

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ADVENTURE THEATER CELEBRATES 45TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize an impressive achievement of by a volunteer arts organization in my district. This year marks the 45th anniversary of the nationally recognized children's theater company, Adventure Theater. Located in the national park in Glen Echo, MD, this company of actors, directors, artists, and teachers have been providing wholesome and innovative entertainment for 45 years to the children of the Metropolitan Washington area.

Within view of the C&O Canal in Montgomery County, MD, the historic national park at Glen Echo has been the home of artists, dancers, puppeteers, and actors since its evolution from the days as a popular amusement park built at the Maryland terminus of Washington's trolley line.

Adventure Theater is the Washington, DC, area's oldest children's theater. Since they premiered in 1952, the volunteer group has been dedicated to producing quality children's theater. Through weekend and weekday performances, drama classes, an award-winning touring company, Girl and Boy Scout workshops, seasonal events, volunteer opportunities, and open auditions, Adventure Theater has involved the community in the world of theater.

Adventure Theater was created by a group of women volunteers who recognized the need for live stage productions for children. Although today many children now have the advantage of exposure to theater and performances in schools and auditoriums, little was available for young audiences in the early 1950's.

Working with determination, a few pioneers from Montgomery County built a company from humble beginnings. The first season was performed on a borrowed stage with scenery painted in one actor's basement and with costumes sewn by another actor.

Audiences soon grew and Adventure Theater began to perform on stages, in schools, and community centers throughout the Greater Washington area. Drama classes were added and a touring company, the In-School Players, was formed to bring original productions in the Washington area school systems.

In 1971, they found a permanent home at Glen Echo Park, and they have continued to perform in their theater in the old Penny Arcade Building in cooperation with the National Park Service. The company's repertoire explores different theatrical genres, from puppetry to storytelling to full-scale musicals. There is something for everyone, and for all ages. Offerings for very young theater-goers are especially well received—for children ages 4 and up.

Adventure Theater supplies interpretive services for the visually and hearing impaired

persons. They also have established several outreach programs to provide live theater for people who might not be able to attend because of transportation or other difficulties. The company offers scholarships to deserving children wishing to attend theater classes; and tickets are donated to school auctions, shelters, and community benefits. In addition, Adventure Theater will lend costumes, props, and set pieces of local schools, theater groups, and community organizations.

As Adventure Theater enters its 46th season, the residents of Montgomery County are proud of their history as a part of the Washington cultural scene. Parents who attended their shows as children now eagerly bring their own children, and grandchildren to Adventure Theatre—hoping to instill the same enjoyment of the art in their own families. The long relationship with the community by Adventure Theater is a testament to the support for the arts by the people of Montgomery County.

CHERYL COOK-KALLIO: FREMONT TEACHER BECOMES STUDENT AGAIN

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Cheryl Cook-Kallio, teacher of social studies at Hopkins Junior High School in Fremont, CA. A public educator for over 17 years, Ms. Cook-Kallio has been awarded a James Madison Fellowship by the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation of Washington, DC.

Ms. Cook-Kallio is one of 61 recipients of this highly distinguished fellowship to support the continued study of American history and the Constitution by teachers of American history, American Government, and social studies. She will be awarded up to \$24,000 to be used toward her master's degree.

Next summer Ms. Cook-Kallio, along with the other fellowship recipients, will attend a 6-week course at Georgetown University to study the Constitution in the National Archives. Her lifelong dream has been to intensively study the Constitution, and through this fellowship, that dream will be recognized.

Ms. Cook-Kallio is an annual visitor to Washington, as she accompanies her eighth grade American Government class on their end-of-the-year trip to our Nation's capital each year. Ms. Cook-Kallio is a graduate of Hopkins Junior High School herself, who went on to study at the University of North Carolina-Charlotte, and received her teaching certificate at San Jose State University. She began her career in education at Hopkins in 1979, where she has been teaching ever since.

Competition for this fellowship is fierce, drawing applicants from all 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Nation's islands and trust ter-

ritories. Ms. Cook-Kallio deserves much praise for her accomplishment, as the award is intended to recognize the most distinguished of teachers.

It is important for us to understand that learning is a lifelong process, that knowledge and exploration are the roots of creativity. We congratulate Cheryl Cook-Kallio and wish her the best of luck on furthering her education and on continuing to share her knowledge of the workings of our government with the students of Hopkins Junior High.

TRIBUTE TO THE MOST REV. FRANCISCO GARMENDIA, D.D.

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Bishop Francisco Garmendia, who will be honored on June 7 for his 50 years of service to the Catholic Church and for the spiritual leadership he continues to provide the Hispanic community in my congressional district, the South Bronx.

As the first Hispanic bishop in the Archdiocese of New York, Bishop Garmendia is truly an example of excellence in leadership. But ask any one of his parishioners and he will certainly tell you that our own "good shepherd" not only leads his flock but sacrifices and cares for it as well.

Born in Lazzano, Spain, Bishop Garmendia was truly raised in the faith. After attending a private school run by the Benedictine Fathers there, Bishop Garmendia entered the seminary in 1935 and, in 1947, was ordained a priest. Almost as soon as he finished saying his first mass his journey of service began, one that would take him across the globe to touch the lives of many. After studying in England he was transferred to Salta, Argentina, where he taught English and chemistry in the Colegio Belgrano of Salta. When not teaching, Bishop Garmendia would give up his weekends to minister to the native community.

Bishop Garmendia's understanding of people and his experience with diversity cleared the way for his mission in New York. Since his transfer in 1964, Bishop Garmendia has earned not only the trust and respect of the Church—he was consecrated bishop by Cardinal Cooke in 1977—but also the love and support of the Hispanic community. Over the years, Bishop Garmendia has worked tirelessly to spread God's Word not just from the pulpit but on radio and television as well.

We also recognize Bishop Garmendia for his tremendous social work and his struggles to provide services for those in need. Among his many accomplishments, Bishop Garmendia instituted the Spanish Orientation Center and sponsored the establishment of The Resource Center for Community Development, Inc., better known as The Hope Line, a free service which provides thousands of immigrants with legal, material, and spiritual assistance. Although he has been threatened by

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Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

drug dealers and even physically attacked, Bishop Garmendia has not wavered in his commitment to serve his God and his community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Bishop Francisco Garmendia for his selfless devotion to the Church and the Hispanic community of New York. In a time when service often goes unappreciated, we should recognize great servants like Bishop Garmendia and encourage them to continue in their courageous efforts.

THE CHALLENGE IN THE CONGO

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention my monthly newsletter on foreign affairs from May 1997 entitled *The Challenge in the Congo*.

I ask that this newsletter be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The newsletter follows:

THE CHALLENGE IN CONGO

This is an important and dangerous time for Congo and all of central Africa. The victory by rebel forces creates both an opportunity and risk. With Africa's third largest population (46 million) and vast mineral wealth, Congo (formerly Zaire) could become an economic powerhouse for all of central Africa. Its natural bounty, however, was ravaged by the corrupt rule of President Mobutu. For years Congo has been virtually without a government. If its new leaders turn out to be little better, Congo could descend into violent conflict and even fragment. Given the stakes, U.S. policy should make an intensive effort to steer it toward stability, free markets, and democracy.

Roots of revolution. The successful revolution against Mobutu has its roots in the remote eastern Zaire. Rebel leader Laurent Kabila, though not a Tutsi himself, led the alliance there against Mobutu and Hutu militants from Rwanda, both of whom were oppressing Tutsis. Surprising everyone, Kabila's forces swept across Zaire in seven months, and toppled Mobutu on May 17. But Kabila did not capture the country alone. Rwanda, Uganda, and Angola gave him significant help to avenge Mobutu's meddling in their own politics.

Kabila untested. Many questions remain about President Kabila and his government. His forces are suspected of killing thousands of refugees. He has espoused Marxism in the past, yet we know little about his present intentions. In his rhetoric he supports markets and democracy, but it will be some time before we can see whether he has fulfilled his promises. He has disbanded parliament, dismantled the constitution, and banned political activity outside his movement, which he has declared the national authority.

The challenge before Kabila is formidable. Mobutu virtually destroyed the country and its society. Kabila's task is to remake both. The population must be prepared for democracy, and the country's economy rebuilt. Kabila must keep the disparate elements of his alliance together, reach out to include all elements of the population, and promote autonomy to prevent Congo from fragmenting.

U.S. interests in Congo. Though we do not have security interests in Congo, the U.S. has a significant stake there. First, Zaire has large deposits of diamonds, gold, cobalt,

and copper, and U.S. firms stand to gain from investment in a stable Congo. Second, a successful transformation in Congo could spark growth and better the lives of people throughout central Africa. Third, if Congo were to collapse, the suffering would be great. The U.S. could become involved in costly humanitarian relief or even military intervention. We should not ignore Congo, as we have in the recent past, lest the country cascade into chaos.

Our policy toward Congo should be part of an overall post-Cold War approach to Africa, working toward civilian, democratically-elected governments, and market reforms. It is in U.S. interests to see a secure Congo at peace with itself and its neighbors, moving toward democracy and meeting the basic needs of its people. We want a stable government based on fiscal discipline, an open economy without corruption, and respect for human rights.

Next steps for U.S. We have leverage with the Kabila government, and we should use it to further these interests. First, as a show of goodwill, we should extend a helping hand. We should come forward with some modest transitional aid, and offer a larger package if Congo meets conditions related to economic reform and good governance.

Second, we should continue to press Kabila to form a broad-based, inclusive, and honest transitional government. Representatives of anti-Mobutu opposition groups, church and civic groups should be invited to serve. The U.S. should also stress transparency and accountability in government: after the Mobutu years, people will want to know where funds are going. Security concerns are paramount for Kabila right now, but it is also important that he honor his pledge to hold elections within two years.

Third, the U.S. should help the UN and relief organizations gain access to refugees in Congo, many of whom are in dire need of humanitarian assistance. The U.S. must oppose any attempts to persecute refugees and should continue to press Kabila to grant access to the UN to conduct an objective accounting of reported killings of refugees during the war.

Fourth, the U.S. should urge Congo's neighbors who intervened in the war to help Congo now find the right path. Rwanda, Uganda, and Angola have significant weight with the new regime. These nations should not pursue only their narrow security interests, but should encourage Kabila to pursue reconciliation and an inclusive government.

Finally, the U.S. should encourage the World Bank and the IMF to move into Congo as soon as the Kabila government meets conditions to gain access to their funds. They have far greater resources and expertise than the U.S. or any other single donor. There must be no room for squabbling in the international community, and actions must be coordinated. The new regime is short on economic expertise, and will need outside help in setting sound economic policies. Rebuilding Congo's infrastructure and demobilizing troops are important tasks the new government faces.

Conclusion. One must admire the people of Congo. They have endured great hardship and shown resilience and courage. Now Congo is poised to move from the Mobutu years to a better future for its citizens, and the U.S. has significant interests in this transformation. For the United States, the question is whether we have the will, interest, and patience to pursue and sustain our policy. There are difficult demands ahead, and the U.S. should help Congo become a success in the heart of Africa.

THE LEGACY OF THE MARSHALL PLAN: PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON'S ADDRESS AT THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARSHALL PLAN

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, this past week the United States and the countries of Western Europe marked the 50th anniversary of the June 5, 1947, Commencement Address at Harvard University by then Secretary of State George C. Marshall in which the idea of the Marshall Plan are first publicly discussed.

That important anniversary was commemorated last week at a special celebration in the Hall of Knights in the Binnenhof in The Hague, the capitol of The Netherlands. Attending the festive occasion were the heads of state and government of the countries of the European Union and other distinguished European leaders.

Mr. Speaker, just a few days ago, this House considered and adopted a resolution which I introduced with the cosponsorship of a number of my colleagues, House Concurrent Resolution 63, recommitting the United States to the principles of the Marshall Plan. Mr. Speaker, that resolution recognizes the wisdom and insight of Secretary Marshall's address and of the policy that resulted from it, and it recommitments the United States to the wise policy first enunciated 50 years ago. I appreciate the wisdom of the House in rededicating our Nation to those principles.

Mr. Speaker, representing the United States for this commemoration was our President, Bill Clinton. His remarks at the celebration represent the best of American statesmanship—recognizing the importance of our country's contribution to European recovery 50 years ago, the importance of European unification initiated under the Marshall Plan and continuing today through the European Union, and the importance for democracy of the enduring links that were forged between the United States and the countries of Western Europe by our joint struggle in World War II, through the cooperation of the Marshall Plan, and our long struggle in the Cold War.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that President Clinton's remarks be placed in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to give them thoughtful attention. The Marshall Plan was truly one of the great milestones of American diplomacy, and the President's remarks in Holland place that great act of statesmanship in a fitting context.

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT AT COMMEMORATIVE EVENT FOR THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARSHALL PLAN

President CLINTON. Thank you very much, Mr. Sedee, for sharing your wonderful story. I forgive you for stealing the matchbook from the White House. (Laughter.) In fact, just before we came in, I confess that I had heard did such a thing, so without theft, I brought him some cufflinks and some Oval Office candy for his grandchildren today. (Laughter.)

Your Majesty, Prime Minister, fellow heads of state and leaders of government, ministers parliamentary, members of Congress, to the youth leaders from Europe and America, to all of you who had anything to do with or were ever touched by the Marshall