

into an era of major growth. He was known for his vision and devotion to duty.

Cowan had served on the city council during the administration of mayor Wallace Earp. Earp resigned on April 18, 1977, and Cowan was elected mayor in a special election on June 7, 1977. He was re-elected to office in 1980, 1984, 1988 and 1992.

He was born in Richland, Missouri where he graduated from high school. He attended Southwest Missouri State University in Springfield and served in the U.S. Air Force during World War II.

Cowan entered into public service in Richland in 1948 when he was elected to the city council. He served in that capacity 10 years. He moved to Lebanon in 1958 and bought Burley's Department Store, which he operated until he was elected mayor.

During his years in office, he received the support of Lebanon voters on key issues including a sales tax, transportation sales tax, and a capital improvements sales tax.

Mayor Cowan set a high standard for public service. His ability to lead and to get things done for his community should inspire those who follow. The people of Lebanon have lost an exceptional leader, and I have lost a friend.

DEVELOPMENTS IN LEBANON

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 12, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a recent exchange of letters I had with the Department of State regarding the situation in Lebanon.

I wrote the State Department October 27 to express concerns about the extra-Constitutional means used to extend the term of the President of Lebanon and the role of Syria in this matter. The State Department replied December 5 indicating that our concerns over interference in Lebanon's Democratic processes have been expressed directly to the Syrians.

The correspondence follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, DC, December 5, 1995.

Hon. LEE HAMILTON,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. HAMILTON: On behalf of Secretary Christopher, I am writing in response to your letter of October 27, concerning the extension of Lebanese President Harawi's term and other developments in Lebanon.

We share entirely your view that our interests are served by a free and independent Lebanon, and we have firmly maintained that no peace in the Middle East will be lasting or comprehensive without an agreement between Israel and an independent Lebanon. In an effort to support this objective, we continue to do much to further Lebanese political reconciliation and lend support to the reconstruction of Lebanon's economy and institutions. Last year, we provided Lebanon approximately six million dollars in development assistance and half million dollars to support military training.

We agree that the growth of Lebanon's democratic political institutions requires free elections which the Lebanese people believe to be credible, and the results of which

can be accepted as credible. We have made this point very clear in public positions, and directly to the Governments of Lebanon and Syria. Indeed, Secretary Christopher's concern over interference in Lebanon's democratic process led him to make this point personally at senior levels of the Syrian government, as did other senior U.S. officials in the period leading up to President Harawi's extension. Despite our interest in maintaining Syrian engagement in peace negotiations with Israel, we are not conditioning our policy toward Lebanon on Syrian reaction.

Prime Minister Rabin's recent, tragic death only underscores the fragility of the process we wish to advance in the Middle East. But, as important as we hold the freedom and independence of Lebanon, this is not a goal we can pursue in a vacuum. Lebanon's future, its stability and independence, can only be assured through broader progress toward extending the circle of peace in the region.

We look forward to working with you and other members of Congress to ensure such progress, in Lebanon and the region, during the important year ahead.

Sincerely,

WENDY R. SHERMAN,
Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, October 27, 1995.

Hon. WARREN CHRISTOPHER,
Secretary of State, Department of State, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY, I write to express deep concerns about recent developments in Lebanon and to urge you and the President to speak out publicly in opposition to recent political developments in that country.

The Syrian decision to push for extra-Constitutional means to extend the term of President Harawi for three years undercuts Lebanon's independence. In addition, such a term extension will not be viewed as credible by a majority of the Lebanese people of all faiths who want to preserve Lebanon's independence and who wanted free elections this fall.

There are steps which the Lebanese can and must take to insure their future as a free and independent state. The national interest of the United States is served by a strong, free, and independent Lebanon. Conversely, our national interest is not helped when Lebanon is weak and its independence compromised. Therefore, I believe that it is incumbent upon us to disassociate ourselves from, and express opposition to, such manipulation of the political process in Lebanon. Millions of Lebanese inside the country, and around the world, are looking to the United States for leadership. Silence will send the wrong message to the entire region and only further undermine Lebanon's position.

Lebanon's independence will be eroded if the United States is silent when that very independence is threatened. The Taif Accords became dead letter in part because the United States did not speak out for implementation of the Accords when Syria moved to undercut them. We now risk further undermining that independence again.

United States policy toward, and statements on, Lebanon should not be conditioned by what we think might be the reaction in Syria. We should be acting on the basis of our own interests and what is best for Lebanon and the Lebanese people. On the face of it, this action to extend the President's term does not promote democracy in Lebanon, and

it goes against the wishes of the people. It should be condemned for what it is.

I appreciate your consideration of this letter and hope the United States will speak out on this matter.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Ranking Democratic Member.

IN HONOR OF MARIE BOLLINGER VOGT FOR HER PRODUCTION OF "NUTCRACKER" BALLET

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 12, 1995

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, for 55 years in Toledo, hundreds of young boys and girls have danced and scampered across area stages and dozens of principal dancers have graced the stage with their artistry in a yearly production of "The Nutcracker" ballet. Thousands of northwest Ohioans have delighted in the Christmastime event. A production of enormous proportion has been given to us through the vision and talent of one woman, Marie Bollinger Vogt, who I rise today to honor. This year's production will be her last. Marie is retiring as the artistic director of the Toledo Ballet Association, which she founded.

Intent on imbuing her own love of dance into youngsters, Marie founded the Toledo Ballet School over 50 years ago. Under her direction, the company has performed hundreds of productions throughout our region, "The Nutcracker" being its premiere performance. During her tenure, Marie brought to the school not only her own creative choreography but also that of internationally famous artists. She also brought to northwest Ohio world renowned dance companies and performers.

Altruistic as well as artistic, under Marie's direction, the Toledo Ballet Association is involved in community service. The company stages free performances in the schools and local public housing authority. One performance of "The Nutcracker" is presented at no cost for children. Scholarships are provided by the school for children who could not otherwise afford lessons. These acts are surely fueled by Marie's passionate desire to inspire dance in young people.

Although retiring as artistic director of the Toledo Ballet Association, Marie intends to continue in her first love, that of teaching, and will remain the Toledo Ballet School's director. She also begins the ambitious project of bringing to fruition her lifelong dream of building a professional ballet company in Toledo.

In this, its 55th year, many of Marie's former students are returning to dance under her tutelage one last time. The 1995 "Nutcracker" performance will be a reunion for all who studied dance under her direction. Such a tribute gives testament to her teaching and quiet inspiration.

We thank Marie Bollinger Vogt for her yearly Christmas gift to all of us in northwest Ohio; a family evening lost in the enchantment of "The Nutcracker," her legacy.

WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER
AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT
ON H.R. 2076, DEPARTMENTS OF
COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND
STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RE-
LATED AGENCIES APPROPRIA-
TIONS ACT, 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 6, 1995

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, in September 1994, the Congress passed a historic piece of legislation—the Violence Against Women Act [VAWA]. VAWA passed the House of Representatives with unanimous, bipartisan support. One of the major purposes for VAWA was to assure that the legal system treated domestic violence as the very serious crime we know it is.

A very important provision of the act is entitled “Equal Justice for Women in the Courts.” These provisions assure that the arbiters of justice in our Nation—judges and the courts—treat domestic violence in a serious and fair manner.

It has come to my attention that some Members of the Senate inserted a colloquy into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD challenging the merit of the gender fairness task forces provided for under the Equal Justice for Women in the Courts provisions. I could not disagree more strongly.

Sections 40421–22 of the act allow each Federal judicial circuit to conduct studies of “the instances, if any, of gender bias * * * and to implement recommended reforms.” At this time, a majority of the Federal circuits are conducting gender fairness studies to ascertain whether women receive disparate treatment in the courts, and, if so, how best we can address this critical problem. Clearly, the judicial branch has the authority, and an obligation, to discover any bias in the dispensation of justice in our Nation. There is no place for unequal justice in the United States.

In addition, recently there have been a growing number of press reports—most notably about the O.J. Simpson case in California—about victims of domestic violence who availed themselves of the courts and received little or no protection from their batterers. The failure of the courts to respond to complaints of domestic violence puts the very lives of American women at risk. Further, the mere impression that courts do not take domestic violence seriously will cause some women who desperately need the protection of the legal system to not reach out for help.

Finally, I would like to note that the colloquy entered by the Senators on this issue has absolutely no binding effect on the Federal judicial circuits. The colloquy is merely the opinion of three Members of Congress; it is not law.

The Commerce-Justice-State appropriations bill contains no legislative language barring courts from establishing gender fairness studies. Nor does the conference report, the Senate Appropriations Committee report, or the House Appropriations Committee report. If the Congress intended to bar these very important studies, then we would have done so in the legislative or report language. The judicial circuits clearly have the right under this bill to establish the gender fairness task forces.

When the Congress passed the Violence Against Women Act, we made a promise to the people of this Nation that we would fight to end domestic violence. If the legal system, our first line of defense against his heinous crime, is not properly addressing this issue, then we cannot even begin the process of ending domestic violence. I strongly support any efforts by the judiciary to investigate gender bias in the courts, and to provide for recommendations to eradicate it.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF
WALTER B. KIRKWOOD

HON. JAMES A. LEACH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 12, 1995

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to salute on the true professionals who has represented his employers' interests before Congress for almost four decades. At the end of this month, Walter B. Kirkwood will be retiring after 37 years of service in the banking industry. During this period, Walter has always conducted himself in a way that does credit to his employers and also reflects a broader concern for the public interest.

Many of us came to know Walter's work and appreciate his low-key style over the many years that represented Banc One Corp. of Columbus, OH, as vice president, government affairs, and earlier while he was governmental affairs representative for American Fletcher National Bank in Indianapolis prior to its acquisition by Bank One Corp. Most recently, Walter has been ably representing Bank One Indiana Corp., the successor to American Fletcher in Indianapolis.

Walter has made many contributions to the furtherance of constructive banking legislation. Among his most signal efforts was his active involvement during 1993–94 in the interstate banking and branching bill, while his boss, John B. McCoy, chairman of Banc One Corp., was serving as chairman of an industry task force on the legislation. Walter also worked successfully on key parts of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 and several important provisions of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989, to mention two other occasions when Walter's knowledge and ability came into play to produce outcomes which had the effect of modernizing America's financial services industry.

The fact that Walter combines the best attributes of a vigorous advocate representing his company's and his industry's interests, coupled with a keen concern for the public interest, is attested to by the fact that he has been widely honored by his peers. Walter served as chairman of the Government Relations Committee of the former Association of Bank Holding Companies as well as chairman of the Legislative Liaison Advisory Committee [LLAC] of the American Bankers Association, a position he currently holds.

On behalf of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, I would like to thank Walter for his thoughtful advice over the years and look forward in keeping in touch.

UNICEF SAVES THE LIVES OF
CHILDREN

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 12, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, December 11, I was privileged to participate in a ceremony at the Lime Kiln Elementary School in my district in Rockland County to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of UNICEF, at which I made the following remarks:

Today marks the 50th anniversary of the founding of UNICEF, one of the world's most effective organizations for saving and improving the lives of children who are at risk. At a time when the role of many international organizations, including the United Nations itself, is under scrutiny, there is no question about the role of UNICEF.

The years since its founding have seen great strides on behalf of children in health, nutrition, education and child rights. Thanks to UNICEF programs, two and a half million fewer children are dying annually from malnutrition and disease than died in 1990. The number of children who will be disabled, blinded, crippled or mentally retarded is down by 750,000.

Primary school enrollment has gone from 48 percent in 1960 to 77 percent this year, child immunization rates have gone from less than 10 percent in the late 1970's to 80 percent in most countries, and polio, once a scourge of children, is nearing eradication.

As we address the crises in hunger, health and education that beset the world's children, we are improving the circumstances for their parents, as well.

Our progress towards achieving democratic societies will be limited as long as a quarter of the world's population is unable to meet even its most basic human needs. Absolute poverty, which deprives people of their human rights, their dignity, and a voice in the affairs of their society, ultimately is a major obstacle to democracy.

That is why it is so important to recognize that America has vital interests abroad that are advanced by our foreign aid program.

It is in the interest of every American to help avoid and to redress human rights disasters such as we have seen in Somalia and Bosnia. It is clearly in our Nation's interest to see incomes rise in developing countries so that they can afford to buy our exports.

It is in the interest of every American to help countries become economically and politically stable so that we can avoid being drawn into armed conflicts.

UNICEF's programs are now saving millions of children's lives each year. Other powerful and tested strategies that reduce hunger and poverty—such as microenterprise—are also available and affordable to most developing countries.

Rather than merely reacting to situations after they become critical, we now have the opportunity to make effective social investments that can convert despair into hope and prevent future crises while building healthy, stable societies.

That is why UNICEF remains one of the most effective arguments in favor of foreign assistance, and I am pleased that, despite budgetary reductions in other areas, we have been able to provide for an increase in the U.S. contribution to this very important agency, so that it can continue the good work that it began 50 years ago today.