we will continue to have the world's finest aviation system.

TRIBUTE TO MARGARET STANFILL MOORE ORIGINALLY OF HAYTI, MISSOURI

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 1995

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Margaret Stanfill Moore, whose outstanding service as a nurse in World War II provided an invaluable role in several key battles, including the liberation of Europe.

Margaret Stanfill Moore holds the distinct honor of being the first woman to set foot upon the beaches of Normandy on D–Day, June 6, 1944. She followed the first wave of Allied troops ashore and immediately began ministering to wounded soldiers and paratroopers. Her work was crucial to saving the lives of Americans and our Allied friends.

Not only did Lieutenant Stanfill heroically rush to the shores of Normandy, but she was also one of the first nurses on the scene in the North Africa campaign. After North Africa, she followed Allied troops into Sicily. Margaret bravely risked her life in some of the most important battles of World War II to save the lives of American and Allied troops.

I am proud to boast that lieutenant Stanfill is from Hayti in the Eighth District of Missouri. The daughter of Mrs. Ola Stanfill, Margaret Stanfill Moore is a graduate of Hayti High School, Class of 1930, where she was captain of the girls' basketball team and the county high school tennis singles champion. Following high school, Margaret entered Nurses Training at the Baptist Hospital in Memphis, TN. After spending a year in private practice, she joined the U.S. Army Nursing Corps.

It is with honor that I recognize Margaret Stanfill Moore for her invaluable and outstanding service to our country. There is no more honorable an occupation than saving the lives of wounded American soldiers. The veterans of World War II thank her, I thank her, and America thanks her.

END THE CUBAN EMBARGO

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 1995

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I recently wrote to President Clinton urging him to immediately begin negotiations with the Government of Cuba aimed at lifting the economic embargo and normalizing relations.

For over three decades, we have tried to force Fidel Castro from power by maintaining a tight economic embargo on Cuba. But, that embargo has failed to hasten Mr. Castro's departure and has failed to fuel the type of internal pressures to advance the democratic reforms that so many of us want to see.

Instead, the embargo has encouraged and strengthened the sentiments of nationalism in Cuba, provoked an increase in immigration to the United States—and it has provided Mr. Castro with a perfect excuse to justify the failures of his system.

It is my hope that the Clinton administration will recognize the obvious failures of our current policy and change course.

I would like to call my colleagues' attention to a recent article written for the Boston Globe by Elizabeth Shannon entitled, ''United States Should End Its Embargo Against Cuba.'' Ms. Shannon, who is a writer and administrator at Boston University, makes a compelling case for changing our policy.

[From the Boston Globe, May 4, 1995]

UNITED STATES SHOULD END ITS EMBARGO AGAINST CUBA

(By Elizabeth Shannon)

President Clinton's reversal of our Cuban refugee situation may be the administration's first step toward changing a policy which has been ill-advised and self-defeating throughout this century. To insist on continuing and expanding the harsh and illogical embargo against Cuba when an accord favorable to both countries could be reached is inconsistent with American self-interest. What good is it to have 11 million people near starvation or to create political chaos on a small island just 90 miles off our shores?

Whatever Fidel Castro is—guerrilla fighter, oppressive dictator, unrelenting windbag, nouveau capitalist—he is well aware of the failure of the Revolution and is groping for a way out, peering through the doors of private enterprise that are opening up to him and liking what he sees.

Through his own mismanagement and the loss of the $5 million annual subsidy from the Soviet Union, the infrastructure of Cuba is in shambles. The Spanish colonial mansions in Havana's suburbs are in bleak disrepair. Black smoke from oil wells pollutes the air. The few cars one sees are vintage American models, making the streets of Havana look like a set for a Bogart film. Engines rust on unused rail tracks, and buses have been replaced by ancient flatbed trucks with benches nailed to the floor to serve as public transportation.

Children beg on the streets of Havana. The only miracle left, hard to fathom, is the good nature and indomitable spirit of the Cuban people and their faith, slightly frayed, in ''El Comandante.''

Cuba is trying to deal with its economic crisis by participating in joint private enterprise projects, mainly with Canada, Mexico and Europe. It is also pouring money into tourism, which is growing at the rate of 20 percent annually.

There is still no free press, radio or television and one wonders about the literacy level when there are so few books to read. There are no young, would-be Fidels in the university; dissenters who still fear a knock on the door at night.

Nevertheless, there is an easing of some of the harsh, repressive social policies of the past two decades. The availability of educational opportunities and day care centers have made it possible for women to achieve goals not available to them in the pre-Castro days. Churches are open again after more than two decades. The repulsive policy of informing—on one's neighbors, friends, family—is becoming discredited.

The farmers' markets that are now allowed in the cities have eased the harsh deprivation of food supplies. Pork and fowl, beans, rice and vegetables are plentiful. The markets are crammed with shoppers, trading in dollars, the favored currency, instead of Cuban pesos.

But the Cuban people, adoring as many are toward their ''Maximum Leader,'' are restive and eager for a better life.

A respected journalist who has lived in Cuba through the Revolution said to me recently: ''Castro will change. He is, above all, a pragmatist and is keenly interested in how history will judge him. Of course, he must save face. Let him devise the words he will use to roll with the change. Democracy? People here aren't too interested in democracy. They are most interested in getting food on the table without having to stand in line for hours, in having things work, in good gasoline, new cars, a transportation system, electricity that doesn't work on whim.''

Cubans want to talk business. And, ironically, it may be American businessmen rather than politicians and diplomats who change our Cuban policy. They are flocking to the island.

It would seem that these moves toward capitalism would make America happy and might even make Sen. Jesse Helms smile. But our reaction has been to tighten the embargo and punish those countries—our allies and friends—who do trade with Cuba, creating more ill-will.

What guides our current policy toward Cuba? It is a combination of inertia and our indefatigible desire to punish Castro, to bring him down, that feeds the inflammatory rhetoric of Helms and the implacable hatred toward Castro of members of the exile community, who are now threatening to shut down businesses in Miami in protest of Clinton's new policy. It does nothing to create a viable climate in which to bolster Cuba's waning economy into a stable, thriving and eventually capitalistic society.

If there is one lesson to be learned from the story of Vietnam, so sorely reopened by Robert McNamara's memoirs, it is to recognize the fatal miscalculation of foreign policy-makers who, so sure of their direction, don't read the road signs. Policies conceived in honest hope grow old and out-dated and, eventually, fatal. The theory that to make democracy work in Cuba we must ''defeat Castro'' and punish the Cuban people is flawed.

A European diplomat said to me in Havana: ''Castro could probably defend Cuba against 100,000 American Marines. There is no way he could defend it against 100,000 American tourists!'' This moment in Cuba's history is an opportunity for President Clinton to begin the process of negotiation. Perhaps Jimmy Carter could make a stopover in Havana when he is in the area.

ABOLISHING THE SUBMARINE PATENT

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 1995

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, recently, advertisements appeared in most of the newspapers in my 27th Congressional District, including the entire back page of the L.A. Times. These advertisements were purchased by a newly created group calling themselves Intellectual Property Creators. The adds were supporting the passage of H.R. 359, a bill introduced by my friend and colleague from California [Mr. ROHRABACHER] . The purpose of this type of lobbying is to bring pressure on me and the subcommittee I chair, to process this bill immediately. The bill, H.R. 359, is very controversial and of dubious merit. However, I have indicated that the subcommittee will hold a hearing on this issue next year.

The issue is the change in the U.S. patent law that occurred last year with the enactment of the GATT implementing legislation which