

construction of a road and maintenance of buildings and other structures in refuges and parks, undercuts the entire purpose of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and reduces America's ability to conserve its vulnerable wildlife.

This initiative ranks among my highest priorities here in Congress. As I have this year, I will in the next session continue to do all I can to see that this refuge receives the attention and the funding it deserves. I hope my House colleagues will join with me in this deserving effort.

IN MEMORY OF DR. LUIS  
FERNANDEZ-CAUBI

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 24, 1997*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to remember a great friend, outstanding lawyer, loving father, and a true patriot, Dr. Luis Fernandez-Caubi, who was born in Sagua la Grande, the son of a schoolteacher and a businessman. He was a lawyer and an ardent defender of human rights and those accused of anti-Castro activities by the Communist Government of Cuba.

After immigrating to the United States, his adoptive country, he continued the fight against Castro's tyranny, a fight that led him to the United Nations in 1988 and which continued in Spain, France, and other countries until his demise.

Dr. Fernandez-Caubi studied law at the University of Havana and began his law practice in 1948. He was admitted to the Florida bar after his completion of studies at the University of Florida and continued his practice until his death.

Dr. Fernandez-Caubi was a renowned author, winning journalism awards for his political commentary and books which included "Justicia y Terror", an indictment of the judicial system under communism and "Apuntes Sobre La Nacionalidad Cubana". He also hosted programs for radio and TV stations, including Radio Marti.

In the legal arena, his firm led a coalition of law firms in representing the elderly in the precedent setting Meek versus Martinez lawsuit to entitle the elderly in south Florida to receive their proportionate share of benefits from the government; his firm also advocated for human rights in the United Nations, which eventually led to the condemnation of Cuba for its human rights abuses. He represented numerous indigents, including the Mariel Cubans at the Terre Haute penitentiary, and won three Pro Bono Publico Service Awards. He participated in local politics and received the City of Miami Citizen of the Year Award in 1992, and the Sagua La Grande Favorite Son Distinction, among many honors.

Dr. Fernandez-Caubi was the father of 5 children and had 10 grandchildren, who were his pride and joy. He lived a full and rewarding life, and his legacy will live in the hearts of all who had the opportunity to be associated with him.

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
FOUNDING OF THE CONGRES-  
SIONAL CAUCUS ON WOMEN'S IS-  
SUES

**HON. MICHAEL R. McNULTY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 24, 1997*

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with Representative ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON and others in commemorating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Congressional Caucus on Women's Issues.

Since it was first formed in 1977, the Caucus has had a tremendous impact on this body, and has played an important role in efforts to recognize that the diversity of America is our preeminent strength.

John Kennedy once said: "Effort and courage are not enough without purpose and direction." For the last 20 years the Caucus has given direction and purpose to issues of particular importance to women, families, and children.

In the last few years the Caucus has undergone some changes, but its role as the premier vehicle for raising and addressing the concerns of women has remained the same. The Caucus has shaped critical public policy such as equal pay, domestic violence, breast cancer research, family leave and access to quality health care.

While we have made significant advances in moving toward gender equity, progress has been slow and much more work needs to be done. If we hope to ensure equality, this Congress must continue the commitment necessary to remove the economic, political and educational barriers which hinder far too many women.

As the father of four daughters, I am well aware of the obstacles which women face and I am proud of the progress we've made in the last 20 years. Many of these changes are a direct result of the great work done by the Caucus—in serving as a catalyst in efforts to increase opportunity and ensure equality for all Americans.

In celebration of these achievements, I urge all Members of the House—and all my fellow Americans—to recognize the accomplishments of the Congressional Caucus on Women's Issues on the occasion of its 20th anniversary.

LIKE BETSY ROSS

**HON. DOUG BEREUTER**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 24, 1997*

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member highly commends to his colleagues the following poem by Miss Anne Louise Rezac, who is a third grader at East Butler Public School in my congressional district. The poem is entitled, "Like Betsy Ross." Miss Rezac's poem was chosen for publication by the Mile High Poetry Society of Denver, CO, in its anthology of poems titled "Muse."

LIKE BETSY ROSS

(By Anne Louise Rezac)

Betsy made a flag out of colors, red, white, blue,

Which sort of makes me feel, like I could do it too.

On Tuesdays I would stitch, two hours before noon,  
and I would cut the blue part, in the month of June.

In the month of July, I had few done,  
so I moved the stars on, one by one.  
Then who came to visit me,  
when I felt like a shrewd boss? Washington  
and Morris, and John's uncle Ross.

They had some news to tell me, about our nation's flag.

I didn't want to dispute or begin to brag.  
I knew their news was true, every single word.

Because when I was in school, that's the lesson I heard.

When the men had left, and months and days went by,

I had got the flag done! My oh my.

I went to pursue Washington, to tell him my good news,  
and when I finally got there, he did not refuse.

George used the flag when he went near and far,

he even told the people what I used from the sewing jar.

UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO CELE-  
BRATES ITS 125TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. MARCY KAPTUR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 24, 1997*

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 125th anniversary of the University of Toledo. Throughout its history and into the present, the University of Toledo has been cause for great pride and growth in our community, educating our citizens and providing brighter futures as a result. In its first 125 years, the University of Toledo has developed tremendously. UT is a nationally recognized public university with a wide range of undergraduate and graduate programs serving students across Ohio, all 50 States, and 98 countries. The University of Toledo is a leader in enrolling National Merit Scholars. In further testament to its success, it has grown from only one building on one campus to more than 60 on several campuses today.

The mission of the University of Toledo is manifold. UT strives for excellence in research and scholarship and is equally concerned with disseminating this knowledge through its academic programs. The University is highly committed to helping students achieve their highest potential by providing open access to the institution and challenging course work within its programs. Further the University of Toledo holds the promotion of pluralism, racial diversity, and gender representation as high priorities, making the University a place in which all types of people and viewpoints are valued. Renaissance writer John Heywood captured the spirit of UT's philosophy when he wrote, "The very spring and root of honesty and virtue lie in a good education." The University's guiding principles of freedom of expression and social justice make clear that UT proudly operates by the same belief system.

I am pleased to join the community to recognize, with gratitude, the University of Toledo's 125 years of excellence in education. I know my colleagues join me in wishing the University a happy 125th anniversary.

## JACK WALLACE RETIREMENT

**HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 24, 1997*

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a veteran newspaper reporter and noted labor leader from my Congressional District in Pennsylvania, Mr. Jack Wallace. This week Jack will be honored on the occasion of his retirement from the Citizens' Voice Newspaper in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Jack is an institution in Wilkes-Barre, and I am pleased to join his friends and colleagues in recognizing his outstanding career.

Although Jack's byline has appeared on only two articles during his 46-year career, he has written thousands of stories. And, though he has not gotten recognition for his authorship, he is the most recognized face at the Luzerne County Courthouse, his beat for 29 years. During the course of his career, he has covered eight District Attorneys beginning in 1968 and numerous County Commissioners, elected officials, and political campaigns.

Jack began his career 46 years ago with the Wilkes-Barre Publishing Company in its maintenance department. As was common in those days, he worked his way up to reporter. A strong supporter of labor unions and the right for workers to organize for representation, he was actively involved with the Newspaper Guild. He served 3 years as an executive board member, 7 years as union vice-president and 29 years as the local president.

Along with his journalistic endeavors, Jack is also active in the community. He is a member of St. Therese's church, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the Donegal Society and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He was a little league baseball umpire for 16 years.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join with Jack's many friends, his family, coworkers and the community in honoring this dedicated professional. I send Jack my best wishes for a happy, productive retirement and congratulate him on an exemplary career in journalism.

A WELCOME TO HIS ALL HOLINESS BARTHOLOMEW, ECUMENICAL PATRIARCH OF CONSTANTINOPLE

**HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 24, 1997*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome His All Holiness Bartholomew, ecumenical patriarch of Constantinople as he comes to visit the United States. His service as a religious leader has provided a great deal of inspiration and spiritual leadership to millions of Orthodox Christians.

Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew is the current Archbishop of Constantinople of the 2,000-year-old Orthodox Christian Church. The title of "ecumenical" means that Patriarch Bartholomew is the worldwide father and spiritual leader of nearly 300 million Orthodox Christians. It is the role of Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew to coordinate the work of the Orthodox Church, to convene councils and to facilitate inter-Church and inter-faith dialogs.

The ecumenical patriarch of Constantinople emerged as the world center of the Orthodox Church during the Great Schism in 1054. It was at this time that ecumenical was recognized by other Orthodox hierarchies as the principal patriarch of the faith. This position, although influential and significant, also represents the lives and sacrifices of the persecuted Orthodox Christians of the 20th century. Specifically, the ecumenical works in memory of the 700,000 Orthodox Serbians killed by Hitler and the thousands of Orthodox Christians repressed in the former Soviet satellites.

As the new millennium approaches, Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew is striving for religious reconciliation and toleration. Evidence of this is the Ecumenical's establishment of an Orthodox archdiocese in China during a landmark visit to Hong Kong in 1996. Similarly, his commitment to bring harmony between the Christian, Jewish, and Islamic religions led to cosponsorship of the Peace and Tolerance Conference in Istanbul in 1994. The Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew's most current undertaking is facilitating peace and unity among the Catholic, Muslim, and Orthodox communities of the former Yugoslavia.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I welcome His All Holiness Bartholomew, ecumenical patriarch of Constantinople in his visit to the United States. His character and wisdom are symbolic of his outstanding service as a religious leader and human being. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew continued happiness and inspirational religious leadership.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 24, 1997*

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and unable to vote on rollcall Nos. 523 through 525. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall No. 523, the Rangel amendment to H.R. 2646; "no" on rollcall No. 524, passage of H.R. 2646; and "yes" on rollcall No. 525, in support of House Resolution 276, offered by Democratic Leader GEPHARDT regarding the Sanchez-Dornan case.

## THOUGHTS ON NATO

**HON. TOM BARRETT**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 24, 1997*

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into the RECORD an article on NATO expansion written by a respected reporter from my home State of Wisconsin, Mr. Bill Kaplan.

Mr. Kaplan's article appeared in the Saturday, August 2, 1997, edition of the Wisconsin State Journal:

NATO EXPANSION NEEDS PUBLIC DEBATE  
(By Bill Kaplan)

In the film "Advice and Consent" actor Henry Fonda, playing a U.S. secretary of State nominee, says: "Son, this is a Wash-

ington, D.C., kind of lie—that's where the other person knows you're lying and he knows you know."

That's a good description of the recent debate in Congress on the defense budget and President Clinton's decision to expand NATO. A brief review of the end of the Cold War makes the case.

The West won the Cold War decisively. The Berlin Wall came down in 1989. By 1991 all Communist regimes in Central and Eastern Europe had collapsed, the Warsaw Pact had ceased to exist and the Soviet Union had dissolved. By 1994 Russian troops had withdrawn from former Soviet satellites. Moreover, tough conventional arms agreements were reached in 1990-92 by the West, Russia and all other former Communist nations.

Also by 1994 Belarus, Kazakhstan and the Ukraine had given up all of their nuclear weapons and signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The United States and Russia began to implement the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, START I, reducing their nuclear weapons. Moreover, START II, with even greater reductions in nuclear weapons, was signed by the United States and Russia, though only the United States has ratified it.

Finally, all observers agree that the Russian military has sharply degraded and could not prevail even in Chechnya. In contrast, the United States is the only remaining superpower.

So what about U.S. defense spending at near Cold War levels and the expansion of NATO?

Recently, the House and Senate approved a \$268 billion military budget bill. That's 5½ times what Russia spends. It's 18 times as large as the combined spending of Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Sudan and Syria. Moreover, U.S. defense spending dwarfs what all our NATO allies and Japan spend combined. But it gets worse.

The House version of the \$268 billion military budget bill calls for buying more B-2 bombers, which the Pentagon does not need or want. The final price tag will be about \$27 billion for planes that have no mission.

Wisconsin can be proud that only one member of the state's congressional delegation—GOP Rep. Mark Neumann—voted for this bonanza for defense contractors. And, most members of the Wisconsin congressional delegation, in the spirit of bipartisanship, went on to vote against the wasteful \$268 billion military budget bill.

There were two exceptions. Democratic Ray Jay Johnson deserves a dart for voting for this bad bill. And, Neumann, after voting for the B-2 bombers, did not bother to vote on final passage of the military budget bill, which had the funds for the B-2.

But what about the expansion of NATO? Perhaps former Wisconsin Rep. Bobastenmeier said it best. "NATO expansion is an extension of American power and influence, and represents an abject inability of European leaders to take responsibility for what happens in Europe. What should really be of interest to the U.S. is joining together the East and West in the European Union."

Kastenmeier added: "If the expansion of NATO is not aimed at Russia, then who?"

Similarly, retired Rear Admiral Eugene Carroll of the Center for Defense Information, a Washington, D.C., think tank, said: "The U.S. is cynical and misrepresents the purpose of NATO expansion. Its purpose is to prevent a Soviet (Russian) revival. And, it will change NATO from a defense alliance to one based on hegemony."

Carroll went on to say: "It will cost a lot and prevent further nuclear arms control—nukes will become a safety net for the Russians."

Wisconsin Rep. David Obey warned "The expansion of NATO will create a new division in Europe. It will move the line eastward."