

a positive future with Minea in Rhode Island. Consequently, the Meas family will never forget the Year of the Monkey.

As we commemorate this important time, let us reflect on recent international affairs and our Nation's continued efforts to promote universal human rights and fundamental democratic ideals. Let us also take this opportunity to honor the Cambodian Americans currently serving in our Nation's military, for helping to preserve the liberties we all enjoy.

Finally, I would like to wish all Cambodian Americans happiness, prosperity, and good health in this, the Year of the Rooster.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO MAX M. FISHER

• Mr. VOINOVICH. Mr. President, he was the son of poor Russian immigrants who grew up to be a citizen of the world. He was a skilled businessman who devoted much of his time to giving away millions of dollars to charity. He was a modest man with a low profile who was sought out by world leaders for his advice.

America has lost one of its finest citizens with the passing last month of Max Fisher.

A former Member of this body, Jacob Javits, called Max Fisher "perhaps the single most important lay person in the American Jewish community." If for no other reason, his commitment to the Jewish people would have earned him the title, but the hundreds of millions of dollars he helped raise for Jewish charitable causes further demonstrated his devotion.

Presidents Nixon and Ford turned to him to serve as an unofficial emissary to Israel during times of crisis in the Middle East. His work was hailed by Henry Kissinger in his autobiography.

Though a resident of Michigan as an adult, Max Fisher was no Wolverine. He was a Buckeye through and through. Max grew up in Salem, OH and attended the Ohio State University on a football scholarship. In his time as an athlete the world got a glimpse of the competitive spirit that was to serve him so well in business. In one of his most famous plays as a Buckeye, Max sacrificed four of his teeth when he successfully blocked a punt with his face.

After his graduation from Ohio State in 1930, Max headed for Detroit and began his career as a pioneer in the oil refining business. Max saw that the automobile would transform the nation, and he had the vision to create the refinery capacity necessary to run those millions of new vehicles. He learned the business inside and out and became a legend when he built another oil company—Aurora Gasoline and its affiliate, Speedway '76—that, after a series of mergers, became Marathon Oil in 1962. Twenty years later, U.S. Steel

bought Marathon and the sale of Max Fisher's 600,000 shares added another fortune to his fortune.

Never content to rest on his laurels, Max's business interests continued. He had successful ventures in food processing and real estate, including as a partner in the purchase of the 77,000 acre Irvine Ranch in Orange County, CA, which was the largest private real estate transaction in American history at the time.

One of the traits of Max Fisher that I admire most is that he never abandoned his friends in time of trouble. When others might have told him he had reason to do so, he remained loyal. After his friend Richard Nixon resigned the presidency and entered a long winter as a political pariah, Max reached out to him with encouraging words, writing that "history will record the great contribution you have made to the world." He stuck by his friend Gerald Ford when Jimmy Carter narrowly defeated him in 1976.

Some say that after Ohio State, Detroit was Max's first love. When riots erupted in Detroit in the late 1960s, Max did everything in his power to try to bring people of all races and faiths together. At his funeral, a retired Federal judge told the story of how Max Fisher went down to City Hall to demand the release of African American citizens who were jailed for peaceful protests. Max never gave up on Detroit—and nearly everyone will tell you that without Max, Detroit might not have survived as a viable urban core.

Max had the grace to see the innate value of people as children of God. I always felt good when I met with Max. His honesty was consuming and he made you feel like you were the only person he cared about. His example of giving generously and doing deeds of loving kindness inspired others to follow suit. No one will ever be able to calculate the money that would not have been given without Max's example.

I will never forget the wonderful program that was held to honor Max when we cut the ribbon to open the Max Fisher College of Business at the Ohio State University. I am sure it was a special moment for Max to think about what it meant for the son of an immigrant to have the College of Business named for him at one of the Nation's largest universities. And as an Ohio State alumnus and former football player, I'm sure it was special to know that just a stone's throw away was the Horseshoe where he played football as a student. It was a fitting tribute to a great American who made a difference for his fellow man and country.

Like the Ohio State University's College of Business, the Detroit Symphony Orchestra's performance hall also bears Max's name. These twin monuments to Max Fisher are a fitting tribute to a man who was a genius in business and every bit the passionate humanitarian.

Ours is a better Nation and world for him having been in it. Thank you, Max.●

EZION-MOUNT CARMEL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

• Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate the 200th anniversary of a true Delaware institution, Ezion-Mount Carmel United Methodist Church. Ezion-Mount Carmel stands as a testament to the power of faith and community. It has survived through several incarnations to become a beacon of light in Wilmington, and a constant reminder that we can—and we must—triumph over adversity.

Ezion-Mount Carmel's history is as complex as one might expect from such a venerable institution. Its genesis was when the African-American members of the Old Asbury Methodist Church, unsatisfied with being forced to worship from the church's balcony, founded their own congregation and helped establish the freedom to worship in Delaware. That congregation would ultimately come to be known as Ezion-Mount Carmel United Methodist Church, and it has survived war, fire and community strife with a clear purpose and mission.

Beyond its extraordinary past, Ezion-Mount Carmel is a dynamic force for good today. One of Wilmington's community outreach leaders, the church offers numerous programs which have a real, positive effect on the often troubled community in which it resides. As it has for two centuries, Ezion-Mount Carmel continues to be a place of refuge and hope for those in need. It is where a congregation and a community gather to gain strength from each other and from God, and to continue a legacy of remarkable achievement.

For its noble past, its exciting present and its promising future, I ask that the Senate join me in congratulating Ezion-Mount Carmel United Methodist Church on its 200th anniversary.●

SOO LOCKS ANNIVERSARY

• Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, this year marks the 150th anniversary of completion of two of the four Soo Locks in the St. Marys River. These locks, completed in 1855, provide the link between Lake Superior and the rest of the Great Lakes at Sault Ste. Marie, MI. These locks have proved to be vital to the economy of the Great Lakes region as well as the nation as a whole. The locks, in fact, handle more cargo than the Panama Canal annually. The history of the Soo Locks is really the story of the settlement of the Midwest and the rise of the region's industrial legacy.

Lake Superior is separated from Lake Huron by the St. Marys River. Prior to the locks, rapids made navigation of this river impossible. The Ojibway Indians, and later white settlers, were forced to portage their small

boats around the rapids to reach Lake Superior. Larger ships had to have their cargo unloaded and then moved by wagon to the other side of the rapids, where it could be loaded onto another ship.

In the 1840s, extensive copper and iron mining began in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, and several boomtowns soon sprang up along Lake Superior's shores. Due to the lack of roads, all travel and trade was done by boat. The increased traffic soon made it clear that continuing the loading and unloading of cargo at Sault Ste. Marie would not be possible.

An act of Congress in 1852 gave 750,000 acres of public land to the State of Michigan for use as compensation to the company that would build a system of locks between Lake Superior and the other Great Lakes. The project was undertaken by the Fairbanks Scale Company due to their mining interests in the Upper Peninsula.

Despite poor building conditions during the cold winters, the two 350-foot locks were constructed within the 2-year deadline set by the State. On May 31, 1855, the locks were turned over to the State of Michigan and named the State Lock.

The opening of the State Lock decreased the cost of shipping iron ore from the Upper Peninsula to industrial centers like Detroit, Chicago, and Cleveland, by more than half. This, along with railroad improvements, allowed Michigan's Upper Peninsula to fuel America's industrial revolution. Michigan was able to lead the nation in iron production for almost 50 years. Even today, about 22 percent of the iron ore produced in the United States comes from Marquette County alone.

In 1881, it became clear that new locks would be necessary to keep up with growing traffic. Additionally, the State did not have the funds to improve the existing locks, so they were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Army Corps of Engineers, where they have been ever since.

The current lock system consists of a total of four locks, two of which are shallower and no longer used. The other two, the MacArthur and the Poe locks, were completed in 1943 and 1968 respectively. The MacArthur lock is used most often and can accommodate ships of up to 800 feet in length. Larger ships need to use the Poe lock as it can handle ships of up to 1,000 feet in length. There are plans to build a new lock in place of the two unused locks, but funding has not been appropriated. Common cargos that pass through the locks today include iron ore, limestone, coal, grain, cement, salt and sand.

Today the Great Lakes shipping industry and the Soo Locks still allow many industries to stay competitive. The Soo Locks shaped the economy of the Great Lakes region, and the engineers who helped design and construct the locks truly deserve to be remembered and honored.●

HONORING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF KING'S DAUGHTERS MEDICAL CENTER

● Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, I pay tribute and congratulate King's Daughters Medical Center of Ashland, KY. This hospital has been named as one of the Solucient Top 100 Hospitals in America.

King's Daughters has been chosen for this award among every hospital in America. This award cannot be applied for; it is simply given to the hospitals that rank among the best in clinical outcomes, patient safety, operational efficiency, financial results, and service to the community. Solucient, a leading source of health care business intelligence, uses these five criteria to independently determine the best hospitals in America.

The citizens of Ashland should be proud of this hospital. Their success serves as an example of how Kentucky is more than capable of providing elite-level health care to its citizens. King's Daughters Medical Center's dedication and hard work should be an inspiration to the health care community of the Commonwealth. I wish them continued success in the future.●

SELF-HELP ENTERPRISES

● Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I rise to commemorate the 40th anniversary of Self-Help Enterprises. Self-Help is an organization that helps low-income families build their own homes. Now in its 40th year, Self-Help Enterprises has been instrumental in building over 5,000 new homes in the San Joaquin Valley.

As its name implies, Self-Help aids families that try to help themselves. The mission of Self-Help Enterprises stresses that of personal responsibility, pride in ownership and community. Through its various programs Self-Help not only helps to build houses, it builds communities.

To qualify for help a family must demonstrate that it is committed to building their own home and that it is dedicated to helping others in the community. In this way, Self-Help ensures that a sense of community is built. Families receive counseling through every step of the home building process and are taught, not shown, how to build a house so that they may take pride in their work. Each family must contribute at least 40 hours of "sweat equity" a week towards building their home, with a total of 1,300-1,500 hours of labor. Self-Help calls this sweat equity the family's down payment. Families are organized into groups of 10 or 12. From these groups families work to build each others' homes. Through cooperative work Self-Help Enterprises helps an average of 150 families build homes each year.

Self-Help Enterprises also works on Community Development Projects designed to improve the infrastructure present in low-income neighborhoods.

Similarly, Self-Help rehabilitates older homes to help families keep homes that may be run-down, and makes homes safer to live in. To date, Self-Help has rehabilitated 5,000 homes, renovated 20,000 water and sewer connections, and weather-proofed 40,000 homes.

Self-Help understands the importance of providing affordable housing to families. For families who cannot own a home, Self-Help develops multi-family housing projects and establishes rent levels and financing plans to give low-income families a chance to raise their children in a safe and secure environment.

In its mission statement, Self-Help Enterprises states that all families really need is "someone to bridge the gulf between dreams and reality." Self-Help is that bridge. I congratulate Self-Help Enterprises on their 40th anniversary and wish them many more years of continued success.●

HABITAT FOR HUMANITY, FRESNO

● Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I take this opportunity to recognize the 20th anniversary of Habitat for Humanity, Fresno.

Habitat for Humanity, Fresno was formed in 1985. For the past 20 years, Habitat for Humanity has been a champion in the community on behalf of those who cannot afford homes. The mission of Habitat for Humanity is to end poverty housing "by uniting individuals, families and communities to build decent, affordable housing."

Since its inception, Habitat for Humanity, Fresno has helped build over 35 homes. The process through which it helps to build homes demonstrates its dedication to its mission. Habitat for Humanity stresses that it does not build homes for families. It facilitates the building of homes. While the difference may seem slight, it is in fact one of the sources of success for this organization. To qualify for aid from Habitat for Humanity, families must show that they are invested in building a home. This investment, or dedication, will serve as the foundation from which a house is built.

Habitat for Humanity chooses its families regardless of ethnicity. It provides aid to low income families who show a willingness to partner with the community. This willingness to partner serves to perpetuate an altruistic sense of participation and involvement within the community. And indeed, Habitat for Humanity is fueled by the dedication and goodwill of volunteers.

Since 1985, Habitat for Humanity has hosted over 7,000 volunteers. These volunteers range in age, ethnicity, gender and occupation. The diverse background of these volunteers is representative of the far reach that Habitat for Humanity has in the community.

The homes they construct are built with the love, strength and dedication of a community. The mission of Habitat for Humanity goes far beyond