

Action is now needed to stem the uncontrolled flow of small conventional arms—which have, for too long, sustained and stimulated African conflict. What I have called micro-disarmament will be indispensable. Africa has been flooded with small arms. The very existence of light weapons in such vast numbers makes conflict in Africa inevitable. The United Nations has begun to track the transfer and stockpiling of light arms, and to set forth steps of achieving micro-disarmament.

A comprehensive international ban on land-mines is also urgently needed. Even years after conflict has subsided, land-mines continue to pose a severe obstacle to agriculture, transportation and infrastructure. Landmines in Africa are part of a destructive legacy of conflict that has impeded development. And this, in turn, has fuelled still more conflict. The United Nations has taken the lead in building international support for a ban on the production and transfer of all land-mines and land-mine components. This U.N. campaign deserves the widest support.

Third, we can help prevent—and resolve—the problems of conflict in Africa by reinforcing regional cooperation.

Cooperation between the United Nations and the OAU has been strengthened. The current situation in Burundi emphasizes the positive role which regional organizations can play in promoting regional stability and the peaceful resolution of local conflict.

The OAU must play an ever more active role in the resolution of African conflicts. It has recognized the need for leadership in this area through the creation of a Mechanism for the Prevention, Management and Resolution of Conflicts. I thank the Congressional Black Caucus for your support of the OAU over the years. And I thank you for your recent support for U.S. assistance to the building up of OAU's conflict resolution capacity.

In April, I welcomed the decision of the Government of Central Africa to designate armed units for possible United Nations or Organization of African Unity peace assignments.

This measure has far-reaching implications for conflict management prospects in Central Africa. Had such a measure been enacted two years ago, a massive human tragedy in Rwanda might have been averted.

I have been intensively involved in the U.N.'s work with the Monitoring Group [ECOMOG] of the Economic Community of West Africa States [ECOWAS] regarding the terrible conflict in Liberia.

As you know, I took the initiative to recommend to the Security Council the involvement of U.N. peace-keepers in Liberia, as a major assistance to the ECOWAS operation. I know that all of us have been frustrated by the lack of political will to reach a peaceful agreement on the part of the faction leaders. However, there now appears to be reasonable grounds for optimism.

We are now awaiting word from the Liberian Council of State as to what role the UN should play in the elections scheduled for the end of May 1997. We understand there is a consensus for the UN to conduct the elections. For my part, I will use my best efforts to give the Liberian people the opportunity to choose their own leaders in free and fair elections.

The fourth area for international action is peace-building, which combines many dimensions in a comprehensive effort. The purpose is to remove the causes of conflict, and to solidify the achievement of peace.

Democracy and respect for the rule of law help guard against division, conflict and war. In Africa, democracy is an essential component in the conflict resolution process. It is a strong support for efforts to achieve national reconciliation.

In Mozambique and in Angola, for example, democratization and improved civil governance have underpinned a new commitment to peace and an end to violent conflict.

Sierra Leone has just concluded a successful electoral process. But this process was not an easy undertaking. I personally intervened with former Chairman Strasser, and later on with his successor, Brigadier Bio, to impress upon them the necessity of abiding by their pledge to hold elections. At a critical stage in this controversy, I personally went to Freetown to make the case for free and fair elections.

Development is crucial. Without it, the competition of scarce resources will condemn Africa to continual conflict. The unbearable burden of debt must be lifted from African shoulders. And development assistance levels must rise so that Africans can be enabled to participate in the new global economy.

The Congressional Black Caucus leadership has created a new US trade and investment policy towards Africa, following the legacy of the late Secretary Ron Brown. Ron Brown opened the eyes of the US business community to opportunities for profitable investment in Africa. I salute the memory of Secretary Ron Brown. He gave his life on a peace-building mission. He was a true peace-builder.

The new U.N. Special Initiative for Africa—which I initiated in April 1996—offers a comprehensive, peace-building approach. It draws together all the elements of the U.N. system—including the Bretton Woods institutions—to mobilize support for Africa's priority development goals, in the most efficient and cost-effective manner possible.

I ask you of the black Caucus to help Americans learn about—and support—the U.N. Special Initiative for Africa.

Just yesterday, the High Level Panel of Personalities on African Development—a group of internationally recognized experts on African development—met in New York to provide me with counsel on the implementation of the Special Initiative for Africa. I am pleased to have on this Panel the participation of the Honourable Andrew Young.

If the international community gives Africa the support she deserves, it can help to tip the balance toward a brighter future for all of Africa, and for all the world.

Thank you.

TRIBUTE TO CHAIRMEN WALKER AND CLINGER

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1996

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to take this opportunity to recognize the exceptional contributions of two native sons of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ROBERT S. WALKER and WILLIAM F. CLINGER, Jr. We thank them for their decades of service to their congressional districts, to the commonwealth and to our Nation as they plan to retire from the House of Representatives at the end of their Congress.

A am also pleased to share with you remarks by Pennsylvania Governor Tom Ridge honoring Bob Walker and Bill Clinger.

REMARKS BY GOVERNOR TOM RIDGE, HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF THE HONORABLE BOB WALKER

It is a pleasure for me to join my colleagues in recognizing and honoring the good

work of Bob Walker upon his retirement after 20 years of service in the House of Representatives. Let me share with my colleagues a brief story that speaks to Bob's legacy.

Several years ago, as a member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, I traveled to Florida for a hearing with our good friend, Congressman Mike Bilirakis. An older woman, working at the hotel, discovered I was a Member of Congress, member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee and a veteran myself. She asked me to call her husband who was a disabled veteran and confined to their home.

After some polite conversation and pleasantries, the man inquired again about my name. I reminded him that it was Tom Ridge of Pennsylvania. He admitted that he watched Congress on C-SPAN often and that he was not familiar with me. But his voice got stronger and a little more excited when he asked if I knew Congressman Bob Walker who he thought was doing a wonderful job.

This man observed on television what we learned to appreciate in this Chamber. For years the minority relied upon Bob's perseverance, tenacity and focus to protect the rights of his Republican colleagues and challenge the ideals of his Democratic counterparts. For years he served his party, this institution and the country by challenging procedure and process to ensure that the minority voice and opinion would be heard. We have all witnessed, hundreds of times, Bob engaged in a colloquy with members on the other side demanding explanations of ruling from the Chair, justification for limiting debate, and explanations for more money and new programs. We can all give witness to the simple, but important, fact that he never did so in a personally offensive, malicious or mean-spirited manner.

There has always been and must always be concern in this country about protecting the rights of minorities, whatever that consistency might be. No one during my twelve years in the House of Representatives did a better job of protecting the rights of the political minority to disagree without being personally disagreeable than Bob. In the People's House, no one better understood or worked harder to ensure that all sides of the issue were aired before final disposition than Bob Walker. I thank him for his extraordinary service to the House of Representatives and to his country.

REMARKS BY GOVERNOR TOM RIDGE, HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF THE HONORABLE BILL CLINGER

It is a personal pleasure for me to join Bill Clinger's colleagues to acknowledge his extraordinary service as a Member of the House of Representatives for the past 18 years. We honor him for his proud and substantive legacy of legislative work and accomplishments. This achievement is well documented throughout the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and committee reports. These chronicles, however, do not necessarily reflect those personal qualities that made his service truly a model for those who succeed him.

I join my colleagues this evening not to review what Bill Clinger has done as a Member of Congress, but how he has done it. For as Henry David Thoreau once wrote, "I know of no more encouraging fact than the unquestionable ability of man to elevate his life by a conscience endeavor." Bill's contributions were not only matters of public policy, but also of attitude and approach. He will always be remembered and respected for the great civility of style and tone he brought to cordial discourse throughout his entire career. His entire public life speaks to the ability to advocate strong beliefs with conviction, compassion and civility.

The public is legitimately concerned about the manner in which the people's business is often conducted in Washington. There are far too many occasions of rancorous, personally-directed, highly partisan and self-righteous debate in public chambers. And so, some have categorized the politics of governing as a contact sport; others, as a blood sport. Clearly, it can be a spirited, rough and tumble profession where one's ability to remain calm and thoughtful amidst challenge and criticism is frequently tested. The record should reflect that Bill Clinger always passed this test, keeping intact his integrity and character. His gentle manner, thoughtful ways and congenial disposition gave him enormous credibility and earned him the deep and lasting admiration and respect of his colleagues.

During my twelve years in the House of Representatives, I had many opportunities to work with my friend and neighboring Congressman from northwestern Pennsylvania. I will always be grateful for Bill's counsel and friendship. As America looks for a model of integrity, purposefulness, commitment and energy for its public servants to follow, there could be no better norm or standard than that set by my friend, Bill Clinger.

The Pennsylvania congressional delegation has a long tradition of close, bipartisan cooperation. While we have not always agreed, we have relied on the valuable dialog with our Pennsylvania colleagues and with Pennsylvania Governors of both parties to promote the interests of those citizens whom we are all proud to represent.

With the convening of the 104th Congress, the four committee chairmen from the Pennsylvania delegation built on our long history of open, candid debate. Chairman WALKER and Chairman CLINGER are part of a distinguished tradition of Pennsylvania leadership in the House that goes back to the first Speaker of the House—Frederick Augustus Conrad Muhlenberg.

ROBERT S. WALKER was first selected in 1976, and his constituents from the 16th District have sent him back to each succeeding Congress. Some of you may not realize it, but BOB's expertise on the rules and procedures of the House comes not only from his 20 years as a Member. He served for 10 years as a legislative assistant and administrative assistant to Congressman Edwin Duing Eshleman of Lancaster County.

Under BOB's able leadership, the House Committee on Science reported the Space Commercialization Promotion Act of 1996, which will encourage the development of a commercial space industry in the United States.

BOB WALKER was the original sponsor of the only statutory provision in present law protecting students' rights to voluntary school prayer. I want to commend him on this noble effort in particular because I recognize the challenge it posed and concur with him on the importance of affording our young people their constitutional rights. Well done, BOB, and best wishes.

BILL CLINGER won his first bid for elective office in 1978, and took a seat in the 96th Congress. The people of the Fifth District of Pennsylvania have reelected BILL ever since—twice with no candidate standing in opposition.

As the chairman of the Government Reform and Oversight Committee in the 104th Congress, BILL shepherded key elements of the Contract With America through the Congress and saw them enacted into law. The Line-Item Veto Act of 1996 and the Unfunded Mandates

Reform Act of 1995 both represent BILL's vigilant efforts to promote good government for which I commend him.

The Federal Acquisition Reform Act is another important legislative legacy from Chairman CLINGER. It will allow our Government to cut through needless paperwork and reduce inefficiencies in Federal procurement procedures.

BILL's 17-county congressional district borders may own, and our districts have many similar needs. I have long valued his good counsel and loyal friend. All who know BILL recognize his dignity and integrity.

BILL, BOB, we miss you both. But you leave knowing that this is a better Nation for your service. Thank you and good luck.

A TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH J. RISHEL

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1996

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Joseph J. Rishel, whose knowledge of and dedication to fine art has benefitted the citizens of Philadelphia for 25 years.

After receiving his M.A. from the prestigious University of Chicago, and teaching at the College of Wooster, Joe Rishel began working at the Philadelphia Museum of Art as associate curator of European Painting before 1900 and the John G. Johnson collection. In 1972, Joe was promoted to curator of the Rodin Museum, as well as curator of European Painting and Sculpture Before 1900 and the John G. Johnson collection. Joe continues to serve in this capacity, overseeing the daily operations of the European collections as well as the Rodin Museum.

In addition to the day-to-day duties of running a first-rate museum, Mr. Rishel has coordinated several of the major exhibitions at the art museum, bringing some of the world's most celebrated artistic works to Philadelphia. Most recently, Joe acted as the cocurator of the sensational Cezanne retrospective, which attracted record crowds in Paris, London, and Philadelphia—over 780,000 attended the exhibit in Philadelphia. On August 22d, I was lucky enough to have Joe as my personal guide through this exhibit of over 100 paintings and 75 works on paper. Having had this unique opportunity, I am confident that all 780,000 who viewed the exhibit in Philadelphia share my sense of gratitude to Joe for bringing such a wonderful collection to America.

Joe's other successes extend beyond the confines of the museum. He is an accomplished author on art and art-history, having contributed to many museum publications as well as to the catalogue, "Great French Paintings from the Barnes Foundation," which was written in conjunction with the Barnes exhibition which traveled last year through Europe, Asia, Canada, and the United States.

Mr. Speaker, in light of Mr. Rishel's accomplishments in the art world as well as his successes in making fine art available to the people of Philadelphia, I hope my colleagues will join me in honoring Joe on this day.

BILL WILEY, A UNIQUE RESOURCE

HON. NORMAN D. DICKS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1996

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to bring to my colleagues' attention the loss of a unique resource in the State of Washington, indeed, the entire country. Dr. Bill Wiley, who has served in many capacities over the past 30 years, passed away on June 30, 1996. While he was only 54, he made many contributions to many causes and left us at too early an age.

I first met Bill Wiley in 1984 when he became director of the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, operated by Battelle Memorial Institute. While Battelle has many facilities in the State of Washington, at that time they did not have any in the Sixth District. Subsequently, the Marine Sciences Laboratory at Sequim became a part of the Sixth District after the reapportionment of 1990. Battelle also has facilities at Seattle and Richland, and Bill Wiley was the senior official for Battelle in the Pacific Northwest from 1984 until 1994, at which time he was named senior vice president for science and technology policy for Battelle Memorial Institute and his portfolio expanded to the world.

Bill Wiley was a tremendous resource in his community of Richland, indeed, the entire Tri-Cities area. He was a member of the Rotary, Tri-City Industrial Development Council, and chairman of the United Way Campaign. His community service was highlighted in 1989 when he was selected by his fellow community leaders as Tri-Citizen-of-the-Year.

Bill Wiley had so much enthusiasm and so much to give that his talents were sought by the entire State of Washington. Since Bill Wiley was a perfect demonstration of what educational opportunity can provide, he spent a good deal of his time on this issue. Education was a primary interest of his and, therefore, it was not surprising that he was selected to be a member of the first Washington Higher Education Coordinating Board. He also served as a member of the Board of Regents of Gonzaga University, a member of the Board of Overseers at Whitman College, and was most recently a member of the Board of Regents of Washington State University, having also served as Chairman of this Board. Additionally, he served as a member of the Washington Board of the Mathematics, Engineering, and Science Achievement [MESA] organization which is chartered to enhance the capabilities for young students of minority populations to pursue science and engineering careers. Bill also served on the Board of the Commission for Student Learning for the State of Washington.

Bill Wiley was also a good corporate citizen. He was a member of the Board at Trustees of Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center, as well as a member of the Boards of Directors of the SAFECO Company, the Washington Business Roundtable, "Forward Washington," the Seattle branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, and the Pacific Science Center. When Governor Lowry was elected in 1992, he asked Bill Wiley to serve on his advisory committee for addressing statewide issues.

Soon the Pacific Northwest region sought out this man of many talents. He became a