

health care for people of all backgrounds and needs on the San Francisco Peninsula.

Shortly after completing his medical training, Dr. Hanfling served his country with distinction as a captain in the U.S. Army at Valley Forge Army Hospital in Phoenixville, PA, during 1956 to 1958. While pursuing his demanding career, he remained active in the Army Reserve Medical Corps from 1958 to 1966.

Dr. Hanfling was not only committed to serving all who sought his expertise through a hospital, doctor's office or free clinic, he was also committed to improving the health of his community through education. Dr. Hanfling hosted and produced 26 half-hour educational programs, part of a series entitled "Medical Update" which was broadcast on KCSM-TV in San Mateo. These programs addressed a wide range of subjects, including coronary artery disease, birth control, exercise and health, health policy, cancer, and venereal disease. These far-reaching programs earned Dr. Hanfling an award from the American Medical Association for educational TV and radio programs.

Music was Dr. Hanfling's passion outside of medicine. Here, too, he sought to share his enjoyment of music with the community and promote the talents of local musicians. For two decades he opened his home to musicians and guests for an extensive series of chamber music and recitals that were regularly attended by friends, acquaintances and patients. Dr. Hanfling also sponsored the careers of several promising local musicians, including the up-and-coming Aurora String Quartet.

Mr. Speaker, as we say goodbye to Dr. Hanfling, we are reminded of the difference one dedicated individual can make through his professional and extracurricular pursuits. I consider myself extremely fortunate to be among the many individuals who benefited from his wisdom and kindness. Stanley, we all send you our love and appreciation.

FOLLOW-ON FORCE IN BOSNIA

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, during a hearing in the International Relations Committee last month on the situation in Bosnia, Under Secretary of State Peter Tarnoff was asked to address the important issue of what will happen in Bosnia after the NATO-led peace implementation force, IFOR, is withdrawn, starting after the planned Bosnian elections, scheduled for mid-September of this year.

Following the hearing I requested Under Secretary Tarnoff to respond in more detail, in writing, about the status of planning for a possible follow-on force in Bosnia. In his letter the Under Secretary emphasizes that "The administration remains committed to completing IFOR's mission in approximately 1 year." He also stresses that "the completion of IFOR's mission will not mean the end of the international community's efforts to support peace and economic reconstruction in Bosnia. The United States will continue to assist in these important international efforts."

I am inserting the full text of Under Secretary Tarnoff's letter in the RECORD so that Members of Congress can better understand

the administration's approach to the critical issue of the timing of the withdrawal of IFOR and the planning for a possible follow-on force.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, DC, May 15, 1996.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,
U.S. House of Representatives.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HAMILTON: Under Secretary Tarnoff has requested that I respond to your letter of April 25, in which you asked about the status of planning for a follow-on force in Bosnia.

From the beginning of his Administration the President made clear that he was prepared to support the deployment of U.S. forces in conjunction with a peace agreement in Bosnia. Following the successful negotiation of the Dayton accords, the President indicated his intention to deploy approximately 20,000 U.S. ground troops as part of the NATO-led IFOR. The Dayton Accords, United Nations Security Council Resolution 1031 authorizing IFOR, and the NATO Operational Plan governing IFOR's deployment set forth a duration of "approximately one year" or "about 12 months". As the President stated in his November 27, 1995, address to the nation, "Our Joint Chiefs of Staff have concluded that this mission should and will take about one year." The President subsequently wrote to House Speaker Gingrich on December 21, saying, "And I expect, that the military mission can be accomplished in about a year." This has been—and remains—Administration policy.

On April 30, the President approved an approach regarding the drawdown of troops in Bosnia consistent with previous Administration and NATO policy. Specifically, it recognized that IFOR will play a crucial role in providing security for upcoming Bosnian elections, which, according to the Dayton Agreement, are to be held by mid-September. To that end, IFOR should remain at full strength through the Bosnian elections. The pace and extent of the drawdown in the period between the Bosnian elections and the conclusion of IFOR's mandate on December 20 will be determined by General Joulwan and other senior NATO military officials, in consultation with NATO's North Atlantic Council.

IFOR should retain until December 20, 1996 sufficient forces to accomplish its full mission and protect the lives of its personnel including U.S. troops. This approach will mean that IFOR would complete its drawdown in the weeks after December 20, on a schedule and in a manner consistent with logistical requirements and the safety of our troops.

The Administration remains committed to completing IFOR's mission in approximately one year. It was with this in mind and in the context of discussions of the presence of the IPTF or others in a post-IFOR environment in which Under Secretary Tarnoff stated that "we are not contemplating any organized military force."

In the referenced New York Times piece, Secretary Perry noted, "As we get nearer that December date we're going to have to take a look and say, 'What is the likelihood of a war starting up again?' If we conclude that there's a danger, then the question that NATO will have to answer is what kind of force deployment do we need to provide an adequate deterrence for that not happening." It is only prudent that this Administration and NATO should review, as we approach fall, the specific security situation in Bosnia. However, neither this Administration nor NATO is planning at this time to deploy a follow-on force in Bosnia.

Of course, the completion of IFOR's mission will not mean the end of the international community's efforts to support

peace and economic reconstruction in Bosnia. Numerous tasks will continue, including the return of refugees and displaced persons, arms control and military stabilization, removal of land mines, investigations by the International Criminal Tribunal, and the mending of civil, political, and economic institutions damaged or destroyed by the war. The United States will continue to assist in these important international efforts.

Thank you for forwarding your concerns with respect to these important issues. I hope you have found this helpful.

Sincerely,

BARBARA LARKIN,
Acting Assistant Secretary
for Legislative Affairs.

COMMONSENSE PRODUCT LIABILITY REFORM ACT OF 1996—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. 104-207)

SPEECH OF

HON. BILL PAXON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 9, 1996

Mr. PAXON. Mr. Speaker, the long overdue reforms contained in H.R. 956 will restore fairness and efficiency to our Nation's legal system, by instituting a series of modest reforms to our Nation's product liability laws.

A majority of Americans believe that our Nation's legal system is out of control and is in need of serious reform. As our courts become clogged with frivolous lawsuits, those Americans who have been truly injured must wait months, sometimes years, for their cases to be heard.

Our current legal system actually denies justice to those Americans who need it most. This legislation will put justice back in our justice system.

I have been a strong supporter of H.R. 956 since it was first considered in the House Commerce Committee, on which I serve.

Should this override attempt be unsuccessful, I am confident that next year Congress will consider and approve not only product liability reform legislation, but comprehensive reform of our Nation's legal system.

CONGRATULATIONS TO KENNESAW STATE COLLEGE MARKETING STUDENTS

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 1996

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize the students of the Kennesaw State College Marketing and Professional Sales Department for their hard work as part of the 1996 General Motors Marketing Internship Class in developing "Escape into Excitement Days" from May 20 to 24, 1996.

This internship has created a successful partnership between businesses and students so that young men and women gain invaluable experience in developing and implementing an actual marketing campaign.

Again, I want to commend the outstanding efforts of these hardworking, exceptionally

bright, and dedicated students, and I wish them all the success in their future endeavors.

HONORING CHARLES P. "CHUCK"
DOYLE ON HIS 80TH BIRTHDAY

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 1996

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, 80 years ago, on May 26, 1916, barnstorming daredevil Charles P. "Chuck" Doyle was born in Minneapolis, MN. Eighty years later, Chuck is still creating aviation history.

He bought his first airplane while still a Washburn High School student. It was an OX-5 powered Travel Air biplane. With this—and his motorcycle—he started on his path as an unofficial daredevil and official aviation pioneer.

In 1935, Chuck Doyle made his first parachute jump as part of the Thrill Day Air Show at the Minnesota State Fair. Two years later, he began performing regularly at shows and fairs around the country. Whether on wings or wheels, he loved to excite his audiences. He ramp-jumped his Harley over lines of cars, magically survived carefully planned head-on auto collisions and boardwalk crashes, piloted his motorcycle through tunnels of flame—and memorably, during a thrill show in Mississippi in 1937, even crashed a plane into a clapboard house.

He worked as a civilian pilot for Northwest Airlines during the Second World War—honoring their requirement that he quit the thrill shows, even in his spare time. It was during this time, however, that Chuck first began skywriting and towing aerial banners—a pursuit he maintained until recently.

The great airplanes that the U.S. military retired after World War II provided Chuck Doyle with a new opportunity: acquiring surplus warbird aircraft, refurbishing and restoring them, displaying them in museums, and even giving them a new life in the air. Three of his masterpieces have been placed on display in the U.S. Air Force Museum at Dayton, OH.

His talent for restoration was never more in evidence than when he reconstructed a replica of the vintage Curtis Pusher—one of the earliest American planes, originally designed and built in 1910. Chuck's handiwork wasn't just historically authentic and interesting to look at. In 1985, he took his exact replica of this 75-year-old vintage aircraft to the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport, where the authorities agreed to close down one of the main runways for his exclusive use. He then proceeded successfully to pilot the only truly authentic Curtis Pusher replica ever to fly. The plane now hangs on exhibit in the main terminal of that airport.

Most mortals can only marvel at the way Chuck Doyle so often succeeded in his relentless pursuit of the nearly impossible. But even Chuck couldn't beat city hall, when it came to preserving his cherished private airstrip. Still, his much-publicized—if ultimately losing—battle with the city of Apple Valley, MN, extended his record of providing thrills and excitement, this time for the newspaper-reading public.

As a lifelong member of dozens of aviation organizations, Chuck Doyle has contributed in thousands of ways to the progress of the era of manned flight. In 1992, his lifetime of contributions was in turn recognized by his peers, by historians, and by civic leaders when he was inducted to the Minnesota Aviation Hall of Fame. There, he shares the company of a pantheon of internationally famous aviators, among whom are two other well-known "Charleses": Charles "Speed" Holman—for whom Holman Field is named—and Charles Lindbergh.

His son, Charles Jr., also known as "Chuck," is an airline pilot and aircraft owner who is carrying on the family tradition.

It is no easy feat to attempt to summarize 80 years of Charles senior's life. But it is easy to observe one characteristic of overriding significance. More than a crazy daredevil stunt man who survived it all, more than a distinguished airline pilot and professional aviator who has logged over 30,000 hours in the air, entirely accident free—more than an air historian, aviation pioneer, and dedicated father—Chuck Doyle is a great American. His boundless spirit and courageous example remind us of the quintessential character of our country, and of what Thomas Jefferson must surely have had in mind when he described our national dedication to the pursuit of happiness. Chuck has given thousands of Americans happiness during a distinguished and exciting career. As he celebrates his 80th birthday, Mr. Speaker, I know that all of the Members of this Congress join in wishing him every happiness in return.

GALE AND GERALD MESSERMAN:
RECIPIENTS OF AMERICAN ORT'S
JURISPRUDENCE AWARD

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 1996

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, on May 21, 1996, members of the Cleveland chapter of the American Organization for Rehabilitation Through Training [ORT] will hold a tribute dinner in honor of two residents of my congressional district. Attorneys Gale and Gerald Messerman are the first northeast Ohio residents to be awarded the ORT Jurisprudence Award. This distinguished award recognizes the Messermans for their extraordinary contributions to the enhancement of the community and to the pursuit of justice. As the Honorary Chairperson for the tribute dinner, I am proud to salute the Messermans on this occasion.

The Organization for Rehabilitation Through Training [ORT] was founded in 1880 in Tsarist, Russia for the purpose of providing critical job skills to the poor of Eastern Europe. Today, the organization is the largest non-governmental education and training organization in the world. Over the years, ORT has trained over 3 million students, helping both immigrants and American-born individuals to locate work in an ever-changing job market. The ORT network includes junior and senior high schools, technical high schools, junior and senior colleges, apprenticeship centers,

and adult education classrooms. The Greater Cleveland area and communities around the globe benefit as a result of the organization's strong commitment to assisting others.

The Jurisprudence Award was created by American ORT to recognize and honor members of the legal community. These are individuals whose professional lives have substantially improved the quality of life for their fellow human beings; they are role models for others to emulate; and they have established new directions for the enhancement of their profession and their community. Gale and Gerald Messerman are more than deserving of this special recognition. The Messermans have not only distinguished themselves within the legal profession, but they are committed to helping others achieve. They share the guiding principle upon which ORT was founded—that the highest form of charity is to help people help themselves.

Mr. Speaker, since 1980, Gale and Gerald Messerman have practiced law at Messerman & Messerman, a leading firm in the Cleveland area. Gale received her legal education at Southern Methodist University School of Law. She is a former Associate Professor of Law and former Dean for Student Affairs at the Cleveland-Marshall College of Law. At the law school, Gale also taught courses in Civil Procedure, Urban Housing, and Poverty and the Law. Gale also established a civil clinical education program at the school. Attorney Messerman has also been employed with the Case Western Reserve University School of Law, where she instructed students in law and served as assistant director of the Clinical Legal Education Program.

Attorney Gerald Messerman is a graduate of the Georgetown University Law Center. His career has included serving as assistant and associate professor of law at the Ohio State University College of Law. He taught classes in evidence, family law, legal ethics, law and psychiatry, and seminars relating to the legal problems of the poor. He was also successful in establishing a clinical program for the representation of those who are poverty stricken. Attorney Messerman is also a former assistant U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia.

Gale and Gerald Messermans have been successful in reaching out and, indeed, reaching back, to make certain that students reach their fullest potential. They are active in teaching, and they serve on the boards of organizations that benefit students of all ages. Most important, they are individuals who give freely of their time and talents.

Mr. Speaker, I have enjoyed a close friendship with attorneys Gale and Gerald Messerman over the years. They are individuals of the highest caliber whom I respect and admire. Gale and Gerald are most deserving of the American ORT's Jurisprudence Award, and I take special pride in saluting them on this occasion. I am also pleased to note that proceeds from the ORT tribute dinner will be used to create a scholarship fund honoring the Messermans. It represents a fitting tribute to these dedicated individuals who have given so much to helping others.