

Greenville Middle School in Greenville, AL.

I want to congratulate the teachers involved in this unique community-service program and all the students at Greenville who participate in the Builders Club. They are setting an example that schools all over the Nation can follow.

I ask unanimous consent that the USA Today article on the Builders Club be printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the USA Today, Jan. 4, 1995]

SERVICE CLUB BUILDS GOOD CITIZENS

(By Tamara Henry)

(This is the first in an ongoing USA Today series titled Class Acts, a look inside some educational ventures across the USA that work remarkably well)

GREENVILLE, AL.—To the 175 students at Greenville Middle School, splinters, needle pricks and scissor cuts are marks of valor—the price paid to serve the community.

On this day, approximately two dozen students are gathered in teacher Judy Tindal's classroom to make Christmas ornaments as appreciation gifts for community leaders.

"Ouch," yells 11-year-old Laine English, struggling to thread a needle needed to sew lace over a ball of cotton.

Her friends giggle.

"There's the real fun over there, burning your fingers," she deadpans, pointing to a group adding wings and halos to the covered cotton balls.

"That's right!" agrees Amanda Myrick, 11. "Here's where I burned myself with the hot glue gun."

The students are all Members of the Builders Club, a 5-year-old service organization funded by the state and actively supported by the local Kiwanis Club. The middle school is one of 23 public school systems in Alabama participating in a statewide community service effort such as this.

Nationally, thousands of school systems have what are popularly called service learning programs. They promote the notion that education is not complete until classroom studies are used to solve real-life problems.

Activities run the gamut, from an Alternatives to Violence high school program in Washington, D.C., to the creation of an ecosystem in the desert in rural eastern Oregon by elementary school pupils.

With its Builders Club Greenville has one of the largest service learning projects in the state. Unlike a lot of extra curricular activities that require top grades or special skills, the Builders Club is open to all middle school students willing to work on different projects during breaks and at lunch, as well as after school.

Greenville students have 10 ongoing projects, including frequent visits to nursing homes and development of a 5-acre nature trail. The goal is to teach students about leadership, loyalty, character and service, "which is what they absolutely have to have in order to be productive citizens," says Judy Manning community education coordinator for Butler County Schools, who spearheaded the group.

"Children who are involved are more productive academically," says superintendent Jimmie Lawrence. "The more involved kids are, the better they feel about themselves. Self-esteem improves. They are better adjusted, happier and have fewer disciplinary problems."

Manning says the program's success is proven by its membership numbers.

"If they didn't enjoy it, they wouldn't join it. You can't make middle school kids do anything they don't want to do," she says.

A TRIBUTE TO NANCY STILSON ON HER RETIREMENT FROM THE REDSTONE SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION CENTER

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I would like to congratulate Ms. Nancy Stilson, Chief, Documents Reference Librarian at the Redstone Scientific Information Center on the occasion of her retirement from Government service.

Ms. Stilson began her Government service career in Huntsville at Redstone Arsenal 41 years ago. She has worked in the documents section of the Redstone Scientific Information Center throughout her career. Her knowledge of the weapon and missile systems developed for the U.S. Army have ranged from those developed in the early 1950's up to the present time. Ms. Stilson has the respect and admiration of her customers who are scientists and engineers for the U.S. Army Missile Command. Indeed Ms. Stilson, through her experience, has the equivalent of a Ph.D. in missile technology as her customers can attest. When scientific and technical information is needed, Ms. Stilson has been the "one stop shop" for such information. Ms. Stilson has provided scientific and technical information to those designing, building, and fielding the Army's weapons and missile systems. In fact, if you could design an illustration of the components of the missile system, Ms. Stilson would figure prominently in the section dealing with technical information. Through her career she has served both distinguished scientists such as Dr. Warner Von Braun, as well as bench scientists and engineers creating the nuts and bolts of missile components. During Ms. Stilson's tenure, the scientific and technical library community advanced to the capability of supporting the highly technical and complex Army that exists today. She heavily influenced the evolution of the international collection of missile and rocketry that exists at the Army's premier technical library, the Redstone Scientific Information Center.

Mr. President, it is my pleasure to congratulate Nancy Stilson on her retirement and to thank her for many years of dedication and service to the men and women of the U.S. Army.

HAITI

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I want to report today on a visit I made to Haiti 2 weeks ago. It was a very brief visit, but I came away from it profoundly moved.

I saw people, lots of people. Haiti, one of our closest neighbors, is crowded to bursting with people. It has the highest population density in the Western Hemisphere.

And most of these people are poor, incredibly poor. Haiti's unemployment rate must be 50 percent. The people have no jobs, so they jam the streets. They are struggling to survive on a few cents a day. In the vast Cite Soleil slum, they line up to get water from truck-supplied tanks—if and when the truck comes to deliver the water. Garbage and sewage are everywhere. Disease, including AIDS, is a pervasive threat.

And yet, Mr. President, in the midst of all this suffering, I found people anxious to shake my hand, to smile, and to say "thank you." Thank you? Why would they thank me, a foreigner surrounded by soldiers and policemen?

Mr. President, they were thanking me because I am an American. They were thanking me because we, the American people, have given them the thing that is even more valuable than food to eat.

Mr. President, we have given the Haitian people security. For the first time in 3 years, the Haitian people do not have to cower in corners fearing that they will be assaulted by thugs or dragged off to be tortured. For the first time in 3 years, they are free to go into the streets, laugh, dance, celebrate freedom. For the first time in 3 years, they are free to go and tear down with their bare hands those yellow buildings—one of which I visited—from which they used to hear the screams of people being tortured.

And why are they free? Because there are soldiers of the U.S. Army 10th Mountain Division patrolling the streets of Port-au-Prince and Cap-Haitien. There are units of the United States Special Forces patrolling the streets of towns and villages throughout the interior of Haiti. The Haitian soldiers and police who used to terrorize them are being weeded out. And there are international police monitors from countries like Bangladesh and Argentina and Jordan as well as the United States spread across the country to work with and monitor the actions of Haitian police and make sure that people no longer have to fear for their basic security and rights.

Mr. President, last fall, I, along with many of my colleagues here, agonized over sending troops to Haiti. We wanted to help them escape from the hell that Raoul Cedras and his cronies had created for them. After all, if we would not defend human rights right next door, where would we defend them? But it was not clear what would happen, and we all appreciated that there were risks.

Last Thursday, we received a jolting confirmation of the risk. We learned of the death of Sfc. Gregory Cardott. I want to salute Sergeant Cardott. He died in the finest tradition of the men and women of our Armed Forces, doing his duty, serving his country, contributing to making the world a better place for all of us to live. I want to express deep condolences and respect to

his wife Darlene and their two daughters, Elise and Erica.

At the same time that we mourn Sergeant Cardott, however, Mr. President, I believe we need to honor his memory by recognizing that he died in a good cause. We are doing good in Haiti. We are improving people's lives.

Everyone I spoke to in Haiti confirmed it:

President Aristide asked me specifically to convey to you and my other fellow Senators the gratitude of the Haitian people for the American intervention.

A Vermont soldier told me "I'm proud of what we are doing in Haiti. These people were desperate and we have given them hope."

Most eloquent of all, in Cite Soleil, I saw a little boy, barefoot and in rags, pick up a shiny Swiss Army knife that Ray Kelly, the American chief of the International Police Monitors, had dropped. I expected him to run away with it. What did he do? He started shouting and running around among the policemen searching for the one who had dropped it, and returned it to Ray. What a wonderful affirmation of the goodwill that our troops are earning for the United States in Haiti.

And, Mr. President, I believe that our intervention in Haiti has the potential to yield dividends elsewhere as well. By reinstalling a democratically elected President, Haiti has moved us one step closer to a goal that we just recently have come very close to achieving: a Western Hemisphere that is fully democratic. Unfortunately, though, democracy remains fragile in a number of our Latin American neighbors. Many people throughout Latin America, both advocates of democracy and its enemies, are watching Haiti for signals as to the resolve of the United States and our partners in the Organization of American States. By defending democracy in Haiti, I believe that the United States and its international partners are reinforcing democracy throughout the hemisphere.

Mr. President, we have the makings of a success here, but the job is not done. Haiti has a long way to go yet to entrench the rule of law, ensure respect for democracy and human rights, and embark on sustainable economic development.

The security situation, while quite good compared to what we had feared at the outset, remains tenuous. Many of the perpetrators of repression remain free, not only because identification and apprehension is not always easy but also because Haiti's judicial system is in such a shambles that it is not capable of trying those accused of crimes. Particularly in the more remote towns and villages of the country where the multinational force is unable to maintain a constant presence, some of the old repressive elements continue to wield influence.

Since the multinational force is not large enough to eliminate this threat completely, the Haitians are placing a high priority on continuation of the

international security presence until they can field a reliable, reformed police force of their own. Virtually everyone, both Haitian and American, with whom I spoke in Haiti expressed fear that withdrawal of that presence before the Haitian Government has had time to train its police force would result in reassertion of control by the antidemocratic elements. President Aristide asked me to convey to my fellow Senators his appeal that the U.S. Congress not require such a withdrawal.

In addition to security, Mr. President, I am deeply concerned about the state of the Haitian judicial system. It does no good to arrest those suspected of crimes if you do not have judges and prosecutors to try them, courts in which to try them, and jails in which to put them if they are convicted. Haiti at the moment has none of these. People have to be trained. Facilities have to be built and equipped. I am pleased that USAID is in the process of launching a comprehensive effort to fill these gaps. We are hoping that the Canadians and the French and other donors will also join in. I also hope that President Aristide and his government will take all steps necessary to ensure that this vital effort yield results rapidly.

At the same time that I support assistance to Haiti, however, Mr. President, I believe we also need to set realistic limits on that aid. We need to forewarn the Haitians and our partners in the international donor community that we will not put American troops at risk for very long, that our pockets are shrinking, not expanding, and that there is much that Haiti needs that we will not be able to do. I disagree strongly with those of my colleagues who have suggested that Haiti is a hopeless cause and that trying to help it at all is a waste of money and time. We can make a difference and we are making a difference, and I believe we would be representing the American people poorly if we suspended that effort now and gave up the progress that we have made. But we do need to prioritize. We cannot do it all.

Mr. President, the United States will in the course of the next 3 months hand over responsibility for maintaining security in Haiti to the U.N. Mission in Haiti [UNMIH]. Consistent with our leadership role, an American will command UNMIH and the United States will provide half of its troops, but the United Nations will fund it. This will reduce substantially the ongoing risk and cost of the Haiti effort to the United States and its troops. In addition, the administration assures me that they are working closely with the Haitian Government to ensure that training of the new Haitian police force will proceed rapidly so that UNMIH itself can be terminated. This will eliminate the largest element in the Haiti assistance program.

Mr. President, let me summarize the conclusions that I have drawn from my trip to Haiti. There are three:

First, the American intervention in Haiti has been successful in providing

security and thus hope to the Haitian people, and we would be doing Sergeant Cardott and the other troops who risked their lives in that effort an enormous disservice to terminate our effort now. Participation in UNMIH is a good way to maintain the effort while reducing the cost.

Second, we cannot solve all of Haiti's problems, but there are some that can only be solved with United States leadership. Specifically, only we can lead a U.N. effort to maintain security in Haiti until the Haitian Government fields a retrained police force of its own. We must also lead the effort to train that new police force. Finally, we must lead the effort to create a judicial system capable of defending democracy and human rights in Haiti.

Third, we must make clear to the Haitians and our partners in the assistance effort that United States participation is going to decline rapidly over time and that the Haitians must equip themselves as quickly as possible to take responsibility for their own affairs.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I want once again to salute the men and women of our Armed Forces serving in Haiti. They are doing a great job for their country. In Haiti 2 weeks ago, thanks to them, I felt very proud to be an American.

ROGER MORIGI

MR. THURMOND. Mr. President perhaps once in a generation, one person will emerge as a master artisan, a person whose vision, skills, and creations not only inspire others, but set that artist apart from all others practicing the craft. Until this past Wednesday, we were fortunate to have such a person, Mr. Roger Morigi, living in the Metropolitan area. His many sculptures and carvings not only paid homage to the United States, but have been seen and enjoyed by literally millions of people.

Mr. Morigi was a part of what is literally a vanishing breed of artists—stone carvers, individuals who create monuments to people and ideas through the medium of rock. Not surprisingly, Mr. Morigi was a native of Italy, the home of some of history's greatest artists, and a country where sculpting has always been an appreciated and valued art form. Born in Como and schooled in Milan, Mr. Morigi emigrated to New Haven, CT, where he and his father practiced their craft.

In the following years, Mr. Morigi became an accomplished artist as he worked on projects in New Haven, New York City, New York State, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, West Virginia, and South Carolina. It was right here though, in the District of Columbia, where Mr. Morigi spent most of his adult life and where his works are most prevalent. The U.S.