

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## PARTY SMART

### HON. JIM BUNNING

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. BUNNING of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize the significant contribution of a major national alcohol education and awareness program called Party Smart. This program is a visible, effective commitment by the nonprofit organization Beer Drinkers of America to promote responsible alcohol consumption.

The message of Party Smart is simple yet vital: if you make the adult decision to drink alcohol, do it responsibly and in moderation. By implementing education programs in cooperation with major spring break cities, promoting the use of designated drivers, and sponsoring enjoyable nonalcoholic events, Party Smart consistently has shown, since its inception in 1988 that quality, objective, and positive alcohol education not only enhances people's lives, but helps save lives in the process.

One Party Smart program in particular has enjoyed a special relationship with my State of Kentucky. For the past 6 years, The Party Smart Designated Driver Program has been an integral part of the Kentucky Oaks and Derby at Churchill Downs. The Party Smart Designated Driver booths are highly visible from all areas of Churchill Downs, with two booths located at the inside track and two more at trackside.

Why is the Party Smart Designated Driver Program adopted by the management and concessionaires of the Kentucky Oaks and Derby, and endorsed by Churchill Downs?

The answer is simple. Because it works.

More than 2,000 Derby-goers sign up each year to be designated drivers and provide safe rides home for their friends. In exchange for their pledge not to drink alcohol, designated drivers receive free nonalcoholic beer and soft drinks.

The Kentucky Derby isn't the only place, by the way, where you'll find Party Smart. The Party Smart Fan Alcohol Awareness Program has been an integral part of many major sporting events, including Super Bowl XXIX in January 1995. Championship teams such as the New York Rangers and San Francisco 49ers endorse and participate in the program. It is only natural that this program of champions includes The Kentucky Oaks and Derby.

Every year, Party Smart continues doing what it does best—providing quality, privately-funded alcohol awareness information to those who decide not to drink. Beer Drinkers of America with more than 750,000 members in all 50 States, is working through Party Smart to make this year's Kentucky Oaks and Derby memorable, enjoyable, and, above all, safe.

I, for one, commend the Beer Drinkers of America, Churchill Downs and the local business community for encouraging personal responsibility and moderation and for doing their part to make the Kentucky Derby—the great-

est 2 minutes in the sporting universe—even better.

## TRIBUTE TO RICHARD OLIVER WARD

### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Richard Oliver Ward for his vast contributions to the community. Richard was born in Kingston, Jamaica, on February 24 to Evaney and Joseph. His family consists of five sisters and three brothers. When Richard was 12 years old, the family moved to Brooklyn, NY.

Richard is a product of the New York City public school system. After arriving in Brooklyn, he attended P.S. 94 and later graduated from Charles E. Hughes High School. After high school, Richard enrolled in the Cooking Food of Marathon School.

But Richard's first love was always music. He started by playing drums in the church choir, but soon put them aside and began spinning records as a disc jockey. Richard worked at clubs throughout Brooklyn, single-handedly moving his equipment from engagement to engagement. Word quickly spread that this young man from Jamaica possessed an unusual talent for spinning records. From salsa to calypso to the electric slide Richie Rich mixed it all effortlessly.

Richard has been employed since 1983 with the Police Athletic League [PAL]. He enjoys all sports and is an amateur body builder. He especially loves working with children.

Richard resides in the East Flatbush edition of Brooklyn and is the proud father of two children; Amanda, who is 12 years old, and Richard, Jr., who is 1 year old.

## IN HONOR OF MAYOR DENNIS P. COLLINS, A DEDICATED PUBLIC SERVANT AND COMMUNITY LEADER

### HON. ROBERT MENEDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. MENEDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute and honor to an outstanding individual, Dennis P. Collins, former mayor of the city of Bayonne. On May 3, 1995, the Bayonne Zionist District, Zionist Organization of America will hold their 63d annual American Zionist Fund Dinner. At the celebration, being held at the Bayonne Jewish Community Center, Mayor Dennis Collins will be honored by the organization.

Mayor Collins has always been an outstanding citizen of the Bayonne community and of the United States. He was born in Bayonne where he was raised with 12 other siblings.

After graduating from high school, he decided to enlist in the Armed Forces of the United States. He proudly and courageously served in the Army for a 3-year tour during World War II. Upon the completion of his tour, he returned to attend St. Peter's College and Rutgers University. He later received his real estate and insurance broker's license.

In 1962, Mayor Collins decided to run for public office. He was elected first ward councilman and 4 years later in 1966 he was elected councilman-at-large. Thus began an illustrious career in politics that would eventually lead him to the mayor's office in the city of Bayonne. His great leadership qualities and outstanding dedication to the community were evident to the residents of Bayonne and elected him mayor of Bayonne in 1974. He went on to serve three consecutive terms in office, more than any other mayor in the history of the city of Bayonne.

As mayor, Dennis Collins helped to turn Bayonne into a flourishing and prosperous city. He improved and expanded the public services and facilities. Mayor Collins was able to maintain the city's economic vitality in spite of a national recession.

Mayor Collins played a dual role in the city of Bayonne. He not only was a leader of the community but he was also an active participant in various community organizations. He was a standard bearer of the New Frontier Democrats and was also a member of the Knights of Columbus. He has participated in many veterans groups and has been a faithful parishioner of Our Lady Star of the Sea Parish. He has also been a member of various other organizations that are too numerous to mention here.

There are no words to describe Mayor Dennis P. Collins, a dedicated leader, courageous countryman, outstanding citizen, devoted husband and father, and a friend to the people. Please join me in honoring Mayor Collins—one of the finest public servants in the history of Hudson County and excellent congressional staffer. I am proud to have him as a congressional staff member. He is a man of great respect and honor. I know he will continue to fight for the betterment, security, and prosperity of his community.

## UNITED STATES POLICY ON ALGERIA

### HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, the terrible civil violence in Algeria has claimed perhaps 30,000 lives in the past 3 years. Both the Algerian Government and the underground Islamist opposition reject a dialog and appear determined to resolve their differences by force. In the process, thousands of innocent civilians have been killed. The United States

• 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.

has important commercial interests in Algeria's petroleum and natural gas industries, as well as strategic interests in the stability of North Africa and the southern coast of the Mediterranean.

I wrote to the State Department on February 24, 1995, to raise a number of questions about United States policy toward Algeria. I received a detailed response to my questions on March 29, 1995. The text of the correspondence follows:

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, February 24, 1995.

Hon. WARREN CHRISTOPHER,

Secretary of State, Department of State, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I am concerned about the deteriorating situation in Algeria. The death toll in the Algerian civil war has now reached a weekly casualty rate greater than that experienced at the height of the Algerian war of independence.

I would like to ask a number of questions:

1. What is U.S. policy toward Algeria today? In current circumstances, what purposes does an American Embassy in Algeria serve? Do you think that this conflict can be resolved militarily or is a political solution the only effective course? What do you see as the outlines of a plausible political solution?

2. Can outside actors, including the United States, play a helpful and important role in promoting a peaceful resolution of the Algerian political crisis? Does the U.S. favor or oppose an international conference on Algeria in which all major parties to the conflict participate? If you favor such a conference, how can you convince the Algerian government to participate?

3. What is U.S. policy on contacts with the various Islamic groups in Algeria? Are there organizations with which we can have a constructive dialogue? Do you support or oppose a dialogue with the Armed Islamic Group (AIG)? What is your understanding of the relationship between the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) and the AIG? What is your view of the French government's allegation that the FIS representative in the U.S. is a senior member of the Islamic Salvation Group?

4. What is U.S. policy concerning upcoming IMF and Paris Club talks with Algeria? Is there a role for an important U.S. and G-7 political message to Algeria in those talks, and what should that message be?

5. What do you see as the impact of developments in Algeria on some of its neighbors in the region: Morocco, Tunisia, and Egypt? France and Spain?

I appreciate your consideration of these questions and look forward to an early reply. With best regards,

Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,  
Ranking Democratic Member.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, DC, March 29, 1995.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,  
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. HAMILTON: Thank you for your recent letter to Secretary Christopher concerning the situation in Algeria. We welcome the opportunity to address your specific questions and to share our perspective on the worsening crisis in that country. Because of the nature of your questions, we have attached, in question and answer format, our response.

We hope you find this information helpful. If you would like to discuss these issues at greater length, we would be happy to arrange for appropriate officials to meet with you at

your convenience. Please do not hesitate to contact me if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

WENDY R. SHERMAN,  
Assistant Secretary  
Legislative Affairs.

Enclosure.

What is U.S. policy toward Algeria today?

The United States Government seeks to encourage an Algerian solution which will provide stability for the country and assure that the crisis does not spill over into Algeria's neighbors. We remain concerned over the steady increase in violence both from government security forces and from the armed Islamist groups trying to topple the regime. For the past three years, in numerous contacts both in Algiers and in Washington, we have actively worked to promote a dialogue between the government and the major opposition parties, which we believe offers the best chance for a non-violent solution.

While we continue to engage the regime in discussions on political strategies which might reverse the downward spiral, the U.S. gives no direct economic assistance or military support to Algeria.

We have made clear that the U.S. deplors violence from any quarter and have urged strict respect for human rights by all groups in Algeria.

In current circumstances, what purposes does an American Embassy in Algeria serve?

Our diplomatic mission in Algiers accomplishes a number of essential functions, including: Preserving access to Algerian Government officials at all levels, unobtainable elsewhere, to seek GOA views and deliver U.S. policy messages; maintaining a U.S. presence to show continuing concern over the Algerian crisis and to demonstrate both to Algerians and to other foreign governments which keep embassies in Algiers that we do not believe a collapse of the state is imminent; serving as the U.S. Government's "eyes and ears", producing irreplaceable reporting and intelligence which guides U.S. policy towards the crisis; enabling U.S. companies to continue their involvement in Algeria's oil and gas industry through projects which total billions and will play a major role in any economic recovery—much of their involvement would end if the Embassy closed; providing services and representation for the 500-600 American citizens in Algeria.

Do you think that this conflict can be resolved militarily, or is a political solution the only effective course?

We are convinced that attempts to suppress the insurgency through military means alone will fail. On the contrary, this approach will only intensify the cycle of violence and spur further radicalization of the Islamist movement. This is the lesson of the past three years, during which time the regime's campaign to eradicate the opposition through repression has led to an exponential growth in insurgent operations. At the same time, we do not believe an Islamist military victory is likely in the near term.

In our view, a strategy which gives the main opposition groups—including Islamist leaders willing to seek a non-violent solution—a voice in a political process which prepares an eventual return to elections is essential to broaden the extremely narrow base upon which the Algerian regime rests. Such a strategy offers the best chance to reinforce pragmatic tendencies within the Islamist movement and to marginalize the most violent extremists.

What do you see as the outlines of a plausible political solution?

The Algerian parties themselves must determine, through negotiation, the outlines of a political process. It would be inappropriate for the U.S. Government to put forward a

preconceived notion of the form which such an accord might take.

In general, we share with the main Algerian parties the conviction that a political solution must be designed to prevent the most radical outcome of the conflict. We believe that a viable solution must prepare Algeria for an eventual return to elections while providing concrete guarantees that no party can abuse the democratic process or impose a dictatorship in the future. We recognize that there is a need to rally non-extremist forces around a process which allows for the expression of different political views and enables the parties to work out their differences in a non-violent context. We were encouraged by the platform which the principal opposition parties signed after meeting in Rome in January, which was meant to serve as a starting point for talks with the regime.

Can outside actors, including the United States, play a helpful and important role in promoting a peaceful resolution of the Algerian political crisis? Does the U.S. favor or oppose an international conference on Algeria in which all major parties to the conflict participate? If you favor such a conference, how can you convince the Algerian government to participate?

We are already making every effort to press all sides to engage in dialogue aimed at opening up a political process. It is important, however, to understand the limits of outside influence on what is essentially an internal conflict among Algerians. Neither the regime's leaders nor opposition groups would welcome an attempt by the U.S. or European governments to mediate between them, and it might be unwise for the U.S. to try to insert itself more aggressively into this situation.

What is U.S. policy on contacts with the various Islamic groups in Algeria? Are there organizations with which we can have a constructive dialogue?

We have long maintained working-level contacts with a broad spectrum of Algerian public opinion, including with elements of the political opposition not linked to terrorism. The President affirmed publicly last year that the U.S. has had such contact with representatives of the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS).

Do you support or oppose a dialogue with the Armed Islamic Group?

Unlike the FIS, the Armed Islamic Group rejects compromise and embraces the use of indiscriminate terrorism to advance its extremist agenda. We do not maintain a dialogue with the GIA.

What is your understanding of the relationship between the Islamic Salvation Front and the GIA?

Prior to being banned in 1992, the FIS actively participated in the democratic process, winning a plurality of seats in the first round of legislative elections in December 1991. Since the suspension of the electoral process, the FIS has continued to advocate dialogue and a return to elections. By contrast, the GIA opposes dialogue and has openly claimed responsibility for terrorism against foreigners and Algerian civilians since the summer of 1993. We have no evidence that FIS leaders exercise control over the GIA. On the contrary, it appears that the FIS and GIA are rivals for control of the Islamic fundamentalist movement in Algeria.

What is your view of the French allegation that the FIS representative in the U.S. is a senior member of the Armed Islamic Group?

An individual who calls himself the FIS representative in the U.S.—but who has no legal status as such—has made statements on several occasions implying sympathy for some of the actions of the GIA. At other

times, however, he has categorically condemned violent acts attributed to the GIA. We have no evidence—and neither the French nor any other government has provided any—that this individual is a “senior member” of the GIA. In fact, he served as the official FIS representative at the two recent conferences of Algerian political parties in Rome.

What is U.S. policy concerning upcoming IMF and Paris Club talks with Algeria? Is there a role for an important U.S. and G-7 political message to Algeria in those talks, and what should that message be?

Recognizing that economic reform is essential for the long-term well-being of the Algerian people, we have pressed for Algeria to move towards a market system which could provide adequate housing, food, and employment for all Algerians, thereby weakening the appeal for extremism. The U.S. has therefore welcomed the GOA's implementation of economic reforms and has supported IMF and World Bank agreements and Paris Club debt rescheduling, which create a positive macroeconomic environment and lay the groundwork for fundamental reform and growth.

Our “political message” to Algerian leaders has been clear. We have repeatedly stressed that political progress and an improvement in the security situation are essential prerequisites to sustainable economic recovery. Any attempt to use the IMF, World Bank, or Paris Club to increase pressure on the Algerian regime would require close coordination with our European allies on an issue of vital importance to them.

What do you see as the impact of developments in Algeria on some of its neighbors in the region—Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, France, Spain?

The Algerian crisis has provoked concern in neighboring countries and raised the obvious question of whether events in Algeria threaten stability elsewhere in the region. We take seriously such concerns. This is one reason why we would oppose the imposition of any kind of extremist regime in Algeria. These regional concerns, however, do not alter our analysis that Algeria's predicament is driven by conditions indigenous to Algeria, which has had a very different history from its neighbors. The appeal of fundamentalism in Algeria is rooted in frustration arising from three decades of political exclusion, social injustice, and economic misery. Morocco, Tunisia, and Egypt each have significant strengths that are not shared by Algeria. King Hassan II of Morocco has stated publicly that he shares this analysis. Successes by Algerian Islamists undoubtedly embolden Islamist opponents in other countries, but there is no reason to assume a “domino” effect.

France and Spain fear that worsening instability in Algeria could lead to a flood of refugees across the Mediterranean. Moreover, the French fear repercussions within France's large Muslim community, which is mostly of Algerian origin. Nonetheless, both Paris and Madrid, with which we consult closely on this issue, have joined the U.S. in calling for political solution based on dialogue and a return to the electoral process.

TRIBUTE TO JULIE A. BALDUF

**HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 2, 1995*

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an excep-

tional young woman from my District who has recently accepted her appointment as a member of the class of 1999 at the U.S. Air Force Academy.

Julie A. Balduf will soon graduate Port Clinton High School after 4 years of outstanding academic achievement as well as extra-curricular involvement. While in high school Julie has distinguished herself as a leader among her peers. She is an outstanding student and patriot.

Mr. Speaker, one of the most important responsibilities of Members of Congress is to identify outstanding young men and women and to nominate them for admission to the United States service academies. While at the Academy, they will be the beneficiaries of one of the finest educations available, so that in the future, they might be entrusted with the very security of our Nation.

I am confident that Julie Balduf has both the ability and the desire to meet this challenge. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating her for her accomplishments to date and to wish her the best of luck as she begins her career in service to our country.

THE VARIETY BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB OF QUEENS' 40TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 2, 1995*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding organization in my New York City district that has been committed to improving the lives of children for 40 years. The Variety Boys and Girls Club of Queens has worked with generations of young people in that special borough to realize their dreams and grow into upstanding members of the community.

The Variety Boys and Girls Club of Queens was established as the number of youth gangs around the country had risen dramatically during the late 1940's and early 1950's. In response to the growing number of gangs, Meyer “Moe” Baranco and attorney Charles J. Vallone, both of Queens, decided to establish a place for local youth to spend their time off the streets in a wholesome atmosphere.

In 1949, the club got its start when a fundraising testimonial was held to assist Charles Vallone's family take a trip to Italy. Instead of paying for the family trip, the \$1,500 raised at the testimonial became the first major contribution toward the founding of the Boys Club. In the years since, the club has been extremely fortunate in attracting leading members of the community from every profession, all of whom have made valuable contributions to the club's growth and success.

When it first opened in 1955, the club acted as a home away from home to hundreds of boys. These boys would come from all over the Queens community to watch movies, play games, and participate in sporting events. Recognizing the need to serve all future citizens, in 1981 the board of directors decided to offer services to young women in the community. Redoubling its commitment to the area's girls, in 1985, the club resolved to expand all of its services to girls. Money was raised for

an auxiliary gymnasium, and for additional recreational and support services to girls between 6 to 17 years of age. Soon, the Boys Club became the Boys and Girls Club of Queens.

Mr. Speaker, the basic problems that existed among this Nation's young people in the 1940's are still the same ones that we grapple with today: Too many youth who have too few role models. The Variety Boys and Girls Club of Queens provides an outstanding example of what can be done to address these problems if we put our minds to it. They say it takes a village to raise a child, and the Boys and Girls Club of Queens shows just how successful a village can be in shaping the lives of young people. Therefore, I would ask that my colleagues join me in marking the club's 40th anniversary, and help wish them another successful 40 years of exemplary service.

TRIBUTE TO MARILYN D. MOSLEY

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 2, 1995*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I am fortunate to have constituents within my district who are committed to their community and passionate about their participation in the political process. Marilyn Mosley exemplifies the previously listed qualities. She serves as the assistant to the Brooklyn Borough president. In her capacity she is responsible for maintaining relations between that office and various community boards in the borough.

Born in Brooklyn, Marilyn is a product of the New York City Public School system. Marilyn was a member of the Girls High School class of 1959, and was voted “most likely to succeed” by her classmates. She later earned a bachelor of science degree from Morgan State University, where she majored in mathematics.

Marilyn began her professional career at P.S. 29, the same school from which she graduated. Teaching sixth grade at P.S. 29 was particularly rewarding for her because she was able to serve alongside her former teacher and mentor, the late Clara Cardwell. Marilyn has served the school system in several teaching, supervisory, and administrative capacities. While teaching, Marilyn attended graduate school, graduating from City College summa cum laude with a master's degree in science and mathematics education. She earned a second master's degree in educational administration and supervision. Marilyn was inducted into Phi Delta Kappa, an honorary fraternity for student maintaining summa cum laude status at the graduate level.

Marilyn's achievements have been recognized by a host of groups and organizations. She has received numerous awards such as the PTA award for Excellence in Teaching, Educator of the Year, Woman of the Year, and citations from the New York City Council and the New York State Legislature. Marilyn's accomplishments are a testament to her interest, effort, and commitment to improving the quality of life for Brooklyn residents who consistently cite her for work well done.