

the nationally recognized Duke University Talent Identification Program, which identifies verbally and mathematically gifted young people, and it offers regional residential courses to these special students. Dr. Alost has also overseen the establishment of Northwestern Abroad, which provides travel-study opportunities to students who wish to expand their knowledge of other cultures.

I had the pleasure of working with Dr. Alost when we brought the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training to NSU, a national institution dedicated to historic preservation. This one-of-a-kind center was established by the National Park Service to train cultural resource professionals and serve as a clearinghouse for the transfer of historic preservation technology across the country. It is the innovative examples I have just cited which have designated Northwestern State University as a premier institution for higher learning.

Dr. Alost's service has also touched those outside of the Northwestern community. Over the years, numerous civic, professional, and religious organizations have flourished under his leadership. He has served as president and on the board of directors of the Natchitoches Tourist Commission. As an administrator and educator, he served as president of the Louisiana Council for Deans of Education, the Louisiana Association for Colleges and Teacher Education, and the Louisiana Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation.

While Dr. Alost is a great source of pride for Northwestern State University, he has also been honored with many local, State, and national awards. In 1985, he was recognized by the Louisiana Association of School Executives as the State's Educator of the Year. In 1986, he received the Leadership Award from the Louisiana Association of Gifted and Talented Students. The citizens of Natchitoches proclaimed him Man of the Year in 1987. His achievements were heralded on a national level in 1989 when he was presented with the Phi Kappa Phi Distinguished Member Award.

Dr. Robert Alost's lifetime of achievement is truly an inspiration, and he serves as an incredible role model for those who believe that the possibilities are limitless. It has been an honor and a privilege to know him. I congratulate Dr. Alost on his distinguished career and wish him well as he enjoys the well-earned rewards of retirement.●

INDIANAPOLIS MOTOR SPEEDWAY AND THE INDIANAPOLIS 500

● Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I rise today as the month of May approaches to pay tribute to an important part of Hoosier heritage, the Indianapolis Motor Speedway and the Indianapolis 500.

The Indianapolis Motor Speedway was built in 1909 to provide a testing

ground for Indiana's burgeoning automobile industry. Indiana was home at the time to such names as Duessenburg, Cord, Marmon, Stutz, National, Cole, Auburn, and Apperson.

The first Indianapolis 500 was run in 1911 and races have been run ever since. In 1917, the track backstretch was given over to the military for use as an aviation maintenance training center. It became one of the first lighted runways in the world. Races were canceled during the years 1917, 1918 and 1942-45 out of respect for the war effort. Since those early days, the race has grown to become a rite of spring for millions of Americans, attracting the world's largest 1-day sporting event crowd, as well as an immense broadcast audience.

Indianapolis is the home of the IndyCar racing industry, and the month of May is an especially dynamic time in our State. As race season begins, it is appropriate that we honor this uniquely American event and all those who have made it possible. In particular, we take pride in honoring the memory and vision of Tony Hulman, Jr.; the steadfast service of his wife, Mary Fendrich Hulman; and their daughter, Mari Hulman George; as well as the strong leadership of Indianapolis Motor Speedway president Anton H. George, who personifies the very future of IndyCar racing.●

TRIBUTE TO ADM. JAMES S. RUSSELL

● Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, it is with great sadness that I rise today to record the passing of a truly great American, Admiral James S. Russell. Adm. Russell built a remarkable legacy as a distinguished and decorated military officer and a respected civic leader in Washington State.

James Sargent Russell was born on March 22, 1903, in Tacoma, WA, where he spent his childhood. Eager to serve his country in World War I, he attempted to join the U.S. Navy after graduating from high school. Because he was too young, the Navy would not accept his enlistment. Instead, he followed his love of the sea, beginning his maritime career as a seaman in the Merchant Marine.

In 1922, he entered the U.S. Naval Academy, from which he graduated in 1926. This marked the beginning of a long and illustrious tour of duty with the U.S. Navy. After serving aboard the battleship *West Virginia*, he entered the young field of naval aviation, and was designated a Naval Aviator in 1929.

During World War II, then-Lieutenant Commander Russell led Patrol Squadron 42 in the Aleutian Island Campaign. For his heroism and exceptional service, he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal, and the Legion of Merit. After serving in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations in Washington, DC, he returned to combat duty in the Pacific and was awarded a Gold Star in lieu of a second Legion of Merit.

Following World War II, he assumed the post of commander of the U.S.S. *Coral Sea* and then was chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, rising to the rank of vice admiral. From 1958 to 1962, he served as Vice Chief of Naval Operations with the four-star rank of Admiral. Because of his exceptionally meritorious efforts in that capacity, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

In 1962, Admiral Russell was named commander in chief of the Allied Forces in Southern Europe, a position he held until his retirement from active duty in 1965. His leadership during a time of heightened tensions earned him a Gold Star in lieu of the second Distinguished Service Medal.

The advancement of the field of naval aviation owes a great deal to the work of Admiral Russell. He entered the field when biplanes ruled the skies and aided the development of supersonic fighters. For his work on the development of the F-8 Crusader Navy fighter, the first ship-based fighter to fly faster than 1,000 miles per hour, Admiral Russell was awarded the prestigious Collier Trophy in 1956.

Recognition of his work extends beyond the borders of the United States, and is evidenced by his receipt of three foreign decorations. These include: the Order of Naval Merit (Grand Officer) by Brazil, the Legion of Honor (Commander) by France, and the Peruvian Cross of Naval Merit (Great Cross).

After retiring from active duty, Admiral Russell returned to the Tacoma area and became a prominent member of that community. He remained active in the aerospace industry as a consultant and board member. However, his second career, which spanned almost as many years as his first, was as a civic leader who bridged the civilian and military communities. Indeed, at an age when many of his contemporaries were enjoying a quiet retirement, Admiral Russell took an active role in community affairs.

Admiral Russell leaves his wife, Geraldine; his son and daughter-in-law, Don and Katherine Russell; his daughter-in-law, Anitha Russell; five grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren. I wish to express my sincere sympathy and condolences to these and other members of his family.

All who are acquainted with Admiral Russell know that his work has benefited and will continue to benefit countless individuals in Washington State, across this Nation, and around the globe. Admiral Russell served his country and community selflessly for three-quarters of a century. He led by example and earned the respect of all who knew him. I and so many people—his friends, colleagues, family, and community members—are sincerely grateful for his many contributions to military and civilian life. He leaves behind a great legacy and will not be soon forgotten.●

TRIBUTE TO THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY WILDCATS

• Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, as my colleagues well know, I do not frequently venture down to the other side of Pennsylvania Avenue. The current occupant of the White House and I do not always see eye to eye. But, times change and I am anxiously awaiting the opportunity to set aside political differences in order to join the President in welcoming to Washington the 1996 NCAA Division I National Champions, the University of Kentucky Wildcats.

Mr. President, University of Kentucky basketball enjoys a proud history, one unequaled by any other school. In fact, in this season of unparalleled achievements, Kentucky not only earned bragging rights for the year, but they also became the winningest program in college basketball history. With their victory in the Mideast Regional Final, the Wildcats overtook the University of North Carolina and returned to their perch atop basketball's elite.

This fact is further demonstrated by the yearend Sagarin basketball Ratings. These figures compiled by basketball expert Jeff Sagarin factor in numerous variables, including schedule strength, to determine the top teams in Division I NCAA. This year, Kentucky posted a yearend rating of 103.26, which put the Wildcats not only in first place for the year, but also made it the top rated team in the 22-year history of these figures.

As for history, let's review a few quick facts about this Wildcat team. On their way to a 34-to-2 record, the Cats defeated every team on their schedule at least once by a minimum of 7 points. They scored 86 points in one-half against the LSU Tigers. Mr. President, for those of my colleagues who may not follow college basketball closely, allow me to put this achievement in terms more readily understandable. Scoring 86 points in one half is equivalent to BOB DOLE winning the Presidency before the polls in the Midwest even close, which, by the way, I anticipate he will do. Finally, the Wildcats did something that nobody believed was possible in this age of parity in college athletics: they played the entire Southeastern Conference regular season without losing a single game. A perfect 16 and 0.

Rupp, Issel, Groza, Givens, Macy, Mashburn, Hall, and now Pitino. The Fabulous Five, Rupp's Runtz, the Fiddlin' Five, Pitino's Bombinos, the Unforgettables, and now the Untouchables. UK basketball enjoys a tradition unequaled by any other program. Mr. President, I believe this tradition will continue to grow for decades to come.

I urge my colleagues to join me in extending congratulations to this team of outstanding young men, a group distinguished not only by their athletic achievements but their character as well. As an unabashed college basketball fanatic, I want to personally thank

Coach Pitino, Athletic Director C.M. Newton, and President Charles Wethington for restoring dignity, excitement, and honor to this proud program. Their leadership provides an example all of us in public life would do well to emulate. •

ROLE OF RELIGION IN AMERICAN SOCIETY

• Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, the State of Maryland is very fortunate to have many churches and religious institutions which serve families and individuals with special needs. I am pleased that the world headquarters for the Seventh-day Adventist Church is located in Maryland. On March 10, more than 500 community service directors and volunteers of the Allegheny East Conference of Seventh-day Adventists convened in Hyattsville, MD, under the leadership of Pastor Robert Booker. The keynote address was delivered by Dr. Clarence E. Hodges, vice-president of the North American Division of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists. He spoke eloquently on the role of religion in American society. I want to share with my colleagues some of his thoughts. Dr. Hodges began his remarks by speaking of the freedom of religion which the United States enjoys.

When freedom of religion is combined with other economic and social freedoms, society flourishes and the quality of life is enhanced for all citizens. The United States has the model which must be protected. Religious institutions stay out of government and governmental institutions stay out of religion while both employ their special approaches to advance the interests of society and the individual.

In his remarks, Dr. Hodges highlighted the vital role religion plays in our country, not only in meeting spiritual needs, but also in meeting the day to day needs in our communities. As he points out: Where would we be without their immense contributions?

What would it cost for government to replace all church operated charitable organizations, educational institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, welfare centers, soup kitchens, and other services provided to individuals?

And as he pointed out in his concluding comments, the contributions that people of faith and religious-based organizations are making to communities are needed now more than ever, in these times of declining spending at all levels of government.

The family, the basic unit of society, is coming apart. Divorces are at record high levels. First time marriages are being delayed. Babies are born to babies. Children are being raised in single parent families. Only nine percent of the children who live with both parents are poor while forty-six percent of the children who live with only one parent are poor. Since 1970, out of wedlock births have tripled. Child abuse and neglect contribute to the death of twelve children each day. Three hundred fifty thousand children between eight and eighteen years of age are put out of their homes each year. Homeless and runaway children are exploited by per-

verted adults for money and sick pleasures. The foster care system which is designed to provide protection and hope for neglected children actually feeds thousands into the corrections system as felons each year. Mothers are battered in front of and with their children and many see no other option but to suffer through this kind of domestic violence year after year. But your services are making a difference. We will never know the full value or impact of your services. Our governmental agencies at all levels and all tax payers appreciate what you are doing in response to human needs, family problems, and natural disasters. Since you serve anyone in need, without strings attached, and since your clients include all races, cultures and religious groups, I am pleased to congratulate you for doing the work of your Lord in an outstanding manner. You are ready for welfare reform, changes in Medicaid, nutrition programs, and the various block grant proposals. Thanks be to our founding fathers for their vision of religious freedom.

We live in a world where there is no suffering-free zone. We can relocate to beautiful communities but there is no comfort zone. We can run but we cannot hide. We can have creature comforts and luxuries far beyond our needs but we will have no comfort zone until we have reached out to all in need.

What is the value of a good neighbor? What is the value of the Good Samaritan? What is the value of religion? What is the value of religious freedom? The value of mankind, that's the answer. May we and America forever place a high value on all our freedoms and on all mankind.

I believe all of my colleagues will find food for thought in Dr. Hodges' comments. •

ALLEGED SWISS COLLABORATION WITH THE NAZIS AND THE SMUGGLING OF GERMAN LOOTED PROPERTY TO ARGENTINA

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss an issue that continues to trouble me, namely that of the role played by Swiss banks and their continued retention of assets belonging to European Jews and others before and during World War II.

In a document from the State Department, entitled, "Nazi and Fascist Capital in Latin America," dated March 23, 1945, found at the National Archives, details Nazi capital infiltration of Latin and South America. Yet, within the report, there are sections which explain the role of the Swiss bankers in helping to secret Nazi assets out of Europe. At this time, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this report be printed in the RECORD.

The relevant part of the report states that,

"Accusations have also been voiced that Nazi German capital is escaping in Swiss diplomatic pouches, probably without the knowledge of the Swiss federal government, because of the government's practice of entrusting diplomatic missions to its bankers and businessmen traveling to the Western Hemisphere."

If this is true, it suggests that Swiss bankers might have directly help get Nazi assets out of Europe to Latin and South America. This revelation could lead to serious questions about the sincerity of the Swiss bankers with regard