

integrity, and good deeds of two of my constituents in Colorado.

Early last month, Mr. Zach Foster, a student at Colorado State University, along with roommate Paul Plemons, found a bag at a store parking lot. Looking in the bag, the two discovered over \$500 in cash. Doing what many would not have done, they turned the money over to a store manager, who then returned it to its rightful owner, Sam Ciocotta of Espresso di Cioncotta. They left no name, no address, and no phone number. Determined to find them, Ciocotta ran an ad in the local paper, and in this way he was able to locate and thank the two young men. So moved was Mr. Ciocotta that he offered a reward to the individuals who turned in the money.

Messrs. Foster and Plemons were looking for neither recognition nor notoriety. While the two were ultimately rewarded for their honesty, they neither expected nor sought any remuneration for their act. They turned in the money for one reason, and one reason alone—it was the right thing to do. As Plemons said, "This isn't something that should be rewarded." Indeed, honesty does not have a price tag, but these two young men are worthy of much praise. They truly are a credit both to my constituency and to the entire country.

Mr. Speaker, we are bombarded on a daily basis with stories that tell of the lowest common denominator of human behavior. It is so very rewarding to hear of actions which illustrate the strong ethics and morals that many of us still hold dearly. We must do more to emphasize what is right with America especially at a time when we are surrounded by reports of what is wrong. Mr. Speaker, Zach Foster and Paul Plemons are examples of what is right with America. Please join me in thanking them for having the honesty, commitment, and courage to do the right thing.

AMERICA MUST STAND BY
TAIWAN

HON. DANA ROHRBACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 5, 1998

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, the relationship between the United States, The Republic of China on Taiwan, and the Peoples Republic of China (PRC) was a top issue during last October's summit meeting between President Clinton and Jaing Zemin. Taiwan will be an even bigger topic of discussion at the next summit meeting later this year.

I have spent a lot of my time in Congress focusing on America's role in Asia. I believe that one of the most vital elements to promoting America's regional interests, the spread of freedom and prosperity in Asia, hinges on how well we lead on the cross-Strait issue.

In 1996, the PRC had ventured into a reckless policy of launching missiles towards the territory of Taiwan in an effort to undermine its plans for democratic Presidential elections. At the urging of Congress, the United States finally deployed two aircraft carriers with assorted escort ships into the Taiwan Strait. That show of commitment and friendship to Taiwan diffused the crisis. I am proud to have played a part during that crisis urging that Taiwan be defended.

The missile launchings, or so-called military exercises, were terror tactics designed by the PRC's politburo to frighten and intimidate the Taiwanese people. In those days before the first-ever election a Chinese president, the people on Taiwan braved the intimidation and added another achievement to their long and proud history. Bouyed by America's solidarity, the people of Taiwan flocked to the polls and elected Lee Teng-hui as their president.

I was honored to attend President Lee's inauguration and I look forward to seeing him again during my upcoming visit to Taiwan.

The U.S. military intervention of 1996 and your remarks, Mr. Speaker, that were made on the occasion of your visit to Taiwan last year, when you said that Taiwan should be defended if attacked, should be the basis of a new consensus concerning our strategic policy regarding the status of Taiwan. Deterrence works. We need to discourage the PRC from using force against Taiwan. The best way to encourage the right to happen in the relationship between Taiwan and the PRC is to ensure that reason rather than brute force play the dominant role in determining the future. Part of deterring PRC aggression should be to allow our friends on Taiwan to have access to the adequate defensive weapons.

Mr. Speaker, a prominent Asian scholar who I look forward to meeting someday, Dr. Arthur Waldron has written an essay, "Back to Basics: The U.S. Perspective on Taiwan-PRC Relations," which further illuminates some of the points I've made here. I recommend it to my colleagues.

RECOGNIZING SIX MILLION HOURS
OF SAFETY

HON. LINDSEY O. GRAHAM

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 5, 1998

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to and congratulate United Defense's Ground Systems Division of Aiken, South Carolina for an unprecedented safety achievement.

On January 30, 1998, GSD-Aiken employees successfully completed six million hours without a lost-time accident. This remarkable feat is directly attributed to the employees of GSD-Aiken. To accomplish something of this magnitude, every single employee had to work to ensure the safety of others. It was through their hard work and commitment to each other, GSD-Aiken was able to achieve this rare milestone.

An exemplary record in safety is nothing new for GSD-Aiken. Since 1994, GSD-Aiken has been certified by the South Carolina Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation as a Palmetto Star facility under the Department's Voluntary Protection Program. Through this program, GSD-Aiken was notified of areas in need of improvement as well as confirming their accomplishments.

GSD-Aiken has set a standard in safety that all others should seek to emulate. Therefore, I take great pride in recognizing GSD-Aiken for this remarkable achievement.

TRIBUTE TO BONNIE WELLS

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 5, 1998

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Bonnie Wells, a dedicated community leader who is being honored as an inductee into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

Bonnie Wells has devoted her entire professional and personal life to helping those in need. The trauma of being abandoned at birth by her mother and spending the five years of her life in an orphanage has given her a unique sense of the needs of others in difficult situations. Ms. Wells established the North San Mateo County Leadership Forum which provides community leaders with background on the operations of their community. She has served as a member of the Child Care Coordinating Council of San Mateo County, including two years as its President, and has received several awards for her service to city and county government, United Way of the Bay Area, Seton Medical Center and other community organizations.

Mr. Speaker, Bonnie Wells is an outstanding citizen and I salute her for her remarkable contributions and commitment to our community. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring and congratulating her on being inducted into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

TRIBUTE TO LARRY DOBY

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 5, 1998

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the newest member of baseball's Hall of Fame, a fellow South Carolinian, and most importantly, a true pioneer. I rise today to pay tribute to Larry Doby.

As of Tuesday, Doby became the first native South Carolinian to be inducted into the baseball Hall of Fame. While his athletic accomplishments alone are an incredible honor, Doby should be honored as a pioneer in one of America's favorite professional sports and an ambassador of the baseball community.

Doby grew up in Camden, South Carolina, my father's hometown, where he learned to play stickball in the streets and eventually organized baseball on local diamonds. He attended Jackson School, the public school for black children, and later Mather Academy, my high school alma mater. Doby lived in South Carolina until his mid-teens when he went to New Jersey with his mother. There, he attended the integrated Eastside High School in Paterson, New Jersey, the city in which I was married.

From 1942 to 1943 and 1946 to 1947, Doby played for the Newark Eagles of the Negro League. When he signed a contract in 1947 to play with the Cleveland Indians, he became the American League's first black player. He also twice led the American League in home runs, beating out the famed Mickey Mantle. Doby played with the Indians from 1947 until 1955 when he went to the White Sox for the

1956 and 1957 seasons. He returned to the Indians for 1958 and went on to play for Chicago and Detroit until 1959 when he retired.

While the late Jackie Robinson broke the color barrier in the National League in a much-chronicled story, only 11 weeks later Doby followed suit in the American League to a more quiet narrative. Through much of his career, Doby was an overlooked pioneer who endured the same racial taunts Robinson had from teammates, fans and managers.

Pitcher Lou Brissie, another native South Carolinian, played both with and against Doby in the years following World War II. He remarked that Doby was "really an extraordinary man, in many ways. I have a great deal of respect for him. He always carried himself with dignity." While I congratulate the athlete who topped the American League in 1954 with 32 homers and 126 RBIs, it is the man Brissie describes that I pay tribute to today.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in honoring Larry Doby, the newest member of the baseball Hall of Fame, a fine South Carolinian, and a model American.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGES

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 5, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention the December 12, 1997 speech by former Congressman John Brademas, entitled "Educational and Cultural Exchanges Across the Atlantic."

I ask that the full text of Dr. Brademas' remarks be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Those remarks follows:

EDUCATIONAL & CULTURAL EXCHANGES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

(By Dr. John Brademas)

I am delighted to have been asked by Wouter Wilton to speak to you today about educational and cultural exchanges across the Atlantic.

My own links with Europe, let me say at the outset, are several, and they are deep. My late father was born in Kalamata, Greece. In fact, I am the first native-born American of Greek origin to have been elected to the Congress of the United States.

After graduating from Harvard, where I well remembered Secretary of State George Marshall's famous Marshall Plan speech, I spent three years of graduate study at Oxford University where I wrote my Ph.D. dissertation on the anarcho-syndicalist movement in Spain from the mid-1920s through the first year of the Spanish Civil War.

I did most of my research through visits to a library in Amsterdam and interviews with Spanish anarchists in exile living in Paris, Bordeaux and Toulouse.

As a Member of Congress, I traveled to Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Spain, the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and the United Kingdom.

You will not be surprised then that I enthusiastically applaud the efforts of the Delegation of "Team Europe USA" of the European Commission. For although for many of us participating in this meeting, the connections between the United States and Western Europe have been natural, indeed essential, to our lives, I do not think that even well-

educated Americans know much about the European Union per se.

Indeed, given the importance of Japan, Korea and especially China, and in light of the continuing need for oil from the Middle East and lack of stability there, is the US-European relationship still fundamental?

Now my Harvard classmate, Sam Huntington, in a powerful essay in *Foreign Affairs* last year, notes that the United States is pulled in three directions—Latin America, Asia and Europe.

"The third pull," says Huntington, "toward Europe is the most important. Shared values, institutions, history, and culture dictate the continuing close association of the United States and Europe. Both necessary and desirable is the further development of institutional ties across the Atlantic, including negotiation of a European Free Trade Agreement and creation of a North Atlantic Economic Organization as a counterpart to NATO," which Huntington describes as "the security organization of Western civilization."

Although I do not accept Huntington's contention that peoples reared in Eastern Orthodox or Muslim civilizations are incapable of learning the habits and practices of democracy, I do agree with his assertion of the primacy for the United States of our ties with Europe.

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGES

You must understand that the subject of the study of other countries and cultures is one that has preoccupied me for a long time. Thirty-one years ago, as a Member of Congress, I wrote—and President Lyndon Johnson signed into law—the International Education Act, to provide Federal funds to colleges and universities in the United States for teaching and research about other countries. Unfortunately, Congress failed to appropriate the money to implement the statute, and I believe the United States—of course, not for that reason alone—has suffered a great deal in the ensuing years from our ignorance of such places as Vietnam, Iran and Central America.

When, in 1981, I became President of New York University, I determined to strengthen the University's offerings in the international field.

Already powerful in the study of French civilization, we established the Alexander S. Onassis Center for Hellenic Studies—I have told you of my Greek ancestry—and the Casa Italiana Zerilli-Marimó.

With a gift from the late Milton Petrie of New York and his wife, Carroll Petrie, we instituted the King Juan Carlos I of Spain professorship of Spanish culture and civilization under which we have brought eminent scholars annually to lecture at NYU.

We founded the Skirball Department of Hebrew and Judaic Studies and, in our Stern School of Business, a Center on U.S.-Japanese Business and Economic Studies.

My Gaelic-speaking successor as NYU President, L. Jay Oliva, inaugurated Ireland House.

And only last April, I had the honor of welcoming His Majesty, King Juan Carlos I, to our campus to dedicate the King Juan Carlos I of Spain Center of New York University. In the presence of His Majesty, Queen Sofia and the First Lady of the United States, Hillary Rodham Clinton, we officially opened the Center.

As you know, several American universities have programs or centers on Latin America but there are almost none on Spain. We at NYU intend that the King Juan Carlos I of Spain Center become the premier institution in the United States for the study of modern Spain, its economy, history, and politics.

We have already in recent months enjoyed visits from former Prime Minister Felipe González and his successor, José Maria Aznar.

Here I draw your particular attention to a bequest from the late actress, Paulette Goddard, with which we have endowed a chair in European Studies and created, in memory of her late husband, the novelist Erich Maria Remarque, the Remarque Institute, directed by Professor Tony R. Judt and aimed specifically at promoting the study of Europe and facilitation of communications between Americans and Europeans.

I think it appropriate here if I simply quote some lines from the statement of the objectives of Remarque Institute: "[T]he study of Europe—European history, languages, and culture—is no longer a mainstay of educational programs in the United States. In high schools and in colleges it is not uncommon for students to graduate with only the flimsiest acquaintance with Europe. . . . The overall result is not only that the study of Europe . . . has declined in U.S. colleges, but that the sort of scholarly expertise on which journalists, politicians, business people, and the arts world might draw and with which they used to interact is much reduced."

At New York University, I trust I have made clear, we are in large measure Eurocentric in our offerings, especially in our Department of History.

And I must also comment on our students, for of the more than 3,000 colleges and universities in the United States, NYU ranks fourth in the number of non-immigrant international students on campus.

Today over 3,600 students from 120 countries—12.5 percent of our total enrollment—are pursuing academic degrees at NYU.

Also this year, 175 students are participating in NYU Study Abroad Programs in Florence, Paris, London and Prague, while more students from our professional and graduate schools are studying in other countries.

Yet if it is true, as the Institute of International Education reports, that the United States hosts more foreign students by far than any other country—457,984—that number has remained relatively flat for seven years.

In the 1995-96 academic year, the total number of Americans studying abroad was only 89,000, or about one-half of one percent of the student population in the United States. I nonetheless note that this figure marked an increase of 5.7 percent in the number of U.S. students going abroad, following an 11 percent rise the previous year. I add that about two-thirds of American students who did academic work in other countries in 1995-96 went to Western Europe.

I offer these facts at a time when, as all of you know, there has been a general retreat in the United States from investment in international diplomacy. That retreat is reflected in cuts in U.S. Information Agency student exchange programs, near elimination in some countries of the Fulbright exchanges, shutdowns of American consulates, harsh attacks on the United Nations, failure to pay our UN dues and, most recently, denunciation of the Kyoto Protocol on global warming by Republican members of the United States Senate.

CULTURAL EXCHANGES

Now if I bring to the discussion of international education the experience of a former legislator and university president, I wear yet another hat that touches directly on the subject of educational and cultural exchanges.

In 1994 President Clinton did me the honor of appointing me chairman of the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities.