

Gordon Lau is truly a model of dedication to a community and to a cause. I join with his wonderful wife Mary, a public school teacher in San Francisco, their remarkable daughters, Stephanie, Diane and Carolyn, as well as the people of San Francisco and Shanghai in thanking Gordon for his devotion and hard work.

There are people in life who quietly go about the business of getting things done. Gordon sets a perfect example of what can be accomplished when you believe in what you do and work hard to achieve success. He has worked, year after year, with little fanfare to achieve one of the world's most productive sister city relationships in the world. It is time that we say thank you.●

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#### AWARD OF PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM TO WALTER REUTHER

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. president, today the President is awarding, posthumously, the Presidential Medal of Freedom to Walter Reuther. I wish to add my voice to the chorus honoring this fine man, who dedicated his life to helping the working men and women of America. Walter Reuther, son of immigrants, tool and die worker, labor organizer and President of the UAW lived for the union movement.

My own father was a UAW member, so I know full well the many benefits working families gained from Walter Reuther's leadership. Higher wages, better benefits and safer working conditions all resulted from Mr. Reuther's tireless work on behalf of workers. My father achieved the respect he deserved and our family and our neighbors achieved a decent life in part because of Walter Reuther's efforts.

At one point Mr. Reuther was shot in the back for his positions and actions. Despite the dangers, and the pain, he carried on. He refused to be cowed by bullies or by anybody else. He would fight for the workers in whom he believed, no matter what the cost. His determination made him, more than any other man, the one responsible for unionization of the auto industry.

Committed to helping workers, he nonetheless avoided political extremism, purging his own union of its extremist elements and making it safe for good, honest Americans.

Walter Reuther died in 1970. He and his wife were victims of a plane accident. But his union survives, as does his vision of a society in which working men and women are given their proper respect.

On behalf of the people of Michigan allow me to express our gratitude to the President for bestowing this honor on one of our own, and to Walter Reuther for his inspiring contribution to our way of life; a contribution that makes him most worthy of this Presidential Medal of Freedom.●

#### LOREN TORKELSON

● Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, while we all have different people we admire and want to emulate, there are a few individuals that everyone can agree is a true hero and model citizen. Loren Torkelson was one such individual. Loren, a Billings, MT, native, passed away on September 17 in Lexington, KY. He was 54.

In 1966, after graduating from the University of North Dakota, he joined the Air Force and became a pilot. During his second combat tour, he was shot down and taken prisoner. He spent 6 years in the infamous "Hanoi Hilton" suffering constant abuse until his release in 1973. He was a highly decorated officer, receiving two Silver Stars, three flying crosses, 16 Air Medals, the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star for Valor, the Meritorious Service Medal, and the Air Force Commendation Medal.

Yet for all the hardship he experienced, he acted like a hero in his private life as well. After the war, he earned a law degree from the University of North Dakota. After serving as a judge advocate, he joined and later became a partner in the law firm of Richter and Associates. He spent his legal career as a trial lawyer fighting for individual rights.

His foremost passion was his family. It always came first. He lived a private life, never seeking gratification for his numerous accomplishments. There are few individuals who can lead such an exemplary professional and personal life.

The way in which he lived his life will always be a model for others. He will be sorely missed.●

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#### FRANKENMUTH, MICHIGAN'S 150TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I am proud to rise to honor the 150th anniversary of the town of Frankenmuth, MI, which we have been celebrating throughout the year. October 6, 1995, which is officially designated as German-American Day, is an especially appropriate time to commemorate this historic milestone in Frankenmuth.

Frankenmuth is a unique community and one of Michigan's largest tourist attractions. It is a quaint Bavarian village which maintains a festival atmosphere year-round. Everything from its authentic architecture to the popular Frankenmuth Bavarian and Oktoberfest celebrations make this community a special place to live in and to visit. Frankenmuth has provided an experience to countless visitors over the years which is rich with history and ethnic culture.

In 1840, the German missionary, Frederick Wyneken, initiated the idea of the founding of Frankenmuth when he wrote an appeal to all the Lutherans in Germany. He asked for their help in teaching Christianity to the Chippewa Indians. Wyneken's call for assistance

appealed to Wilhelm Loehe, who was an influential pastor in a country church in Neuendettelsau, Mittelfranken, Kingdom of Bavaria. Loehe championed the idea of sending a mission to the Saginaw Valley to give spiritual comfort to the German pioneers in the area as well as teaching Christianity to the native Americans. Loehe approved a location along the Cass River in Michigan as the site of the mission and named it "Frankenmuth."

Loehe selected Pastor August Cramer, who at the time was teaching German at Oxford, England, to lead the mission. Thirteen people from Bavaria volunteered to be a part of the mission. Frankenmuth's first settlers were mostly farmers. Months before they were to depart for America, the colonists gathered to decide on the congregation's constitution. In it, they proposed to remain loyal to their German-Lutheran background and language.

The mission set sail on April 20, 1845, aboard the *SS Caroline*. The journey across the Atlantic was a treacherous one. The ship encountered violent storms, strong winds, and dense fog which altered its route considerably. By the end of the journey, with their food becoming stale, almost all of the settlers had contracted smallpox. The group reached New York Harbor on June 8, after 50 days at sea. The trip from New York to the Saginaw River would have the settlers travel on four more ships and a train.

When the settlers finally reached the Saginaw Valley, they selected a hilly area as the site of their future settlement because it reminded them of their homeland. On August 18, 1845, nearly 4 months after leaving Mittelfranken, the mission had arrived at its new home. The mission purchased 680 acres of Indian reservation land from the Government for a total of \$1,700.

The group quickly began building a combination church-school-parsonage in the form of a large log cabin. The church was named St. Lorenz after their mother church in Germany. The settlers then decided to divide the land into 120-acre farms and cleared the land in order to farm and build their houses.

In 1846 a second group of about 90 emigrants from Germany arrived at Frankenmuth. The new group bought land and built their own homes as well as St. Lorenz Church which was completed on December 26, 1846.

Immigration continued throughout the 1800's, as immigrants arrived to reunite with their relatives. As the town grew, so did its commerce. The new immigrants included woodcarvers, sausage makers, wool processors, millers, and brewers. The community continued its Bavarian heritage as it grew.

After World War II and the development of the interstate highway system, Frankenmuth became a national favorite for tourists. Its unique character as a traditional Bavaria town in the heart

of the American Midwest drew Americans of all backgrounds.

Today, Frankenmuth continues to cherish its rich Bavarian heritage. It is a great testament to all of the people of Frankenmuth and their ancestors that they have been able to maintain their town and continue across all of these years to honor the principles on which it was founded. All of us in Michigan and the region have benefitted from the contribution which Frankenmuth and its citizens have made to the diversity of the American fabric.

Mr. President, I am delighted that I will be in the town of Frankenmuth on German-American Day. If there is one place in the United States which could be said to represent what it means to be a German-American, it is Frankenmuth, MI. In fact, Frankenmuth serves to remind us all of our cultural roots and of the rich mosaic of cultural heritage which we have in America.

I am certain that all of my colleagues in the Senate join me in congratulating the Frankenmuth Historical Museum, the Frankenmuth Chamber of Commerce and all of those whose efforts over the years have contributed to this German-American success story.●

#### WORLD POPULATION AWARENESS WEEK

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, one of the greatest problems facing the world is the staggering rate of population growth. Over 90 percent of all new births take place in developing countries, including many in countries that cannot even feed their people. The Earth's population is projected to double and possibly triple in the next century, with staggering implications for the world's food supply, environment, and the political and economic stability of every country.

It is critically important that we recognize that what we do today will determine the kind of world inhabited by our children and grandchildren. World Population Awareness Week will be held from October 22 to October 29. It will focus on implementing the program of action of the International Conference on Population and Development and educating the public about the dangers of unchecked population growth.

At a time when our foreign aid budget is being slashed, I was encouraged by the Senate's recent passage of my amendment to provide up to \$35 million to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The UNFPA is the largest voluntary family planning agency in the world. With programs in 140 countries, it provides family planning information and services to hundreds of millions of people who would otherwise have no access to family planning. By restoring funding for the UNFPA, the Senate has wisely chosen to support international efforts to reduce rates of population growth.

Mr. President, I ask that a proclamation by Gov. Howard Dean of Vermont proclaiming October 22–29 World Population Week, be printed in the RECORD.

The proclamation follows:

Whereas the world's population of 5.7 billion is increasing by nearly 100 million per year, with virtually all of this growth added to the poorest countries and regions; and

Whereas three billion people—the equivalent of the entire world population as recently as 1960—will be reaching their reproductive years within the next generation; and

Whereas the environmental and economic impacts of this growth will almost certainly prevent inhabitants of poorer countries from improving their quality of life, and, at the same time, have deleterious repercussions for the standard of living in more affluent regions; and

Whereas the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, Egypt resulted in 180 nations approving a 20-year Program of Action for achieving a more equitable balance between the world's population, environment and resources; and

Whereas World Population Awareness activities this year will focus on implementing the Cairo Conference Program of Action.

Now, therefore, I, Howard Dean, Governor, do hereby proclaim the week of October 22–29, 1995 as World Population Awareness Week.●

#### RECOGNITION OF MS. EMELIE EAST

● Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I would just like to take a minute to recognize Ms. Emelie East of our Appropriations Committee staff. Ms. East serves on the minority staff where she is responsible for assisting with four of our subcommittees, including the Commerce, Justice, and State Subcommittee.

Emelie joined the committee this spring when we stole her from Congressman NORM DICKS. Emelie is a native of Seattle, WA, and a graduate of Trinity College in Connecticut.

She has done an outstanding job in staffing this bill. Ms. East is a true professional. I can tell you that she is top rate. She is a credit to this committee and this institution.

On behalf of myself and the subcommittee, I wish to recognize her for a job well done.●

#### FULBRIGHT PROGRAM IS A WISE INVESTMENT

● Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, I rise today to voice my support for the Fulbright Program. This worthwhile program was established in 1946 by a great Arkansan, the late Senator J. William Fulbright. I was a great admirer of Senator Fulbright throughout his public and private life. He made significant contributions to my State, to our Nation, and to the world. The educational exchange program that bears his name is just one of many outstanding contributions to education and to world peace that Senator Fulbright made during his 30 years in the Senate.

The Fulbright Program promotes understanding between the United States

and other countries. It is the largest, best-known and most prestigious educational exchange program in the world.

Mr. President, this program is a valuable addition to our foreign policy. It would be contrary to our national interests to make significant cuts to this program at this time. It is as relevant today as when it was founded. Over 200,000 students have participated in the program in some 100 countries over the years. It offers Americans invaluable preparation to succeed in a global economy. This program also provides those from other countries direct exposure to American society and to our political and economic systems. Many Fulbright scholars go on to key positions in Government, business, and education.

The Fulbright program is a cost-effective means of advancing American interests around the world. It involves partnerships between our Nation and other countries. Many of these countries make substantial financial contributions to the Fulbright Program. In addition, a portion of the program costs come from private sources.

Mr. President, the Fulbright Program has enjoyed bipartisan support from Presidents and Congress throughout its history. This program helps maintain American leadership throughout the world. It merits our continued support.●

#### U.S.S. "CHANDELEUR"

● Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, fifty years ago, the ship's company of the Navy seaplane tender U.S.S. *Chandeleur*, AV-10, together with the aviators of the ship's squadrons, proudly participated in the acceptance of the surrender of the Japanese military forces in Honshu, the central island of Japan, at ceremonies in the harbor of Ominato, the final end of the global warfare of World War II.

They had earned this honor by 3 full years of combat and hard work in service to the U.S. fleet, materially contributing to the victory in the Pacific.

The U.S.S. *Chandeleur* was built in South San Francisco and commissioned in San Francisco on November 19, 1942. It sailed immediately for combat operations in the Pacific, not to return to the Golden Gate until November 1945.

During that period, she served as an advanced mobile operating base for several squadrons of seaplanes engaged in bombing, reconnaissance, patrol, search and rescue, and other vital services, extending the "eyes" of the fleet commander far beyond the horizons. The aircraft would not have been able to sustain continual operations without her support. The U.S.S. *Chandeleur* was truly a part of the victory in the Pacific.