

State of Pennsylvania in remembering James Arthur Hughes' outstanding and invaluable contributions to the community.

TIME TO CHANGE A STATIC CUBA POLICY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues' attention an editorial that appeared earlier this month in the Miami Herald. The editorial concludes, based on a recent poll by Florida International University's Institute of Public Opinion Research, that among the Cuban American community in Dade County, there is a wide and healthy plurality of views on a number of issues, including current United States policy toward Cuba.

Such a diversity of opinions and an active debate on Cuba policy are in the national interest, and I look forward to renewing that debate in this body. It is time to explore this diversity of opinion and reexamine the static assumptions underlying our 39-year-old policy toward Cuba.

The editorial follows:

[From the Miami Herald, July 1, 1997]

YEAR 39 AND COUNTING

Frustration is a powerful, if maddening, force. And it runs through the results of the most recent poll of Dade County residents of Cuban heritage. Such, and other, deeper emotions may well explain some of the survey's findings, as well as some of its apparent contradictions.

Since 1959 Cubans have migrated to Greater Miami seeking haven from Fidel Castro's revolution. After 38 years, many still anxiously await Castro's demise, await the end of his totalitarian regime, await a free Cuba. People inevitably tire of waiting.

The poll by Florida International University's Institute of Public Opinion Research, funded by The Herald, suggests a growing pessimism, unlike in the heady days after the Iron Curtain came crashing down. Then, Christmas toasts in Miami were made to the next *Nochebuena* in Havana. FIU's similar poll in 1991 found that 77 percent of those questioned expected major political change in Cuba within five years.

This latest poll, though, shows that only 36 percent believe that such change is likely, with another 38 percent responding that change likely never will come or that they don't know when it may. Perhaps this is to be expected now, 16 months after Castro's MiGs shot down two unarmed Brothers to the Rescue planes, killing four civilians. That barbarous act froze the possibility of rapprochement with the United States that had existed for a time then.

Today Castro remains, if not the world's wildest dictator, certainly the longest-lasting. He has consistently manipulated to his own favor events that could potentially damage his power; witness the 1980 Mariel boatlift and the 1984 exodus of rafters. His cunning leaves not only Washington but Cuban exiles at a loss for strategy. Perhaps that's why 73 percent of those polled said that the U.S. embargo has not worked well. And yet, absent anything better, 72 percent favored continuing it.

Moreover, the survey reflected something that few outside of South Florida often recognize: Not all Cubans here think the same. In fact, the poll reflects a wide and healthy

plurality of views on a number of issues. Consider the 48 percent for and 45 percent against establishing a national dialogue with Cuba; the 60 percent for and 38 percent against U.S. companies doing business with Cuba; the 43 percent in agreement and 49 in disagreement with a Miami radio station that stopped broadcasting Cuban music by artists living on the island.

The influence of young Cuban Americans and of the more-recent arrivals from Cuba also made its mark, diversifying and moderating views. Yet on the question of whether exiles might return to Cuba, painful nostalgia clearly mixes with pragmatism. Poll respondents who arrived after 1990 appeared most willing to entertain thoughts of returning, perhaps because of their closer island ties.

Yet more important is to note the few, some 20 to 30 percent overall, who might return under questionable economic or political circumstances. While nearing four decades of diaspora, Cubans here, citizens and noncitizens alike, know not when those circumstances may change. But this poll shows anew that the diversity of Cubans' views in South Florida is anything but static, and stereotypes are inaccurate.

SHARPSBURG'S FALLEN HERO

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a fallen hero in Sharpsburg, NC, in my congressional district. Wayne Hathaway, Sharpsburg's chief of police, was brutally slain in the line of duty last Thursday.

Chief Hathaway served 25 years, more than half his entire life, enforcing the law and keeping the peace in Sharpsburg. Last week, the chief made the ultimate sacrifice while responding to a call about a domestic dispute. The accused killer did not end his crime with the chief but turned his gun on his own wife and tragically took her life as well.

Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, I joined 1,200 mourners in Sharpsburg to pay tribute to Chief Hathaway's quarter century of service, leadership, and friendship. Law enforcement officers serve each and every day across this country in the battle against the criminal element to keep our streets and communities safe. We in Congress must give our police the support they need so that the service and sacrifice of Wayne Hathaway and all the dedicated officers like him are not made in vain.

Nothing is more important to our people than safe streets and communities in which they can life, work, and raise a family. Wayne Hathaway provided that public safety to Sharpsburg for 25 years, and we are in his debt.

Jesus teaches us "Greater love has no one than this, that he lay down his life for his friends." (John 15:13).

Mr. Speaker, on Sunday Sharpsburg buried a fallen hero who laid down his life for his friends and neighbors. Our thoughts and prayers are with the family and friends of Wayne Hathaway.

TRIBUTE TO MARVIN J. SONOSKY

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who spent his life and career working on behalf of Indian tribes and people to ensure that the United States lived up to its trust responsibility to them, Marvin Sonosky, of Alexandria, VA. On July 16, Mr. Sonosky died of heart failure. He was 88 years old. I joined the many friends of Mr. Sonosky in mourning the loss of one of Indian country's greatest advocates. I would like to convey my personal sympathies to his wife, Shirley Freimuth Sonosky, his three daughters, Judith Kreisberg, Joann Hirsch, and Karen Hecker, and to his seven grandchildren and to his one great grandchild.

Mr. Sonosky was born in Duluth, MN. He graduated from college and law school at the University of Minnesota. After four years of private practice in Duluth, Mr. Sonosky came to Washington in 1937 and joined the Lands Division of the Department of Justice, where he served for 17 years. He was named a special assistant to the Attorney General and frequently argued before the U.S. Supreme Court. In 1951, Mr. Sonosky returned to private practice, first in association with two Washington law firms and later as a sole practitioner. In 1976, he founded the law firm of Sonosky, Chambers & Sachse, where he practiced until his death. Through the last week of his life, he remained active in the trial practice of the firm.

Mr. Sonosky was a unique individual in this city, in that he was one of the best advocates in his field, yet he never sought the accolades or tributes that so many seek to obtain. Instead, his tribute came from knowing that every day that he worked he had the potential of improving perhaps just one Indian person's life. I would like to share with my colleagues some of the many legislative initiatives involving Indian tribes that were the brainchild of Mr. Sonosky. These are but one measure of the impact that Mr. Sonosky had in improving the lives and opportunities of Indian tribal governments and their people, and which has done much to ensure that the United States stands behind its trust obligation to them.

Following devastating losses of Indian reservation land, and its resulting poverty, Mr. Sonosky worked with Congress to secure the enactment of Federal statutes that returned over 1 million acres of undisposed of surplus lands within those reservations to the tribes—the resources from which have been vital to the economies of many Indian communities. Mr. Sonosky also brought to the attention of Congress the need for legislation authorizing Indian tribes to recover just compensation for lands taken by the United States, so that the damages awarded would not be unfairly diminished by the value of food and rations that the United States had otherwise promised in exchange for the lands acquired. And when government officials unlawfully offset welfare claims against trust funds of individual Indians, Mr. Sonosky successfully challenged that practice in Federal court, after which he worked with Congress to ensure that all individual Indians who had been harmed by the practice were properly reimbursed.

While much of Mr. Sonosky's work with Congress focused on righting past wrongs, an equal part of his work has resulted in legislation that will protect Indian rights for generations to come. Through his efforts, Federal law that had previously allowed States to assume jurisdiction over certain matters on Indian reservations were amended to expressly require tribal consent prior to application of State jurisdiction. And most significantly, when limitations contained in the statutes governing Federal court jurisdiction effectively barred Indian tribes from invoking that forum to vindicate federally protected rights, Mr. Sonosky successfully pushed for legislation that today vests the Federal courts with jurisdiction to adjudicate any claim brought by an Indian tribe.

The honor of the Nation with regard to our obligations to Indian people has been well served by Mr. Sonosky. We will miss him dearly.

THE CONNECTING LINE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, those who think the investigation into the scandals surrounding the Clinton White House are sadly mistaken if they dismiss it as a merely partisan attack.

The New York Times has never been known as a mouthpiece for the Republican Party, and could not be accused of aiding or abetting such partisanship. All the more significant, then, is the Tuesday column by A.M. Rosenthal, entitled "The Connecting Line."

The "connecting" is done to the bewildering and seemingly unconnected scandals, and establishes a common theme.

That common theme, Mr. Speaker, is the manipulation of the United States by the People's Republic of China, and the extent to which the actions of the Clinton administration made that manipulation possible. The column is a must-read for anyone who still thinks, and dares to claim, that this scandal is only about campaign finance reform.

Mr. Speaker, there is no reason why preparation should not be made for the consideration of impeachment of the President, a suggestion I do not make lightly.

I place the Rosenthal column in today's RECORD.

[From the New York Times, July 22, 1997]

THE CONNECTING LINE

(By A.M. Rosenthal)

In just one day last week three stories were reported that told of the stunning successes the Chinese Politburo has achieved in manipulating America and diminishing it as a credible political player in the Far East.

Americans can find similar stories almost every day in their press. But American journalism, like American diplomacy and politics, has failed to show the clear line that connects the stories. And historically—meaning from tomorrow deep into the next century—that failure can be the Politburo's biggest triumph of all.

One story dealt with China's plan to influence the American Presidential race and how President Clinton insisted that the agent of Beijing's chief overseas economic commercial partner be given a role in the campaign.

This agent, John Huang, received regular C.I.A. briefings. If the White House does not understand that anything interesting the C.I.A. told him found its way through his Indonesian masters to their Beijing partners, it would be obscene self-delusion amounting to dereliction of duty.

Another story was about the growing worry in Congress that U.S. intelligence has not kept track of how China's increasing military and political power affect America. The house has called for a report within a year. It appropriated \$5 million to hire academics to help our multi-billion-dollar intelligence machinery.

The third story told of how the dissident movement has been crushed in China. The Communists got a free hand when the Clinton Administration dropped human rights as a goal of its foreign policy. The Communist then had no worry about economic penalty for the torture and murder of Chinese guilty of trying to express themselves. So they set to work.

Just another human rights story. But the connecting line among all the successes of China is human rights. The line begins with President Clinton's decision in 1994 to renege on promises he had made to use economic pressure to help imprisoned Chinese and Tibetan dissidents.

Human rights for Chinese—the right to speak, write and worship as they choose—should be important in themselves to Americans. They should make us cherish and protect our own, inspire us to give a hand to those who have none.

The apologists for China sneer at all that. What are we, missionaries? They say Americans supporting human rights thirst for enemies after the Soviet breakup and select China for the role.

This is a knowing falsehood. The opposite is true. Like other police-state rulers, Chinese Communists live in fear of their people's desire for liberties. They see American democracy as the danger to the Communist Party, the inevitable enemy. They search out other dictatorships for help in damaging America.

That is why China sells nuclear technology to the likes of Iran. To weaken America—that is the connecting line in Politburo policy.

For Mr. Clinton, the decision to betray Chinese human rights was the beginning of the line to the other accommodations and appeasements that flowed from it. Could he have brought into his campaign a man useful only because of his links with China, direct or indirect, if he were still standing up to what the Communists were doing to dissidents?

The President's men, and women, walk the line with him. For career reasons, they pretended to believe his cynical fantasy that deserting human rights would somehow make the Communists improve human rights. They said straight-faced that it would also persuade the Politburo to safeguard America's security interests—no more sales of cruise missiles and nuclear technology to the Irans of the world.

So when American intelligence did report those sales, the Administration whined a bit but accepted Beijing's insulting answer that it knew nothing about the sales. They expected Americans to believe even pistols could be exported from China without Beijing's approval.

Only one thing prevents Beijing from fully relishing its double victory over Chinese human rights and American's claims to international moral leadership.

Beijing has not yet stamped out one human rights struggle—the passion for freedom of worship. Yesterday the U.S. again acknowledged the persecution of Christians in

China. America's Government will try to remain detached. America's people may not.

HONORING COL. ROBERT J. COUGHLIN'S RETIREMENT FROM THE U.S. ARMY

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor Col. Robert J. Coughlin, who is retiring in November from the U.S. Army, after many years of devoted service. Col. Robert J. Coughlin will officially retire on November 1, 1997, after 28 years of active service to the U.S. Army. He began his Army career shortly after graduating from Northeastern University, with a B.S. degree in chemical engineering, and marrying Kathy, his wife of over 28 years. In 1969, he was promoted to 1st Lt. and served as a chemical engineer and company commander at Pine Bluff Arsenal in Arkansas. In 1971, he was assigned to Fort Carson, CO, and was promoted to the rank of captain. In January 1973, the Coughlins moved to New Orleans where Captain Coughlin graduated from Tulane University with a masters degree in chemical engineering. After serving a tour in Germany, Major Coughlin attended the Naval Command and Staff College in Newport, RI, and went on to serve as a chemistry instructor at the U.S. Naval Academy. After serving as one of the best chemistry instructors in the armed services, Major Coughlin was sent to Fort McClellan, and promoted to the rank of Lt. Col. After his tour at McClellan, he and his family again moved to Germany, this time to the 1st Armored Division Headquarters located in Ansbach. During his second tour in Germany, he was selected to serve as the battalion commander at Fort McClellan in 1990. While serving at Fort McClellan, he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and selected to attend the Air War College in Montgomery, AL. He then served as the director of training at Fort McClellan before assuming his current command at the Deseret Chemical Depot, in Tooele, UT.

Colonel Coughlin commanded the Deseret Chemical Depot through a very difficult period and was personally responsible for its successful standup as a separate Army installation with an annual operating budget of over \$25 million. Through his hard work and dedication he earned an unprecedented high level of trust from local citizens, as well as State and local officials, overcoming great opposition to the start up of the first full-scale chemical demilitarization facility within CONUS. Under Colonel Coughlin's command the Tooele Chemical Demilitarization Facility has safely destroyed thousands of obsolete chemical weapons and over 1,000,000 pounds of chemical agent. His leadership was critical to ensuring high levels of emergency preparedness and the maximum safety of depot workers and the public from the risks associated with the chemical stockpile stored at the Deseret Chemical Depot.

Throughout his Army career, Colonel Coughlin has displayed unique abilities to manage and lead. Colonel Coughlin's leadership consistently earns the untiring trust of the