and maintain equipment, and ultimately to defend our Nation.

While the defense pot shrinks, President Clinton has increased our commitments to places like Haiti and Bosnia, costing the Pentagon and the taxpayer billions of dollars. He identifies spending for some important initiatives, but remains silent on where the cuts will come from. The fact is they will eventually come from important accounts that fund training, maintenance and upgrades to equipment. Either President Clinton is assuming Congress will provide necessary funding for defense, or he is not serious about defending our country.

Our soldiers who risk their lives for our country are continuously being asked to do more with less. Without the proper training and equipment our national security and our soldiers suffer. The 3-percent pay raise for our soldiers included in the bill will help them make ends meet back home, but we must do more than that. We must make sure our military personnel have the training and equipment necessary to do their jobs. Cutting defense spending makes this difficult, if not impossible, to do.

Clinton's shortsighted defense policy has been recognized by the Joint Chiefs of Staff who admit that defense has been under funded. Congress, which recognized the problem, kept its promise to begin fixing it. We began making the investments necessary to maintain America's standing as the world's most formidable military power. Unfortunately, while we took one step forward, President Clinton's 1997 defense budget takes us two steps back.

**SALUTE TO DAMASCUS, MD,
AMERICAN LEGION POST 171**

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1996

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the 50th anniversary of American Legion Post 171, which is located in my congressional district. This post has over 360 active members; several members have been with

the post for 50 years. The post is headed by Comdr. Robert Morris with help from Gerald Duvall, Leonard Tolley, Robert Morris, Robert Ray, Luther Burke, and Jack Day.

The American Legion has a history of contributing to the community since its founding after the First World War as a "patriotic, mutual-help, and community service organization." The membership consists of honorably discharged wartime veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces. Today's members, men and women, have served overseas in World War II, Korea, Vietnam, Lebanon, Granada, Panama, and Desert Storm. All are committed to improving their communities through active volunteerism. These efforts have helped many people, most especially our youngsters.

Of particular note are the many activities and programs for young people. Every year, Post 171 helps send teenagers to Boys State and Girls State, sponsors an awards program for elementary school children and Boy Scout troops, and provides a college scholarship program for high school students.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in saluting the efforts of the veterans of American Legion Post 171. They are an important, vital part of Maryland's Eighth Congressional District.

**IN HONOR OF BILL AND FRANCES
HOGAN: TWO OUTSTANDING CITIZENS
CELEBRATING 70 YEARS
OF MARRIAGE**

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1996

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to two outstanding citizens, Bill and Frances Hogan, who celebrated their 70th wedding anniversary on March 1. Father John Doherty of St. Andrew's Church, Bayonne celebrated a special Mass in their honor on Saturday, March 2 at noon.

Saturday's remembrance acknowledged the enormous contributions made by Bill and Frances Hogan to their family and community. March was destined to be an important month for Mr. and Mrs. Hogan; Frances was born on the 14th of the month and Bill on the 26th. On March 1, 1926, the future Mr. and Mrs. Hogan were married by Msgr. Charles Doyle in the same St. Andrew's Church where their union will be commemorated. On that happy day, the bride and groom were attended by Ed and Carrie Van Dwight as best man and maid of honor.

This joyful marriage produced eight children to follow in their parents' footsteps of service to the community: Virginia, Donovan, Cecilia Van Wagner, Dolores, Matt, Bill, Jerry and Bernadette Stuponski. Mr. and Mrs. Hogan are the proud grand-parents of 28 and great grand-parents of 19 with 1 more due in May.

Bill Hogan is a citizen who has distinguished himself with dedication to his community in Bayonne. Mr. Hogan was an active participant in the administration of his town's judicial system serving as chief court clerk for over 25 years. In addition to his duties as father and public official, Mr. Hogan was a founder of the Police Athletic League program in Bayonne. A sports enthusiast, Mr. Hogan also served as a coach in both the Bayonne Little League and Catholic Youth Organization programs.

Frances Hogan is an individual inspired with a commitment to family and her fellow citizens. Mrs. Hogan played an integral role in the development of her children. As a full-time mother, Mrs. Hogan's guidance led to her children becoming responsible community members. After her children had grown, Mrs. Hogan went to work for the Bayonne Economic Opportunity Foundation. A very religious woman, Mrs. Hogan also became an extremely active member of St. Andrew's parish.

It is an honor to have two such exceptional individuals residing in my district. They exemplify the important relationship that exists between family and community. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognition of Bill and Frances Hogan's life-long commitment to their community and to each other.

**CUBAN EMBARGO NOT THE
ANSWER**

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1996

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, Cuba's shutdown of two civilian aircraft, resulting in the loss of four American lives just over a week ago, was a reprehensible and cowardly act. Certainly, a swift and decisive response from the U.S. Government is entirely warranted. Whether the Clinton administration has chosen the appropriate response is far less certain.

This Member would call to the attention of his colleagues an editorial in the March 3, 1996 edition of the Washington Post, entitled "The Great Cuban Embargo Scam". A key intent behind the embargo legislation is to discourage foreign investment in Cuba by allowing Cuban-Americans to sue in U.S. Federal courts those foreign companies doing business on land once owned by these exiles. Author Louis F. Desloge argues that, conversely, companies are unlikely to abandon viable operations in Cuba because of lawsuits, and would be more than willing to settle out of court.

Mr. Speaker, this Member would ask that Mr. Desloge's editorial from the Washington Post be placed in today's RECORD and urges that his colleagues read it.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

[From the Washington Post, March 3, 1996]
 THE GREAT CUBAN EMBARGO SCAM
 (By Louis F. Desloge)

Virtually everyone agrees that President Clinton should retaliate forcefully against Cuba's tragic and murderous downing of two civilian aircraft last weekend. But the least effective and most counterproductive punishment is Clinton's acquiescence to the Helms-Burton bill to tighten the U.S. embargo of Cuba. This legislation, which the White House endorsed last week, albeit with reservations, will only play into Castro's hands by creating an expansive loophole for property claimants, especially wealthy Cuban Americans, to circumvent the embargo.

Jesse Helms and Dan Burton, conservatives whom I admire, are no doubt sincere in their motivation to subvert Castro's rule by applying economic pressure on his regime. However, they may very well achieve just the opposite of what they seek by buttressing, not undermining, Castro's support at home and weakening, not strengthening, the embargo's prohibition on trade with Cuba.

The Helms-Burton bill is a slick stratagem. Its stated purpose is to tighten the embargo by allowing Cuban Americans to have the unprecedented right to sue, in U.S. federal courts, foreign companies doing business on land once owned by these exiles. The idea is to discourage foreign business investment in Cuba, thus undermining the island's financial recovery which, the bill's supporters naively hope, will result in a collapse of the Castro regime. The bill's practical consequences are a different story.

A little-noticed provision in the Helms-Burton measure will enable a small group of Cuban Americans to profit from the economic activity occurring in Cuba.

To understand this provision, one must first know who helped write it. As the Baltimore Sun reported last May, the bill was drafted with the advice of Nick Gutierrez, an attorney who represents the National Association of Sugar Mill Owners of Cuba and the Cuban Association for the Tobacco Industry. Gutierrez acknowledges his involvement, as does Ignacio Sanchez, an attorney whose firm represents the Bacardi rum company. Sanchez told the Sun that he worked on the bill in his capacity as a member of the American Bar Association's Cuban Property Rights Task Force and not as a representative of the rum company.

It is not hard to surmise what these former sugar, tobacco and rum interests will do if and when the law takes effect: sue their competitors who are now doing business in Cuba.

Gutierrez told the Miami Herald last fall as saying that he (and his clients) are eyeing a Kentucky subsidiary of British-American Tobacco (B.A.T.) that produces Lucky Strike cigarettes. B.A.T. has a Cuban joint venture with the Brazilian firm Souza Cruz to produce tobacco on land confiscated from his clients, Gutierrez claims.

Bacardi would be able to sue Pernod Ricard, the French spirits distributor, currently marketing Havana Club rum worldwide. Bacardi claims that Pernod Ricard's rum is being produced in the old Bacardi distillery in the city of Santiago de Cuba.

Here is how this vexatious scheme will work if Helms-Burton becomes law. The former landowner of a tobacco farm files a suit in federal court against British-American Tobacco and seeks damages. If both sides want to avoid prolonged litigation they can reach an out-of-court settlement whereby the former tobacco grower can now share in the profits of the ongoing B.A.T.-Brazilian

joint venture in Cuba. Likewise, Bacardi could reach a settlement to get a share of Pernod Ricard's profits from sales of Havana Club internationally.

These agreements do not need the blessing of the U.S. government. This is the million dollar loophole in Helms-Burton. The bill states: "an action [lawsuit] . . . may be brought and may be settled, and a judgment rendered in such action may be enforced, without the necessity of obtaining any license or permission from any agency of the United States."

What will be the practical result? Foreign companies like Pernod Ricard and British-American Tobacco are unlikely to abandon viable operations in Cuba because of a lawsuit. More likely, these foreign businessmen will agree, reluctantly, to pay off Cuban exiles suing under Helms-Burton. Given the choice of forfeiting millions of dollars invested in Cuba or their financial interests in the United States, the practical business solution might be to give the exiles a cut of the action. Far better to have 90 percent of something than 100 percent of nothing, these businessmen will reason. Allowing Cuban Americans a share of their profits will just be factored in as another cost of doing business.

Indeed, Helms-Burton gives the Cuban exile community a strong financial stake in Castro's Cuba. If the foreign businesses simply withdrew in the face of Helms-Burton, the exiled tobacco, sugar and rum interests would get nothing. But if British-American Tobacco or Pernod Ricard or any other foreign firm now doing business with the Castro regime offers an out-of-court settlement to Cuban American exiles, who is going to turn them down? Given the option, at least some people are going to choose personal enrichment over the principle of not doing business with Fidel. After all, Fidel has been in power for 37 years, and the exiles are not getting any younger.

The Clinton White House is not unaware of the scam at the heart of the bill. Before the shooting down of the plane, the president had objected to the provisions allowing U.S. nationals to sue companies doing business in Cuba. During last week's conference with Congress, the president's men surrendered and asked for a face-saving compromise: a provision giving the president the right to block such deals later on if they do not advance the cause of democracy in Cuba. But how likely is Clinton to block Cuban Americans in Florida, a key election state, from suing Castro's foreign collaborators later in the final months of an election year? Not very.

The bottom line is that Clinton, in the name of getting tough with Castro, has endorsed a bill that allows the embargo to be evaded and protects Cuban Americans who want to legally cut deals to exploit their former properties in Cuba while the rest of the American business community must watch from the sidelines.

In fact, the legislation could encourage a massive influx of new foreign investment in Cuba. Armed with the extortionist powers conferred by the legislation, former property holders could shop around the world for prospective investors in Cuba and offer them a full release on their property claim in exchange for a "sweetheart" lawsuit settlement entitling them to a piece of the economic action. Thus, the embargo is legally bypassed and everyone laughs all the way to the bank.

Actually, not everyone would benefit. The Clinton-endorsed version of Helms-Burton

only exempts the wealthiest cabal of Cuba's former elites from the embargo's restraints. The bill will only allow those whose former property is worth a minimum value of \$50,000 (sans interest) to file suits. And you had to be very rich to have owned anything of that value in Cuba in 1959. If you were a Cuban butcher, baker or candlestick maker, too bad. This bill is not for you.

What could be more useful to Castro in his efforts to shore up his standing with the Cuban people? The spectacle of the U.S. Congress kowtowing to these Batista-era plantation owners and distillers provides Fidel his most effective propaganda weapon since the Bay of Pigs debacle. Castro surely knows that the overwhelming majority of the Cuban people—60 percent of whom were born after 1959—would deeply resent what can be characterized, not unfairly, as an attempt to confiscate their properties and revert control over Cuba's economy to people who symbolize the corrupt rule of the 1950s. Rather than undermining Castro's rule, this bill would drive the people into his camp.

Where is the logic in denying the vast majority of the American people the right to become economically engaged in Cuba if it is extended to only a select, wealthy few? Is the concept of "equal protection under the law" served if non-Cuban Americans are now relegated to the status of second-class citizens? Or is the real intent of this bill to allow rich Cuban exiles the opportunity to get a jump start and thereby head off the "gringo" business invasion certain to follow the demise of the embargo and the inevitable passing of Castro.

Let us put an end to this special interest subterfuge. Whatever obligation the United States had to my fellow Cuban Americans has been more than fulfilled by providing us safe haven and the opportunity to prosper and flourish in a free society. Providing us, once again, another special exemption which makes a mockery of the American Constitution, laws and courts, not to mention making a farce of U.S.-Cuban policy, is an insult to both the American and Cuban people.

If we are going to lift the embargo for a few wealthy exiles then, fine, let us lift it for all Americans. To be fair and consistent, why not liberate the entire American community to bring the full weight of its influence to bear upon Cuban people? Implementing an aggressive engagement policy to transmit our values to the Cuban people and to accelerate the burgeoning process of reform occurring on the island has a far better chance of ending Castro's rule than the machinations of Helms-Burton.

WORKFORCE PARTNERSHIP AWARD

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1996

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, the National Association of Private Industry Councils [NAPIC] will be in Washington, DC, on March 3 to open an important conference on improving America's work force. At this conference, well-deserved recognition will be given to Ruiz Food Products, Inc. for their progressive leadership and tireless efforts in enhancing our Nation's goal of a better educated labor force. As the 1996 recipient of NAPIC's Workforce Partnership Award, Ruiz Food Products located in California's Tulare County, has shown

March 5, 1996

that its efforts to energize the area's commitment to develop job skills have not gone unnoticed. Ruiz Food Products, with the vision of individuals such as Fred Ruiz, has clearly forged the strategic partnerships with private industry councils necessary to lift up, in an era of downsizing, a sometimes discouraged work force. My hat's off to them since America is a better place for their efforts. Many of the unique and compassionate programs they have developed, such as on-site education and literacy enhancement centers, strike a ringing cord of commitment in a society increasingly silent on these matters. Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend the recognition of this Congress to Ruiz Food Products' recent job well done.

INTRODUCTION OF THE OWENS RIVER VALLEY ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND MANZANAR LAND TRANSFER ACT OF 1996

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1996

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, today I join my colleague, BOB MATSUI, in introducing the Owens River Valley Environmental Restoration and Manzanar Land Transfer Act of 1996.

This legislation releases outdated watershed withdrawals on lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management [BLM] in order to acquire land for the Manzanar National Historic Site which is managed by the National Park Service [NPS]. Lifting these outdated withdrawals are necessary to facilitate land exchanges between the BLM and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power [LADWP] and Inyo County, CA. The Manzanar site is currently owned by LADWP. This legislation also makes other lands in the area available for the long-term community expansion and other uses as identified in the BLM's Bishop Resources Management Plan.

This legislation is necessary to carry out the intent of Public Law 102-248 which established the Manzanar National Historic Site to provide for the protection and interpretation of the historic, cultural, and natural resources associated with the relocation of Japanese Americans during WW II.

Further, this legislation will allow an innovative and unique environmental restoration project to move forward. The intent of this environmental restoration project is to revive 60 miles of the Owens River Valley in Inyo County, CA. This project will lead to increased wetlands, riparian areas and wildlife—including fish and waterfowl. This restoration project is another step in the ongoing and positive relationship which has developed between Inyo County and LADWP.

The development of this legislation was a process which involved active participation from local citizens in Inyo County, the Inyo County Board of Supervisors, officials from the BLM and the Park Service, LADWP and Japanese-American community. Mr. MATSUI and I look forward to swift consideration of this important measure by our colleagues on the

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

House Resources Committee and expedited consideration by the full House.

THE OWENS RIVER VALLEY ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND MANZANAR LAND TRANSFER ACT OF 1996

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1996

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleague JERRY LEWIS in introducing legislation that would allow the Federal Government to rapidly obtain the lands designated as the Manzanar National Historic Site.

During World War II, 11,000 Japanese-Americans were held at the Manzanar Internment Camp. These individuals were some of the over 120,000 Japanese-Americans interned at 10 sites throughout the United States.

The National Park Service determined in the 1980's that of the 10 former internment camps, Manzanar was best suited to be preserved and to thus serve as a reminder to Americans of the glaring violation of civil rights that the internment represented. As a result, the Congress passed legislation in 1992 to establish a National Historic Site at Manzanar.

The legislation that Mr. LEWIS and I are introducing will allow us to finish the process of creating the Manzanar National Historic Site. The bill will make it possible for the Federal Government to obtain the Manzanar site through a land exchange with the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power [LADWP], which currently owns the property. LADWP recently reached an agreement with the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and Inyo County that identifies a land exchange that can occur rapidly once our legislation is passed. I commend these parties, as well as the Manzanar National Historic Site Advisory Commission and the Japanese-American community, for their work in bringing us to this stage in the process. I also deeply appreciate the commitment of my colleague, JERRY LEWIS, to this effort.

In 1988, the Congress passed legislation to make redress for the suffering that Japanese-Americans endured as a result of the internment. In addition to directing an official apology by the Federal Government and symbolic payments to Japanese Americans that were interned, the bill included efforts to educate Americans about the internment. In many ways, this final aspect of redress is the most important. It is essential that we instill in our citizens a high level of public awareness about the internment, so that our country never again makes such a terrible mistake. Creation of a national historic site at Manzanar clearly will make an important contribution to this effort. I urge my colleagues to support this bill, so that we can quickly make the Manzanar National Historic Site a reality.

3687

THE POSTREPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE ACT

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1996

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, today I and my colleagues, Congresswomen WATERS, NORTON, WOOLSEY, and JACKSON-LEE, are reintroducing the Postreproductive Health Care Act. This is a bill that former Representative Marilyn Lloyd introduced in the previous Congress to address the all-too-often ignored health care needs of older women.

This legislation directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services [HHS] to provide grants to health clinics serving women so they can develop programs to meet the unique needs of mid-life and older women.

Most clinics devote the majority of their resources to serving young women in their reproductive years, providing family planning and prenatal care services. For some women, this is their only contact with the health care system. As these women age and their need for reproductive and childbirth-related care ends, so may their contact with the health care system. Yet women's health needs do not end at menopause; in fact, they often increase.

This legislation would enable clinics to provide a continuity of service from the reproductive years through the menopausal years. It would help clinics offer services and train professionals in mid-life issues such as menopause, hormone replacement therapy, hysterectomy, and cancer screening/prevention. And it would provide funds to help train clinic staff about issues affecting older and mid-life women.

The bill also would help improve outreach services to low-income women in such areas as heart disease, breast cancer, and osteoporosis. Information and education are urgently needed for these women. While both breast and cervical cancer increase with age, disproportionately fewer low-income women over age 40 have had a clinical breast exam and mammogram; the figures for pap smears are even more dismal.

Menopause is a confusing time for many women, especially those who do not have the resources to differentiate between medical facts, harmful stereotypes, and lore. This legislation would fight misinformation with accurate information and services specifically related to menopause.

I urge my colleagues to support this much-needed approach to preventative health care for women.

NATIONAL SPORTSMANSHIP DAY

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1996

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of National Sportsmanship Day, which is being observed today in the United States and throughout the world. Since its inception in

1991, over 7,000 schools in all 50 States and 48 countries have joined in the National Sportsmanship Day festivities.

National Sportsmanship Day was conceived by the Institute for International Sport, located in my congressional district at the University of Rhode Island. This year's slogan, "Dare to Play Fair," challenges athletes, coaches, administrators, and parents to reflect on the true meaning of competition and to discuss the importance of ethics and fair play in sport, the classroom, and everyday life.

The institute has enlisted the help of several Sports Ethics Fellows, including two time Boston Marathon winner and Olympic gold medalist Joan Benoit Samuelson, to promote this event. These men and women are wonderful role models who can be admired for more than just their athletic prowess. They have consistently demonstrated an interest in furthering the principles of honesty and integrity in sport and society.

Indeed, the Sports Ethics Fellows are helping to teach the important lessons of National Sportsmanship Day by writing articles relating to sportsmanship and assisting in the development of programs for National Sportsmanship Day. Through competition, young athletes can learn that while winning is a goal worth working for, honor, discipline, and hard work are more important. These values will guide them in all aspects of everyday life.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports and the Rhode Island congressional delegation in recognizing this day and the principles it embodies.

TRIBUTE TO MORTON GOULD

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1996

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, almost 1 year ago I extended my congratulations to Morton Gould who was honored with the 1995 Pulitzer Prize for music composition. Sadly, Mr. Gould passed away on February 21, and today I wish to pay tribute to him.

Mr. Gould was one of the century's most celebrated American composers and conductors, whose career spanned eight decades. A child prodigy, he composed and published his first work at the age of 6, and was a pioneer of live radio broadcasts at the age of 21, as the star, host, and conductor of long-running radio programs on the Mutual and CBS Radio Networks.

His compositions explored and elevated all aspects of American style by integrating folk, blues, jazz, gospel, and other elements of music. Orchestras throughout the United States and the world have performed his compositions and they have been enjoyed by all.

He has been honored with numerous awards including a Grammy award and 12 Grammy nominations, the 1985 Medal of Honor for Music from the National Arts Club, and the Kennedy Center Honor in 1994 for a lifetime of contributions to the performing arts. He also served on the board of directors of ASCAP for over 36 years and was its president from 1986 to 1994.

Morton Gould was not just a wonderful musician, he was also a warm and humorous man. I enjoyed working with him over the years, and am saddened by his loss. I offer my most sincere condolences to his family. Mr. Gould's memory and spirit will forever live on in his music.

TRIBUTE HONORING CAROLYN LINEBACK ON THE OCCASION OF HER RETIREMENT

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1996

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding public servant in northwest Ohio. On March 8 of this year, Carolyn Lineback, the grants administrator for the city of Bowling Green, will retire.

Carolyn can look back on her career with great pride. During her tenure she researched and wrote successful grants in excess of \$10 million to the city. By working in close association with numerous Federal and State agencies, including the Federal Housing and Urban Development Department, the Ohio Department of Transportation, and Ohio Department of Natural Resources, she has literally improved the lives of all the residents of Bowling Green.

Americans would not be able to enjoy the blessings of our country without the tireless dedication of those who have the talent and willingness to work for the community. It is for this reason we owe a special debt of gratitude to people like Carolyn, who had done an outstanding job as grants administrator. Whether it was her activism in establishing 911 in the area or her involvement in numerous business and housing programs, Carolyn Lineback has shown an impressive dedication to the causes of public service, public health, and public safety.

Mr. Speaker, we have often heard that America works because of the unselfish contributions of her citizens. I know that Ohio is a much better place to live because of the dedication and countless hours of effort given by Carolyn Lineback. While she may be leaving her official capacity, I know she will continue to be actively involved in those causes dear to her.

I ask my colleagues to join me in paying a special tribute to Carolyn and wishing her, her husband Richard, their children Lyn and Anne and their families, all the best in the years ahead.

TRIBUTE TO JOSE JOSE

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1996

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the House commend today a great Mexican pop singer, Jose Jose. Jose Jose is to Hispanic music lovers throughout the United States and Latin America what Frank Sinatra is to many 1950's music fans.

Jose Jose is a crooner who has enthralled Spanish-speaking audiences with his sweet, gentle manner. He is stylish and elegant, and his voice conveys a passionate blend of strength and vulnerability.

He was born Jose Romulo Sosa Ortiz in February of 1948 and first appeared on the music scene in Mexico in the late 1960's. His commercial success in music, however, did not come until the 1970's. He was the first Latino artist in the United States to sell over 1 million albums.

In the 1990's, after years of stardom, Jose struggled publicly with a divorce and a bout with alcoholism. But, he was sustained during this time by the love and kindness of his family, friends, and a faithful public. Last year he triumphed over the difficulties in his life, and used his experiences to communicate—through music—the pain and agony of life.

Songs full of candor describe his long climb back from the pain of chemical dependency and divorce. His new songs are autobiographical, talking about relationships, of losing someone and finding a way back. Some of his emotional songs include "El Triste" (The Sad One), "Promesas" (Promises), and "Reflexiones" (Reflections).

But Jose Jose does not dwell on sadness. Some of his greatest hits, including "Gavilan o Paloma" (Hawk or Dove), speak to facing challenges and making the right choices.

I hope my colleagues will join me today in commending Jose Jose for his lasting musical talent.

COMMENDATION FOR JAMES A. HENWOOD ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday March 5, 1996

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of Philadelphia's finest police officers, and a good friend of mine, James A. Henwood, on the celebration of his retirement from the force on January 26, 1996.

Jim was born in Philadelphia on January 27, 1949, to Emile and Eunice Henwood. He was educated throughout his young life in Philadelphia, graduating from Good Shepherd Grade School, West Catholic High School, and the prestigious Saint Joseph's College, where Jim earned a bachelor of science degree in history.

Mr. Henwood joined the Philadelphia Police Department on June 21, 1971. Upon graduation from the police academy in September 1971, he proudly served the community of the 26th district for 3 years, earning merit commendations for 1973 and 1974. Promoted to detective in 1974, Jim served briefly in the east detective district, and later moved to the northeast detective district, again being awarded commendations every year from 1974 to 1981.

Mr. Henwood was promoted to sergeant in 1981, and to Lieutenant of the major crimes division in 1985. Six months later, he was moved to the homicide division of the police

department. Serving as lieutenant of homicide division from 1986 to 1989, Jim faithfully commanded a platoon of 15 detectives with city-wide responsibilities to investigate all homicides, suspicious deaths, and police-involved shootings.

In 1989, Jim was appointed to be the administrative lieutenant for the 5th police district, where he directed the administrative, anticrime, and community relation functions of the 5th district and managed a staff of over 100 officers.

Finally, in 1994, Mr. Henwood was selected to be the commanding officer for the court liaison unit, where he directed a multi-faceted unit, consisting of 70 police officers, civilian clerks, and supervisors, to interact with the Philadelphia District Attorneys Office, municipal, common pleas and Federal court systems and ensure the successful prosecution of criminal cases and civil litigation.

Jim Henwood's accomplishments as a dedicated and valiant officer of the Philadelphia Police Department have earned him well-deserved respect and praise from his peers. I join his wife, Maureen, his children, Jimmy, Jessica, Brian, and Megan, as well as the rest of his family and friends in wishing him an enjoyable retirement.

IN HONOR OF JOHN NICARETTA: A
DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMAN
NAMED MAN OF THE YEAR

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1996

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a distinguished gentleman, John Nicaretta, who was named man of the year by the Bayonne Chapter of UNICO. He was honored at a black tie dinner dance at the Richfield Regency in Verona on Saturday, March 2.

Saturday's festivities celebrated the many contributions made by Mr. Nicaretta to his family, country, and community. Being 1 of 12 children, family holds a prominent place in the life of Mr. Nicaretta. While attending Bayonne Technical High School, he helped his parents by doing odd jobs before and after class. As a young adult, Mr. Nicaretta worked in the kitchen of Balbo's Riviera Restaurant which was run by his family. On November 12, 1955, our honoree married Helen Dragshchuk. The union produced two children Catherine and John. In 1970, Mr. Nicaretta established Nicaretta Construction Co. with his brother Gino.

Duty to his country has played a significant role for Mr. Nicaretta. He enlisted in the U.S. Army in July 1951 at which time he attended basic infantry training and cooking school at Fort Dix, NJ. The following January Mr. Nicaretta was sent to Korea where he was promoted to mess sergeant for the 151st Combat Engineers Headquarters Co., 1 Corp Division. Previous experience with his family's restaurant assisted Mr. Nicaretta in preparation of meals for 300 men per day.

Community involvement has been a consistent theme in Mr. Nicaretta's life. Through the

construction company, he started with his brother, Mr. Nicaretta contributed to a number of community oriented endeavors. His donation to the "Adopt-A-School Program" of Bayonne helped design two programs at the John Bailey School to promote reading and student recognition. Also benefiting from Mr. Nicaretta's generosity has been Boy Scout Camp Louis and the "Cleaner and Greener Project," which plants trees in Hudson County Park. Among the numerous organizations to which he belongs are the Assumption Catholic War Veterans, Bayonne Chamber of Commerce, Sons of Italy and the Bayonne Sicilian Citizens Club. Mr. Nicaretta is an active member of Our Lady of the Assumption Parish where he volunteers his time and talents.

It is an honor to have such an outstanding and caring individual residing in my district. John Nicaretta is a dedicated community leader. I am certain my colleagues will join me in recognition of this well deserved honor.

CUBAN ATTACK

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1996

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member commends to his colleagues two important editorials which appeared in the Omaha World-Herald on February 27 and February 28, 1996.

[From the Omaha World-Herald Feb. 27, 1996]

CUBAN ATTACK IS U.S. BUSINESS; CLINTON TOO QUICK TO CALL IN U.N.

Saturday, Feb. 24, 1996. Two American-based civilian aircraft, belonging to a Cuban exile group called Brothers to the Rescue, are blasted out of the sky by Fidel Castro's warplanes. Four people are missing and presumed dead.

President Clinton's immediate response is to slink off and ask the United Nations to do something. By Sunday evening, the Security Council is meeting in closed session. Cuba asks for more time to give its version of the event. The question of whether the United States would respond unilaterally seemed to be on hold.

Monday, Clinton belatedly came through. He halted charter air travel between Cuba and the mainland, places further restrictions on the movements of Cuban diplomats in the United States and threw his support to pending legislation to tighten U.S. sanctions against the island nation. He also allowed frozen Cuban assets to be used to help the families of the victims.

But even as Clinton acted, the effectiveness of his previous policies toward Castro came under scrutiny. Under Clinton, travel between Cuba and the mainland had become easier. Telephone links were established. U.S. businesses encountered less resistance from their own government in establishing contacts with the Cubans—indeed, when a move originated in Congress to punish them for doing business on the island, Clinton was against it.

When Castro wanted to attend the U.N. anniversary celebration in New York City, the U.S. government did not stop him. Moreover the U.S. government had urged Brothers to the Rescue pilots not to fly into Cuban air space during their flights to spot refugees at

sea and notify U.S. authorities—a warning that the Brothers ignored when they dropped leaflets on Cuban cities, urging that Castro be overthrown.

U.S. concessions made no more impression on Fidel Castro than they did on Gerry Adams, apparently. A few days earlier, it was the Irish Republican Army that repaid hopeful concessions with unspeakable violence. Clinton had given the IRA and its Sinn Fein partners a claim to respectability by inviting Adams to be a guest in the White House. The naivete of that approach became clear when the IRA went back to its old practice of planting bombs where dozens of innocent people were likely to be injured.

The intentional destruction of unarmed airplanes was once considered an act of war. As Patrick Buchanan said Sunday, this was murder. U.S. citizens, flying the small planes, were the victims. Clinton was too quick, in our opinion, to turn to the United Nations. This attack endangers the peace of the Caribbean and is accordingly, America's business.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, Feb. 28, 1996]

U.N. RESPONSE TO CUBA TOO TIMID

The Clinton administration unnecessarily humbled itself by going hat in hand to the United Nations after Cuba's air force used missiles to shoot down two American-based, small civilian planes. The incident need not have required a finding by an international body that Cuba was wrong. That was self-evident. It required only an appropriate U.S. response, firm and prompt.

As it turned out, the U.N. response was minimal and perfunctory. The United States had requested a formal resolution, condemning the assault. Instead, it received a "presidential statement," which required no vote and which deplored rather than condemned. To their credit, the drafters of the statement mentioned that international covenants ban the use of weapons against civilian aircraft.

But any outrage was muted. Diplomats said there was no support for punitive action against Cuba.

Madeleine Albright, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, called attention to the heinousness of the Cuban barbarism when she played a tape in which the Cuban pilots expressed joy about their success and made crude remarks about their victims.

At one point, one of the fighter pilots radioed that the target was in sight and that it was a small plane. Ground control acknowledged that it was a "small plane." The pilot identified the plane as a Cessna 337. An order came back: "Authorized to destroy."

Ms. Albright said she was "struck by the joy of these pilots as they committed cold-blooded murder." Her fellow Security Council members, however, showed little outrage.

This should be a lesson to the administration. There may be times when the United Nations serves a purpose. But certainly there are other times—and this was one—when the United States has better things to do than solicit an expression of support from the United Nations.

THE IMPACT OF FAMILY
PLANNING CUTS

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1996

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my dismay and disappointment with

recent legislation that devastates international family planning programs.

Although this is not an abortion issue, we have opted to treat it like one. People on both ends of the abortion issue spectrum have argued that they want to strengthen the family, yet the impact of these funding cuts will result in millions of couples losing contraceptive services, millions of unwanted pregnancies, and inevitably millions of abortions. In addition, this funding cut will stymie maternal and infant health programs, as well as education about sexually transmitted diseases/HIV, around the world as agencies shuffle what little appropriations they have.

This is not the way to promote the family. The Washington Post published a Judy Mann column February 2 which addresses these devastating cuts. I submit for the consideration of my colleagues.

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 2, 1996]

EXTRACTING THEIR POUND OF FLESH

(By Judy Mann)

Congressional opponents of family planning scored a major victory last week by passing legislation that will strangle U.S. support for international contraceptive services.

Led by House Republicans and backed by the Christian Coalition and other right-wing groups that oppose abortion, these efforts ironically will lead to an additional 200,000 illegal and unsafe abortions, according to Nils Daulaire, deputy assistant administrator for policy and child health policy adviser at the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Damage to family-planning programs will be far more extensive than it appeared from early news reports about the temporary budget agreement. The legislation will decrease by 35 percent the amount of money available to spend on international family-planning programs—that is, it will cut the budget by nearly \$200 million. USAID will not be permitted to spend any of its appropriation for family planning until July 1, nine months after the start of the fiscal year, which, in Daulaire's words, will cause a "tremendous disruption in services." It is the only international assistance program that is restricted in this way. After July 1, spending cannot exceed 6.7 percent per month of the total appropriated, which means that only a small amount of the whole will actually be spent before Oct. 1, when a new fiscal year begins.

Daulaire projects that as many as 5,000 more women will die over the next year as a result of unsafe abortions and mistimed pregnancies, and that roughly 500,000 additional births will result, putting further stress on child-survival programs that are strained already. Further, he says, the piecemeal restrictions imposed by Congress will increase administrative costs by four to five times, costing U.S. taxpayers \$750,000 to \$1 million more.

Most of the campaign against family planning has been carried out in the guise of preventing U.S. foreign aid funds from paying for abortions, although that practice has been banned since 1973. This current fight began last year when House Republicans voted for a measure sponsored by Rep. Christopher H. Smith (R-N.J.) that would have prevented any foreign nongovernmental organization from receiving any U.S. family-planning money if it attempted to provide information about abortion or lobby its own government to change regulations regarding

abortion. The Senate refused to go along with the Smith language, the White House said it would veto any bill with this language, and a stalemate on the whole foreign aid package ensued.

Pressure to get a foreign operations appropriation bill mounted steadily after Oct. 1, when checks to Israel and Egypt weren't delivered, foreign aid missions weren't getting their funding, their contractors weren't being paid and population programs weren't being funded at all, according to Victoria Markell, vice president of Population Action International, a nonprofit, research-based advocacy organization that receives no federal funding.

The Smith language was cut out of the final bill last Thursday in the face of growing public outrage over the prospect of yet another government shutdown. "The ideologues had to come up with some formulation that will restrict population-planning spending as much as they could," Markell says. Neither the Senate nor the White House wanted the blame for another government shutdown.

"It's such an attack on women and children," Markell says. "How in the world can you pretend to care about child survival when we know that women and mothers are going to die without access to family planning?" She cites a World Health Organization statistic that 90 percent of children in developing countries who lose their mothers in delivery will die by their first birthday. "We know that if women have fewer children, the children they have live longer and are healthier and everyone benefits."

"One of the key priorities of our family-planning program is to reduce abortions worldwide," Daulaire says. Yet, when it became clear that the Smith language gutting family-planning services would not pass, "they decided that the way to extract a cost was by severely restricting AID's ability to provide family-planning services around the world. They understood very clearly that this language would mean not just a 35 percent reduction in funding but was really much harsher."

What is clear from this exercise is that the conservative Christian bloc of House Republicans is targeting international contraceptive and family-planning services, not just abortion services. And the people who will suffer are women and children in the poorest parts of the world. Is that the Christian way?

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES A. WALTON, SR.

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1996

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, the following obituary appeared in the Indianapolis Star on February 20, 1996. It should have been delayed for at least 30 more years.

Charlie Walton was one of God's noblest—undoubtedly still is now that he is in the arms of the Almighty for eternity.

Obituaries tend to be rather sterile. Just the facts. Here is another fact, Charlie Walton was one of the brightest and gentlest people who ever lived. His death leaves an enormously lonesome place in Indianapolis.

[From the Indianapolis Star, Feb. 20, 1996]
CHARLES WALTON SR., ATTORNEY, EX-CENTER TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE

Charles A. Walton Sr., 59, an Indianapolis attorney and former Center Township trustee, died Feb. 19.

Services will be at 1 p.m. Feb. 22 in Stuart Mortuary Chapel, with calling from 11 a.m.

Burial: Crown Hill Cemetery.

He was elected interim trustee in 1986 by Democratic precinct committeemen to fill the unexpired term of the late Benjamin Osborne. Mr. Walton, a controversial figure, subsequently was denied the nomination for a four-year term by party officials despite support from the precinct committeemen.

He was an attorney 36 years with several firms, including Walton and Pratt, which he helped start in 1992 with a daughter, a son and son-in-law.

Mr. Walton was elected to the Indiana General Assembly in 1964. He was also a former deputy prosecuting attorney for Marion County and an Indianapolis city attorney.

He was an unsuccessful candidate for mayor of Indianapolis in 1987.

He was a member of Metropolitan Baptist Church; National, American, Indiana, Indianapolis and Marion County bar associations; and a life member of the NAACP.

He was a graduate of Morehouse College and Indiana University School of Law, Indianapolis. Memorial contributions may be made to the Indianapolis Morehouse College Alumni Association Scholarship Fund, in care of Walton and Pratt law firm.

Survivors: wife Joan Blackshear Walton; children Charles A. Jr., John C. Walton, Mia-Lon Washington, Tanya Walton Pratt; sisters Adell Van Buren, Johnnie Marie Cliff; four grandchildren.

INTRODUCTION OF SAFE: THE SECURITY AND FREEDOM THROUGH ENCRYPTION ACT

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1996

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to introduce the Security and Freedom Through Encryption Act. The SAFE Act. Twenty-seven of my colleagues in the House join me as cosponsors of this important legislation. We join Senators LEAHY and BURNS in this bipartisan initiative which is intended to send the administration two loud and clear messages:

Our antiquated export restrictions are out of step with today's technology and must be brought into the information age; and

American citizens and businesses will not tolerate big brother holding the keys to their private and proprietary information.

American consumers are demanding information security and are getting it. Without security features, the innovative content, electronic commerce, and enhanced communications capabilities necessary to make the development of the GII—global information infrastructure—a success simply will not occur. Current law allows Americans to utilize any level of encryption that innovative minds can develop, but the administration wants to change that. They want to use export controls as a back door approach to controlling the use of encryption here at home.

The administration has proposed allowing the export of products with strong security features but only if key escrow is built in. If this does not work, administration officials have said they will seek legislation forcing Americans to use only encryption to which the Government has access. We are here to tell the administration not to bother. We reject that solution as a big Government answer to a Big Government problem. It completely ignores consumer privacy and security.

While we recognize the concerns of law enforcement officials who want to preserve surveillance capabilities, the technology genie is clearly out of the bottle. The administrations' "64-bit key escrow" policy ignores the realities of today's marketplace and the technology which abounds. Criminals and terrorists are not always stupid, they are going to use the highest security to communicate and conspire that is technologically available. Terrorists will not buy American just because of it's PC.

There are currently over 500 foreign products and programs with strong encryption capabilities available in the world marketplace. These are products that U.S. companies can not even export. Some of them are here on display. These products are being produced and sold by foreign companies and can be downloaded on the Internet and used anywhere in the world.

An economic study released in December by the Department of Commerce demonstrates that failure to address these export controls by the year 2000—4 years from now—will cost the U.S. economy \$60 billion and 200,000 jobs. The administration's proposed policy would be yet another blow to the U.S. computer industry. It is time we gave our companies the ability to compete rather than giving foreign competitors the advantage.

Therefore, our bill will do four things:

Continue to ensure that all Americans have the right to choose any security system to protect their confidential information.

Prohibit big brother from mandating a back door into people's computer systems.

Make it unlawful to use encryption in the commission of a crime or to willfully coverup a crime.

Allow the U.S. computer industry to export generally available software and hardware if a product with comparable security is commercially available from foreign suppliers.

U.S. software companies, world leaders in cutting edge technology, must have the freedom to develop products with strong security features which meet computer user demands and privacy concerns in the United States and abroad. Mr. Speaker, this is a bipartisan effort that I urge of all my colleagues to join and support.

The original cosponsors are Representatives DELAY, BOEHNER, MOORHEAD, SCHROEDER, GEJDENSON, MANZULLO, COBLE, BARR, BONO, LOFGREN, CAMPBELL, ESHOO, DOOLITTLE, FARR, MCKEON, ENGLE, WALDHOLTZ, EWING, MICA, CHAMBLISS, EVERETT, EHLERS, ORTON, MATSUI, BOUCHER, CHABOT, and MOAKLEY.

Mr. Speaker, I would like the text of my legislation reprinted in the RECORD.

IN SUPPORT OF FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1996

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, as an avid believer in the Constitution of the United States of America, I take particular pride in the diversity of our people and those who make use of the powers vested in our Constitution to make this country great.

There are several people in my district who share in my desire to keep the minority community informed about issues at home and abroad. People such as Bee Vang, who interned in my office last summer, is now the anchor of Hmong TV USA and Uniting Hmong Radio. Rafael Hernandez, El Grafico newspaper director, keeps the Hispanic community abreast of issues with his weekly newspaper. Harout Sassounian, who has many ties with the large Armenian-American population in the district, is the publisher of the California Courier in Glendale, CA. Finally, there is Mark Kimber, who has made the California Advocate a reputable publication in Fresno for nearly three decades.

Recently there was an article in The Fresno Bee, the leading newspaper in my congressional district, in which the writer, Karla Bruner, wrote about the minority media, and its impact on the 19th Congressional District. Her Journalistic talents and keen awareness of minority communities in the district make her account all the more informative.

The press has played an important part in shaping our history and our great Nation. I salute the above mentioned people for their valuable contributions to the 19th District. I take pleasure in sharing the following article by Karla Bruner for the Fresno Bee:

MINORITY MEDIA OUTLETS STRIVE TO TELL THEIR SIDE OF THE STORY

A handful of racial and ethnic groups in Fresno are practicing freedom of the press their way.

Frustrated with mainstream media that they believe do not represent their ethnic community well or just do not speak the language, they have set up their own media groups.

Joining this tradition will be The Hmong American Times, which will begin publishing Feb. 1. It will replace The Hmong Times, which began under another name in 1990.

Locha Thao, the newspaper's new publisher, said he entered the business to help his community, not to make money.

"We need voices. We need a newspaper in our own language for the elders to understand," he said. Several thousand subscribers are expected to continue paying for the newspaper. Other copies are distributed free at Hmong stores and businesses.

Thao echoes one of the main reasons why Hmong, Armenians, Hispanics and African-Americans run their own newspapers, television and radio programs. They do not want to be stereotyped. They want to maintain their identity.

"The black press has been an institution in our community for hundreds of years. We support our own media, tell our own story. It's a historical fact that the general media doesn't represent us," said Mark Kimber,

publisher of the California Advocate newspaper in Fresno, a weekly publication that has served the African-American community for almost 29 years. It has 22,000 paid subscribers.

Kimber said that many times when the mainstream media show African-Americans, they are being arrested. He said his newspaper tries to highlight the accomplishments of African-American lawyers and doctors.

Bee Vang, an anchor for Asian Broadcasting, which airs Hmong-language programs on local television stations, knows Kimber's frustration.

"[The mainstream media] usually represent the worst side of the Hmong," he said.

That does not mean journalists in the minority media represent their communities in a positive light only, he and others said. Vang said the Hmong program last year aired the story regarding the rape of a girl by Hmong youths, for example.

"The thing is, we talk to the leadership of the community," he said. "Say we do a story and we talk to leaders to ask them how the [Hmong] culture is affected—then there's less of a negative response [to the story]."

Rafael Hernandez, director of El Grafico, a Spanish-language weekly in Fresno, said his newspaper is not afraid to go after anyone—even if they are Hispanic. About 20,000 copies of the newspaper are distributed at no charge in Fresno.

"We're not like big newspapers who are afraid of lawsuits. * * * We write what the people want," he said.

Harut Sassounian, publisher of the California Courier, a 38-year-old English-language Armenian newspaper, said minority-run newspapers serve a special role.

The California Courier was published in Fresno until 1988 and is now in Glendale. It has 3,000 paid subscribers.

He said minority-run newspapers are like the "village newspaper that is read by everybody."

"The Fresno Bee and New York Times aren't going to take a political position on every Armenian issue and people want direction," he said.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY—NEW JERSEY

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1996

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to pay special tribute today to an important series of events that will take place on International Women's Day. International Women's Day will be celebrated with great enthusiasm and energy throughout New Jersey on March 8, 1996, and I am delighted to be able to help organizers in their goal of recognizing the achievements and contributions of working women.

International Women's Day is one of New Jersey's most exciting community initiatives. Its New Jersey inception dates back to 1909 in Metuchen which is in my Sixth Congressional District.

Created as an opportunity to facilitate discussions on women and work, International Women's Day has over the past 85 years inspired many young women to better understand their working futures in a global context.

On Thursday evening, Mr. Speaker, a public event will be held at Rutgers' Cook Campus

Center to offer awards to those selected from over 400 student essays collected from throughout New Jersey. This is a special evening and will help start International Women's Day—New Jersey, as each awardee and presenter will help to inspire the goals of International Women's Day.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer a special congratulations to International Women's Day—New Jersey on their achievement of becoming the first State to plan a statewide celebration in schools and universities this Friday, March 8, 1996.

It is truly commendable that New Jersey has so many leaders committed to making an important event, such as International Women's Day—New Jersey, a vivid reality. To know that this event will be celebrated in every school district in each of New Jersey's 21 counties is remarkable and I hope each individual can take the important lessons from these events.

Mr. Speaker, we do not always have the opportunity to honor an organization with such a rich history of progressive thought and I am so proud to be able to recognize their achievements today.

International Women's Day will be an unqualified success and I am proud to have had the distinct pleasure of supporting this initiative throughout our State and nationally.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE HIALEAH-
MIAMI LAKES ADULT EDUCATION CENTER VOLUNTEERS

HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1996

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to staff and volunteers at the Hialeah-Miami Lakes Adult Education Center and to recognize their considerable accomplishments.

The Hialeah-Miami Lakes Adult Education Center is guided by the leadership of Principal Robert P. Villano and Assistant Principal Martin D. Simonoff. The backbone of the adult education center, however, is composed by the numerous volunteers who work so diligently with the adult students.

I would like to mention one of these volunteers in particular. His name is Otto Esteire. Otto has distinguished himself by his extraordinary dedication and assistance and is scheduled to receive an award from the Office of Applied Technology, Adult, Career, and Community Education.

Mr. Speaker, it is through the hard work of Otto, the other volunteers and staff, that the Hialeah-Miami Lakes Adult Education Center is able to assist students of all ages to prepare for the G.E.D. exam, to sharpen their skills in preparation for entering the work force, and to encourage them in their efforts to succeed in their goals. The entire south Florida community is grateful for their contributions.

GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1996

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 175th anniversary of Greek Independence Day which will take place on March 25, 1996. It is my pleasure to join the many friends of Greece and the nearly 3 million Greek-Americans living in the United States in celebrating the day the Greeks began their long struggle for independence from the Ottoman Empire.

We must remember that the ancient Greeks first developed the concept of democracy and many of their philosophies serve as the cornerstones of our modern democracy. Time has not lessened the wisdom of Aristotle's insight when he said:

If liberty and equality, as is thought by some, are chiefly to be found in democracy, they will best be attained when all persons alike share in the government to the utmost.

March 25 is a day to reflect on these words and remember the courage of the Greeks who proclaimed their independence on that day in 1821 and fought bravely for nearly a decade. The belief in democracy and the willingness to sacrifice for it is a common heritage that the people of Greece and the people of the United States share and is reflected by the contributions Greek-Americans make nationwide.

While celebrations will take place nationwide, a very special event is planned for Boston. My friends at the Federation of Hellenic-American Societies of New England and the Greek Orthodox Diocese of Boston have organized their 2d Annual Greek Independence Day Parade. It is my great pleasure to recognize this event and I know it will be another tremendous success.

IN MEMORY OF LT. DREW DAVID
HELMS, SEPTEMBER 26, 1962 TO
FEBRUARY 11, 1996

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1996

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Lt. Drew David Helms, a man who touched the lives of thousands. Lieutenant Helms was a member of the Salvation Army corps in California's 13th Congressional District. He passed away on Sunday, February 11, 1996, as a result of injuries received in an automobile accident.

Lt. Drew Helms grew up in Seattle where he learned the importance of service to his fellow man early in life. His parents, Gordon and Peggy Helms, were training to become Salvation Army officers and brought Drew and his older brother, Paul, along with them as they attended the School for Officers' Training. Drew grew up in the corps and credited his parents with teaching him early on to honor and respect all human life and to dedicate one's life to helping those less fortunate.

While still in Seattle, Drew met Nancy Newbould. After years of friendship and serv-

ice together in the Salvation Army, they were married in 1987 while Drew was a student at Simpson College in San Francisco. In June in 1988, Drew graduated from Simpson with a bachelor of arts degree in Christian education. In 1990 Drew and Nancy, along with their 1-year-old son, Nicholas Andrew, entered the School for Officers' Training as members of the Followers of Jesus Session. In 1992, Drew and Nancy moved to Honolulu, HI, after receiving their commissions as lieutenants in the Salvation Army. Once there, Drew was appointed commanding officer of the Leeward Corps. In September of the same year, Drew and Nancy's second son, Cameron David was born. After only a year in Hawaii, the Helms family moved to Hayward, CA where Drew served as commander of the Hayward Corps. They served in Hayward together for the next 5 years and had a daughter, Katherine Leigh, in May 1995.

Lt. Drew Helms was on his way from Hayward to the corps to participate in a neighborhood feeding program when he was involved in a fatal automobile accident. He is survived by his wife, Nancy; their three children, Nicholas, Cameron, and Katherine; his parents, Majors Gordon and Peggy Helms; and his brothers Paul, Derek, and Craig. My thoughts and prayers are with them.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my colleagues join me in honoring the memory of Lt. Drew David Helms. His dedication and commitment to those less fortunate should serve as an example to us all.

IN MEMORY OF PEDRO MARTINEZ
ADA

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1996

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with our Nation the story of a very remarkable man, Mr. Pedro Ada. During his lifetime, Mr. Ada, along with his wife Maria, made a positive contribution to the people of Guam through their hard work and dedication.

Tun Pedro, as he was known to his family and friends, was born on the Island of Saipan in 1903. He attended the business program at Sophia University in Tokyo, Japan, at age 17 and returned to Guam in 1925. In 1927, Tun Pedro married his wife and business partner for life, Maria Palomo. With only the proceeds of a \$200 loan from the Bank of Guam, the Adas began their first business, a grocery store, in 1938. In 1941 the Japanese invaded our island. The occupying forces confiscated all of the merchandise in the Adas' grocery store and imprisoned Tun Pedro for a month because he was suspected of being a spy for the United States. After the island was liberated by the United States in 1944, Tun Pedro was able to reopen his grocery store across the street from the site of his old store. For the next 12 years, Tun Pedro continued to expand his business.

By 1956, the Adas had three grocery stores, warehouses in four villages, and a fleet of 18 vehicles to haul goods that came into Guam's port. On the advice of his accounting firm, Tun

Pedro incorporated his grocery business and created Ada's Inc. During the next 15 years, the Adas continued to expand their business to include a bowling alley and several office buildings. In 1970, Ada's Inc. teamed up with Chinn Ho, a Hawaiian businessman, to build Guam's first condominium project, Alupang Cove Condominiums.

Tun Pedro and his family worked during the 1970's and 1980's to renovate his various properties and to strengthen his company. In May of 1985, Tun Pedro and his wife were both awarded honorary doctorate degrees from the University of Guam in recognition of their civic and corporate leadership.

Mr. Pedro Ada was a hard-working and generous man who was dedicated to Guam. Tun Pedro had been the chairman of the board for Ada's Inc., since its beginning. He was also a charter member of the Civilian Advisory Council and a member of the Knights of San Sylvester. Tun Pedro contributed to many charities and organizations on Guam and had established the Pedro M. Ada scholarship program at the University of Guam. His accomplishments and contributions to our island will live on for many years to come. Tun Pedro passed away on November 14, 1995. I extend my condolences and the sympathy of the people of Guam to the family of Tun Pedro. Our island has been blessed by his life's work, and we appreciate the many good things he has done for Guam.

A YOUNG SPEAKER VOICES TIME-TESTED IDEALS

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1996

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, Hubert Humphrey, a distinguished former Vice President and Senator, observed over 50 years ago, that "It is not enough to merely defend democracy. To defend it may be to lose it; to extend it is to strengthen it. Democracy is not property; it is an idea." One of the best ways of extending our democratic ideals is to help more Americans, both young and old, improve their appreciation for democracy. Tracey Sierras of Bay City, MI, has exemplified this effort with her outstanding participation in this year's Voice of Democracy contest, sponsored by the Veterans' of Foreign Wars, in which she was selected as the best speaker in the State of Michigan, and this week is participating in the national finals here in Washington.

Tracey is the manifestation of what we want our young people to be. She is concerned about her community and nation, as evidenced by her efforts in this year's speaking contest. She understands the importance of the eloquence of words being followed with the commitment of action. She is vice president of Bay City All Saints High School student council, and has been actively involved with Students Against Drunk Driving. She leads by example, including her outstanding 3.5 grade point average.

Competing for achievement is nothing new for Tracey. She has done it this year in Michigan, and is facing our Nation's best here in

Washington. She is planning on making her presence known internationally as she has set her long-term goal on becoming an international business lawyer. She will take more concrete steps towards the goal when she enters Saginaw Valley State University, my alma mater, this fall, putting to good use the scholarship she won as part of the Voice of Democracy contest.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when we seem to hear stories about young people who are heading down the wrong path, who have failed to set goals for themselves and do not appreciate what life has to offer to them, it is important and refreshing for us to learn about capable, energetic and focused young people like Tracey Sierras. I know her parents, Randy and Judy, are rightly proud of their daughter. I want to add for the record that all of us in Bay City and in the fifth district are proud of her, too.

I congratulate Tracey on her accomplishments, as I do all of the other State winners. I urge all of our colleagues to join me in congratulating her as we prepare to welcome this new generation of new thoughtful leaders to the proud heritage of our Nation.

HONORING VICTOR CRAWFORD, 1933-1996

HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1996

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to honor Victor Crawford, who died March 2, 1996, at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, MD. Mr. Crawford was a leader and a national spokesman in the fight to curb tobacco use.

Mr. Crawford served in Maryland's State legislature for over 26 years. After he retired from his legislative career, Mr. Crawford became a lobbyist. One of his largest lobbying contracts was with the tobacco industry, including the Tobacco Institute, which paid him over \$20,000 in fees.

As a tobacco lobbyist, Mr. Crawford used his considerable legislative and personal skills to derail a number of State initiatives that would have curbed tobacco use in public places and by young people. "I was in it for the money," he said, "and I was never concerned if people were dying."

Mr. Crawford's views on tobacco radically changed after he was diagnosed with cancer, a product of his lifelong smoking addiction. He became an eloquent and persuasive speaker on the issue of tobacco. His message was clear and sobering, "It's too late for me, but it's not too late for you."

By appearing on "60 Minutes," Massachusetts' Department of Public Health's "Let's Make Smoking History" campaign, and a radio address with President Clinton, Victor Crawford made a difference in the fight against youth tobacco use. His was a credible voice, a man who realized he had made a mistake and wanted to make amends.

Mr. Crawford will be missed not only by his family and friends but also by countless children who listened to his message and decided

not to start smoking. His legacy will include thousands of healthy lives that otherwise would have ended prematurely from tobacco related illnesses.

HONORING THE SPRINGFIELD INTER-SERVICE CLUB COUNCIL AWARD WINNERS

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1996

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to some very special people in Virginia's 11th District. These are individuals who put the good of their community above their own needs. These people received awards from the Springfield Inter-Service Club Council ISCC on February 20, 1996.

The Springfield ISCC was founded in 1986 to coordinate the good works of the numerous service clubs and civic organizations in the greater Springfield community. Today more than 60 clubs, civic organizations, and agencies are affiliated with the ISCC.

Mr. Speaker, the following individuals who received awards for their distinguished service to the community are:

Sylvia Bonner. Sylvia has been a Girl Scouts Council of the Nation's Capital Service Unit comanager in the central Springfield area since 1992, Sylvia has worked hard to build a strong cohesive program for the youth of our community. Most recently she has picked up the banner of the Springfield Santa refurbishes experienced toys for needy children during the holidays. Under her leadership Santa's Green Elves are keeping a Springfield tradition alive.

John Garilli. John with his guide dog, Guy, has served the Springfield-Franconia Host Lions Club as secretary, vice president, flea market chairman, sight chairman, and communications chairman. He is founder and advisor for the Leo Club at Hayfield High School. John and Guy also serve as spokesman for Leader Dog in the Washington metro area.

Mr. Speaker, the following individuals who received awards for their outstanding community service are:

Dominick Caridi. Dominick has been a tireless and resourceful Boy Scout leader. He led the Scouting for Food Drive in southern Fairfax County and the city of Alexandria. Under his exceptional leadership and enthusiasm the Scouts collected more than 80 tons of food for the hungry residents of the Greater Washington area.

Robert E. Denny. Robert, an author, a Civil War historian, a tireless volunteer who has worked on the developmental programs for severely handicapped residents of the Northern Virginia Training Center.

Bob Lund. Bob serves the community in many ways. As the coordinator of volunteer efforts to maintain the grounds at the Pohick Regional Library, he has coordinated the efforts of over 35 Eagle Scout service projects, serving as mentor and role model to countless young people and saving the community untold costs.

Lt. Tyrone Morrow. Lieutenant Morrow of the Fairfax County Police Department serves

his community in many ways. In addition to his unselfish service as a police officer he serves as a mentor and role model for children at risk of being lost to education. Through his personal efforts as a tutor and through his inspirational example and ability to recruit others to serve as tutors, Lt. Morrow has instituted ongoing projects to help young people in our community who had nowhere to turn.

Mr. Speaker, the following individuals received the Award for Persons of the Year:

Carl and Betty Kohlmeier. Carl and Betty have been unsung heroes in our community since 1959. In service to the victims of family violence, helping the Northern Virginia Hotline, active in the United Methodist Church, and feeding the needy through "Lazarus at the Gate." With seemingly endless energy and a gift to know what is right they have quietly and ably given their hearts and their hands to ensure success in their endeavors.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in congratulating these fine citizens on their outstanding work. It is citizens like these, scattered across America, that provide this country with our margin for excellence, in providing services to those in need, keeping our communities clean and beautiful, and restoring the American dream to our young people. The Springfield Inter-Service Club Council and its member organizations deserve our thanks and efforts.

**JACK VALENTI—ADDRESS TO THE
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS BAR
ASSOCIATION: LESSONS OF ONE
OF WASHINGTON'S KEENEST OB-
SERVERS**

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, Jack Valenti, the president and CEO of the Motion Picture Association of America, is one of the most distinguished and insightful observers of the Washington scene. As my colleagues know, Jack arrived in Washington aboard Air Force One with President Lyndon Johnson on November 22, 1963. In the three decades since Jack arrived at the White House, he has been a thoughtful and careful eyewitness to the administrations of seven Presidents and every Congress from the 88th to the 104th.

Jack shared his wisdom and thoughts about our National Government based on his firsthand participation and his perceptive observations in an outstanding address to the members of the Federal Communications Bar a few weeks ago. The lessons he shared with these attorneys are lessons that would be beneficial to all of us in the Congress as well. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the address of Jack Valenti be placed in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to give it thoughtful attention.

WASHINGTON, DC: "IT'S A MAKE YOU TOWN OR A BRING YOU DOWN AND BREAK YOU TOWN"

(By Jack Valenti)

As one who has spent his entire adult career in two of life's classic fascinations, politics and movies, I have known in both those worlds the great, the near great and those

who thought they were great. The latter category outnumbers the first two by a long ton. I have become convinced that movie people and politicians spring from the same DNA.

They are both:

Unpredictable.

Sometimes glamorous.

Usually in crisis, imagined or otherwise.

Addicted to power.

Anxious to please.

Always on stage.

Hooked on applause.

Enticed by publicity.

Always reading from scripts prepared by someone else.

Constantly taking the public pulse.

Never really certain, except publicly.

Indeed, it's difficult to say which deserves more the description of entertainment capital of the world, Hollywood or Washington, D.C.

The lyrics of the song "This Town," as sung by Frank Sinatra explain most accurately what Washington is all about. Sang Old Blue Eyes: "It's a make you town or a bring you down and break you town."

Which is why I would like to talk tonight about what I have learned since I arrived in the Federal City aboard Air Force One on November 22, 1963. In the intervening 32 years I have in turn been an intimate participant at the highest station of this government, serving my President with loyalty and fidelity, as well as a clinical observer through the administrations of seven Presidents, from the 88th Congress through the 104th Congress. Perhaps some of these musings will be some casual interest of a few of you. They are quite interesting to me.

So, let me count the lessons I have learned. Or more accurately, lessons learned as defined by my experience, not necessarily by yours.

I learned that in the White House there is one enduring standard by which every assistant to the President, every presidential adviser, every presidential consultant must inevitably be measured. Not whether you went to Harvard or Yale, or whether you scored 1600 on your SATs, or whether you are endlessly charming and charismatically enable or whether you made millions in what we sardonically call "the private sector." These are all attractive credentials which one may wear modestly or otherwise. But when the decision crunch is on in the Oval Office they are all merely tracings on dry leaves in the wind. What does count, the ultimate and only gauge, is whether you have "good judgment."

I learned that no presidential decision is ever made where the President had all the information he needed to make the decision. There is never enough facts. Very quickly, the decision corridor grows dark, the mapping indistinct, the exit inaccessible. What is not useful are precedents or learned disquisitions by Op-Ed page pundits, some of whom would be better suited to raising pigeons. Finally, the decision is made on judgment alone. Sometimes the judgment is good. Sometimes it is not.

You don't learn "good judgment" in the Ivy League or by reading the New York Times, the Washington Post or even the Weekly Standard. It is well to remember, as Oscar Wilde once said, that from time to time nothing that is worth knowing can be taught. Judgment is something that springs from some little elf who inhabits an area between your belly and your brain, and who from time to time, tugs at your nerve edges, and says, "no, not that way, the other way."

This mysterious inhabitant is called instinct, intuition, judgment. It is the one ingredient on which the rest of human condition depends for guidance.

I learned that the one political component above all else which can insure electoral victory or crushing defeat is timing. A whack to your political solar plexus six to eight months before an election is survivable. Two weeks before the election, and you're dead. Ask Jimmy Carter. In politics, twenty-hours is a millennium.

I learned that economic forecasts beyond about two weeks have the same odds of accuracy as guessing the winning numbers in the D.C. lottery. If you truly believe in long-term predictions of economic activity, estimates based on so-called "real numbers," which is the mantra of the current budget debate, then you are enrolled in a defunct mythology. Economic forecasts are usually unwarranted assumptions leaping to a preconceived conclusion. Just remember, whenever an economist can't remember his phone number, he will give you an estimate.

I learned that when there is no unnamable issue like war, or prospect of war or recession or economic disaster, most people vote for a President viscerally not intellectually. Most people choose a President romantically, a choice made in unfathomable ways which is how romance is formed. Like John Kennedy and Ronald Reagan.

I learned never to humiliate an antagonist and never desert a friend. In a political struggle, never got personal else the dagger digs too deep. Your enemy today may need to be your ally tomorrow.

I learned that nothing lasts. What is up will inevitably go down and sooner or later in reverse. It took forty years, but the House changed masters. Victory is often the prelude to defeat. President Bush can rise to testify about that. Failure is often the precursor of triumph. Ask Bill Clinton. Richard Nixon tasted both ends of those beguiling equations. The breeding ground of politics is irrigated and nourished by change. As one who has fallen from political power, I can instruct George Stephanopoulos in how quickly you lose your charm and your enticements when you no longer sit at the right hand of the Sun King.

I learned that a political poll is Janus in disguise. The life of a poll is about 10 nanoseconds. It is already in decay when it is published. A political poll, like the picture of Dorian Gray, is the face of entropy. The veteran professionals know that. The old polls use polls to raise money. When polls are up, go for the fat wallets. But the politician who persistently lifts his wet finger to test the political polls before he acts, usually leaves office with a wet finger.

I learned that if a President, a Congressman, a Senator does not have convictions, he or she will be right only by accident. I must confess I have a grudging admiration for those freshmen House Republicans who won't budge from their fixed convictions. They truly believe, heavily, explicitly. Which is why Speaker Gingrich is finding out what Mirabeau finally knew: When you undertake to run a revolution, the difficulty is not to make it go. It is to hold it in check.

But I have also learned that the frustrating constant of modern day American politics is perennial gridlock, caused by forces at either extreme. It has been said that a man does not show his greatness by being at the end of one political boundary or the other, but rather by touching both at once. In our free Republic, political parties argue and shout, but finally they touch both ends of

the extremes and draw them together. That is called "compromise." It is not an ignoble word. Compromise is the canopy under which men and women finally behave wisely, once they have exhausted all other alternatives. Without compromise, parliamentary bodies will "split into a bundle of unfriendly and distrustful fragments."

I have learned that if we live in the incestuous world of Washington long enough we become, in the main, skeptics, cynics, who view with lacerating contempt the boobs and the rabble, the unlearned and unlettered, who live out there, somewhere east of Beverly Hills and west of the Beltway. But those boobs are the very folks who over two centuries of cruel disjointings have sustained this free and loving land.

I have a special feeling for the rabble. My grandparents were part of that rabble. They came to Texas from Sicily, poor immigrant peasants, strangers in a strange and wondrous land. They became unabashed patriots, which to them meant fierce loyalty and unbreakable fidelity to their new country.

These days we are uneasy with the designation "patriot." We regard it in much the same queasy manner as one does holding a wolf by the ears. Too bad. When the night is full of knives, when lightning is seen and drums are heard, the patriots are always there, ready to fight, and ready to die if need be, to defend their country and to protect those who stayed home, for sound and convenient reasons, of course.

But the greatest lesson I have learned, the most important of my education, is really the essential imperative of this century. It is called leadership. We brandish the word. We admire its light. But we seldom define it. Outside Caen in the Normandy countryside

of France is a little cemetery. Atop one of the graves is a cross on which is etched these words: "Leadership is wisdom and courage and a great carelessness of self." Which means, of course, that leaders must from time to time put to hazard their own political future in order to do what is right in the long term interests of those they have by solemn oath sworn to serve. Easy to say. Tough to do.

I remember when I first bore personal witness to its doing. It was in December, 1963. Lyndon Johnson had been President but a few short weeks. At that time I was actually living on the third floor of the White House until my family arrived. The President said to me on a Sunday morning, "call Dick Russell and ask him if he would come by for coffee with you and me."

Senator Richard Brevard Russell of Georgia was the single most influential and honored figure in the Senate. His prestige towered over all others in those years before the dialogue turned sour and mean. When in 1952, the Senate Democratic leader's post fell open, the other Senators turned immediately to Russell, imploring him to take the job. "No," said Russell, "let's make Lyndon Johnson our leader, he'll do just fine." So at the age of 44, just four years in his first Senate term, LBJ became the youngest ever Democratic leader and in a short time the greatest parliamentary commander in Senate history.

When Russell arrived, the President greeted him warmly with a strong embrace, the six-foot four LBJ and the smallish, compact Russell, with his gleaming bald head and penetrating eyes. The President steered him to the couch overlooking the Rose Garden, in the West Hall on the second floor of the Man-

sion. I sat next to Russell. The President was in his wing chair, his knees almost touching Russell's, so close did they sit.

The President drew even closer, and said in an even voice, "Dick, I love you and I owe you. If it had not been for you I would not have been Leader, or Vice President or now President. But I wanted to tell you face to face, please don't get in my way on this Civil Rights Bill, which has been locked up in the Senate too damn long. I intend to pass this bill, Dick. I will not cavil. I will not hesitate. And if you get in my way, I'll run you down."

Russell sat mutely for a moment, impassive, his face a mask. Then he spoke, in the rolling accents of his Georgia countryside. "Well, Mr. President, you may just do that. But I pledge you that if you do, it will not only cost you the election, it will cost you the South forever."

President Johnson in all the later years in which I knew him so intimately never made me prouder than he did that Sunday morning so long, long ago. He touched Russell lightly on the shoulder, an affectionate gesture of one loving friend to another. He spoke softly, almost tenderly: "Dick, my old friend, if that's the price I have to pay, then I will gladly pay it."

Of all the lessons I have learned in my political life, that real life instruction in leadership on a Sunday morning in the White House was the most elemental, and the most valuable. It illuminated in a blinding blaze the highest point to which the political spirit can soar. I have never forgotten it. I never will.