

provides States with the flexibility and freedom to design their own registry programs, instead of implementing a one-size-fits-all plan.

I applaud the improvements in this legislation and am proud to be an original cosponsor of the Jacob Wetterling Improvements Act. I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this prudent measure.

TRIBUTE FOR LT. COMDR. LEIGH
MADDEN

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, today, it is with special pride that I rise to pay tribute to a friend, a great American, and a U.S. Navy SEAL, Lt. Comdr. Leigh Madden. The Navy's elite Sea-Air Land [SEAL] Forces represent a component of the U.S. Special Operations Command [SOCOM]. The people who comprise our Special Operations Forces [SOF] are specially trained, highly skilled, and extremely intelligent men and women. On a daily basis, our SOF exceed established standards, go that extra mile or, in Lieutenant Commander Madden's case, swim those extra miles in cold and dangerous conditions in order to prepare for deployment on some of our Nation's most sensitive and critical missions.

Just as the men and women of SOF can, on a moment's notice, integrate their special ops capabilities into a full spectrum of operations ranging from peacetime activities to war, throughout his career Lieutenant Commander Madden continues to use his skills and talents to succeed in a wide range of assignments.

Lieutenant Commander Madden's service to his country in Special Operations began in 1985 with his attendance and successful completion of the most challenging and physically demanding course in the U.S. military, Basic Underwater Demolition SEAL [BUDS] training. After graduating BUDS class 138, Leigh Madden spent the next 8 years serving in SEAL Teams on both the west coast and the east coast. Deploying over the years to more than 20 different countries in Asia, Central and South America, the Caribbean, and the Middle East, Lieutenant Commander Madden spent more time in worldwide hotspots than he did in his own hometown.

Lieutenant Commander Madden's experience and reputation as one of the finest in the Special Operations community ultimately led to his assignment as a leader of one of this country's most accomplished combat units. Because of the sensitive nature, the exploits of this unit must remain secret. Although at times Leigh has served in the covert world, it is evident that as he was placed in positions of rapidly increasing responsibility, he successfully met each challenge and his career quickly progressed.

Thus, when the leadership of the U.S. Special Operations Command required someone to work in the highly visible and politically significant Legislative Affairs Office, they knew Lieutenant Commander Madden was the person for the job. SOCOM knew they could count on Lieutenant Commander Madden to use his experience, skills, and education in a way that would clearly illustrate the importance

of SOF while also conveying to U.S. policymakers the needs of Special Operators in the field.

In his position as deputy director of legislative affairs for SOCOM, Lieutenant Commander Madden provided Members of Congress with a better understanding of how the wide-ranging capabilities of our SOF relate to today's dynamic international environment. Lieutenant Commander Madden ensured that Senators, Representatives, and their staffs visited our Special Operations Forces around the globe. As a result of these trips, I and many others have been able to see firsthand the many contributions to our national security made by the first-rate men and women of the Special Operations Community.

In working with the Congress these past 2½ years, Leigh's sense of duty, his political acumen, and his ability to understand an issue from all angles has not only averted conflict but has resulted in sound decisions, decisions that were best for the Special Operations Community and for our Nation. One of the many tangible results of Lieutenant Commander Madden's diligence is the fact that the SEALS can expect the Advanced Seal Delivery System to be delivered into the fleet by late 1999 or early 2000.

Sadly for many of us in Congress who have had the pleasure and honor of working with Lieutenant Commander Madden, it is time for Leigh to return to the world that is his first love, the cold, wet, hard, and dangerous world of a Navy SEAL. On this assignment, his skills and experience as one of the Nation's best Special Operators will be put to immediate use in protecting our Nation.

Much as I take great pride in continuing the Kennedy family tradition of supporting our Special Operations Forces, Lieutenant Commander Madden can take great pride in a job exceptionally well done. On behalf of the U.S. Congress, I want to thank Lieutenant Commander Madden for his continuing service to this Nation and extend to both Leigh and his wife, Jessie, "Fair winds and following seas."

A POINT-OF-LIGHT FOR ALL
AMERICANS: ETHELINE DUBIN

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, September 26, 1997, at the Brooklyn Society For Ethical Culture, the New York community saluted Etheline Dunbar Dubin as a Point-of-Light for her neighborhood, her city, and for all human kind. Etheline was a model for numerous other unsung heroes and heroines spread across our land. She was one of those thousands of citizens who are dedicated enough to work tirelessly behind the scenes and never request an ounce of glory or recognition.

In the early sixties when I first became involved in civil rights and political activities, Ms. Dubin was one of my mentors. She seemed to know everything about everybody in local public life. She was an invaluable civic guidebook for a newcomer from Memphis, TN, treading his way through the byzantine politics of New York City.

Unselfish in her personal life; unselfish with her family; and unselfish for the community in

many causes, Etheline Dubin was the kind of leader who was needed in elected office. But she never threw her hat in the ring and announced that she was running for office. Etheline Dubin was a Point-of-Light but she never craved high visibility; her ego never needed bolstering; she had no great hunger for political power.

She was not a wimp with weak convictions. Etheline Dubin was consumed by a passion to do the right thing. From her first civic activities to the very end she raged against evil. She was the unsung champion of the people on the bottom who had no one else to fight for them. One of the last indignity complaints that Etheline registered directly with me was a complaint against a candidate who was running for judge: "That man owns two houses that have hundreds of housing code violations. He is running for a judgeship but that man is a slum lord."

The civic and political history of Bedford-Stuyvesant and Brooklyn can be written against the backdrop of Etheline Dubin's indignation against evil and her feisty willingness to fight for whatever is right. Etheline and Marshall Dubin almost instinctively bounded to the right side. No one ever had to plead with them to go to the front line in a battle for a just cause.

When Bedford-Stuyvesant decided that it wanted more than one token representative in the NY State Assembly, Etheline was there in the fight to elect Tom Jones as the first real Bedford-Stuyvesant people's representative. In the fights against discrimination in employment and against discrimination in housing, Etheline was there. In the middle of the controversy which erupted when community planning district boundaries were drawn, Etheline was there.

Etheline's long years of work on community planning board eight might be described as her anchor achievement in the community. From her base on planning board eight her concern for all aspects of community life could radiate outward.

From the battle to keep the Franklin Avenue shuttle running to the detailed monitoring of the quality of life near her home on the corner of Eastern Parkway and Washington Avenue, Etheline made her presence felt. We all enjoy the benefits of a better neighborhood and a better Brooklyn as a result of the efforts of Etheline and her partners on community planning board eight.

Etheline Dubin was a solid brick, a golden brick in the foundation of what is best about our American democracy. Most of us in decisionmaking positions realize that the hope of our system comes from the bottom up. It is the integrity and the tenacity of the brothers and sisters who are never awarded medals and big prizes; these qualities keep our society moving forward.

President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal was shaped by the unrelenting demands of the strikers on the picket lines, the demonstrators in the streets, the activists in the endless meetings. President Lyndon Johnson was moved to push aggressively for voting rights legislation by the marchers who were beaten on a bridge in Selma, AL. We still do not know the names of the majority of the heroes who fell that morning under the clubs, bayonets, and tear gas. Just this past week we have witnessed commemorations in Little Rock attended by President Clinton to remind us of

the heroism of nine children and other members of the Little Rock African-American community when they braved the threat of mob violence to integrate Central High School. Those ordinary people inspired President Eisenhower to send troops in to enforce a Supreme Court decision.

Etheline Dubin lived in this tradition of unusing heroes doing what had to be done. Now she has departed leaving behind her husband, Marshall and two sons: Jonathan and Jason Dubin. Today we do not have the resources and the power to erect a statue for Etheline. But the memorial service was more than just a moment of reflection, meditation and grieving. She is one of our last heroines. We must celebrate our heroines and heroes. We must erect monuments in our minds that will never crumble. We must let Points-of-Light shine that will never go out. We must rededicate our lives to the spirit of unselfish activism in memory of Etheline Dubin.

PREVENTING DEADLY CONFLICT

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention my monthly newsletter on foreign affairs from August 1997 entitled "Preventing Deadly Conflict."

I ask that this newsletter be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The newsletter follows:

PREVENTING DEADLY CONFLICT

Many thought the end of the Cold War would mean a more peaceful international order. But conflict has not lessened. Today, there are more than 27 conflicts underway around the world.

Conflict prevention is a matter of acute importance for U.S. foreign policy. Whenever or wherever a crisis erupts, the world looks for a U.S. leadership role in resolving it. Public opinion strongly resists a U.S. role as the world's policeman, and policy-makers always ask: What are the alternatives to sending in the Marines? The use of force should be the option of not only last but least resort. Unless a better system of conflict prevention is developed, the burden on the U.S. will be much greater, financially and militarily, to respond to instability and conflict.

Sources of conflict are diverse. Most conflicts today are not between states but within states. Political repression of racial, ethnic or religious groups creates the conditions for conflict. Violence born of desperation becomes the alternative to continued repression.

There are also economic causes. Gross imbalances in living standards can breed conflict. Even economic reform and growth, building blocks of stability, can contribute to conflict. For example, growth has bypassed indigenous populations in many parts of Latin America, and inequality has contributed to armed revolt in Mexico and Peru.

Nations still compete violently for the control of resources. Control of oil and water continue to be a source of contention—and war—in the Middle East. Population pressures can create a serious strain on limited resources, and so can refugees. Most of the world's 15 million refugees today are the result of conflict, but massive refugee movements can also spread conflict and instability.

Much conflict is rooted in deep-seated historical animosities. U.S. diplomacy has helped to stop wars, for example, in the Balkans and Middle East, but long-term resolution of these and other conflicts has been elusive.

What should be done? Because conflict resolution is so complex, we need a comprehensive approach. The challenge is to develop the available arsenal of tools and to use them skillfully. Among these tools are dialogue, mediation, political and economic sticks and carrots, diplomatic pressure from the regional and international communities, sanctions, and—if necessary—international military intervention, either by consent or by force.

At the local level, the primary responsibility for conflict prevention rests with a country itself. Any country will be susceptible to internal violence if there is not economic growth and good governance. If a country has good political, economic and legal mechanisms, tensions can be addressed before violence erupts. Democratic countries with market-based economies have the best record of achieving lasting peace and prosperity.

At the regional level, we should work to increase the effectiveness of security institutions—the Organization of American States, the Organization of African Unity, the ASEAN Regional Forum, and others—to prevent conflict. They should take more responsibility for economic development and integration, the promotion of good governance, and conflict prevention. It is better, for example, if Africans deal with African problems. Regional organizations should support confidence-building measures to increase military transparency, communication, and cooperation. They should develop the capability to apply pressure, offer assistance, or deploy regional forces to prevent conflict.

At the international level, there is much to be done. First, the international community needs a capability for preventive action. This means the ability to deploy civilian personnel—to mediate problems, to provide immediate economic relief, and to address the long-term problems that give rise to conflict. The UN should give higher priority to conflict prevention. Among other things, the international community needs a better system of early warning and response. Conflict seldom arises without warning. Persons knowledgeable about countries are rarely surprised when long-simmering problems escalate into full-scale conflict. The problem is getting timely attention by policy-makers.

Second, the international community needs to address the underlying economic causes of conflict. The U.S. should work with the international community, especially international financial institutions, to support long-term development assistance to achieve economic growth and promote economic opportunity and equality. Working through institutions such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Trade Organization, the U.S. should support market reform and regional economic integration to bolster growth. The international community must be prepared to apply pressure, even sanctions, to states that do not work to prevent violence or promote conflict resolution.

Third, the international community needs to support political reform and the development of responsive and accountable government. Helping to establish and promote institutions of civil society such as political parties, trade unions, independent media, and the rule of law are important safeguards for protecting human rights, fighting corruption, and fending off political demagoguery. Democratic societies and governments handle political disputes with far less violence.

Finally, the international community must improve its military response to conflicts once they reach the crisis stage. There are many problems in developing the appropriate mechanism for an international military capability to intervene in areas of potential or actual conflict, but it is urgent that these problems be addressed and solutions found. The UN continues to coordinate efforts by governments to train forces and set aside necessary resources for future missions. The U.S. should support these efforts, so that the international community can respond rapidly and effectively if a military response is required.

Conclusion. There is no cure for war and human folly. We will always have both, and the U.S. cannot and should not be responsible for addressing all the world's ills. Yet the U.S., the international community, and individual states can do more to prevent or reduce conflict. Early attention to disputes can save lives as well as the financial and human costs of military intervention. It may not be a message that is popular in the current political climate, but devoting more resources and efforts to conflict prevention is a long-term investment that serves the U.S. national interest.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained on Thursday, September 25, for rollcall votes 453 and 454. Had I been present, I would have voted "no." In addition, I would have voted "yea" for rollcall vote 455 on this same day.

IN RECOGNITION OF COL. TERRY L. RICE

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Col. Terry L. Rice, upon his departure from his post as Commander and District Engineer of the Jacksonville District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Among his many duties in the region, Colonel Rice is best remembered for his commitment to the Florida Everglades and the partnerships he developed toward restoration of this priceless national treasure.

Throughout his command at the Jacksonville District, Colonel Rice committed the corps to a balanced approach toward environmental management. He has incorporated creative planning, engineering, construction, and management of projects that encompass the third largest civil works district in the Nation. Historically, the Jacksonville District is known as an innovative global leader in environmental restoration. Colonel Rice has built on this legacy by giving the Army Corps of Engineers a new look in south Florida through his commitment to the people of Florida and his vision for ecosystem restoration.

For those of us in south Florida and all who value the Florida Everglades, I wish Colonel Rice great success in his future endeavors.