

I am pleased to congratulate the members of the St. Edmund's Parish for making this area a source of community pride. The church inspires, with their hard work and dedication, to bring out the best attributes of humanity in their neighbors. They perform a great humanitarian service to their neighborhood by recruiting home care assistants for the elderly couples in their parish to counsel the newly engaged about starting a marriage in these times of instant divorce. In their tight-knit community in Brooklyn, their acts exemplify what it means to help thy neighbor.

Also, this parish or better yet the school athletic program has had a chance to influence some notable citizens during its history. These figures include the late great Vince Lombardi, a parishioner in his early days. Mr. Joseph Paterno, head football coach at Penn State and Mr. Fran Frischilla, head basketball coach at St. John's University, both graduates of St. Edmund's Elementary School. All three national figures. All three touched by St. Edmund's Parish.

For years, families have known this church as a living monument in the community, making it a good place to come home. I am certain that the strength of this community would not be what it is today without the commitment of its church. I am honored to celebrate 75 years of fellowship at St. Edmund's Parish.

HONORING PROFS. ROBERT F. CURL AND RICHARD E. SMALLEY OF RICE UNIVERSITY

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Profs. Robert F. Curl and Richard E. Smalley of Rice University in Houston for their contribution to science and technology. Their pioneering work in molecular chemistry earned them and Prof. Harold Kroto of England a Nobel Prize in chemistry last fall and has opened new and wondrous doors for Rice University and the scientific community.

Professor Curl and Professor Smalley are codiscoverers of a new class of carbon molecules—the fullerenes—that promise to usher in a new wave of extraordinary scientific innovations. The fullerenes were named in honor of the famed architect Buckminster Fuller because the structure of these molecules are similar to geodesic dome structures. Carbon-60, known as buckminsterfullerene, is the most common and symmetrical fullerene. Because their 60 carbon atoms are arranged at the points corresponding to where the seams of a soccer ball meet, C-60 molecules are more commonly known as “buckyballs”.

Professors Curl's and Smalley's once-in-a-lifetime breakthrough discovery promises to change many fields of science, from the way we conduct electricity to how we deliver medicines in the body.

This new discovery could allow scientists to construct new fiber tubes that will be 100 times stronger than steel with one-fifth the weight. Cables made of these fibers transmit electricity better than copper, paving the way for a revolution in electrical power. Other scientists are working on attaching buckyballs containing radioactive metals in their hollow

center to biological markers that bind selectively to specific cells, thereby delivering radiation where it is needed. This development could add a potent new weapon for the treatment of cancer.

Professor Smalley and Professor Curl have galvanized the scientific community with their discovery. The promise of the practical application of their research has led thousands of researchers around the world to drop what they are doing and begin working with the buckyball molecule. The technologies of the 21st century are being born today, and it all began with these two men and their coworkers, Professor Kroto, James Heath, and Sean O'Brien, in a lab at Rice University.

In addition to congratulating Professors Curl and Smalley, I also want to congratulate Rice University for fostering an environment of innovation and cutting-edge research that resulted in this discovery. This is a well-deserved boost to Rice's reputation and standing in the scientific community. Construction is now under way on Rice's new Center for Nanoscale Science & Technology to expand on the sort of science that led to the professors' discovery of buckyballs. Rice University's scientific research is luring the top minds to its labs. The center's faculty includes fresh arrivals from Harvard, AT&T Bell Labs, Stanford, and the University of Chicago. And with the awarding of the prestigious Nobel Prize to Professors Curl and Smalley, Rice University is attracting not only the top faculty, but the top students from around the Nation and the world.

I congratulate Professor Curl and Professor Smalley, as well as Rice University, on receiving the Nobel Prize in chemistry. Their contributions to science will pave the way for future success in the 21st century and will improve our lives.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ADAMS COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take this opportunity to thank and congratulate the Adams County Conservation District, located in my congressional district, for its continued service over the years to the citizens of Adams County. This month the Adams County Conservation District will celebrate its 50th anniversary in helping the farming community conserve its natural resources. The Conservation District has been a vital asset to this agricultural region by providing educational, technical, and financial assistance to local farmers.

Over the years, I have witnessed the commitment and dedication of the Conservation District in assisting farmers to manage soil erosion through the use of crop rotations, grassed waterways, strip cropping, and many other practices. The invaluable support received by fruit growers, crop, and livestock farmers, has enabled them to grow better crops, maintain more productive fields, and obtain financial security.

What has contributed to the success of the Adams County Conservation District has been its ability to adapt to the growing demands on our natural resources and changing land use patterns. I am confident that over the next 50

years the Conservation District will continue to adjust to south central Pennsylvania's changing landscape and complex soil and water resource problems.

Our Nation has one of the most productive agriculture industries in the world. While employing more than 21 million Americans, our Nation's farms, mostly family owned, produce 16 percent of the world's food. Our Nation owes a great debt to our farmers and conservation districts, like the Adams County Conservation District, who have helped provide a constant source of food to their countrymen through old-fashioned hard work based on traditional American values.

I am proud to come from a farming family and honored to represent a farming community. Most of all, I am proud of the success the Adams County Conservation District has accomplished over the years in making Adams County farmers one of the most competitive and quality producing farmers in Pennsylvania and beyond. I am certain that the Conservation District will continue to provide top quality service to its constituency as we head into the 21st century.

ALBANIAN CRISIS DEMANDS IMMEDIATE RESPONSE

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of the membership to the deeply disturbing situation unfolding in Albania. All Members of this body should join me in urging the administration to take immediate steps to forcefully address these terrible developments.

Mr. Speaker, Albanian President Sali Berisha heads an illegitimate government with a tenuous, slipping grasp on power. Having ignored widespread criticism of last year's rigged elections, Mr. Berisha has proceeded with his reelection as president by a parliament comprised of loyalists who lack any credibility with the Albanian people as a result of the circumstances of their election.

The people of Albania, outraged by this despotic action and the related widespread loss of investments in an unchecked pyramid scheme, have risen up in protest against Berisha and his regime. At this time, the government appears to be undertaking a vigorous crackdown against this outpouring of public outrage and hundreds, if not thousands, of lives are in clear jeopardy. Reports from Albania indicate that opposition newspapers have been shut down, satellite communication links used by western journalists to report back to the capital have been cut, a shoot to kill order has been issued, tanks are on the move, and buildings reportedly burning. If this situation spirals out of control, the resultant refugee flows will undermine what little stability exists today in this region.

Mr. Speaker, what must happen is that Sali Berisha must step down and yield power to a coalition unity government that will promptly schedule free and fair elections. The United States can and must support European governments in securing this outcome by withholding emergency assistance—and all other

assistance, especially military aid—from Albania until and unless Berisha steps down. Mr. Berisha could not win a fair election and he cannot now repress the wishes of the Albanian people. He must step down to avoid a catastrophe and we must press hard for this to happen.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY, MARCH 1997

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, another glorious St. Patrick's Day will soon be upon us. As we approach another celebration of this great and important day in honor of the patron Saint of Ireland, sadness still hangs over that beautiful, troubled land.

As we now approach the second St. Patrick's Day since the cease-fire on both sides was announced in the fall of 1994, the peace talks have broken down. Once again, we are without hope for any all-party inclusive talks to find any peaceful political solution to the troubles in the north of Ireland.

Ireland has a flourishing economy and expanding wealth, yet the unresolved troubles in the north diminishes the hope for an even greater, promising future for the youth of Ireland, and for all of its warm and generous people.

I was pleased to lead a congressional delegation last month to the north of Ireland, to the Republic of Ireland, and to London, to review what we in the Congress could do to help bring the stalled peace process back on track.

After visiting Ireland—both North and South—and having carefully evaluated the current status of the peace process following meetings with most of the parties to the current talks, including Sinn Fein leader Gerry Adams, as well as representatives of both the Irish and British Governments on the Northern Ireland issue, I am still hopeful, yet realistic.

Our congressional delegation was still optimistic that progress toward peace through dialog was still possible, and I share that hope.

Our delegation joined President Clinton, and the Irish people, both North and South, in reaffirming its overwhelming desire for permanent peace and reconciliation on the island. The attached statement was issued by the delegation after our meetings were concluded in London.

These worthy, important goals can only be achieved through peaceful dialog and negotiations involving all parties, along with the eventual consent of the Irish people to any proposed political solutions.

A prompt restoration of the IRA cease-fire as called for by President Clinton, and many others, plus the cessation of the use of violence by anyone, would best serve the cause of peace, without further diminishing the worthiness or merit of any party's cause.

All-party inclusive talks and political dialog, in accordance with the terms set out in the Mitchell report, are the only true means for finding the common goal we all share for a just and lasting settlement on the whole island of Ireland.

There is still an historic opportunity for peace. The delegation urged all concerned to seize the opportunity now and move the

peace process forward without any of the endless dilatory tactics we have so often observed in the past.

The British Government in particular, under whatever party is in power, must continue to lead the process and move it forward, giving the search for peace its highest priority by building trust between the two communities, especially after the destructive and provocative Orange Order marches of last year.

Our congressional delegation concluded with this plea. Let us hope all sides can reconcile, stepping back from a return to the past, and let us and the world never witness again the tragedy of Northern Ireland engaged in an endless cycle of violence, denying future generations of Irish youth the peaceful future and prosperity they desire and observe.

The Irish people who have contributed so much to our Nation's own prosperity and security have a right to expect continued United States interest in helping to bring lasting peace and justice to the whole island of Ireland.

Our congressional mission to the region was a continuation of that U.S. commitment. I intend to continue to work with President Clinton and others in Congress to help the Irish people pursue their dream of a lasting peace and justice on the whole island.

Millions of their families here in America and around the globe follow closely events as they unfold in Ireland.

They will be particularly pleased to know that our House International Relations Committee will be holding hearings later this year on the human rights situation in the north of Ireland.

The issue of lasting Irish peace and justice will continue to be high on our foreign policy agenda. I look forward to continuing to work with the Irish-American community, the President, and all those around the world committed to finding lasting peace and justice through dialog and peaceful political means in Ireland today.

PRESS STATEMENT NORTHERN IRELAND PEACE PROCESS—FEBRUARY 17, 1997

The bi-partisan U.S. Congressional delegation, led by Chairman Benjamin A. Gilman, visiting Ireland after carefully evaluating the current status of the peace process following meetings with the parties, as well as representatives of both governments, issued the following statement on Northern Ireland:

We join President Clinton, and the Irish people (both north and south) in reaffirming our overwhelming desire for permanent peace and reconciliation on the island. These worthy and important goals can only be achieved through peaceful dialog and negotiations involving all parties, along with the eventual consent of the people to any proposed political solutions.

A prompt restoration of the IRA cease-fire as called for by President Clinton, and many others, plus the cessation of the use of violence by anyone, will serve the cause of peace best, without further diminishing the worthiness or merit of any party's cause. All party inclusive talks and political dialog, in accordance with the terms set out in the Mitchell report, are the only true means for finding the common goal we all share for a just and lasting settlement.

This is an historic opportunity for peace. We urge all concerned to seize the opportunity now and move the peace process forward without the endless dilatory tactics we have so often observed in the past. The British government in particular under whatever

party is in power, must continue to lead the process forward and give the search for peace its highest priority by building trust between the two communities, especially after the destructive marches of last year.

Let us hope all sides can step back from a return to the past. We hope the world will never witness again the tragedy of Northern Ireland engaged in an endless cycle of violence, which will deny future generations of all the youth on the island of Ireland the peaceful future and prosperity they desire and deserve.

IN MEMORY OF JUDGE WILLIAM T. BELLAMY

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sadness that I inform the House of the death of Judge William T. Bellamy of Marshall, MO. Judge Bellamy was an honorable adversary in the courtroom, an outstanding jurist, and a warm and thoughtful friend.

Judge Bellamy was born in Marshall in 1920, the son of Nell Newton and William T. Bellamy, Sr. He married Louise Ainsley on February 18, 1950. He was a graduate of Westminster College in Fulton, MO, and the University of Michigan School of Law. He served his country with distinction during World War II, including service on the vital Manhattan project.

Following the war, Judge Bellamy returned to Marshall and practiced law as a partner in the firm of Bellamy and Bellamy. From 1978 to 1988, he served as presiding judge of the 15th Judicial Circuit of Missouri. Judge Bellamy was an active member of his community, and he served with distinction on the Marshall school board for many years.

Judge William T. Bellamy will be missed by all who had the privilege to know him. I know the Members of the House will join me in extending heartfelt condolences to his family: his wife, Louise; his three sons, Brad, Tut, and Page and their wives, Suzanna, Suzanne, and Shannon; and his three grandsons, James, Caleb, and Brandt.

IN HONOR OF JOHN BORKOWSKI

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor John Borkowski, a keeper of the flame of Polish culture, a pillar of the community, and resident of the city of Parma.

John Borkowski has earned the affection of greater Cleveland through his tireless work promoting Polish dance, Polish army veterans, a credit union for the Polish community, and Polish education.

He has been honored widely, including awards from the Polish Government, the Alliance of Poles of America, the Polonia Foundation, and the Polish Army Veterans Association.

John Borkowski's example illustrates that being a great American also means remembering and nourishing one's heritage.