

VERMILLION "TANAGERS" (11-0)—Continued

	Pos.	Ht.	Wt.	Yr.
44—Ben Leber	FB-LB	6-3	205	11
50—Wade Beach	OG-LB	5-9	180	11
51—Rich Schoellerman	OG-LB	5-10	150	12
52—Troy Myron	OT-DL	6-0	170	10
54—Wade Bromwich	OC-DL	6-7	165	10
55—Stafford Larsen	OT-DL	6-2	240	12
56—Kevin Jensen	OC-DL	6-0	225	12
58—Ryan Knutson	OC-LB	5-11	180	11
61—Shawn Benzel	OG-DL	5-9	180	10
62—Cory Moore	OG-DL	6-0	160	11
63—Josh Stewart	OT-DL	6-1	205	10
65—Dan Nelson	OG-DL	6-1	175	10
66—Casey O'Connor	OG-LB	5-9	200	12
67—Jon Leffers	OG-LB	5-8	165	12
69—Matt Sorensen	OT-DE	6-2	185	12
71—Paul Lilly	OT-DL	6-0	220	12
72—Chad Stensaaas	OT-DL	5-11	235	10
73—Mike Rasmussen	OG-DL	5-10	175	11
75—Steve Powell	OT-DL	5-10	225	10
78—Chris Ross	OG-DL	5-10	185	10
79—Travis Vacek	OG-DL	5-11	270	11
81—Billy Willroth	SE-LB	6-0	170	12
82—Roland Johnson	SE-DE	6-2	170	11
85—Blaine Schoellerman	SE-DB	6-2	145	10
86—Brett Bartling	TE-DE	5-9	150	10

Head Coach & Athletic Director: Gary Culver.

Assistant Coaches: Roger Heirigs, Jim McGuire.

Student Managers: Teisha Upward, Alison Hogen, Aaron Kerkhove, Aaron Hammer, Mikal Boughton.

Cheerleader Advisor: Jennifer Huska.

Cheerleaders: Amy Johnson, Kerri Wempe, Shanna Manning, Shelley Kulkonen, Sarah White, Heidi Zimmerman.

BON HOMME "CAVALIERS" (11-0)

No.—Name:	Pos.	Ht.	Wt.	Yr.
1—Chip Carda	RB	5-11	155	10
2—Nick Kortan	RB	5-7	135	10
3—Kevin Morrell	QB	6-2	175	11
5—Jamie Hajek	QB	5-7	135	10
7—Jon Vavruska	RB	5-5	100	9
8—Ryan Kortan	QB	5-10	165	9
14—Kris Vollmer	RB	5-11	145	9
16—Jayson Branaugh	RB	5-9	135	10
18—John Nagel	E	5-6	125	10
21—Corey Meske	E	5-9	140	11
23—Derrick Garhart	RB	5-6	130	10
24—Josh Holland	E	6-1	155	11
27—Dalon Wylina	RB	5-10	155	11
30—Josh Ranek	RB	5-10	170	12
32—Rick Island	RB	5-6	120	9
33—John Showers	E	6-2	160	12
34—Toby Privett	RB	5-4	95	9
35—Brock Tucker	E-RB	5-10	150	10
37—Casey Berndt	RB	5-9	170	11
30—Nathan Lukkes	E	5-9	145	9
40—Nathan Lukkes	E	5-9	145	9
41—Chad Cooper	RB	5-7	140	9
44—Hannon Hisek	RB	5-4	145	10
50—Jared Caba	L	6-0	230	11
51—Dan Walkes	L	5-9	190	11
52—Todd Dvoracek	L	6-1	195	9
55—Matt Johnson	L	5-10	180	9
56—Ben Jacobs	L	6-5	290	11
58—Michael Pechous	L	6-2	175	10
60—Chad Simek	L	5-11	205	12
62—Grant McCann	L	5-9	155	9
63—Kevin Koenig	L	6-6	210	10
64—Bryan Varilek	L	6-5	200	11
66—Jim Saloum	L	6-2	225	10
67—Tony Bares	L	5-8	140	9
70—Chris Garhart	L	5-5	135	9
72—Mike Sedlacek	L	5-8	155	9
75—Travis Berndt	L	6-0	190	9
78—Matt Bierema	L	5-10	170	11
79—Clint Starwalt	L	5-10	205	9
82—Chris Schieffer	E	5-6	115	9
85—John Kaida	E	5-10	160	10
87—Dustin Hoffman	E	5-9	160	10

Head Coach and Athletic Director: Russ Morrell.

Assistant Coaches: Byron Pudwill, Vince Tucker, Phil Garhart, Mike Duffek.

Student Managers: Nicole Engstrom, Lisa Humpal, Jenny Rueb, Melinda McNeely, Renee Tjeedsman, Courtney Morrell, Stacy Hellman, Darcie Walkes.

Cheerleaders: Heather Namminga, Kateens Lukkes, Lacie Peterson, Aesli Grande, Jessica Einrem.

GRANT-DEUEL "WILDCATS" (10-1)

No.—Name:	Pos.	Ht.	Wt.	Yr.
4—Matt Lounsbury	QB-DB	6-0	200	11

GRANT-DEUEL "WILDCATS" (10-1)—Continued

	Pos.	Ht.	Wt.	Yr.
5—Josh Beutler	FL-DB	5-5	105	10
6—Jon Peschong	QB-LB	5-7	120	8
10—Heath Boe	TB-LB	6-1	175	12
11—Dan Peterson	QB-DB	5-4	115	9
12—Eric Stricherz	E-DB	5-9	160	12
15—Tommy Street	FL-DB	5-5	110	9
19—Erik Peterson	E-E	6-0	160	12
20—Brian Schafer	E-E-P	6-2	165	12
21—Josh Morton	L-L	5-7	125	8
23—Jared Engebretson	L-E	6-2	215	12
30—Kelly Kasuske	E-E	5-9	140	9
31—Cory Street	B-DB	5-5	125	10
32—Parry Toft	B-DB	5-7	135	10
34—Ricky Taylor	FL-DB	5-7	130	10
35—Mathias Lindberg	FL-DB	5-9	140	11
41—Matt Bunting	E-DB	5-8	135	10
42—David Hixon	B-DB	5-	160	12
			11	
44—Garrett Hennings	FB-LB	5-	185	10
			11	
45—Jamie Schafer	B-DB	5-7	130	9
52—Matt Loeschke	E-E	6-5	200	9
55—Nick Ansbach	E-E	6-1	190	10
56—Chad Johnson	L-L	6-2	215	12
58—Jed Sporz	L-L	5-	170	8
			11	
60—Tim Karels	L-L	5-7	145	11
62—Russell Schuelke	L-L	5-	150	8
			10	
64—Nathan Boe	B-DB	5-8	120	8
65—Harris Hixon	B-DB	5-5	120	9
70—Ben Johnson	L-L	5-9	175	8
73—Rusty Rabine	L-L	6-0	275	8
75—Garrett Novy	L-L	6-1	200	9
80—David Bunting	E-DB	5-	130	11
			11	
83—Justin Syrstad	L	5-9	155	9
84—Jason Ebsen	L	5-4	170	9
95—Josh Anderson	L	5-8	170	9
99—Wade Novy	L	6-2	270	12

Head Coach: Chad Gusso.

Assistant Coaches: Barry Pickner, Galen Schoenfeld.

Student Managers: Brian Dallman, Jesse Street, Matt Lynde, Tyler Pickner, Shawn Erp.

Cheerleaders: Jodi Wollschlager, Jill Wollschlager, Sharona Iverson, Lindsey Swenson, Wendy Bear.

WAKONDA-GAYVILLE-VOLIN "PANTHERS" (11-0)

No.—Name:	Pos.	Ht.	Wt.	Yr.
7—Brent Barta	QB-LB	5-8	145	11
9—Damon Eggers	HB-DB	5-9	150	11
10—Andy McCue	HB-DB	5-8	140	10
11—Dan Freg	QB-S	6-4	215	12
12—Guy Eggers	QB-DB	5-9	145	9
17—Tim Olen	HB-LB	5-8	150	11
18—Eric McCue	HB-LB	5-	160	12
			10	
19—John Peterson	HB-LB	5-	130	11
			10	
20—Daniel Welman	HB-S	5-	160	12
			10	
21—Tyler Hoxeng	HB-LB	5-	175	9
			11	
22—Shannon Snow	HB-S	5-8	140	12
26—Mike Kool	HB-LB	5-9	165	11
32—Mark Zimmerman	G-DT	5-	210	9
			11	
45—Sam Johnsen	HB-LB	6-1	190	12
49—Jeremy Hanisch	G-N	5-8	200	11
51—Chris Happe	G-DE	6-2	235	12
52—Josh Olen	G-DE	5-8	180	10
53—John Freeburg	E-DE	6-0	170	9
55—Don Logue	E-DE	6-5	185	12
59—Ken Girard	G-DE	5-	165	11
			10	
64—Nick Buckman	G-LB	5-9	180	10
65—Nick Tripp	C-DE	5-	212	11
			10	
66—William Crissey	DE-DT	5-	185	9
			10	
68—Tom Orr	G-DE	6-0	240	11
73—J.R. Willman	G-N	5-	205	12
			10	
80—Keith Light	E-LB	6-3	205	12
85—Justin Hazen	G-DE	5-	185	10
			10	
87—Mike Pollman	FB-LB	6-2	220	12
88—Colter Saccetto	E-DE	6-3	150	11
89—Bob Greely	G-DL	5-	195	11
			10	

Head Coach: Glen Ekeren.

Assistant Coaches: Monte Neitzel, Tom Culver.

Student Managers: Brandon Steffen, John Ganschow, Nick Skonovd, Jesse Ekeren.

Cheerleaders: Amy Anderson, Darcy Bye, Megan Dreesan, Erica Freeburg, Mandy

Klamm, Janet Lueth, Carmen Vogel, Emily Fenhaus.

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S VISIT TO ENGLAND, NORTHERN IRELAND, AND IRELAND

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, last week, President Clinton became the first United States President to visit Northern Ireland. The extraordinarily enthusiastic welcome he received from the people was an impressive demonstration of their desire for peace and their gratitude for President Clinton's and America's commitment to that great goal.

Large crowds of both Protestants and Catholics welcomed the President on the Peace Line in Belfast and again at the City Hall for the lighting of the Christmas tree. In addition, the President was also cheered by a large crowd in Dublin when he spoke at College Green during his visit the next day to Ireland.

Just before the President left for his trip, the Irish Prime Minister, John Bruton and the British Prime Minister, John Major, announced the launching of the twin-track process of an international commission on arms, to be led by our former colleague Senator George Mitchell, and talks leading to all-party negotiations by the end of February. The two Prime Ministers credited President Clinton with helping to bring about this significant development. President Clinton's commitment to peace in Northern Ireland has had a profound and positive impact on the efforts of all sides to achieve a lasting peace.

President Kennedy always remembered his 1963 trip to Ireland as among the happiest days of his presidency. I have no doubt that President Clinton will remember his trip with the same fondness.

President Clinton spoke eloquently throughout his visit to England, Northern Ireland, and Ireland and I congratulate him on the remarkable success of his visit. I know several of my colleagues would like to join me in placing the President's statements in the RECORD. I therefore will begin with his first speech which was given to the British Parliament in London. I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the speech was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT TO THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, ROYAL GALLERY OF THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER, LONDON, ENGLAND, NOVEMBER 29, 1995

My Lord Chancellor, Madam Speaker, Lord Privy Seal, the Lord President of the Council, Mr. Prime Minister, my lords and members of the House of Commons: To the Lord Chancellor, the longer I hear you talk the more I wish we had an institution like this in American government. I look out and see so many of your distinguished leaders in the House of Lords, and I think it might not be a bad place to be after a long and troublesome political career. (Laughter.) My wife

and I are honored to be here today, and I thank you for inviting me to address you.

I have been here to Westminster many times before. As a student, I visited often, and over the last 20 years I have often returned. Always I have felt the power of this place, where the voices of free people who love liberty, believe in reason, and struggle for truth have for centuries kept your great nation a beacon of hope for all the world, and a very special model for your former colonies which became the United States of America.

Here, where the voices of Pitt and Burke, Disraeli and Gladstone rang out; here where the rights of English men and women were secured and enlarged; here where the British people's determination to stand against the tyrannies of this century were shouted to the entire world, here is a monument to liberty to which every free person owes honor and gratitude.

As one whose ancestors came from these isles, I cherish this opportunity. Since I entered public life I have often thought of the words of Prime Minister Churchill when he spoke to our Congress in 1941. He said that if his father had been American and his mother British, instead of the other way around, he might have gotten there on his own. (Laughter.) Well, for a long time I thought that if my forebears had not left this country perhaps I might have gotten here on my own—at least to the House of Commons.

But I have to tell you, now our American television carries your Question Time. And I have seen Prime Minister Major and Mr. Blair and the other members slicing each other up, face-to-face—(Laughter)—with such great wit and skill, against the din of cheers and jeers. I am now convinced my forebears did me a great favor by coming to America. (Laughter.)

Today the United States and the United Kingdom glory in an extraordinary relationship that unites us in a way never before seen in the ties between two such great nations. It is perhaps all the more remarkable because of our history.

First, the war we waged for our independence; and then barely three decades later, another war we waged in which your able forces laid siege to our Capitol. Indeed, the White House still bears the burn marks of that earlier stage in our relationship. And now, whenever we have even the most minor disagreement I walk out on the Truman Balcony and I look at those burn marks, just to remind myself that I dare not let this relationship get out of hand again. (Laughter.)

In this century we overcame the legacy of our differences. We discovered our common heritage again, and even more important, we rediscovered our shared values. This November, we are reminded of how exactly the bonds that now join us grew—of the three great trials our nations have faced together in this century.

A few weeks ago we marked the anniversary of that day in 1918 when the guns fell silent in World War I, a war we fought side by side to defend democracy against militarism and reaction. On this Veterans Day for us and Remembrance Day for you, we both paid special tribute to the British and American generation that, 50 years ago now, in the skies over the Channel, on the craggy hills of Italy, in the jungles of Burma, in the flights over the Hump did not fail or falter. In the greatest struggle for freedom in all of history, they saved the world.

Our nations emerged from that war with the resolve to prevent another like it. We bound ourselves together with other democracies in the West and with Japan, and we stood firm throughout the long twilight struggle of the Cold War—from the Berlin Airlift of 1948, to the fall of the Berlin Wall on another November day just six years ago.

In the years since, we have also stood together—fighting together for victory in the Persian Gulf, standing together against terrorism, working together to remove the nuclear cloud from our children's bright future; and together, preparing the way for peace in Bosnia, where your peacekeepers have performed heroically and saved the lives of so many innocent people. I thank the British nation for its strength and its sacrifice through all these struggles. And I am proud to stand here on behalf of the American people to salute you.

Ladies and gentlemen, in this century, democracy has not merely endured, it has prevailed. Now it falls to us to advance the cause that so many fought and sacrificed and died for. In this new era, we must rise not in a call to arms, but in a call to peace.

The great American philosopher, John Dewey, once said, "The only way to abolish war is to make peace heroic." Well, we know we will never abolish war or all the forces that cause it because we cannot abolish human nature or the certainty of human error. But we can make peace heroic. And in so doing, we can create a future even more true to our ideals than all our glorious past. To do so, we must maintain the resolve and peace we shared in war when everything was at stake.

In this new world our lives are not so very much at risk, but much of what makes life worth living is still very much at stake. We have fought our wars. Now let us wage our peace.

This time is full of possibility. The chasm of ideology has disappeared. Around the world, the ideals we defended and advanced are now shared by more people than ever before. In Europe and many other nations long-suffering peoples at last control their own destinies. And as the Cold War gives way to the global village, economic freedom is spreading alongside political freedom, bringing with it renewed hope for a better life, rooted in the honorable and healthy competition of effort and ideas.

America is determined to maintain our alliance for freedom and peace with you, and determined to seek the partnership of all like-minded nations to confront the threats still before us. We know the way. Together we have seen how we succeed when we work together.

When President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill first met on the Deck of the HMS Prince of Wales in 1941 at one of the loneliest moments in your nation's history, they joined in prayer, and the Prime Minister was filled with hope. Afterwards, he said, "The same language, the same hymns, more or less the same ideals. Something big may be happening, something very big."

Well, once again, he was right. Something really big happened. On the basis of those ideals, Churchill and Roosevelt and all of their successors built an enduring alliance and a genuine friendship between our nations. Other times in other places are littered with the vows of friendship sworn during battle and then abandoned in peacetime. This one stands alone, unbroken, above all the rest; a model for the ties that should bind all democracies.

To honor that alliance and the Prime Minister who worked so mightily to create it, I am pleased to announce here, in the home of British freedom, that the United States will name one of the newest and most powerful of its surface ships, a guided missile destroyer, the United States Ship Winston Churchill. (Applause.)

When that ship slips down the ways in the final year of this century, its name will ride the seas as a reminder for the coming century of an indomitable man who shaped our age, who stood always for freedom, who

showed anew the glorious strength of the human spirit.

I thank the members of the Churchill family who are here today with us—Lady Soames, Nicholas Soames, Winston Churchill—and I thank the British people for their friendship and their strength over these many years.

After so much success together we know that our relationship with the United Kingdom must be at the heart of our striving in this new era. Because of the history we have lived, because of the power and prosperity we enjoy, because of the accepted truth that you and we have no dark motives in our dealings with other nations, we still bear a burden of special responsibility.

In these few years since the Cold War we have met that burden by making gains for peace and security that ordinary people feel every day. We have stepped back from the nuclear precipice with the indefinite extension of the nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, and we hope next year a comprehensive test ban treaty.

For the first time in a generation parents in Los Angeles and Manchester and, yes, in Moscow, can now turn out the lights at night knowing there are no nuclear weapons pointed at their children. Our nations are working together to lay the foundation for lasting prosperity. We are bringing down economic barriers between nations with the historic GATT Agreement and other actions that are creating millions of good jobs for our own people and for people throughout the world. The United States and the United Kingdom are supporting men and women who embrace freedom and democracy the world over with good results, from South Africa to Central Europe, from Haiti to the Middle East.

In the United States, we feel a special gratitude for your efforts in Northern Ireland. With every passing month, more people walk the streets and live their lives safely—people who otherwise would have been added to the toll of The Troubles.

Tomorrow I will have the privilege of being the first American President to visit Northern Ireland—a Northern Ireland where the guns are quiet and the children play without fear. I applaud the efforts of Prime Minister Major and Irish Prime Minister Bruton who announced yesterday their new twin-track initiative to advance the peace process, an initiative that provides an opportunity to begin a dialogue in which all views are represented and all views can be heard.

This is a bold step forward for peace. I applaud the Prime Minister for taking this risk for peace. It is always a hard choice, the choice for peace, for success is far from guaranteed, and even if you fail, there will be those who resent you for trying. But it is the right thing to do. And in the end, the right will win. (Applause.)

Despite all of the progress we have made in all these areas, and despite the problems clearly still out there, there are those who say at this moment of hope we can afford to relax now behind our secure borders. Now is the time, they say, to let others worry about the world's troubles. These are the siren songs of myth. They once lured the United States into isolationism after World War I. They counseled appeasement to Britain on the very brink of World War II. We have gone down that road before. We must never go down that road again. We will never go down that road again. (Applause.)

Though the Cold War is over, the forces of destruction challenge us still. Today, they are armed with a full array of threats, not just the single weapon of frontal war. We see them at work in the spread of weapons of mass destruction, from nuclear smuggling in Europe to a vial of sarin gas being broken open in the Tokyo subway, to the bombing of the World Trade Center in New York.

We see it in the growth of ethnic hatred, extreme nationalism and religious fanaticism, which most recently took the life of one of the greatest champions of peace in the entire world, the Prime Minister of Israel.

We see it in the terrorism that just in recent months has murdered innocent people from Islamabad to Paris, from Riyadh to Oklahoma City. And we see it in the international organized crime and drug trade that poisons our children and our communities.

In their variety these forces of disintegration are waging guerrilla wars against humanity. Like communism and fascism, they spread darkness over light, barbarism over civilization. And like communism and fascism, they will be defeated only because free nations join against them in common cause.

We will prevail again if, and only if, our people support the mission. We are, after all, democracies. And they are the ultimate bosses of our fate. I believe the people will support this. I believe free people, given the information, will make the decisions that will make it possible for their leaders to stand against the new threat to security and freedom, to peace and prosperity.

I believe they will see that this hopeful moment cannot be lost without grave consequences to the future. We must go out to meet the challenges before they come to threaten us. Today, for the United States and for Great Britain, that means we must make the difference between peace and war in Bosnia.

For nearly four years a terrible war has torn Bosnia apart, bringing horrors we prayed had vanished from the face of Europe forever—the mass killings, the endless columns of refugees, the campaigns of deliberate rape, the skeletal persons imprisoned in concentration camps.

These crimes did violence to the conscience of Britons and Americans. Now we have a chance to make sure they don't return. And we must seize it.

We must help peace to take hold in Bosnia because so long as that fire rages at the heart of the European Continent, so long as the emerging democracies and our allies are threatened by fighting in Bosnia there will be no stable, undivided, free Europe. There will be no realization of our greatest hopes for Europe. But most important of all, innocent people will continue to suffer and die.

America fought two world wars and stood with you in the Cold War because of our vital stake in a Europe that is stable, strong and free. With the end of the Cold War all of Europe has a chance to be stable, strong and free for the very first time since nation states appeared on the European Continent.

Now the warring parties in Bosnia have committed themselves to peace, and they have asked us to help them make it hold—not by fighting a war, but by implementing their own peace agreement. Our nations have a responsibility to answer the request of those people to secure their peace. Without our leadership and without the presence of NATO there will be no peace in Bosnia.

I thank the United Kingdom that has already sacrificed so much for its swift agreement to play a central role in the peace implementation. With this act, Britain holds true to its history and to its values. And I pledge to you that America will live up to its history and its ideals as well.

We know that if we do not participate in Bosnia our leadership will be questioned and our partnerships will be weakened—partnerships we must have if we are to help each other in the fight against the common threats we face. We can help the people of Bosnia as they seek a way back from savagery to civility. And we can build a peaceful, undivided Europe.

Today I reaffirm to you that the United States, as it did during the defense of democ-

racy during the Cold War, will help lead in building this Europe by working for a broader and more lasting peace, and by supporting a Europe bound together in a woven fabric of vital democracies, market economies and security cooperation.

Our cooperation with you through NATO, the sword and shield of democracy, can help the nations that once lay behind the Iron Curtain to become a part of the new Europe. In the Cold War the alliance kept our nation secure, and bound the Western democracies together in common cause. It brought former adversaries together and gave them the confidence to look past ancient enmities. Now, NATO will grow and expand the circle of common purpose, first through its Partnership for Peace, which is already having a remarkable impact on the member countries; and then, as we agree, with the admissions of new democratic members. It will threaten no one. But it will give its new allies the confidence they need to consolidate their freedoms, build their economies, strengthen peace and become your partners for tomorrow.

Members of the House of Commons and Noble Lords, long before there was a United States, one of your most powerful champions of liberty and one of the greatest poets of our shared language wrote: "Peace hath her victories, no less renowned than war." In our time, at last, we can prove the truth of John Milton's words.

As this month of remembrance passes and the holidays approach, I leave you with the words Winston Churchill spoke to America during America's darkest holiday season of the century. As he lit the White House Christmas Tree in 1941, he said, "Let the children have their night of fun and laughter. Let us share to the full in their unstinted pleasure before we turn again to the stern tasks in the year that lies before us. But now, by our sacrifice and bearing, these same children shall not be robbed of their inheritance or denied their right to live in a free and decent world."

My friends, we have stood together in the darkest moments of our century. Let us now resolve to stand together for the bright and shining prospect of the next century. It can be the age of possibility and the age of peace. Our forebears won the war. Let us now win the peace.

May God bless the United Kingdom, the United States and our solemn alliance. Thank you very much. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S VISIT TO ENGLAND, NORTHERN IRELAND, AND IRELAND

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I join Senator KENNEDY in congratulating President Clinton on his successful trip to the United Kingdom and Ireland. Although I was not able to accept the President's invitation to accompany him on that historic visit due to other commitments I had in Vermont, like millions of Americans I followed his travels closely in the press. One of the most memorable events was the President's speech to the workers at the Mackie Metal Plant in Belfast.

Mackie's is located on the Peace Line which has historically divided Catholics from Protestants. People from both communities come together at Mackie's to an integrated work force where they work side by side. At Mackie's, President Clinton spoke of those who helped bring about the peace

process—the political leaders, and more importantly, the people of Northern Ireland "who have shown the world in concrete ways that here the will for peace is now stronger than the weapons for war."

The President called for an end to punishment beatings as well as for the full participation in the democratic process of those who have renounced violence. He said that the United States will stand with those who take risks for peace. The President spoke for all of us that day and I ask unanimous consent that his remarks be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the speech was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT TO EMPLOYEES AND COMMUNITY OF THE MACKIE METAL PLANT

[Belfast, Northern Ireland, Nov. 30, 1995]

This is one of those occasions where I really feel that all that needs to be said has already been said. I thank Catherine and David for introducing me, for all the school children of Northern Ireland who are here today, and for all whom they represent. A big part of peace is children growing up safely, learning together and growing together.

I thank Patrick Dougan and Ronnie Lewis for their remarks, for their work here, for all the members of the Mackie team who are with us today in welcoming us to this factory. I was hoping we could have an event like this in Northern Ireland at a place where people work and reach out to the rest of the world in a positive way, because a big part of peace is working together for family and community and for the welfare of the common enterprise.

It is good to be among the people of Northern Ireland who have given so much to America and the world, and good to be here with such a large delegation of my fellow Americans, including, of course, my wife, and I see the Secretary of Commerce here and the Ambassador to Great Britain, and a number of others. But we have quite a large delegation from both parties in the United States Congress, so we've sort of got a truce of our own going on here today. (Laughter.)

And I'd like to ask the members of Congress who have come all the way from Washington, D.C. to stand up and be recognized. Would you all stand? (Applause.)

Many of you perhaps know that one in four of America's Presidents trace their roots to Ireland's shores, beginning with Andrew Jackson, the son of immigrants from Carrickfergus, to John Fitzgerald Kennedy whose forebears came from County Wexford. I know I am only the latest in this time-honored tradition, but I'm proud to be the first sitting American President to make it back to Belfast. (Applause.)

At this holiday season all around the world, the promise of peace is in the air. The barriers of the Cold War are giving way to a global village where communication and cooperation are the order of the day. From South Africa to the Middle East, and now to troubled Bosnia, conflicts long thought impossible to solve are moving along the road to resolution. Once-bitter foes are clasping hands and changing history. And long-suffering people are moving closer to normal lives.

Here in Northern Ireland, you are making a miracle—a miracle symbolized by those two children who held hands and told us what this whole thing is all about. In the land of the harp and the fiddle, the fife and the lambeg drum, two proud traditions are coming together in the harmonies of peace. The cease-fire and negotiations have sparked a powerful transformation.