

Annie Wittenmyer, played an instrumental role in organizing these societies throughout Iowa. Because soldiers were dying more from diseases than from their wounds, she created diet kitchens in hospitals to help rebuild their strength and aid in their recovery. Furthermore, Annie Wittenmyer campaigned to provide relief for mothers, wives, and children adversely affected by the war because their sons, husbands, and fathers were killed or disabled during their service. Not only did she campaign for financial assistance for these women and children, but her efforts also helped build orphans' homes.

Unfortunately, as with every hard-fought battle, there comes a price. A battle-scarred Civil War flag, on display at Upper Iowa University in Fayette, is a poignant reminder of this sacrifice.

Upper Iowa was founded in 1857 by pioneer families living in the wooded hills surrounding the tiny village of Fayette. The nearest college, Cornell in Mount Vernon, was a long dangerous trip away by stagecoach over rough dirt roads and through territory roamed by native tribes. Colonel Robert Alexander, a veteran of the Black Hawk War, donated \$10,000 in gold pieces toward the funding of a college, and a hall was constructed of native white limestone. The university doors opened on January 7, 1857.

Three short years after Upper Iowa's founding, though, the Civil War broke out, and the university's young men, many of them on the verge of graduating, enlisted in a body, along with many of their professors. Company C of the 3rd Iowa Volunteer Infantry went on to participate in 17 major battles, including the bloody fields of Vicksburg and Shiloh. For many young Upper Iowans, a battlefield grave ended their dreams for a future. In a quirk of fate, Upper Iowa's mathematics professor, Nathan Cornell, now a colonel in the Confederate Army, was captured by Colonel E.C. Byam of the Union Army—Upper Iowa's business manager.

With so much of the student body gone, the university was on the verge of closing, but the women students and the female professors were determined to carry on. Dean of Students Elizabeth Sorin, although born in the South, wholeheartedly supported the decision of the men to fight for the Union. She and the women students fashioned the first American flag that

the men carried into battle, and later she recalled those dedicated women whose "hearts went in with their stitches in the red, white, and blue." When the flag was captured at the bloody conflict called the Hornet's Nest during the battle of Shiloh, the women made a second flag for their soldiers and continued to support them with their letters and prayers. They were there to welcome home the remnant of Company C, and mourn the fallen. Life slowly returned to normal, and the university that almost wasn't became a thriving academic community once more.

Now, almost 140 years later, Upper Iowa University still stands amid the wooded hills of northeast Iowa, a tribute to the power of the academic spirit and a living memorial to those young Iowa soldiers and their fellow students who made sure they had a university to return to.

DUBUQUE: IOWA'S LINK

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, travelers see many different sights while boating down the mighty Mississippi River. One point of interest is found at the intersection of Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin where a large town emerges from the Iowa bluffs. Dubuque, named after the French Canadian fur trader and lead miner Julien Dubuque, not only boasts beautiful architecture and prominent landmarks, but it has the distinction of being Iowa's oldest settlement.

When the area now known as the city of Dubuque opened to settlers in June 1833, many miners were primarily attracted to this land because of lead. This resource promised great wealth. In fact, the Shot Tower still stands today as a tribute to those who produced lead shot that was used during the Civil War era.

Not only did the mining of lead help build Dubuque, but the location on the Mississippi River played an important role in its economic development. For instance, wood was transferred downstream from the northern forests to Dubuque where it was milled into lumber. Steamboats brought settlers to Dubuque who loaded up with supplies and equipment before venturing further West.

Moreover, the Third Street Ice Harbor holds a strong link between Dubuque and the Mississippi. Constructed

in the mid 1800's, the Ice Harbor originally served as a winter haven for steamboats. It also housed the Dubuque Boat and Boiler Works which, for many years, was ranked as the largest inland boat building center in the Nation. Now, the Ice Harbor is a place of recreation with many museums and other added attractions. The museums located on and around the banks of the Mississippi, remind us of Dubuque's significant relationship with the river.

A historical center of trade and commerce, Dubuque continues to thrive in today's competitive market. In a performance report released from the International Trade Administration, Dubuque ranks No. 1 in the North Central Region with the greatest percentage change in metro area exports between 1993 and 1994. With an almost 91 percent jump, Dubuque nationally ranks No. 2 in growth behind the tricity area of Biloxi, Gulfport, and Pascagoula, Mississippi.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Department of Commerce charts ranking Dubuque's export growth be printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

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

(See exhibit 1.)

Everyday we are exposed to examples of how our world seems to be shrinking and global connections are becoming a greater asset to growing businesses and services. Dubuque has indeed adapted to meet these international challenges while staying true to its roots. Exports today range from new technology, such as computer services, to heavy machinery like John Deere tractors.

I am proud to see Iowa's oldest settlement sustain its role in linking Iowa to the world.

Furthermore, this year, Dubuque was one of 30 finalists for the National Civic League's All-American City and Community Award. This award recognizes those communities who successfully address local needs and concerns. Being in the running for this nationwide civic award pays tribute to Dubuque's commitment to serving its community.

And today, Mr. President, I salute the good citizens of Dubuque, who spread the Iowa Spirit of Community in their homes, workplaces, schools, places of worship and neighborhoods each and every day.

EXHIBIT 1

METROPOLITAN AREA EXPORTS: AN EXPORT PERFORMANCE REPORT ON OVER 250 U.S. CITIES, NORTH CENTRAL REGION

[Percentage Changes in Metro Area Exports, 1993-94]

Rank		Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)	1993	1994	1993-94 Change	
Regional	National				Amount	Percent
1	2	Dubuque, IA	\$93,056,279	\$177,562,181	\$84,505,902	90.8
2	8	Muncie, IN	64,329,690	107,404,131	43,074,441	67.0
3	10	Detroit, MI	16,780,888,732	27,469,655,137	10,688,766,405	63.7
4	12	Eau Claire, WI	289,715,835	465,707,890	175,992,055	60.7
5	21	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	102,706,259	149,660,963	46,954,704	45.7
6	27	Green Bay, WI	134,096,711	187,128,975	53,192,964	39.7
7	30	Rochester, MN	53,026,135	72,680,026	19,653,891	37.1
8	34	Hamilton-Middletown, OH	49,285,459	66,255,465	16,970,006	34.4
9	35	Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI	650,330,732	868,950,604	218,619,872	33.6

METROPOLITAN AREA EXPORTS: AN EXPORT PERFORMANCE REPORT ON OVER 250 U.S. CITIES, NORTH CENTRAL REGION—Continued

[Percentage Changes in Metro Area Exports, 1993–94]

Rank	Regional	National	Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)	1993	1994	1993–94 Change	
						Amount	Percent
10	40		Terre Haute, IN	67,300,401	88,796,473	21,496,072	31.9
11	42		Omaha, NE-IA	299,777,818	393,250,149	93,472,331	31.2
12	49		Springfield, MO	81,120,882	103,823,081	22,702,199	28.0
13	51		Canton-Massillon, OH	250,176,671	315,936,317	65,759,646	26.3
14	55		Springfield, IL	23,906,115	29,803,555	5,897,440	24.7
15	56		Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI	2,337,304,875	2,913,554,707	576,239,832	24.7
16	68		Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN	111,847,927	137,258,753	25,410,826	22.7
17	77		Fort Wayne, IN	640,583,777	770,882,450	130,298,673	20.3
18	79		Chicago, IL	14,446,576,063	17,333,603,392	2,887,027,329	20.0
19	84		Lawrence, KS	5,238,501	6,243,631	1,005,130	19.2
20	88		Gary, IN	225,347,242	267,480,658	42,133,416	18.7
21	92		Rockford, IL	521,617,189	616,148,483	94,531,294	18.1
22	93		Toledo, OH	836,073,213	986,928,080	150,854,867	18.0
23	94		Sheboygan, WI	207,104,066	244,345,672	37,241,606	18.0
24	103		Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI	1,704,959,504	1,993,494,017	288,534,513	16.9
25	104		Columbia, MO	42,934,889	50,173,690	7,238,801	16.9
26	105		Madison, WI	357,688,184	417,083,076	59,394,892	16.6
27	111		Kansas City, MO-KS	2,225,900,542	2,578,559,820	352,659,278	15.8
28	115		Indianapolis, IN	2,626,625,792	3,003,834,284	377,208,492	14.4
29	117		Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH	3,582,759,333	4,093,322,966	510,563,633	14.3
30	123		Lansing-East Lansing, MI	185,665,447	208,627,069	22,961,622	12.4
31	125		Akron, OH	1,434,941,835	1,606,289,098	171,347,263	11.9
32	132		Columbus, OH	1,167,012,557	1,295,467,590	128,455,033	11.0
33	136		Racine, WI	365,126,982	403,153,387	38,026,405	10.4
34	139		Lincoln, NE	188,537,132	207,173,028	18,635,896	9.9
35	141		Elkhart-Goshen, IN	419,879,457	460,350,316	40,470,859	9.6
36	152		Benton, Harbor, MI	338,674,082	368,813,560	30,139,478	8.9
37	155		Kankakee, IL	79,077,304	85,978,927	6,901,623	8.7
38	157		Evansville-Henderson, IN-KY	448,533,992	487,403,232	38,869,240	8.7

ADM. J. PAUL REASON

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I am pleased to welcome the return of a senior Navy constituent to Virginia. Last week, the Senate confirmed the promotion of Vice Adm. J. Paul Reason to full admiral, and he will be assigned as commander in chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet in Norfolk. He will relieve Adm. Bud Flanagan, who is a respected friend to many in this Chamber.

Admiral Reason is the first African-American to receive a promotion to four-star admiral in the U.S. Navy's history. He has had a spectacular career, beginning with graduation from the Naval Academy in 1965. Subsequently, he was trained in nuclear propulsion engineering, and served three sea duty tours aboard nuclear-powered ships. Along the way, he also managed to earn a master's degree in computer systems management.

From 1976 until mid-1979, he served as naval aide to President Jimmy Carter—another nuclear-trained, Naval Academy graduate—and then was executive officer of U.S.S. *Mississippi* (CGN-40). He had command of two combatants, U.S.S. *Coontz* (DDG-40) and U.S.S. *Bainbridge* (CGN-25). After selection for flag rank, he was commander, Naval Base Seattle and later, commander, Cruiser-Destroyer Group 1. After promotion to vice admiral, Paul was assigned as commander, Naval Surface Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, in Norfolk. He was assigned as deputy chief of naval operations—plans, policy, and operations—his current assignment, in August 1994. (I include his attached biography for the record.)

The selection of Paul Reason to command the Atlantic Fleet is an inspired decision. I have known of him over the years, and I am confident that he will be a superb CINCLANTFLT. I congratulate Admiral Reason and his wife, Dianne, and I look forward to working with him for years to come.

THE BOMBING IN SAUDI ARABIA

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today to join my colleagues to speak about the tragedy which occurred yesterday in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. It is reported that around 10 p.m. Saudi time, a bomb attached to a fuel tanker truck parked just in front of a concrete security barrier about 35 yards from Khobar Towers, a facility housing United States Air Force pilots and other American military personnel on King Abdul Aziz Air Base near Dhahran in eastern Saudi Arabia, ripped through the building, killing 19 United States military personnel and injuring more than 300 others.

It has been further reported that about 2,400 American military personnel, most of them working for the Air Force, are assigned to the area around the air base in Dhahran. This base serves as the headquarters of the Air Force's 4404th Air Wing, which is assigned the task of carrying out the enforcement of the no-fly zone over southern Iraq which was imposed at the end of the Persian Gulf war. Mr. President, at this early time, it seems clear that this apparent act of terrorism was targeted specifically against U.S. military personnel serving in Dhahran.

Mr. President, I deplore in the strongest possible terms this despicable act. I join the President in announcing to those both within the United States and abroad that such extremist acts will not go unpunished. To that end, I am pleased that the President has dispatched a team of investigators from the FBI to Saudi Arabia to assist in the investigation of the blast. I strongly support our men and women serving their country overseas and feel that we must take all steps necessary both to apprehend and bring to justice those who perpetrated this act and to ensure the future safety of all American troops serving abroad.

Mr. President, this tragedy hits me and the State of Wisconsin quite per-

sonally. Of the U.S. military personnel confirmed dead, one such patriot is from my home State of Wisconsin. T.Sgt. Patrick P. Fennig, from Greendale, WI, who is assigned to Eglin Air Force Base in Florida and is serving in Saudi Arabia was one of the 19 service members confirmed killed in the blast. I send my condolences to Technical Sergeant Fennig's family. My heart goes out to his family and to the families of the other U.S. military personnel who either lost their lives or were injured at the hands of this apparent act of terrorism.

This terrorism comes 7 months after a car bomb ripped through an American-run military training center in the Saudi capital city of Riyadh, killing five Americans and two Indians and wounding several dozen others. Yesterday's attack was the worst terrorist assault against Americans in the Middle East since the 1983 bombing of the United States Marine Corps barracks in Beirut, Lebanon, in which 241 American service personnel lost their lives.

Mr. President, this bombing is the latest, and certainly one of the most deadly terrorist attacks on American military personnel serving overseas. We must never forget that, whether serving in times of war or supposed peace, American troops are continually in danger when serving their country overseas. Again, I am sickened by and deplore this horrific act and urge the President to use all available means to bring the perpetrators of this terrorism to justice.

I yield the floor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, turning to the military construction appropriations bill, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now turn to the consideration of calendar 448, H.R. 3517, the