

In the shadow of World War I, the Ottoman Turk Government embarked on a plan to systematically eliminate the Armenian people from their ancestral homeland. The Armenian men who had answered the call to join their country's armed forces were isolated and shot. On orders from the central government, Turkish soldiers rampaged from town to town, brutalizing and butchering the remaining Armenian population. Women and children were then forced on a death-march into the Syrian desert. By the end of the war, the Ottoman Turks had been successful in exterminating 2 out of every 3 Armenians. A million and a half Armenians had perished at the hands of the Ottoman Turks.

Henry Morgenthau, Sr., then United States Ambassador to Turkey, wrote:

I am confident that the whole history of the human race contains no such horrible episode as this. The great massacres and persecutions of the past seem almost insignificant when compared to the sufferings of the Armenian race in 1915.

It was only 20 years later that Adolf Hitler asked rhetorically, 'Who remembers the Armenians?' as he began his master plan to annihilate the Jews. Those who fail to remember history are condemned to repeat it.

The years cannot mute the voice of those Armenian survivors whose individual accounts of savagery combine to form a bedrock of irrefutable evidence. Despite the attempts to hide the records and to distort the facts; despite the world's preoccupation with politics and strategy, the truth of the Armenian genocide remains.

The Armenian Genocide marked the beginning of a barbaric practice in the Twentieth Century. Now at the beginning of the Twenty-First Century, it is even more important to remember, and condemn, these horrific crimes against humanity. It is for these reasons that I ask you to support House Resolution 398.

THE IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION—REMARKS OF DR. HENRY KAUFMAN, CHAIRMAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, the Institute of International Education (IIE) held a meeting of its board today here in Washington and also honored a number of individuals for their contributions to international educational and academic exchanges. The IIE is an independent nonprofit organization which is a resource for educators and academic institutions around the world. It was established in the United States shortly after the end of World War I to encourage international education.

The Institute is the administrator of the Fulbright Program, which is our nation's premier public diplomacy initiative, and it provides training and leadership development programs for public and private sector initiatives. The mission of the IIE is to increase the number of students, scholars, and professionals who have the opportunity to study, teach and conduct research outside of their own country and

to strengthen and internationalize institutions of higher learning in the United States and abroad.

Mr. Speaker, as the economy of the United States is increasingly integrated into the global economy, as our communications are increasingly instantaneous throughout the world, and as our national security, health, and well-being are increasingly affected by events thousands of miles from our shores, the importance of international education and understanding cannot be underestimated. In this increasingly interconnected world, the role and importance of the IIE likewise has become much more important.

Mr. Speaker, at the luncheon awards ceremony today here on Capitol Hill, Dr. Henry Kaufman, the Chairman of the Board of the Institute of International Education made outstanding remarks about the importance of international education for our nation's economy and for our continued leadership in the world. Dr. Kaufman had a distinguished career spanning a quarter century at Salmon Brothers, where he was Vice-Chairman of Solomon, Inc. After leaving that firm, he established Henry Kaufman and Company in 1988. He is a widely published author on economic and financial issues. In 1989, he became Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of International Education.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that Dr. Kaufman's particularly important remarks be placed in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to give them the serious and thoughtful attention they deserve.

REMARKS OF DR. HENRY KAUFMAN, CHAIRMAN, INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION, APRIL 13, 2000

Ladies and Gentlemen: The Board of Trustees of the Institute of International Education welcome you to this very special gathering here in the Rayburn House Office Building. We are here today to recognize the lives of public service of our two recipients of the Stephen P. Duggan Award for International Understanding.

Our two honorees have spent a portion of their professional lives as educators. Both recognize that the work force for the global economy that will be needed in the decades ahead requires an understanding and appreciation of other countries, other peoples and other cultures. And both recognize that international educational exchange is the best way to achieve that.

Each year, with the support of the Department of State, the Institute of International Education conducts research on the international student mobility. The most recent Open Doors data tells us that last year 114,000 American students pursued some study abroad. That is less than one percent of the students enrolled in our colleges and universities. Most of them studied abroad for one semester or less, and most in countries where English is the native language.

IIE believes that we must do better if we are to retain our position of leadership in this ever more interdependent world. Many of our own educational institutions are equally committed to assuring that their students have a study abroad experience. We are discussing with Members of Congress and their staffs ways that legislatively we may be able to establish programs that would foster student mobility.

The 490,000 foreign students studying here in the U.S. represent a contribution to our economy of some \$13 billion. In addition, they internationalize our campuses by bringing their own perspectives to issues encountered in the classroom.

The U.S. share of the market of students studying abroad from throughout the world is shrinking. Many European countries, as well as Australia and New Zealand, are actively recruiting those students. In initiating a push to have universities in the United Kingdom educate a 25 percent share of that market, Prime Minister Tony Blair said as recently as last June: "People who are educated here have a lasting tie to our country. They promote Britain around the world, helping our trade and our diplomacy. It is easier for our executives and our diplomats to do business with people familiar with Britain."

By the same token, those who have studied here have observed an open democratic system of government, have experienced the freedoms we take for granted, have perfected their English language skills and have learned of the economic potential of our country as a trading partner. Their perspectives are informed by their personal experience of American values and the American way of life. They have an understanding and appreciation of the United States that can come only from living here.

COMMEMORATING THE ONE YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF THE TRAGIC ACCIDENT AT THE NAVAL BOMBING RANGE IN VIEQUES

HON. CARLOS A. ROMERO-BARCELO

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO. Mr. Speaker, almost one year ago on April 19, a tragic accident at the Vieques bombing range claimed the life of a civilian employee of the Navy, David Sanes Rodriguez. That tragedy brought to the forefront longstanding concerns for the safety, health and welfare of the 9,300 Americans citizens that reside in Vieques and has been the catalyst for discussions nationwide.

On January 31st, 2000, the Department of the Navy, the Administration and the Governor of Puerto Rico reached an agreement on the future of the range which formed the basis for the Presidential Directives. To underscore their support for the agreement, the Secretary of the Navy, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, presented to the Congress legislative initiatives that will, first, transfer the Navy land on the western end of Vieques to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and, second, seek approval for the transfer of \$40 million dollars for economic incentives.

With these initiatives, Congress has the opportunity to ensure that national security and military readiness requirements are balanced with the rights, health, safety, and welfare of the American citizens of Vieques, while taking into account their contributions to the national defense.

As the sole elected representative of the four million American residents in Puerto Rico I support the agreement and am joined by Puerto Rico's Legislature, Mayor of Vieques, Governor Rossello and former Governors Ferre and Hernandez Colon.

The past year has been a critical time for all of us and it is my hope, that as we mark this significant anniversary, we can move forward together.