

unquantifiable economic, political, and cultural benefits. Japan, with few natural resources, now produces over 10 percent of the world's goods and services, and has become our friend and ally, our partner in peace and economic enterprise, a source of stability in the bustling Pacific rim, and a major engine of international commerce.

So, as we commemorate the 50 years of peace and stability that began at the end of World War II, let us not forget the ultimate sacrifice made by 300,000 young American soldiers, sailors, and aviators who accomplished the redemption of the Earth.

Surely, these young men and women from Arizona, Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, and every other State of the Union, realized the risks they ran and the ultimate price that they might pay. But they also knew that, while the price of freedom is high, the price of oppression is far higher. With the courage of this conviction, they willingly offered their lives to defend transcendent principle and to preserve the promise of freedom for fellow human beings born and yet unborn. They fought for neither power nor treasure, and the only foreign land they now revere lies beneath countless crosses and Stars of David where their fallen comrades rest.

America's World War II veterans embody all that is strong, noble and true about this Nation. They and their departed friends—and all others who have protected the United States in peacetime and in war—served as good soldiers and good citizens. Their high standard of allegiance has enriched our national consciousness and has cultivated and sustained a sense of purpose and patriotism in Americans across this great land. In selflessly laying their lives on the line, they helped ensure that, throughout the world, the strong are just, the weak secure, and the peace preserved for generations to come.

Mr. President, in this year of commemoration, I know I share the sentiments of all Americans in saying to World War II veterans and their families: I salute you. Your country thanks you. God bless each of you.●

#### CENTENARIAN THOMAS STAVALONE

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today in honor of a great American, Thomas Stavalone. On September 14 of this year, Thomas Stavalone of Saratoga Ave., Rochester, NY, will be celebrating an event few others have been privileged to achieve; he will be 100 years old.

Born in a suburb of Naples, Italy, in the village of Peturo in 1895, Tom emigrated to America in 1904 at the tender age of 9. Together with his family, he originally settled in the Scio Street area, later relocating to the old 9th Ward section of Rochester, which he still calls home. He attended No. 5

School, where he met the girl he would eventually marry.

On June 30, 1917, Tom married his sweetheart, Immaculate LaMarca. She lived to the age of 90, passing away in 1987, after they had celebrated their 70th wedding anniversary. They had four children, Lawrence, Amelia, Margie and Thomas, Jr., who died in infancy.

As a sports enthusiast during his youth, he preferred to be an active participant rather than an observer. Tom is also an avid outdoorsman, enjoying both hunting and fishing. He would always share his bountiful catch with neighbors and friends.

Tom worked in several Rochester shoe factories over the years, but when he retired in 1962 it was from a position with the Rochester Transit Authority.

Tom's chief activity today is gardening, but he also enjoys playing bocce and watching Yankee games. No matter what the weather, he walks daily to the Stardust Room at Edgerton Park to share in their senior citizen lunches. There he also enjoys the camaraderie of both neighbors and friends.

Tom has witnessed 17 men rise to become the President of our country extending from Teddy Roosevelt to Bill Clinton. During his 100 years, Tom has seen the progress in transportation go from the horse and buggy age to man landing on the Moon; mass communication has evolved from just the printed word to radio, and even computers; entertainment has extended from vaudeville to video. Times have certainly changed and Tom Stavalone has been there to witness these many changes.

His family and friends will honor him with a gala celebration on September 17, 1995, at the Mapledale Party House in Rochester, NY. I want to thank Tom for his many contributions to the betterment of our world and with him a very happy 100th birthday.●

#### RICHARD TISSIERE

● Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. President, on Friday, September 8, following closely on the heels of our national celebration of the American worker, a prominent labor leader in my State will be honored for his many achievements on behalf of all New Jerseyans and my State's labor movement. Richard Tissiere, the business manager and president of the Laborers' Union Local 472, AFL-CIO, has devoted a lifetime of energy, enthusiasm, and hard work to both the local 472, his community and our country.

Richie Tissiere's commitment to his union, exemplified by his perfect attendance record at union meetings for the entire 43 years of his membership, has contributed to the hard-won achievements of the American work force. Today's American worker enjoys a living wage, company paid health benefits, safe working conditions and a 5-day workweek as a direct result of the fruits of the labor of America's unions. This uniquely American com-

pact between labor and management has rightly been the envy of the world. As the role of unions in today's work force undergoes growing pains, we must remember that we all—rich and poor, management and worker—are in this together. For most of our history as an industrialized nation we have understood this fact. We understood that workers were not interchangeable parts but partners in a quest for productivity and partners in a community. Richie Tissiere understands this compact and has devoted himself to ensuring that America's unique partnership between worker and employer remains a vibrant part of our society.

Richie Tissiere's contributions to New Jersey have been many and they have been varied. I have had the pleasure of working with Richie when he served on my Labor Advisory Board in the State which is only one of the ways that Richie has touched so many of his fellow New Jerseyans. Generations of young soccer players have Richie and area labor unions to thank for supporting their leagues, boys and girls in Newark can tip their hats to Richie for his support of their youth clubs, and thousands of construction, highway, and mass transit workers appreciate the role Richie has played in the booming construction industry in the State.

It is indeed fitting that the Essex-West Hudson Labor Council, AFL-CIO will pay tribute to Richie Tissiere, a fine New Jerseyan and a dedicated union supporter at their annual Labor Day Parade.●

#### THE VISIT OF COMTE RENE DE CHAMBRUN TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CELEBRATING MICROFILMING OF LAFAYETTE PAPERS

● Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, as Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress, I want to bring to the attention of this body an agreement between the Library of Congress and the Comte Rene de Chambrun of France to microfilm the Lafayette papers. In June, the Librarian of Congress, Dr. James Billington, agreed to begin microfilming the collection and make it available to scholars from all over the world by 1996. Rene de Chambrun, the great-great grandson of the Marquis de Lafayette, will be honored this evening, Lafayette's birthday, at a dinner sponsored by Congress and the Library.

Many will remember Rene de Chambrun who, like his ancestor Lafayette, was held in high esteem by his American counterparts during World War II. Through a web of connections in the United States, Chambrun was able to convince President Roosevelt and others to send much needed military equipment to Britain in mid 1940. The assistance, instigated by Chambrun, was no small factor in the Battle of Britain—the first battle

fought for control of the air and a battle which Hitler eventually retreated from.

In 1956, the Count de Chambrun, exploring La Grange, the 15th century chateau he had recently acquired near Paris, discovered a large collection of personal papers of Lafayette. Since its discovery, this collection, which has been carefully preserved and organized, has remained virtually inaccessible to historians and archivists and today remains one of the great scholarly mysteries of the 20th century.

Lafayette played a central role in both the American Revolution and the French Revolution. Agreeing to serve without pay in the American army, Lafayette was present at Valley Forge in the harsh winter of 1777-1778. In France, he worked to make his country a constitutional monarchy and held in his heart a strong desire that France would one day become a pure republic. Throughout his life he championed, sometimes at great personal cost, the ideas of liberty, equality, human rights and national self-determination that today are still cause for inspiration.

Approximately one-quarter of the 18,000 items in the Lafayette collection contain information about the American Revolution and the establishment of the new national government. The collection contains extensive correspondence with leading American political and military leaders. The "hero to two worlds," as Lafayette was called, knew many of America's Founding Fathers well, particularly Presidents Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and Monroe. A preliminary examination of the papers indicates that some of this correspondence may be the only existing records of lost original letters. There is substantial documentation on the American Revolution, including a secret code used by Lafayette and Washington and Lafayette's handwritten accounts of his 1781 campaign in Virginia and of the siege of Yorktown. There are important documents concerning the participation of the French Navy in the war. Also of interest are notes from visits to Monticello after the war where Lafayette and Jefferson discussed the subject of slavery.

In addition, the collection contains original material regarding Lafayette's role in the French Revolution and his imprisonment and exile from 1792-1799. It records his interactions with every major French leader from Louis XVI to Napoleon and his activities during the Napoleonic and post-Napoleonic period. It also contains significant correspondence with leaders of national liberation movements in Poland and South America, including Simon Bolivar. Furthermore, the Lafayette papers reveal his private life—the father, husband and farmer.

Through the process of microfilming, important pieces of the Library's collection are protected from extensive and damaging handling. Microfilmed presidential papers are used quite often—I have found occasion to explore

the papers of President Herbert Hoover several times myself. I commend the Library of Congress for its diligent efforts to see that the Lafayette papers are made available to the public where they will join the papers of other prominent founding fathers such as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, and James Madison.

As a body, the voluminous Lafayette papers promise to shed new light on American history and our view of Lafayette—one of those rare figures who decisively influenced the affairs of two great nations, the United States and France. It is appropriate that we honor Count de Chambrun today, and through him the Marquis de Lafayette. ●

#### JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION'S ISSUE ON VIOLENCE IN AMERICA

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, today, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to an important issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, which examines violence as a public health issue.

As too many Americans know, violence has become an epidemic in our country. Despite some admirable efforts, the problem has unfortunately not been successfully addressed by congressional action. Given the scope of the problem, it is important for all Americans to focus on this issue and contribute to the solution. I would like to take this opportunity to commend the American Medical Association for taking a leadership role in drawing public attention to this issue.

The June issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA) is a prime example of the AMA's commitment. This issue focuses on the recent emphasis in the medical community on addressing violence as a public health issue. Putting violence in this context raises the profile of the issue and, I believe, greatly contributes to creating better solutions.

For example, an editorial entitled "The Unrelenting Epidemic of Violence in America" lists grim statistics about the prevalence of violence in our society, and estimates the tremendous social and medical costs to society caused by this violence. The editorial then calls upon physicians to take an active role in working to reduce the magnitude of this problem, and offers advice on ways to proceed:

Patient centered interventions may include education that emphasizes primary prevention, such as discussing the hazards of firearms and encouraging safe firearm storage practices, appropriately screening for child abuse, domestic violence, and elder abuse, and identifying and initiating proper counseling for harbingers of violence such as alcohol and other substance abuse, behavioral problems, emotional disorders, and inadequate social support.

JAMA also encourages physicians to become antiviolence advocates by participating in community, State, or national public health policy debates on

violence, influencing public attitudes in favor of violence prevention initiatives, and supporting legislative and regulatory measures intended to reduce violence, such as those that limit the availability of handguns.

Because the causes of violence are so complex, we sometimes feel overwhelmed before we even begin the work to find solutions. To encourage its members, JAMA relates the story:

... of a stranger walking along a beach at noon on a brilliant sunny day. As the tide has receded, a large number of starfish have been stranded on the hot sands, baked by the noonday sun. They surely will not survive until the next tide returns. An older woman skitters about the beach, gently picking up the starfish and tossing them back into the ocean. As the stranger approaches and notices the tens of thousands of starfish on the miles of sandy beach, he stops to ask the woman, "How can you possibly make a difference, with the vast number of starfish that are stranded?" The woman replies, gently picking up a starfish next to her and showing it to the stranger, "For this starfish, it makes all the difference in the world."

To further encourage its readers, JAMA then relates the work of John May, a physician with Cermak Health Services in Chicago, who is making an important difference in his community. According to JAMA, Dr. May has received local and national attention for his work to develop patient screening and counseling techniques, study risk factors associated with firearm violence, and promote violence prevention awareness. May has developed a simple mnemonic device involving the word "guns" to assess whether someone is at risk for a firearm injury: Is there a gun in your home? Are you around users of alcohol or other drugs? Do you feel a need to protect yourself? Do any of these situations apply to you: Seen or been involved in acts of violence? Sadness? School-aged children at home? Furthermore, May believes that physicians must work to deglamorize the gun, as they have done with cigarettes: Unfortunately, guns and violence are promoted as powerful, sexy, and effective. It's no wonder that young people are drawn to them and, tragically, killed by them.

The June issue of JAMA is not, however, the first example of the AMA's commitment to exploring the issue of violence. In 1994, the AMA joined with the American Bar Association and nearly 100 other groups in presenting the National Conference on Family Violence: Health and Justice. This important conference focused on the disturbingly widespread problem of family violence, and made specific recommendations, such as primary prevention through education, early intervention in at-risk families, and the development of community-coordinated efforts to address this problem.

My colleagues, the Nation's physicians, and all Americans, can learn from the articles in the June issue of JAMA. But more importantly, we can all learn from the AMA's example of