

his efforts that characterize his expertise and talent as a public official. Throughout his career, he has been the driving force behind many other special projects, including the Sharon Johnston Park; Chase Industrial Park; an expanded county water system; senior citizen and nutrition centers; low-interest housing loans; the restoration of historic cemeteries; and, of course, the Hazel Green Public Library. Since being appointed a Madison County license inspector by Alabama Governor Albert Brewer in 1969, Tillman Hill has been living proof that one individual's concern and commitment can make a tremendous and lasting difference in people's lives.

I am proud to commend and congratulate my good friend Tillman Hill for his many years of service—service which reflects great credit upon him, his community, and his State. The success of the Hazel Green Library will long serve as only one testament to his selfless determination and generosity. He truly embodies the very best of what public service is all about.

A TRIBUTE TO THE KNIGHTS OF MALTA FOR WORLDWIDE GOOD DEEDS

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, at a time when citizen participation and volunteerism are uniquely important in addressing problems of our society, with the contemplated reduction of governmental expenditures I consider it worthwhile to note the important humanitarian contributions of The Sovereign Order Of Malta and its American foundation, the American Knights and Dames.

Some of the important activities of The Knights of Malta have been called to my attention by a longstanding friend and distinguished Philadelphia lawyer, Mr. James Binns:

(1) This year the Order plans to support the Medical Research Center of New York University, for finding and improving the care, and prevention of Parkinson's Disease and Movement Disorders, which unfortunately affects more and more people every day.

(2) This year also, a 400-bed hospital and a biomedical university is now under construction in Frosinone, Italy, for all students from throughout the world.

(3) For Christmas 1994 the Order donated food, toys and clothing to an entire orphanage in Oradea, Rumania.

(4) In 1992 in the State of Nueva Esparta, Venezuela, the Order donated medical equipment to the Civil Defense and to the Firefighter. In 1993, substantial humanitarian help was sent by the Order to Fiume, Yugoslavia, through the Red Cross.

(5) In 1988 a "Proclamation" was signed by Prime Minister Yitzchak Shamir, with a special Ambassador of the Order, sent to Israel, to encourage the spirit of "Vatican II", that Jews and Christians are brothers and sisters under Almighty God. Further, to uphold through dialogue, commerce and diplomacy, the World Council of Nations to recognize the State of Israel's inherent rights through Her Sovereign History in perpetuity, as stated in the United Nations Resolution of November 29, 1947.

(6) In 1984 in Rome, Italy, the Order collected over a million US dollars for the Insti-

tute, "Regina Elena", specializing in the research of the Hyperthermic Treatment or Cancer.

(7) In 1980 the Belgium branch of the Order donated medical assistance to Africa and a special machine to be utilized for the search of water.

(8) In 1978, in Salvador, Bahia, Brazil, an orphanage for 900 children, was founded with complete facilities, including a school up to the 8th grade.

These humanitarian contributions continue activities of The Knights of Malta which originated with the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in 1099 with assistance to the wounded when the first crusaders arrived at the Holy City.

After being expelled from Jerusalem in 1291, the Knights established a new headquarters of the Order at Limassol in Cyprus until 1309. They fortified the city and laid down the armaments regulations for the vessels carrying traders and pilgrims to the Holy Land. In doing so, the maritime power of the Order was established and the Mediterranean Sea was substantially liberated from pirates.

The Knights continuously played a significant role with the siege of the Island of Rhodes in 1309, the defeat of the Ottomans who attempted to seize Rhodes in 1480 and the later battle with the Ottomans in 1522 resulting in the Knights leaving for Candia in 1523. After the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V ruler of Spain and Sicily granted the Island of Malta to the Order, the Knights of Malta reigned over Malta until 1798. After the surrender of the Island to Napoleon Bonaparte in 1798, many of the Knights returned to their own countries forming different commanderies.

During the 19th and 20th centuries, The Knights of Malta sought to avoid political affairs in order to pursue philanthropic activities which its 40,000 members do to this day.

The Knights of Malta, with its unique history over nine centuries, have established a model for worldwide efforts which should inspire other individuals and organizations to do similar good deeds.

THE PEACE PROCESS IN NORTHERN IRELAND

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, last week, British Prime Minister Major and Irish Prime Minister Bruton took an important step toward lasting peace in Northern Ireland. The two leaders unveiled a framework document designed to serve as the basis for negotiations on Northern Ireland's future.

I believe it is important to note, as both Mr. Major and Mr. Bruton have, that the framework document is not a done deal or final settlement to be imposed, but a basis for talks among all the parties of Northern Ireland. This assurance should go a long way toward putting the various parties on the negotiating track.

Both the British and Irish Governments have signaled their willingness

to make some difficult compromises in the name of enduring peace and reconciliation—compromises that cut to the heart of each country's traditional constitutional doctrines and that could cost each government political support at home. I believe that Mr. Major and Mr. Bruton should be commended for their courage. Similarly, Irish Foreign Minister Dick Spring, who was in Washington yesterday, deserves great credit for his efforts—in providing continuity and credibility to the process.

For its part, the British Government will propose changes to its constitutional legislation to ensure that the will of the majority of the people of Northern Ireland is respected in determining Northern Ireland's status. Similarly, the Irish Government will introduce and support proposals to end its constitutional claim to Northern Ireland. The document also proposes to create cross-border institutions, such as a North/South body with elected representatives from a Northern Ireland Assembly and the Irish Parliament.

The fate of the process now lies squarely in the hands of the various parties in Northern Ireland. I sincerely hope that they will not miss this historic opportunity to create a permanent peace. An editorial in Monday's Washington Post makes this point rather well, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 27, 1995]

AGENDA FOR NORTHERN IRELAND

British Prime Minister John Major and his Irish counterpart, John Bruton, took an important first step last week in opening negotiations for the permanent resolution of the Ulster crisis. The leaders released a frame work for talks that offers a set of opening suggestions they hope will lead to permanent reconciliation.

As usual, the Rev. Ian Paisley and his colleagues were not impressed. Blasting the agreement as a conspiracy to force Ulster Protestants into union with the Irish Republic, the 68-year-old hard-liner seeks to block talks before they begin. But other, younger men who might have stood with him in year past were more responsive. One leader of a Protestant paramilitary group rejected the Paisley position and announced that he is tired after 25 years of killing, and ready to talk. That sentiment was echoed by a Protestant member of the Senate of Northern Ireland whose own daughter was killed by an IRA bomb. If that view is widespread, there is reason for hope.

The framework announced is simply the opening move in what may be a protracted series of negotiations. Devise over 18 months of consultations between the British and Irish governments, the document suggests steps that could be taken to heal divisions in the province. The British, for example, want to create a new legislative assembly in Northern Ireland, with voting procedures that will protect the Catholic minority. The Irish government will support changes in that country's constitution that will revoke legal and political claims to the countries in the North. Both governments suggest the

creation of a cross-border authority composed of elected legislators from Ulster and the Republic, which would work together on matters of common interest such as tourism, economic development and environmental regulation. "These are our ideas," Mr. Major stressed, "but the future is up to [the people of Northern Ireland.]"

That last assurance is critical. No steps will be taken without the consent of the governed. There will be parliamentary debates ahead, counterproposals, compromise and eventually referendums. But there is no rush so long as the cease-fire holds, as it now has for many months. Peace has given a whole generation of combatants an idea of what life should be like. Young people who, until last September never experienced a day free of fear that some indiscriminate killer or hidden bomb would destroy then don't want to see the old days return. Neither do most of their elders who have borne the full brunt of the violence.

INTERNATIONALISM OR ISOLATIONISM—A CHOICE FOR THE NEXT GENERATION OF AMERICAN LEADERS

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, in the opening words of a major foreign policy address last evening, President Clinton said that "we live in a moment of hope."

Mr. President, I concur with that sentiment. With the demise of the cold war, with the nascent friendship between the United States and Russia, and with the emergence of democratic trends across the globe, the world is experiencing a realignment in the fundamental relationship between states. It is, as the President suggests, a time of extraordinary opportunity for the United States.

I commend President Clinton for his rejection of an inward-looking course, and endorse his ambitious call to support international peacekeeping, to reduce the nuclear threat by extending indefinitely the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and implementing other arms control agreements, and to be an aggressive player in the global economy. I also ask unanimous consent that the President's speech be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The present circumstances call to mind the watershed period after World War II. Then, as now, the United States faced a stark challenge: whether to assume the mantle of international leadership and become engaged in the establishment of a new diplomatic order, or whether to retreat into isolation, comfortably sheltered by two great oceans from the turbulent world of European balance of power politics.

Due to the courage and foresight of our political leadership—visionaries such as Harry Truman, George Marshall, Dean Acheson, and Arthur Vandenberg—America chartered a firm course of internationalism, guided by the principle of containment of the Soviet Union. Recognizing the short-sightedness of isolationism, the United States chose not to repeat the mistakes it made in ignoring the League of

Nations, and became a driving force behind and host of the new United Nations. Our decisions then, and in the ensuing decades, solidified our role as the preeminent power in world affairs.

The changes we have witnessed in the past 6 years are the direct result of the policies we, along with our allies, conceived, refined, and implemented during the course of the cold war. None of these changes, however, could have occurred without American leadership and engagement.

I am therefore troubled by the emerging desire, expressed both in Congress and in public fora across the Nation, to retreat from our international commitments and obligations. And nowhere is this sentiment more dangerous and ill-conceived than in the emerging obsession with the United Nations.

I am now and have been an ardent supporter of the United Nations since 1945, when I was part of the International Secretariat of the San Francisco Conference that drew up the U.N. Charter. In the years since then, I have tried to help to make the United Nations become the effective world organization—the very symbol of the international community of nations—that was envisioned in the charter.

I am not so naive as to profess that the United Nations has always lived up to its potential. The United States-Soviet rivalry tended at times to hamstring the Security Council, and U.N. history occasionally has been interspersed with examples of waste and ineffectiveness. But for every example of failure, I can think of numerous countervailing examples of success—Cambodia, El Salvador, Namibia, and countless others. And now that we are entering a new era of cooperation with Russia, the Security Council harbors even greater promise for becoming a first-rate arbiter of international conflict and discord. U.N. peacekeeping has helped to serve American interests in the Middle East, in Africa, in Latin America, and in Asia. And I know that there will be situations in the future where we will rely on the U.N. peacekeepers to support our foreign policy aims.

Now that we no longer are forced to dedicate such a sizable proportion of our resources to the containment of Russia, we can see before us an entire new range of opportunity for international cooperation and prosperity. But the growth industries and salient political issues of the future—be they in telecommunications, the exchange of information, the flow of capital, the sound use of our environmental resources, or the prevention of the proliferation of conventional and unconventional arms—are heading in a direction that transcends national boundaries. If the United States is to keep pace, it cannot afford to slide back into inward-looking detachment.

In his address, the President set out a challenging and crucially important arms control agenda. I was quite

pleased to note the high priority he attaches to achieving the indefinite extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty at the conference of the parties beginning next month. The President has decided to underscore the importance he attaches to the preservation of international barriers to nuclear proliferation by asking Vice President Gore to lead our delegation. The Vice President will be ably supported by Ambassador Thomas Graham, Jr., and other experts from the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

The President also reaffirmed his commitment to the quick completion of a complete ban on nuclear testing. Substantial progress has been made in the negotiations. With a dedicated effort, the remaining stumbling blocks can be overcome.

I was pleased also that the President attaches high priority to the ratification of the START II Treaty. The START I and START II effort is truly bipartisan, spanning three administrations. Under the leadership of Senator HELMS and Senator LUGAR, the Committee on Foreign Relations is in the process of wrapping up hearings started in the last Congress under my chairmanship.

In addition to these priorities, the President told his audience:

There are other critical tasks we also face if we want to make every American more secure, including winning Senate ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention, negotiating legally binding measures to strengthen the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, clarifying the ABM Treaty so as to secure its viability while permitting highly effective defenses against theater missile attacks, continuing to support regional arms control efforts in the Middle East and elsewhere, and pushing for the ratification of conventional weapons which, among other things, would help us to reduce the suffering caused by the tens of millions of anti-personnel mines. * * *

The President understands that this agenda is both far-reaching and imperative. He said:

Now, in this year of decision, our ambition for the future must be even more ambitious. If our people are to know real lasting security, we have to redouble our arms control, nonproliferation and antiterrorism efforts. We have to do everything we can to avoid living with the 21st century version of fallout shelters and duck-and-cover exercises to prevent another World Trade Center tragedy.

Mr. President, it is very important to understand that many aspects of arms control and nonproliferation are truly bipartisan. To be sure, Senators have and have had disagreements. Nonetheless, working together in a bipartisan fashion, we have moved steadily forward. During my chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, we were able to craft bipartisan bills, with the strong involvement of Senator GLENN and other Members, imposing effective sanctions against both nations and individuals engaged in reprehensible activities involving chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons-related activities.