

shipyard jobs could be lost. Let me be crystal clear, there is no true disincentive to seek repairs in foreign ports by U.S. tankers. As a result, we will witness the demise of the U.S. tanker repair industry in Oregon.

Furthermore, lifting the restriction could increase our vulnerability to outside influence on U.S. foreign policy. Our Nation may become more exposed to foreign pressures, particularly from the volatile Middle Eastern nations. This poses a great danger to our ability to successfully maintain our independence in global politics.

Mr. President, in conclusion, there is no doubt that lifting this export restriction will hurt the American merchant fleet. It is going to hurt the ship repair yards on the west coast, it is going to raise the cost of crude oil to the United States, it is going to threaten our national security, and it is going to cost thousands and thousands of American jobs, particularly in Oregon. I do not find this to be in the national interest, and I am confident that my colleagues will concur.●

TRIBUTE TO KRISTEN AND SKIP AVANSINO

• Mr. REID. Mr. President, on Tuesday, April 11, Kristen and Raymond "Skip" Avansino will be honored by the American Jewish Committee's Institute of Human Relations for their efforts to protect the religious, political, and economic rights of all Americans.

It is with pleasure that I take this occasion to recognize and commend them for their many years of service to the people of Nevada and throughout the country.

Skip Avansino has had a long and remarkable career, and is a role model for all young people who wish to succeed in public and private life. After graduating from the University of Nevada, Reno, Skip earned a degree in law from the University of San Francisco and a masters of law in taxation from New York University.

He returned to the University of Nevada as an assistant professor of business, real estate, and accounting law. Following a 4-year term on the Nevada Gaming Commission, Skip entered private practice specializing in corporate tax and gaming law. In the mid-1980's, Skip's talents were recognized by the Hilton Hotel Corp. and he was appointed to the corporations board of directors.

In February 1993, he was elected president and chief operating officer of Hilton Hotels where he is responsible for overseeing one of the largest resort/casino operations in the world.

Kristen Avansino is equally talented. An accomplished dancer and choreographer, Kristen has served as professor of dance at the University of Nevada, Reno, and as an instructor for the Nevada Museum of Art. She earned a bachelor's and master's degree from Mills College and a lifetime teaching credential from the University of California.

Currently, she is on the board of trustees of the San Francisco Ballet, the Cate School, the Nevada Museum of Art, and she is the executive director of the Wiegand Foundation, a private charitable trust. Indeed, she has lent her talent and energy to many causes in philanthropy, higher education, and the arts.

Kristen and Skip Avansino have been good friends for many years. They have given unselfishly to civic and community causes and have always been willing to give help when help was needed.

I am glad to share with the rest of the country what we in Nevada have known for a long time, and to congratulate the Avansino's for a lifetime of dedication and concern for their fellow citizens.●

TRIBUTE TO NASHVILLE'S YOUTH HOBBY SHOP

• Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I commend the work of two Nashvillians whose efforts to help inner-city children have often gone unrecognized—Glenn and Tara McLain. As directors for the Lindsley location of Nashville's Youth Hobby Shop, Glenn and Tara McLain have worked to provide a positive role model and change the lives of inner-city youth, one by one.

In an area where violence and poverty prevent children from achieving their dreams, the McLains have tutored more than 100 children each week in the Youth Hobby Shop and have worked to keep the kids off of drugs. In addition, they serve as counselors and friends for many of the children and teenagers who participate in the many activities at the Lindsley hobby shop location. As a result, many of these people involved in Youth Hobby Shop stay in school, enter college, or join the work force. Mr. President, this program is changing the lives of our young Americans, and in turn, is helping to change the direction of this country toward a more independent, self-sufficient, and productive society.

When it was founded more than 36 years ago, the Youth Hobby Shop used hobbies and crafts to help children in Nashville who could not help themselves—those who had no one to come home to after school or needed alternatives to the dangerous streets. As the needs of inner-city children have changed, so has the program. Now Youth Hobby Shop provides tutoring in a variety of subjects, as well as drug prevention programs, parenting classes, field trips, summer camps, and a first-rate basketball league to keep the children off the street and guide them toward productive futures.

A recent survey of residents living within a mile radius of both Youth Hobby Shop locations found that 79 percent of the households knew of the hobby shop's programs and spoke highly of them. The survey also suggested areas in which the program could expand, including adding job training and a neighborhood child care service.

Volunteerism is a key to the great success of this program. Most of the hobby shop's funding comes from donations from individuals, corporations, and churches—and Glenn and Tara McLain have not only won the support of children in the Lindsley Avenue neighborhood, but they have attracted the support of more than 75 university students and adults who volunteer regularly to help the kids improve their reading skills. At the beginning and end of each school year, the children's reading skills are tested to measure their progress.

Glenn and Tara McLain have dedicated their lives to helping inner-city children, and for that, Mr. President, I want to thank them. The success of their hard work and dedication is immeasurable and their impact on the city of Nashville is invaluable.●

BURUNDI: ON THE BRINK OF DISASTER

• Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, the Central African nation of Burundi is once again on the brink of disaster. Exactly 1 year after the world witnessed a genocide in Rwanda, and 1½ years after ethnic violence between Hutus and Tutsis killed more than 100,000 people in Burundi, we are watching a similar catastrophe unfold before our eyes again. We must do what we can to try to deter another bloodbath.

After months of a tense calm in Burundi, political violence began escalating in the last several weeks as extremist Tutsi militia, with the complicity of the Tutsi-dominated military establishment, stepped up attacks against Hutus, and Hutu extremists prepared for military activity. The violence directly threatens the power-sharing agreement negotiated in September 1993, and disrupts what we all had hoped would be a transition to co-existence in Burundi.

In the last couple of weeks, Amnesty International reports that hundreds of people have been killed or disappeared in Burundi, and thousands of Hutus have fled their villages to seek refuge in Zaire and elsewhere. Some are being held hostage in their own villages, surrounded by hostile armed youths and cut off from outside contact. Rwandan refugees who sought refuge in Burundi last year are now beginning to flee to Zaire and Tanzania out of fear that similar terror will prevail in the refugee camps.

The latest round of violence comes on the heels of the assassination in early March of the Minister for Mines and Energy, Ernest Kabushemeye, a Hutu leader, and the discovery of the dismembered body of a retired Tutsi army officer, Lt. Col. Lucien Sakubo. A week later, 17 more, including 3 Belgians and a 4-year-old child, were killed in a highway ambush by Hutu extremists outside of Bujumbura. Last weekend, at least 200 people were killed

in the capital, according to Amnesty, and more than 100 people were found dead, lying along a rural road south of Bujumbura.

The situation in Burundi has so deteriorated that families of American and European diplomats are being urged to leave. After initially resisting such guidance, the dependents of the United States Ambassador to Burundi, Robert Krueger, also left this week.

The Prime Minister of Burundi, Antoine Nduwayo, has issued a plan of action designed to strengthen law and order in Burundi, and the majority leader of the Burundian Parliament, Bubugive, is traveling throughout Africa to coordinate regional efforts to help Burundi. We should be prepared to offer any support we can for these diplomatic initiatives.

Mr. President, the U.N. Special Representative, Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, has told the Associated Press that "this country * * * is headed toward collision with disaster." And, in reaction to the violent sweeps of Hutu neighborhoods by Tutsi gangs last weekend, Burundi's President, Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, predicted, "I really see a genocide, because those things were well prepared and carried out fairly systematically."

Genocide is a loaded word, and I use it very carefully and sparingly. Given the past events, Burundi's current crisis could explode into a second genocide in Africa within a year.

President Clinton has taken a personal interest in Burundi, broadcasting a plea over Voice of America to the people of Burundi to "say no to violence and extremism." National Security Adviser Tony Lake and Secretary of State Christopher have called for diplomatic intervention. Our Ambassador to Burundi has done a stellar job at communicating the dangers and involving himself where appropriate. I admire and thank him for his commitment.

As events were worsening this week, U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali proposed that a U.N. peacekeeping force be earmarked for intervention so that if there is a need, troops can be promptly deployed.

Last week, the U.N. Security Council also issued a warning that those responsible for ethnic violence in Burundi could eventually be tried in international courts for crimes against humanity. I was encouraged by this since I, along with the Senator from Kansas, Senator KASSEBAUM, chair of the Africa subcommittee, and 10 of our colleagues sent a letter to our Ambassador to the United Nations, Ambassador Madeleine Albright, urging her to support the request made by the Government of Burundi to the U.N. Security Council to establish a judicial commission of experts. This commission would be essential to investigating those who have committed past human rights violations, and could serve as a deterrent for others. If extremists who perpetuate ethnic violence in Burundi

go unpunished, further violence would only be encouraged.

Wednesday marks the anniversary of the beginning of the genocide in Rwanda. The Subcommittees on African Affairs of both the House and the Senate will hold a joint hearing on Central Africa. I urge my colleagues to pay attention to this hearing because we will hear testimony on the aftermath of last year's violence, and examine options to avert another catastrophe this year. I also expect we will discuss how American initiatives, such as the African Conflict Resolution Act, introduced by the distinguished Senator from Illinois and past chair of the subcommittee, Senator SIMON, can help avoid future tragedies.

Our national attention is properly turned to rescissions, constitutional amendments, and other pressing domestic matters now. But we would be remiss to ignore disaster elsewhere because it will come back to haunt us. We may be called upon to contribute money and supplies for humanitarian relief; or support U.N. troops deployed to quell the rampant, sickening violence; or deal with destabilization in Africa because of a massive refugee spillover; or we may face other unforeseen long-term consequences, such as threats to our health, environment, food supplies, and who knows what, if we completely ignore Central Africa.

I urge my colleagues to join us in confronting the complicated problems in Central Africa, and to consider the price we may pay—not to mention the humanitarian disaster that may result—if we pretend Africa does not exist.●

TRIBUTE TO PAUL SAUCEDO

• Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize one of Nevada's outstanding citizens, who, through a courageous act has given another person a chance to live. It is my privilege today to honor a man from Carson City, Paul Saucedo.

In 1989, Paul was diagnosed with Hepatitis C he believes was contracted from a blood transfusion. His condition began to deteriorate and soon, the disease had scarred his liver so badly he began to suffer from increased pain and mental confusion. In 1994, Paul was hospitalized a half-a-dozen times. Paul soon had to retire as an engineer at the Nevada Department of Transportation, because he was too tired during his illness to do much of anything. Last summer, he was given a 30 percent chance of survival. A liver transplant was needed to save Paul's life.

In August of last year, California Pacific Medical Center in San Francisco contacted Paul and informed him a liver was available. When both Paul and his wife learned of a baby girl in the hospital that also needed a liver, Paul decided to give it to the little girl. Even though doctors gave him little chance of surviving another year,

Paul never expressed regret about passing the first donated liver to the little girl.

Another liver was finally available in early February and Paul underwent a successful 15 hour transplant surgery. Paul, is now at his home in Carson City doing well. Through his story, Paul has sparked interest in the donor program and blood drives in northern Nevada.

Paul could have chosen to take the first donated liver to save his own life. Instead, he chose to put a little girl's life ahead of his own. Paul's altruism serves as an inspiration to all of us. I wish him well in the future and commend him for his heroic act.●

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, pursuant to public law 83-29, as amended by public law 98-459 and 102-375, reappoints Robert L. Goldman, of Oklahoma, to the Federal Council on the Aging.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to Public Law 94-304, as amended by Public Law 99-7, appoints the following Senators to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. KEMPTHORNE], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SANTORUM], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM].

COMMENDING THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF ALLEN UNIVERSITY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, on behalf of the leader of the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now turn to the consideration of Senate Resolution 99, relative to the Allen University in Columbia, SC; that it be agreed to; and that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I am pleased to submit today a resolution commending Allen University in Columbia, SC, which is in the midst of a year-long celebration of its 125th anniversary.

In 1870, Bishop John Mifflin Brown and the people of the Columbia Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church established a school for the education of newly-freed slaves in Cokesbury, SC, naming the school for the predecessor to Bishop Brown, Bishop Daniel Alexander Payne. The school was later relocated to Columbia, SC and in 1880, it was renamed for Bishop Richard Allen, the founder of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.