

fiscal surplus and expects a similar result again in 1995.

The balance of payments in Trinidad and Tobago has also begun to demonstrate a new robustness. Following 11 years of continuous deficit, for the past 2 years the external accounts were in surplus. A supportive monetary policy is in place, aimed at restraining exchange reserves. As a result, inflation is moderate and falling. The inflation rate from September 1993 to September 1994 was only 6.4 percent. The government floated the Trinidad dollar in 1993 and has now fully absorbed the devaluation occasioned by that flotation. The exchange rate has held remarkably firm. Consequently, the inflation rate is expected to fall under 5 percent this year.

The external debt service payments have been onerous—well over a half a billion U.S. dollars last year. Nevertheless, the government has reduced the debt significantly and it now represents barely 30 percent of GDP—this down from 42 percent in 1992.

Trinidad and Tobago has instituted a major structural adjustment away from import substitution and is vigorously pursuing a policy of export led growth. Almost overnight, the old tariff structure has been dismantled. In 1991, 40 percent of the items were removed from the import negative list. In 1995, the temporary surcharge imposed subsequent to the removal of items from the negative list, was reduced to zero.

In 1994, the majority of agricultural items were removed from the negative list. Nevertheless, total output in this sector increased by almost 12 percent. Consistent with the obligations within CARICOM, the existing maximum tariff of 30 percent will be phased down to 20 percent by 1998. It is important to note, however, that a more accurate reflection of the openness of the trade regime is that average tariff rates are now less than 6 percent for imports from the United States.

Favorable Investment Climate. The best proof of the success in creating a favorable investment climate is evidenced by the surge of direct investment. In 1995, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago reduced the corporate tax rate for foreign investors from 45 to 38 percent. In 1994, investment flows from the U.S. reached almost \$700 million and for 1995, the country has commitments for \$1.2 billion. Trinidad and Tobago will easily surpass all other countries in the hemisphere in attracting foreign investment.

Trinidad and Tobago will, as a member of the NAFTA, maintain United States environmental, health and safety workplace standards. Trinidad and Tobago's Government procurement provisions guarantee United States firms the ability to compete for government contracts. Tariffs on most U.S. exports have been eliminated in the computer, oil refining equipment, special industrial machinery, pharmaceutical, telecommunications and photographic equipment and sectors. In addition, Trinidad and Tobago has

signed both a Bilateral Investment Treaty [BIT] and Agreement on Intellectual Property Rights with the United States.

Hemispheric Energy Security. Trinidad and Tobago is a major oil-producing country. Trinidad's 10.6 trillion cubic feet of natural gas reserves represents a 45-year reserves life index. The economy is based largely on its plentiful reserves of petroleum and natural gas. As a result, Trinidad and Tobago has developed good relationships with United States oil companies involved in oil and gas development and extraction. The strategic geographic location of the islands has favored the establishment of large oil refineries and other facilities designed to promote energy research and to produce natural gas and petroleum by-products such as methanol and ammonia fertilizer.

Trinidad and Tobago is the world's second largest exporter of nitrogenous ammonia fertilizer, a natural gas by-product. One-third of the United States 3 million tons of ammonia imports come from Trinidad and Tobago annually, valued at \$240 million in 1994, according to U.S. Commerce Department figures. This is equal to about 5 percent of U.S. ammonia fertilizer usage annually.

The United States currently imports 80 MBD of crude oil and petroleum products from Trinidad and Tobago valued at over \$500 million a year in 1994, or 1 percent of the Nation's oil imports.

Cooperation on Drug Trafficking. Trinidad and Tobago has modernized its customs operations. It has introduced the automated system for the collection of customs data, which is now operational in most of the country. Officials expect that this critical element in the administrative reform of the Customs department will be extended to Tobago and to the industrial estate at Point Lisas during 1995.

Trinidad and Tobago is not a major producer, consumer or trafficker of illegal drugs, precursor chemicals, or money laundering. The Government and the people of Trinidad and Tobago recognize that illegal drugs are disruptive to public health, safety, and the social fabric. Business people contend that money laundering undermines legitimate economic activities. The effects of illegal drug related activity are likely to increase, particularly if economies suffer and drug related work is seen as one of the few income producing opportunities available.

Passage of the Dangerous Drugs Amendment in November 1994 brought the laws of Trinidad and Tobago into conformity with the requirements of the 1988 United Nations Convention. The new law prohibits activities regarding the manufacture of precursor chemicals, money laundering activities, assets forfeiture, and removal of impediments to effective prosecution.

Since 1992, local Trinidad and Tobago banks have voluntarily reported large deposits to the police department's Office of Strategic Services [OSS], a spe-

cial unit built to diminish the availability of banking services to traffickers. OSS collects intelligence on financial transactions and in 1994 published a money laundering information pamphlet for local financial institutions.

Conclusion. Mr. President, the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago deserves consideration as the next country to accede to NAFTA, following Chile. It has successfully undertaken economic reforms that have attracted foreign investment, reduced debt, and expanded the private sector. In order to further expand its economy, Trinidad and Tobago needs greater access to the larger markets of the hemisphere. The reality is that Caribbean economies are small. Domestic markets and intra-Caribbean markets alone, cannot absorb production and therefore cannot foster meaningful trade expansion. Future economic prosperity for Trinidad and Tobago—as well as for other eligible countries—lies in its rapid integration into the North American market. In submitting this resolution, I hope Trinidad and Tobago can soon be considered for membership in the NAFTA.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full Committee on Environment and Public Works be granted permission to meet to consider pending business Tuesday, December 19, 1995, at 2:30 p.m., hearing room SD-406.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, December 19, 1995, at 10:30 a.m. to hold a hearing on "Trends in Youthful Drug Use."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, December 19, 1995 at 3:00 p.m. to hold a conference with the House Intelligence Committee regarding the fiscal year 1996 intelligence authorization.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEDICATION OF THE U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY

• Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I rise today on behalf of myself and my

distinguished colleague, Senator BROWN, the senior Senator from Colorado. I know I speak for him as well, as I address the Senate today.

On April 1, 1954 President Eisenhower signed Public Law 325, the Air Academy Act. On June 24, Secretary of the Air Force Harold Talbott announced that Colorado Springs would be the permanent site of the U.S. Air Force Academy and Denver would serve as the temporary site. Senator Ed Johnson stated, "This is the greatest thing that has happened to Colorado since Pikes Peak was discovered by Zebulon Pike." The U.S. Air Force Academy was officially activated at Lowry Air Force Base, July 27, 1954, and proceeded to build in strength pending the arrival of the first class of cadets—July 11, 1955—which date marks the official dedication and opening of the U.S. Air Force Academy.

Dedication Day began with the arrival of the 307 young men who would comprise the Class of 1959. The morning was spent in processing, uniforms, hair cuts, and so forth, and by 11 a.m. they were lined up for intensive close order drill instruction. That afternoon, with the stands filled with 4,159 military and civilian dignitaries, public officials, the foreign attaché corps, cadets from West Point and Annapolis, the press and parents, with a formation of B-36 bombers flying overhead, and with the U.S. Air Force Band playing, the 307 cadets marched on the field in such perfect formation it brought tears in the eyes of the spectators.

At the end of the ceremonies, the guests were invited by the Denver Chamber of Commerce to attend a real chuck wagon buffalo barbecue at the Red Rocks Park Amphitheater, a fitting climax to a historic day.

We Coloradans are, indeed, proud that Colorado was chosen as the location of the temporary and permanent sites of the U.S. Air Force Academy. The Nation is, indeed, proud of the outstanding leaders who have graduated from the U.S. Air Force Academy—both in the Air Force and civilian life.

We would also like to pay tribute to those officers whose wisdom and foresight in the Academy's inception insured a great measure of the success that has been achieved by the Academy. Among these are Lt. Gen. Hubert R. Harmon, the first Superintendent and Father of the U.S. Air Force Academy; Col. (later Brig. Gen.) Robert M. Stillman, Commandant of Cadets; Col. (later Brig. Gen.) Robert F. McDermott, Dean; Col. William B. Taylor III, Assistant Chief of Staff (Special Projects), and Col. Robert V. Whitlow, Director of Athletics.

LT. GEN. HUBERT R. HARMON, FIRST SUPERINTENDENT AND FATHER OF THE U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY

President Eisenhower personally selected his close friend and West Point classmate Lt. Gen. Hubert R. Harmon to be the new Air Force Academy's first Superintendent as he knew "Doodles" Harmon would be, by far, the best

man for the job. General Harmon was from a prominent military family as his father and two brothers were West Point graduates, as were the husbands of his two sisters. His wife, Rosa May Kendricks' father was U.S. Senator John B. Kendricks (Wyoming). He had a distinguished military career being equally at home at an Academy football game—even though he weighed only 146 pounds, he won his "A" in football—piloting a combat airplane—the distinguished flying cross with cluster—on the golf course with President Eisenhower; as Air Attaché at the Court of St. James; and at the United Nations where he was the Senior U.S. Military Representative.

In December 1949, he was given the additional duty of Special Assistant to the Chief of Staff for Air Force Academy Matters charged with all details of developing ideas into an operational Air Force Academy. For the next 5 years, General Harmon and his team conferred endlessly with distinguished educators from all parts of the country; sifted and weighed the curriculum of universities and Service Academies in the United States and abroad, searching out the best features of each so painstakingly by examining every suggestion referred to them by Congress or the Defense Department for its merit and workability. Every effort was made to select the finest officers for each segment of the Academy, to prepare the academic and military course material and, as required, to send officers to universities for specific academic training.

During the numerous meetings held in the Pentagon, the Bureau of the Budget and in the House and Senate Armed Services Committee hearings, General Harmon was the star witness, selling the U.S. Air Force Academy concept, which led to the passage of Public Law 325, 83d Congress, the Air Academy Act signed by President Eisenhower April 1, 1954. On June 24, Secretary Talbott announced that the Academy would be located at Colorado Springs and pending the design and construction of the permanent facilities, the Academy would be located at a temporary site at Denver (Lowry). On August 14, General Order No. 1 announced the official establishment of the Academy at Lowry—effective July 27—with General Harmon as its superintendent.

He was a very meticulous person and was involved in all major aspects of the Academy, that is, rehabilitation of Lowry's buildings, the phasing in of all personnel; insuring that all items required to operate all facets of the Academy were procured and in place and, most important, that the new Academy would attract the most outstanding young men who were to be the future leaders of the Air Force.

General Harmon was an outstanding example of the ideal leader, a brilliant, thoughtful, dynamic, respectful, understanding officer whose men would gladly follow him anywhere.

With the arrival of the Academy's first class of cadets at Lowry on July 11, 1955, the U.S. Air Force Academy was born, with Lt. Gen. Hubert R. Harmon overseeing them as the Academy's "Proud Father!" As President Eisenhower later wrote "Hubert was loved and admired by many; to Mamie and me he always seemed the ideal classmate and so we had for him a boundless affection." This was shared by Gen. Thomas D. White, Air Force Chief of Staff, who wrote, "The Air Force has lost one of its most inspiring leaders and the Father of our new Air Force Academy." Senator Gordon Allott (Colorado), who served under General Harmon in World War II, wrote, "Few have had as much courage and set so fine an example as he did. His quiet, fair and, above all, his genuine qualities have been stamped on the entire Academy and I believe will be reflected in every student who graduates."

BRIG. GEN. ROBERT M. (MOOSE) STILLMAN

Brig. Gen. Robert M. (Moose) Stillman was the ideal officer to be appointed the first Commandant of Cadets. He was a leader's leader having been a star football player and line coach at West Point, 8th Air Force Bomb Group Commander, POW at Stalag Luft III, and, while serving in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, was involved in the early planning of the U.S. Air Force Academy. Moose was more mature than most of the other key Academy officers as he was West Point 1933, whereas McDermott, Whitlow and others were West Point 1943. He was a burly, genial man with a great sense of humor and was an avid sportsman. Colorado was his State as he grew up in Pueblo and attended Colorado College in Colorado Springs before entering West Point.

As there were no upper classmen to supervise the "Doolies" (plebes), outstanding young officers, many with Korean combat records, were assigned to be the Air Training Officers and Air Officer's Commanding to fill this vital role. As their careers progressed, many of these officers became key U.S. Air Force officials, that is, Chief of Staff, Superintendent of the U.S. Air Force Academy, and so forth.

"Moose" Stillman used a modified version of the West Point Commandant of Cadets system which proved to be most successful in the installation of command and leadership into the future Air Force leaders. The basic fundamentals of this system are incorporated into today's curriculum.

The training function as envisioned by General Stillman was divided into three main components: Military training, flying training, and physical training, thus the individual cadets would experience a 4-year laboratory exercise in command and leadership. At all stages of the planning for the Academy, the philosophy of a "sound mind in a sound body" was recognized as a fundamental principle. To assist him in running the Commandant of Cadets Department, he hand picked outstanding

young Majors, Lieutenant Colonels and Colonels, many of whom were later promoted to General Officer and held major Air Force positions.

When General Stillman turned over the Command of the Cadet Wing on August 1, 1958, the mould had been set which other Commandants were prepared to implement. It is only fitting that the Academy Parade Ground has recently been named the Maj. Gen. Robert M. Stillman Parade Ground in honor of this outstanding officer.

COL. (BRIG. GEN.) ROBERT F. MC DERMOTT

McDermott, as his close friends call him, attended Norwich University for 2 years before entering West Point, graduating in 1943. After service as a fighter pilot in the European theater he served as a personnel staff officer in the Pentagon and then to Harvard for his MBA. From 1950 to 1954 (when he was assigned to the faculty of the new U.S. Air Force Academy) he was an instructor in the West Point Department of Social Studies under the tutelage of two distinguished military educators, Col. Herman Blukema and Col. George Lincoln. From the Academy's inception in 1954 he served as Professor and Head of the Department of Economics with additional duties as Faculty Secretary, Vice Dean, Acting Dean and later Dean (replacing Brig. Gen. Don Zimmerman).

McDermott was a visionary in that he realized that the university educational system was undergoing a drastic change and that the new U.S. Air Force Academy's curriculum must reflect this change in order to meet the educational and technological challenges of the modern world. The first major change was the Academy's Enrichment Program which was designed for the gifted cadets and those who had completed college level courses at other institutions. The Enrichment Program broadens the field of study, challenging the cadet to advance academically as far and fast as the cadet was able to accomplish. The introduction of the curriculum enrichment program was the first major departure from the traditional service academy philosophy—that all students should pursue and be limited to a prescribed course of study—and was an outstanding success.

He also introduced the whole man concept in selecting cadets for appointment, which gave weighted recognition to the physical, athletic, moral and leadership attributes of a candidate as well as his academic potential and registered scholastic achievements. This soon became the standard admission policy of all Service Academies and earned McDermott, the award of the Legion of Merit. During his long tenure as Dean, McDermott established programs and policies which two decades later still influence established programs and policies. He created a tenure associate Professor Program designed to keep the Academy's doctoral level to that in civilian universities. He established a sabbatical leave program

for all tenure professors. He started a faculty research program in support of graduate level teaching and related Air Force research programs, etc.

McDermott was an extraordinary individual. His educational background, with its vigorous training and grueling workload, had given him confidence in his ability to achieve his goals. His influence came from hard work, mastery of detail, and from his remarkable ability to express his ideas and express his proposals in a forceful way—as his verbal skills were second to none.

Under his leadership the Academy experienced unprecedented academic achievements. By the time of McDermott's retirement in 1968, graduates had won 9 Rhodes Scholarships, 20 Fulbright Scholarships, and 73 other fellowships and scholarships, which no other institution of higher learning has achieved in such a short time of its inception.

The Academy and the U.S. Air Force was indeed fortunate to have in its formative years a dean with the wisdom and foresight of Robert F. McDermott.

COL. WILLIAM B. TAYLOR III

Col. William B. Taylor III played two major roles. First as the Legislative Officer, representing the Secretary of the Air Force, and, in coordination with Lt. Gen. Harmon, was tasked with the Air Force and interservice coordination; White House approval and, action through the Congress of legislation to establish a U.S. Air Force Academy. To accomplish this, Colonel Taylor absorbed and organized an abundance of information—which had accumulated for more than 6 years—running the gauntlet of wishfulness to projections of an operating Academy with a history of tradition, picking out the essential information, monitoring its organization, and presentation in a manner essential to its passage. Colonel Taylor's efforts in behalf of the Air Academy legislation were of inestimable value to the Air Force and it is difficult to conceive of anyone who could have performed this mission more effectively and in such an outstanding manner.

Second, as Assistant Chief of Staff (Special Projects) from January 1955–July 1958, Colonel Taylor had a major input in almost every major staff action. He was project officer for the dedication of the U.S. Air Force Academy, July 11, 1955, at Lowry which the arrival of the 307 initial cadets, flyovers, speeches, important military and civilian guests, cadets from West Point and Annapolis, parents, receptions, and entertainment signified the Academy's first operational day. As the Liaison Officer, Air Force Academy Foundation, he replaced the foundation's professional fundraiser and played a major role in the planning and implementation of the following projects: the Eisenhower championship golf course, the Farrish Memorial Park Cadet Recreational Center, the Professional Football Exhibition Benefit

Game program, the drafting of the initial fundraising plans for the Academy stadium, the Visitors Center, and other projects adopted by the foundation. He organized and was secretary to the Board of Visitors 1956–1958. The board's secretary must show great tact and inspire confidence while representing the Academy during the critical annual inspection period. Representative J. Edgar Chenoweth (CO), Chairman of the Academy's first Board of Visitors, congratulated Colonel Taylor on his performance, stating the Board's Report was the best he had seen. Similar comments were received from Representative Errett Scrivner and Gen. Carl Spaatz, the 1957 and 1958 chairman.

Cecil B. DeMille, at the request of Secretary Talbott, agreed to design the cadet uniforms. Colonel Taylor headed the team that worked with Mr. DeMille, and associates from Paramount and Western Costume to create their successful uniform designs.

Colonel Taylor, due to personal contact with Col. Richard Gimbel and Col. Robert Elbert, played a main role in the Gimbel Collection of Aeronautical Memorabilia—the world's finest—and the Elbert paintings "The Duke of Wellington (Laurence)," "Sir Robert Peele," and "The Duke of Douglas (Romney)," which are worth many million dollars, being given to the Academy.

In order to achieve nationwide support for the Academy, Colonel Taylor instituted the Candidate Advisory Program utilizing the Air Force Reserve, Air National Guard, Air Force ROTC, Air Force Recruiting Service, Air Force Retired Personnel, and others to appear before the 26,000-plus high schools and public audiences to promote the U.S. Air Force Academy. This program has been an outstanding success.

Colonel Taylor implemented the Civic Leaders Program whereby civic leaders, educators, clergymen, the press, and others from major cities were brought to the Academy for briefings and indoctrination to insure that on their return they would use their influence to assist the Academy in securing the finest type of young men. As an example of the effectiveness of this program, Dr. Edwin D. Harrison, president of Georgia Tech, a U.S. Naval Academy graduate, wrote Superintendent M/G James E. Briggs "In closing, I feel it imperative to mention that I believe Col. William B. Taylor to be one of the finest officers and the finest gentleman it has ever been my pleasure to meet. I am sure he will leave an indelible mark on the formative period of the Academy."

On his assignment to Spain in July 1958, Colonel Taylor had been associated with the Air Academy project longer than anyone in the U.S. Air Force.

COL. ROBERT V. WHITLOW

Col. Robert V. Whitlow, the Director of Athletics, played a major role in the

Academy. He was an athlete's athlete. Bob excelled in football in high school and, at UCLA for 3 years before entering West Point, where he won 3 major letters—in football, basketball, and track. After service as a pilot in World War II, he was assigned to the Collegio Militar, Mexico's West Point as an exchange English instructor and football coach. In 2 years, they won Mexico's national football championship. During his next assignment, at the Air Defense Command, Colorado Springs, he played golf with key generals and dignitaries such as Gen. Rosie O'Donnell, General Harmon, and to be Secretary Harold Talbott, thus paving the way for his selection as Director of Athletics.

Whitlow believed that football was the way to get the new Academy the widest publicity and football was the best way to raise money quickly so that an aggressive athletic program could be launched. His initial goal was to get sixty top flight athletes as cadets as soon as possible. Bob was a very determined and intense man, with supreme confidence in his ability to whip the new cadets into a formidable football team. A most astute move on his part was to hire Buck Shaw, former coach of the Philadelphia Eagles, to coach the football team. He then proceeded to schedule games with top ranked colleges to present the team with the utmost challenge, an almost impossible task—which was farther compounded when you realize the entering first class was only 307 cadets, the second 300 cadets, the third 306 cadets, and the fourth 453 for a total of only 1,366 cadets—all representing a brand new college that had just entered the collegiate athletic world.

It is almost inconceivable that at the end of the fourth football season, largely due to the spirit, drive and determination of Bob Whitlow, Coach Buck Shaw and assistants—and Col. George Simler and Coach Ben Martin who followed Whitlow and Shaw—the Air Force Academy football team battled Texas Christian to a scoreless tie in the Cotton Bowl—an unbelievable feat not to be duplicated by any team from a brand new college. This performance immediately paved the way for the successful fund raising effort to build the Falcon Stadium at the Academy.●

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE SENATE?

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, there is a great deal of discussion about Senate retirements, some of it involving this Senator.

I think all of our colleagues would do well to read an editorial about the retirements that appeared in the St. Louis Post Dispatch which I ask to be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE SENATE?

With the retirement announcements in recent days of two more veteran GOP senators—Alan Simpson of Wyoming and Mark Hatfield of Oregon—the number of senators

stepping down next year has reached a record: 12. It may yet go higher. Not since 1896, when senators were still elected by state legislatures, not directly by the voters, have so many quit. Why?

Some suggest three terms is a magic number, after which fatigue sets in, and, indeed, five of the 12 retirees have served three terms. But the rest have had service ranging from one to five terms, and their ages range from 52 to 77. So there's no pat formula when it comes to fatigue.

Many of the retirees have expressed disgust with the overly partisan tone today, as well as the distracting burden of constant fund raising—though not all did say so in their retirement announcements. Still, one thing is clear: Most of the retirees were senior members of major committees and held substantial power, and nearly all were pragmatists used to working across party lines. Apparently, the prospect of continued influence wasn't enough to keep the 12 in the Senate.

The characteristic all of them have in common was stated by Mr. Simpson. He said, "The definition of politics is this: There are no right answers, only a continuing flow of compromises . . . resulting in a changing . . . ambiguous series of public decisions, where appetite and ambition compete openly with knowledge and wisdom." That is a good description of the legislative process at its best. It is also completely opposed to the philosophy of the newer GOP members who now control Congress and seek to dominate both the party and the country.

Under such circumstances, those of moderate tone, even if their politics vary across the spectrum from right to left, inevitably must feel out of place. Though one, Bob Packwood of Oregon, was forced to resign because of scandal and two more are well into their 70s, the retirement of 12 senators in one year suggests Congress is losing many of its best people for the worst reasons. When will the American people put a stop to this by rejecting the poisonous politics of absolute truth and relentless demonization of those who see things differently?●

RECOGNITION OF THE BRONZE CRAFT FOUNDRY'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY

● Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the owners and employees of the Bronze Craft Co. of Nashua, NH for over 50 years of service and dedication to the community.

Bronze Craft was founded in 1944 by Arthur "Artie" Atkinson. This small foundry began its business by making custom architectural hardware. Fifty years later, the company is still owned by the same family, and the traditions of good business and dedication to employees are still the hallmark of Bronze Craft.

Since its inception, the company has delivered for its employees in many ways, not the least of which has been providing long-term dependable employment. It is no surprise that by maintaining a professional run foundry and adhering to the highest health, safety, and environmental standards for its employees, that the foundry can take pride in its many multi-generational employees.

Jack Atkinson, who succeeded his father in 1980 as president and CEO, continues to champion innovative em-

ployee participatory programs such as continuous improvement through employee suggestions and strategic action teams. Mr. Atkinson is a credit to the Nashua community, and is to be commended for his innovative thinking. His recent appointment to the executive board of the Non-Ferrous Founders' Society serves as recognition of his leadership in the foundry industry.

It is businesses such as Bronze Craft, which put employees and quality first, that set such a high standard for others in the industry. Their proven success demonstrates the importance of such vision. The American Legion has been a customer since 1944, and recently Bronze Craft was recognized by Steinway & Sons as the Malcolm Baldrige Award Winner for quality and service.

Mr. President, I praise the owners and employees of Bronze Craft for their untiring efforts to provide quality products, which help make America stronger, independent and economically successful. I would also like to recognize the thousands of small foundries, like Bronze Craft, located in urban and rural areas alike in all 50 States. Their outstanding devotion and contributions to making their workplace, community, and country a better place to live ensures a hopeful future.●

IF NOT THERE, WHERE?

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, as we continue to discuss the Bosnian situation, and we will continue to discuss it long after the resolution has been adopted, I came across an editorial in the Christian Century by James M. Wall which I ask to be printed in full in the RECORD. It is simple and direct and as powerful a statement as any I have read.

I urge my colleagues to read this thoughtful editorial comment.

The article follows:

[From the Christian Century, Dec. 13, 1995]

IF NOT THERE, WHERE?

(By James M. Wall)

Two questions must be confronted as Americans consider President Clinton's decision to send 20,000 troops to Bosnia: If we don't commit troops there, where do we? And if not now, when? The world's largest military force is equipped and trained to perform missions of peace as well as to fight wars. The president has been patient—some would say too patient—in deciding when to act in Bosnia. He resisted earlier calls for military action, and worked instead for an agreement between combatants which makes it possible for U.S. troops to go to Bosnia not to fight but to prevent others from fighting. Richard Holbrooke's negotiating team in Dayton, Ohio, worked with representatives from Bosnia, Serbia and Croatia to end a war in which at least 250,000 people have died or are missing.

The combatants are scheduled to sign the Dayton agreement this month in Paris. President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia was persuaded by NATO air strikes, a punishing economic embargo and military successes by Croatia and the Muslim-led Bosnia government that his goal of a greater Serbia was