

Their readiness has never been higher, and they are part of nearly every mission area. One of the keys to their success is compensating leverage as a force multiplier inherent within a fully trained and accessible force waiting on call. In reality, today's global situation dictates that they serve as a peacetime augmentation force as well as a ready, war-time force.

Air Force Reserve units maintain readiness levels on par with active duty units. Over 92% of Air Reserve units are currently combat ready, closely paralleling our active force.

The Air Force Reserve remains ready to support mission requirements at any time, under any conditions, anywhere in the world. They bring current, mission capable technology, at low cost, to meet the expectations of the active duty commanders they support. And they bring the creative ingenuity and dedication of a highly skilled and diverse workforce to meet their requirements and their responsibilities to the American people.

Some of the most notable accomplishments for the Air Force Reserve over the past 50 years have included:

April 14, 1948—The U.S. Air Force Reserve was officially designated.

1950–1952—All 25 Air Force Reserve wings, along with 118,000 individual reservists, came on active duty during the Korean conflict.

July 9, 1952—The Armed Forces Reserve Act standardized pay and training categories and established Ready, Standby and Retired mobilization categories.

Oct. 1, 1961—Five Air Force Reserve C-124 Globemaster groups and about 9,000 individual reservists, totaling more than 15,000 were mobilized during the Berlin Crisis.

Oct. 18, 1962—Eight Air Force Reserve troop carrier wings and six aerial port squadrons, total more than 14,000 reservists, were mobilized during the Cuban missile crisis.

Jan. 26, 1968—Six Air Force Reserve units were mobilized in the wake of the Pueblo Incident.

May 13, 1968—Seven Air Force Reserve units were mobilized to support the Air Force during the Vietnam conflict.

Aug. 21, 1970—The Total Force Concept was announced by Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, making reserve components the initial source of augmentation for the active force rather than the draft.

Aug. 3, 1973—Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger elevated the Total Force Concept to the Total Force Policy, integrating the active, Guard and Reserve into a homogeneous whole.

Oct. 1, 1977—In a mission shared with the Air National Guard, the Air Force Reserve began rotating C-130s, aircrews, and support personnel to Howard Air Force Base, Panama, in support of Phoenix Oak, the Air Force's Latin American mission.

Oct. 23, 1983—Air Force Reserve airlift associate units assisted in the evacuation of more than 700 American and foreign citizens from Grenada during the civil turbulence on that island. Reserve maintenance, aerial port and medical personnel also supported the active forces.

Oct. 24, 1983—Air Force Reserve airlift associate aircrews helped evacuate wounded U.S. Marines from Lebanon. Reservists flew 63 strategic airlift missions transporting supplies and casualties into and out of Beirut.

December 1989—Reserve units took part in Operation Just Cause, airlifting passengers and cargo to Panama. Aeromedical, special operations and air refueling units also participated in the effort to ensure protection of Americans and U.S. resources. When the operation ended Jan. 31, 1990, Reserve airlift units had flown nearly 1,500 hours airlifting some 7,500 passengers and more than 4,000 tons of cargo. Reserve air refueling crews offloaded more than a million pounds of fuel to 18 receiving aircraft, and AC-130 gunships flew 157 hours and expended nearly 7,500 rounds of ammunition.

August 1990—Nearly 6,000 of more than 9,000 Reserve volunteers were on duty within two weeks after Iraq invaded Kuwait Aug. 2.

February 1991—There were more than 17,500 reservists on active duty. About 3,800 were officers and 13,700 were enlisted personnel. About one in four were women. Approximately 1,800 were air reserve technicians, 1,300 were individual mobilization augmentees and more than 500 were members of the Individual Ready Reserve. More than 7,000 of those reservists were in medical specialties.

March 1991—The mobilization reached its peak with almost 23,500 Air Force reservists on duty. Of them, more than 20,000 were assigned to 215 Reserve units, 2,300 were individual mobilization augmentees and 960 were members of the Individual Ready Reserve or retirees. Most members of the latter group were medical personnel. The Department of Defense authorized the commanders of the gaining major commands to demobilize reservists, consistent with military requirements.

May 8–10, 1992—The Command Band of the Air Force Reserve performed on Russian television May 7 and in the Kremlin May 8. On May 9, the band participated in the Peace Victory Parade, marking the first time a U.S. military unit has marched in the Russian capital.

July 15, 1992—A Reserve C-130 and two aircrews from the 934th Airlift Group, Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport Air Reserve Station, Minn., joined active-duty and Air National Guard aircraft and crews at Rhein Main Air Base, Germany, to airlift desperately needed supplies and food into war-torn Sarajevo and Zagreb during Operation Provide Promise.

Dec. 8–14, 1992—Reservists flew 190 sorties, airlifted 1,076 passengers and 1,504 tons of cargo, and off-loaded nearly 1.8 million pounds of fuel in flight as part of Operation Restore Hope. The Air Force Reserve had 381 volunteers who were placed on active duty for 31 days. Of that total, 396 airlifted troops and equipment, 37 flew air refueling missions, 17 performed medical duties and 14 provided aerial port support.

Jan. 1, 1993—The Air Force Reserve entered the space program with the activation of the 7th Space Operations Squadron at Falcon Air Force Base, Colo.

Jan. 31, 1993—Air Force Reserve units reported airlifting 9,400 passengers and 11,728 tons of cargo in support of Operation Restore Hope, the relief mission in Somalia. Associate aircrews, flying active-duty aircraft, airlifted most of the passengers and cargo flown by the Reserve.

November 1993–January 1994—Air Force Reserve A-10 Thunderbolt II and F-16 Fighting Falcon pilots and aircraft participated with Air National Guard and coalition forces in Op-

eration Deny Flight, enforcement of a military no-fly zone over Bosnia-Herzegovina in accordance with a United Nations Security Council resolution.

June–September 1994—Reserve A-10 and KC-135 units deployed to Europe in support of the United Nations' no-fly zone over Bosnia. A-10s, aircrews and support people went to Aviano Air Base, Italy, again to provide fighter coverage. KC-135s, aircrews and support personnel staged air refueling operations from Pisa, Italy, and Istres, France, for U.S. and NATO fighters.

September 1994—Air Force Reserve airlift and air refueling aircraft flew missions in support of Operation Uphold Democracy, the peacekeeping mission in Haiti. By Sept. 20, more than 1,100 reservists volunteered to deploy or remain in place to assist the operation. Homestead Air Reserve Base, Fla., and Dobbins Air Reserve Base, Ga., were staging bases. Homestead served as a jumping off point into Haiti, and Dobbins accommodated C-130s loaded with Army civil engineers from Fort Bragg, N.C.

December 1995—Reserve airlift, aerial refueling, and aeromedical units plus individual mobilization augmentees began supporting Operation Joint Endeavor, the NATO-sponsored peacekeeping mission to Bosnia-Herzegovina.

January–June 1996—Reserve fighter units, based at Aviano Air Base, Italy, continued to support the enforcement of the no-fly zone over the former Yugoslavia. The original UN-sponsored mission, Deny Flight concluded Dec. 21, 1995, when NATO assumed responsibility for what was then called Decisive Edge.

February 17, 1997—The Air Force Reserve was designated as an Air Force major command, from a field operating agency, and renamed the Air Force Reserve Command.

Air Force Reservists, through their unselfish devotion to duty, are dedicated "Citizen Airmen" who have served America proudly and with distinction for 50 years.

THE HISTORY AND BACKGROUND OF THE HUNGARIAN CROWN

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on March 18 in Statuary Hall we held a ceremony celebrating the 20th anniversary of the return to the people of Hungary of the Holy Crown of Hungary, the Crown of St. Stephen. The United States government was custodian for a third of a century (from 1945 to 1978) of this most important symbol of the Hungarian nation.

At the time the Crown was returned to Hungary, Dr. Robert King, who currently serves as my Chief of Staff, was a member of the staff of the National Security Council at the Carter White House. He was involved on behalf of the White House in the decisions surrounding the return of the Crown, and he was an official member of the delegation headed by Secretary of State Vance which returned the Crown to Hungary. It is significant, Mr. Speaker, that Bob's association with Hungary and with the Crown predates our association in my office.

In connection with the ceremony in Statuary Hall of the United States Capitol, Bob prepared a written description of the background information on the political history and the art history of the crown. Because of the significance and the interest in this important coronation symbol and historic object, Mr. Speaker, I ask that this description be placed in the RECORD.

THE HUNGARIAN CROWN

"The Holy Crown of Hungary" (Magyar Szent Korona) or "the Crown of St. Stephen" is the medieval Crown that for centuries was the symbol of Hungarian kingship and today remains a powerful symbol of the Hungarian nation. The Crown is depicted atop the Hungarian national crest, which was adopted as the official symbol of the Republic of Hungary.

For centuries the Hungarian Crown has been linked with St. Stephen, the first Christian king of Hungary. Medieval records report that Pope Sylvester II gave a Crown to Stephen for his coronation in 1001. Because of this tradition, the Crown has long symbolized Hungary's cultural, political, and religious links with Western Europe, although the present Crown is not the actual object given by Sylvester II.

The Crown is composed of two parts. The upper portion is composed of two cross-bands with enamel panels with Latin inscriptions. Earlier, it was believed that the Latin portion of the Crown was a remnant of the Crown given by Sylvester II. Contemporary scholars now believe that it is a reliquary or other object associated with Stephen. The lower portion is a Byzantine crown produced between 1067 and 1077 which was made for the wife of King Geza I, and it was a gift of the Byzantine emperor Michael Ducas.

These two separate portions were combined to create a crown for the coronation of one of Hungary's later kings. It was at this time that a cross was placed on top of the crossed Latin bands. Combining the two elements took place about the twelfth century. The first source calling this relic "the Holy Crown" dates from 1256, and by that date, it was in much the same form as it is today.

The Crown was last used for coronations in 1867, when Hapsburg Emperor Franz Joseph II was crowned King of Hungary, and in 1916, when his successor, Karl IV, was crowned. Karl was deposed in 1918 at the end of World War I, but the new independent State of Hungary remained a Kingdom without a king from 1918 until 1945.

Throughout its history the Crown has generally remained in Hungary, but it was frequently moved from place to place and hidden for security reasons. It was buried for four years after the national uprising of 1848-1849.

In November 1944, as the Soviet Army neared Budapest, the Crown guard moved the coronation regalia from the capital to western Hungary and Austria to protect them from damage in the fighting and to prevent their seizure by Soviet troops. On April 26, 1945, the guard buried the Crown in an oil drum at Mattsee in western Austria, and on July 25, 1945, the Crown and coronation regalia were transferred to U.S. Army officers in Augsburg, Germany. The Crown remained in American custody until January 6, 1978. Initially it was kept in the American occupation zone of Germany at a special military facility in Wiesbaden, and in the early 1950s, it was transferred to the U.S. Gold Depository at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

It was always the intention of the United States to return the Crown to Hungary, and it was designated "property of special status held in trust and safekeeping by United States authorities." Plans to return the

Crown to Hungary were put off following the communist coup in Hungary in 1947 and the intensification of the Cold War. The Hungarian uprising of 1956, which was violently suppressed by Soviet troops, also made it impossible to return the Crown. It was only two decades later that gradual but significant domestic changes in Hungary opened up the opportunity for the Crown's return.

When Jimmy Carter became President in 1977, the U.S. reassessed its policies toward the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, and determined that the U.S. should encourage relations between America and those Soviet client states which pursued international or domestic policies that differed from the Soviet Union. Since the late 1960s, Hungary's domestic economic and social policy had moved considerably away from the Soviet model and fostered market-oriented changes, which laid the foundation for Hungary's remarkable success in the post-communist period.

President Carter, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, and National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski agreed that the crown should be returned to Hungary. The Crown symbolized Hungary's links with the West and Hungarian national identity, and U.S. officials wanted to strengthen both. As a condition for the return, it was required that the Crown be placed on public display and representatives who accepted the Crown be leaders of a wide variety of Hungarian religious, social, cultural, and other groups.

The ceremony for return of the crown was held on January 6, 1978, in the rotunda of the Hungarian Parliament. The U.S. delegation was headed by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. Congressional members of that delegation included Congressman Lee Hamilton of Indiana and Fortney H. "Pete" Stark of California. Three weeks after the return of the Crown, it was put on display at the Hungarian National Museum in Budapest, and it has been on display there since that time.

Return of the Crown led to a marked improvement in U.S. relations with Hungary, and that, in turn, contributed to greater Hungarian self-confidence and encouraged economic and political reform. The changes that took place in Hungary during this period were important in preparing Hungary for the successful transition to political democracy and free market economy in the period after 1989.

IN HONOR OF ST. EDWARD'S BOYS BASKETBALL TEAM

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the accomplishments of the St. Edward's Boys Basketball Team and its coach, Eric Flannery. St. Ed's in Lakewood, Ohio won the Division I State Boys Basketball Championship on Saturday, March 28, 1998.

Although St. Ed's was ranked number one in the finals, the Eagles still had to overcome their longtime rivals, the St. Ignatius Wildcats of Cleveland, in order to win the championship. This was the first time two Cleveland-area schools met for a boys basketball championship, and thanks to the skill of Coach Flannery and the teamwork of the players, St. Ed's won 70-61. The Eagles' strong offense and solid defense kept the Wildcats at bay throughout the game. This year's victory makes St. Ed's only the 15th school to win consecutive boys basketball championships.

My fellow colleagues, join me in saluting the 1998 Division I State Basketball Champions from Lakewood, Ohio, the St. Edward's Boys Basketball Team and its coach, Eric Flannery.

TRIBUTE TO STANLEY M. GRUBE

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1998

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I take the floor today to honor an individual whose dedication to the community and to the overall well-being of the 43rd Congressional District is unparalleled. My district has been fortunate to have dynamic and dedicated community leaders who willingly and unselfishly given of their time and talents to promote the businesses, schools, and community organizations within their various cities and throughout the district as a whole. Mr. Stanley M. Grube is one of these individuals.

Stan Grube has been extremely involved in several health care membership activities as well as various community education activities. He has served as Chairman of the Corona-Norco Unified School District Year-Round Education Task Force, in addition to currently serving as a member of the Riverside Community College Foundation and La Sierra University's Community Advisory Council for the California School Administrator Credentials Program.

Stan Grube is Chairman and member of the County of Riverside Emergency Medical Care Committee and Externa, Advisory Board Member for the University of Miami Comprehensive Drug Research Center. His community involvement extends from past positions on the Corona Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors, President and member of the Board of Directors for the United Way, Corona Rotary Club and the Corona-Norco Family YMCA. In 1997, he appointed by Governor Pete Wilson to the Economic Strategy Panel.

Stan's outstanding accomplishments make me proud to call him my friend, community member, and fellow American. I thank him for his contribution to the betterment of the community and I encourage him to keep up the good work.

50 STATES COMMEMORATIVE COIN PROGRAM AMENDMENT ACT OF 1998

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1998

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, last year the 50 States Commemorative Coin Program was signed into law. Beginning next year, selected designs from each of the fifty states will be minted on the reverse side of U.S. quarters dollars for circulation. Five states per year will have quarters minted with corresponding designs issued in the order of the states' ratification of the Constitution or admission into the Union.

In addition to the possibility of raising revenue for the federal treasury, attention will be focused upon the states through the diversity