

created openings for aggressive and undemocratic movements, even in the established democracies themselves; civic development is an essential element in—not just a side effect of—economic development. Investments and guarantees made by private enterprise, governments, and international financial institutions will fall where political and legal systems fall, and where corruption and violence flourish.

The challenge of civic education is too great for educators alone. They need far greater cooperation from their own peoples, governments, and the international community.

We seek increased support for civic education—formal and informal—from the widest range of institutions and governments. In particular, we urge greater involvement in civic education by international organizations such as the Council of Europe, the European Union, the North Atlantic Assembly, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the United Nations, UNESCO, and the World Bank.

We seek an active personal and electronic on-line-exchange (through CIVNET) of curricular concepts, teaching methods, study units, and evaluation programs for all elements of continuing education in civics, economics, and history.

We pledge ourselves to create and maintain a worldwide network that will make civic education a higher priority on the international agenda.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE MCKIM  
BARLEY

**HON. PETER DEUTSCH**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 29, 1995*

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. George McKim Barley, Jr., a seventh generation Floridian who leaves behind a legacy of leadership in the fight to save Florida Bay and the Everglades. Mr. Barley tragically died in a plane crash in Orlando, FL, on June 23, 1995.

George Barley will be remembered among the great conservationists like Marjorie Stoneman Douglas—author of "A River of Grass"—who brought national attention to the plight of the embattled Everglades ecosystem that stretches from Lake Okeechobee to the coral reefs of the Florida Keys. A passionate environmentalist, George Barley became Florida Bay's most visible and ardent proponent in Washington. His advocacy and dedication were vital to much of the progress made to date in Everglades restoration efforts. Unfortunately, Mr. Barley was killed pursuing this passion—his untimely death occurred while en route to an Everglades meeting with the Army Corps of Engineers.

Mr. Barley was the Florida Marine Fisheries Commission's first director. He was chairman of the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary Advisory Council from 1992 until 1995. He chaired Save Our Everglades Alliance—a family of organizations dedicated to a broad campaign of Everglades education, political action and restoration.

Mr. Barley was named the Florida Audubon's Conservationist of the Year for 1994. The Nature Conservancy, the Everglades Coalition, The Broward County Environmental Coalition and the Florida Outdoor Writer's Association also have given him

awards for his volunteer work on restoring Florida Bay and the Everglades.

Perhaps George Barley's greatest contribution to the cause of Florida Bay and Everglades restoration was his understanding of the need to express environmentalism as an economic argument, a question of jobs and a future for ordinary people. As a successful businessman, he was well positioned to argue for the need to protect our natural resources in order to maintain economic prosperity. He will be long remembered and sorely missed by those of us working to preserve the Everglades and Florida Bay for future generations.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 29, 1995*

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, I spoke to the graduates, teachers, and families at 15 public school graduation exercises in my district. I consider it one of my most important duties as a Representative to celebrate these events and acknowledge publicly that these young people of the South Bronx, often in spite of terrible odds, have successfully completed major stages in their education.

However, I missed several votes in the House. If I had been present, I would have voted as follows:

On further consideration of H.R. 1854, Legislative Branch Appropriations, 1996:

Rollcall No. 408, approval of the Journal—no.

Rollcall No. 409, motion to permit Committees to sit—no.

Rollcall No. 410, Fazio amendment, amended by Mr. HOUGHTON—yes.

Rollcall No. 411, Clinger amendment to cut Folklife Center, increase CBO to do unfunded mandate analyses—no.

Rollcall No. 412, Orton amendment to cut the Botanical Garden, increase depository libraries—no.

Rollcall No. 413, Klug amendment to cut GPO staffing—no.

Rollcall No. 414, Christensen amendment to ban funds for elevator operators—no.

Rollcall No. 415, Zimmer amendment to return unspent funds for deficit reduction—no.

Rollcall No. 416, motion to recommit—yes.

Rollcall No. 417, passage of H.R. 1854—yes.

On H. Res. 170, the rule for consideration of H.R. 1868, Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations, 1996:

Rollcall No. 418, ordering the previous question—no.

Rollcall No. 419, passage of H. Res. 170—no.

CONKLIN ACHIEVES ELITE ISO 9001  
CERTIFIED QUALITY STATUS

**HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 29, 1995*

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, Conklin Instrument Corp., a leading supplier of tele-

communications network access products in my district of upstate New York, joined an elite group of companies which have had their quality systems certified under the international standard for quality, ISO 9001.

ISO is widely known for the ISO number on photographic film that established the standard for film speed. That standard allows all photographic film and cameras in the world to work together without problems. The ISO 9001 quality system standard allows suppliers and customers world wide to work together with the highest quality possible.

ISO 9001 specifies the characteristics of quality management system that gives mutual benefit to both customers and suppliers alike. It also requires an independent third party registrar to certify conformance periodically. Only 2,100 companies in the United States and 250 companies in Canada have achieved ISO 9001 certification to date.

Conklin Instrument Corp. was founded in 1957 by Charles Conklin, who produced gauges for jet engine manufacturers. In 1972, Conklin began to design and manufacture custom products for telephone companies with construction of the company's existing corporate headquarters and factory beginning in 1973. Proud of its contributions to the telecommunications industry, Conklin formed its Atlanta Design Center in 1984, and continues to provide for research and development of digital telephone products which account for most of the company's current sales.

Charles Conklin had the dream that many Americans have. He wanted to do something he loved and to be successful doing it. His entrepreneurial spirit should be emulated by all young businessmen and women, for he took that risk in 1957 and his company is reaping the benefits today. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I urge you and all Members to congratulate Conklin Instrument Corp. on this prestigious award and I thank them for their service to my district.

TRIBUTE TO FRANK BRUCE SMITH

**HON. RALPH M. HALL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 29, 1995*

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a good friend and outstanding East Texan, Frank Bruce Smith of Tool, TX, who died recently at the age of 80. Bruce was a lifelong resident of Henderson County and a man of stature there. I always felt a kinship to Bruce and his wife, Willie Mae; actually, Willie Mae is related to my wife. Bruce spent a lifetime devoting his energies to help make Henderson County a better place in which to live, and his presence will be truly missed.

Born January 15, 1915, in Henderson County to Dan and Eula Smith, Bruce graduated from Mabank High School in 1934 and from Draughn's Business College in Dallas in 1937. He served 28 years with the Trinity River Authority, including serving as vice president, president, and chairman of the board. He was the only person to be appointed by five Governors.

Bruce also was involved in the oil and cattle industries. He was an active member of the

Hard Hat Club, American and East Texas Petroleum Landman Association and Texas Independent Royalty Owner's Association. His cattle brand, "Big 4 Cattle Company," was recognized by Texas A&M University on its new agricultural building, the Calhoun Building, in College Station. Bruce gave his strong support to the Henderson County Fair Board, Henderson County Agricultural Board and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Conventions.

In addition to his many business responsibilities, Bruce devoted countless hours to community service, particularly in the area of education. He was a past board member of Malakoff Independent School District and at the time of his death was a member of the board of trustees of Trinity Valley Community College. He was a contributor to the Henderson County Historical Association and Henderson County Library.

Bruce also was a member of the Lions Club and was a 32nd degree Mason. He supported the Boy Scouts of America, East Texas Medical Center, Henderson County Fairgrounds, and Optimist Club, which honored him with its Friends of Youth award. His service included the boards of many banks and savings and loan associations, and he was a board member of First National Bank of Athens at the time of his death. He was a long-time member of Providence Baptist Church in Tool.

Bruce is survived by his wife, Willie Mae Landrum Smith of Tool; two daughters and sons-in-law, Carolyn Sue and Kenneth Davis, and Janice Ann and Ronnie Brown; two granddaughters, Annsley Carol Brown and Keeley Lauren Brown; three sisters, Betty Rogers of Irving, Lometa Johnson of Tool, and Frances Monroe of Malakoff; and four brothers, Orvil Smith and Ray Smith, both of Tool, Jackie Smith of Tyler, and Pat Smith of Dallas.

Mr. Speaker, as we adjourn today, I would like to join his family and many friends in paying our last respects to Bruce Smith and in thanking him for his many contributions. His legacy will be felt for generations to come.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION  
OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 79,  
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT  
TO PROHIBIT PHYSICAL DESE-  
CRATION OF THE FLAG

SPEECH OF

**HON. KWEISI MFUME**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 28, 1995*

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, today we vote on legislation which would create a constitutional

amendment that would authorize the Congress and the States to prohibit the physical desecration of the Nation's flag.

There are many dangers presented by this constitutional amendment, particularly to the first amendment right to free speech and free expression. In 1989, the Supreme Court handed down a decision which supported this argument. In effect, the decision reversed 48 State flag protection laws that were already on the books. In response to this decision, Congress passed the Flag Protection Act in 1989 and deleted any reference to an individual's intent in mutilating the flag. However, in 1990, the Supreme Court ruled that the statute was unconstitutional because it infringed on the first amendment right to freedom of speech and freedom of expression. The statute was found to "suppress[es] expression out of concern for its communicative impact."

I agree that the burning of the American flag is disrespectful and I am often disgusted and disturbed by this act. I also feel compelled to protect the right of any American to express themselves as they see fit. In a democratic society, we have the enormous and sometimes difficult duty of protecting all forms of speech.

House Joint Resolution 79 seeks to eliminate the already rare incidents of flag burning. From 1777 to 1989, there were only 45 incidents reported. Since the 1989 and 1990 Supreme Court decisions which deemed the flag-desecration statutes unconstitutional, there has been no outbreak of flag burning. In fact, fewer than 10 flag burning incidents have been reported since 1990.

There is no flag burning problem sufficient to justify the radical step of amending the Constitution.

The Supreme Court has been consistent in its rulings that the destruction of the flag is a political statement and political expression, which is exactly the kind of unpopular speech which the first amendment has always sought to protect. For example, in *Street v. New York*, Sidney Street publicly burned the American flag in protest of the shooting of civil rights activist James Meredith. He was convicted under a New York law which made it illegal to mutilate a flag or to show contempt for it in words or conduct. The Supreme Court overturned the decision and stated that the language was too broad because it punished not only Street's actions but his words as well.

The amendment we debated today was written with such broad strokes that it fails to define desecration and fails to establish which flags or representations of the flag are to be protected. Such open-endedness and vague wording provides Congress and the States with enormous powers to criminalize a broad range of acts which fall short of flag burning or mutilation.

This bill would amend the Bill of Rights and damage the first amendment's protection of freedom of expression.

Prohibiting the right of expression is characteristic of a totalitarian society not a democracy such as ours. We must not erode the right of citizens to express their political opinions no matter how repugnant they may seem to some. There is only one thing more distressing than the desecration of this national symbol and that is the desecration of the principles which it represents. It is certainly a sad day in this country when we invest all of our beliefs into a single symbol and are willing to forgo real constitutional rights for it.

The freedom of expression that is guaranteed to every citizen of the United States carries with it a great responsibility. Any attempts to curb that right must not be taken lightly. If so, our freedom of speech and expression becomes the price for adopting a constitutional amendment.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT  
FINANCING, AND RELATED PRO-  
GRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT,  
1996

SPEECH OF

**HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 28, 1995*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1868) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes:

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the Visclosky amendment to maintain the ban on United States foreign aid to Azerbaijan.

I am deeply concerned that lifting this ban will weaken efforts to find a political solution to the Karabagh conflict. While a ceasefire has been in place for over a year now, talks toward settlement have been stalled.

There is simply no reason to threaten a fragile peace and reward Azerbaijan for failing to comply with United States law. Instead, Congress must stand by the principles of the Freedom Support Act it adopted in 1992. We must support a peace settlement of the current conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan, without weakening the tough stand we took 3 years ago.

I urge my colleagues to support this important amendment.