

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF
OAKWOOD COLLEGE

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I want to congratulate Oakwood College as it celebrates its centennial year. Located in a beautiful setting on 1,185 acres of prime land in the northwest region of Huntsville, AL, Oakwood College was founded in 1896. It is a historically black liberal arts college operated by the Seventh-day Adventist Church.

The school enjoys a rich mix of more than 1,600 students drawn from many States, nations, experiences, and outlooks on life. The college fosters a nurturing environment that has enabled students to develop self-esteem and achieve academic success, often for the first time.

A caring, supportive faculty of over 90 members—57 percent of whom hold doctorates—is responsible for Oakwood's proven ability to meet its students' academic needs.

Oakwood's keen sense of community is reflected in its direct involvement with citizens of the Tennessee Valley through various campus initiatives and services. These include a speakers bureau, adult degree completion program, student-manned Volunteer Action League, a 25,000 watt radio station, annual United Negro College Fund banquet, and homecoming. Each year, the Oakwood homecoming events bring over 10,000 alumni and friends of the college to Huntsville.

Oakwood is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, and offers associate and bachelor's degrees in more than 35 areas of concentration.

Oakwood has much to celebrate during its centennial year. Enrollment is higher than ever, graduates are achieving success at levels higher than ever before, and the campus is beautiful and its atmosphere inviting. I congratulate Oakwood College on its 100th anniversary and commend its administration, faculty, and students on all their accomplishments and academic success.

RECOGNIZING THE HISTORIC
TREATY BETWEEN HUNGARY
AND ROMANIA

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise today to bring attention to a historic event in Central Europe that, given the world focus on Bosnia, may have been overlooked, the signing of a treaty this month making the end of a rivalry between Hungary and Romania that dates back at least 1,000 years.

Our admirable Ambassadors, Donald M. Blinken in Hungary, and Alfred H. Moses in Romania, have written an article that nicely sums up the significance of this agreement in securing a stable Central Europe and protecting the rights of ethnic minorities. It deserves as wide an audience as possible.

I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the attached article from the Washington Post be placed in the RECORD at this point.

There being on objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 19, 1996]

LOOKING BEYOND BOSNIA

(By Donald M. Blinken and Alfred H. Moses)

The attention devoted to events in Bosnia overlooks other important and positive developments in the region which, in history's ledger, could prove equally important. This week Hungary and Romania signed a basic bilateral treaty marking the end to centuries of contention. The treaty has the same significance to Central Europe as the Franco-German reconciliation had to Western Europe. Similar treaties have been concluded between longtime rivals Slovakia and Hungary and between the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Greece.

Historic rivalry between Hungary and Romania dates back at least a thousand years to the Magyar migrations from Central Asia. This led to Hungarian domination of the Carpathian basin, including modern-day Transylvania now in Romania, which was part of Hungary until 1919, when the Treaty of Trianon put an end to 300 years of Austro-Hungarian dominance in the region. Unfortunately, Trianon did not end the rivalry, and at the end of World War II, Budapest found itself occupied by Romanian troops for the second time in the century.

The people of Romania and Hungary liberated themselves from communism seven years ago. But their rivalry remained. Now, together, they are engaged in one final act of liberation, this time from the unresolved legacies of their own tragic and angry past.

The heart of the treaty also is the heart of post-Cold War Europe's security challenges: how to reconcile the rights and responsibilities of minorities with majorities in a part of the world where peoples and borders do not match.

Bosnia is a brutal reminder of the power of these ethnic and nationalistic hatreds. It shows how dangerous this power is to peace not just in the Balkans but to Europe as a whole, and how important it is to defuse ethnic grievances before they explode.

The basic treaty obligates both countries to protect the civil liberties and cultural identity of their national minorities. Education at all levels is guaranteed by the state in the minority's native tongue, as is the right to use one's historic language in administrative and judicial proceedings in areas of minority concentration. The same is true of road signs, print and broadcast media and almost every other aspect of communal life.

The test, of course, will come with implementation, but the overwhelming support for the treaty in both countries is reason for optimism. Moreover, both sides are committed because both know the treaty clears an important hurdle to an even more historic goal: integration with the West.

President Clinton's January 1994 decision, embraced by our allies, to open NATO to new members and new partners, together with efforts by the European Union to enlarge eastward, has given every nation of Central Europe an incentive to strengthen democracy and improve relations with its neighbors.

Both Hungary and Romania have been active participants in the Partnership for Peace, the innovative U.S. initiative that has as one of its purposes to prepare NATO aspirants for eventual membership. Romania was the first to join. And Hungary hosts U.S. forces engaged in Bosnia. Troops from both countries participate in joint Partnership for Peace exercises on the territory of the other and are serving with the implementation force in Bosnia.

NATO and the European Union have made it clear that states aspiring to membership that have unresolved border disputes or are unable to respect international norms on the treatment of minorities "need not apply."

This clear message moved Hungary and Romania to look beyond traditional boundaries and historical divisions toward a new vision of a secure and prosperous continent no longer mired in the conflicts of the past. In this spirit, both nations have committed in the basic treaty to support NATO and EU membership for the other.

By embracing countries in Central Europe that show the will and the means to contribute to the stability and prosperity of the continent as a whole, the EU and NATO can help bring an end to historic enmities based on ethnic, cultural and religious differences, including the historic divide between Catholic West and Orthodox East. The example of Hungary and Romania may point to the end of a millennium of Central European history marked by perpetual conflict and human tragedies past counting.

AMERICA'S FUTURE BIRTHDAY: 50
YEARS OF REMARKABLE SERVICE BY GREAT PATRIOTS

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, speaking of remarkable, I have been in correspondence with a great lady who fits that description perfectly. Phyllis Schlafly long ago became a legend in her own time, a fact that once more came to mind a few weeks back when she and I discussed the then-upcoming 50th anniversary of America's Future, Inc.

America's Future was founded by great Americans dedicated to the preservation—and the restoration—of the principles outlined by the Founders of this Republic. Dr. Robert Morris, who, by the way, celebrates his 81st birthday today, is chairman and president, and a trustee of America's Future, along with the following who also serve as trustees: D. Clifford Allison, attorney of Wichita; Dr. Anthony T. Bouscaren of Fayetteville, NY; Philip C. Clark of Greensboro, NC; William J. Gill of Washington; Wesley H. Hillendahl of Santa Rosa, CA; Dr. Anthony Kubek of Clearwater Beach, FL; John J. Metzler of New York City; Mrs. Herbert Philbrick of Rye Beach, NH; Elizabeth E. Racer of Winchester, VA; Brig. Gen. Robert C. Richardson III (retired) of Washington; Henry Salvatori of Los Angeles; Phyllis Schlafly of Alton, IL; Maj. Gen. John K. Singlaub (retired), Arlington, VA; Retired Ambassador Raymond L. Telles of El Paso; James L. Tyson of Darien, CT; W. Raymond Wannall, retired Assistant FBI Director, Silver Spring, MD, and John C. Wetzel, Milford, PA. Gen. Dan Graham was a trustee prior to his death sometime back. I have been a trustee for several years.

Mr. President, when America's Future was founded, 50 years ago, the Second World War had just ended and the United Nations had just been launched. The cold war had not yet begun, and neither had the conservative movement. Fifty years ago, the number of conservative, constitutionalist, free-market-oriented organizations and

publications could be counted on one hand. But the number of Communist-front organizations, to say nothing of liberal and left groups, numbered more than 1,000.

Our Nation was in transition, and our enemies moved quickly to make the most of it. There was an obvious need for organizations and individuals willing to defend the American way. And so, on April 24, 1946, America's Future, Inc., a nonprofit, tax-exempt educational organization, was founded in New York City by a group of businessmen dedicated to the preservation of two great fundamental principles: The competitive, private enterprise system that has made our country strong and prosperous, and the constitutional form of government that has kept us free from the tyranny of individuals or factions.

America's Future had among its founding members such distinguished Americans as Frank E. Gannett, Mrs. Amos Pinchot, and Gen. Robert E. Wood of Sears, Roebuck & Co. The many prominent Americans who served as trustees include National Association of Manufacturers past president, Robert L. Lund, Henning W. Prentis, Jr., of Armstrong Cork Co., former New Jersey Governor Charles Edison, George W. Strake of Houston, and Charles Hook of Armco Steel.

Mr. President, between 1946 and 1948, America's Future sponsored and produced over the ABC Radio Network a Sunday afternoon commentary featuring Samuel B. Pettengill, former Member of Congress and nationally known constitutional authority. America's Future also began the publication and distribution of books, pamphlets, and reprints now numbering in the millions.

In the 1950's, noted journalist and staunch patriot John T. Flynn joined forces with America's Future. He went behind the headlines to explain the real significance of events and personalities. His commentary for America's Future, aptly named "Behind The Headlines," was carried on more than 300 radio stations of the Mutual Broadcasting System. Commentaries by Flynn were also distributed to hundreds of newspapers.

America's Future launched its Textbook Evaluation Project in 1958, to give due recognition to textbooks that accurately portray our history, our government, and our economic system—and to alert the unsuspecting public to those who distort the fact or justify the expansion of big government. The first issue of the America's Future newsletter appeared the following year, in 1959.

R.K. Scott devoted 31 years of his life to America's Future, succeeding the late Robert Lund as president in 1958, and becoming the full-time moderator of "Behind the Headlines" in 1961. John Wetzel, who had served America's Future as treasurer since 1958, succeeded as president in 1989. Philip Clarke, a veteran journalist who has reported for

the Associated Press, Newsweek magazine, and the Mutual Broadcasting System, became the voice of the syndicated radio commentary, "Behind the Headlines."

Robert Morris, the renowned geopolitical strategist and one of America's foremost authorities on intelligence and national security, became chairman of the board of America's Future in 1989 and president in 1995. He served as a U.S. Navy intelligence officer during World War II and was chief counsel to the U.S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee from 1951 to 1953. A former judge, the former president of two Texas universities, the author of numerous books and a syndicated newspaper column, Morris is currently the chairman of the National Committee to Restore Internal Security.

Mr. President, America's Future continues to provide its "Behind The Headlines" commentaries free of charge to any radio station or newspaper that requests them. "Behind the Headlines" is currently broadcast by more than 120 radio stations across America, and published by more than 300 newspapers. The commentaries are summarized for thousands of subscribers nationwide in the bimonthly America's Future newsletter, which is available free of charge to college and high school libraries. "Behind The Headlines" can also be found on the America's Future worldwide website—<http://www.accessus.net/~eamiller/af>.

Methods of communications may change, but the principles America's Future espouses will remain timeless. Whether it's on the radio, in newspapers and pamphlets and newsletters, on the Internet, or through some medium not yet imagined, America's Future will keep reminding our countrymen that the best way to protect the freedoms Americans enjoy is by preserving our constitutional form of government and our private enterprise system.

As it stands poised on the threshold of a new century, America's Future can be justly proud of its success in combating the philosophical errors of our era. Big government is not dead yet, but it is discredited. We have every reason to hope, therefore, that tomorrow will bring a rebirth of freedom in our country. There truly is a lot to look forward to in America's future, and we congratulate America's Future, Inc., on the occasion of its golden anniversary.

SENATOR DAVID PRYOR

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, as we approach the end of another Congress, we engage in our biannual tradition of bidding farewell to those Senators who will not be returning in January. This practice epitomizes the wonderful circle of closure and renewal that marks our service in the U.S. Senate. Senators who have been blessed to serve their country move on to accept new challenges, and fresh lawmakers, in-

tent on serving their constituents and their Nation, take that place. All, of course, of these exits are not always voluntary because they are also contingent on the desires and wishes of the people we represent. But, in some cases, our fellow Members decide on their own, sometimes against the wishes of their constituents, that they will no longer serve in the U.S. Senate. Such is the case this year.

Mr. President, the 105th Congress will be a much different place come January 1997, whether it is controlled by Democrats or Republicans. Come January, some of America's finest public servants will be moving on to fresh challenges and embracing new goals.

For more than 200 years, some of our Nation's greatest thinkers and most eminent legislators have served in this body, from John Calhoun, Henry Clay, and Daniel Webster to Lyndon Johnson, Everett Dirksen, and Richard Russell.

Those who are retiring this year, both Democrats and Republicans, are a distinguished and impressive group of lawmakers.

Mr. President, we unfortunately live in an era where the level of partisanship and the level of brinkmanship, I believe, threatens the very foundations of this institution. When compromise has become synonymous with failure, and name calling, too often, and scoring political points is taking the place of legislating, the 13 Senators who are retiring represent, in my view, the spirit of compromise and bipartisanship that must invigorate this institution if we are to regain the abiding faith of the American people.

These legislators—these 13, in my view—are the sort of legislators who have sought common ground, not partisan advantage. They have strived to build bridges to their opponents instead of using wedge issues to divide us as a people and as a nation. They are exactly the type of lawmakers I believe our Founding Fathers had in mind when they created this institution more than 200 years ago.

Over the past 2 years I have come to the floor on several occasions to bid farewell to our retiring colleagues. Today I would like to focus my remarks on two Members who I know will be particularly missed.

Throughout my 16 years as a Member of the U.S. Senate, I have had the great honor to serve alongside DAVID PRYOR. I mean that both figuratively and literally, as he has been my neighbor here on the Senate floor for the past 12 years. DAVID PRYOR is one of the body's most distinguished and best loved Members. He is an able legislator and, most of all, a very close and dear friend.

Mr. President, the small State of Arkansas has an impressive political tradition. By all accounts, it has given this country some of its most influential and distinguished leaders and lawmakers. William Fulbright was a giant in the area of international relations.