

Many of the group had been forced to move to many places through the duration of the war. The biggest impediment to returns and the reuniting of families is the absence of jobs. There had been noticeable improvement in recent months in terms of greater freedom of movement throughout Bosnia;

The mayor portrayed his relations with the Serbs as one of cooperation in trying to resettle the area;

Midway through the discussion, there were several acrimonious exchanges between members of the group at various points, prompted by charges that one side or the other (Serb or Muslim) was responsible for the war. One individual stated "we cannot forget what one side did to the other." This was met by another's response that "we were the ones who were thrown out, that suffered atrocities, but I have returned home. I am no war criminal."

When asked what the reaction would be should the arbitration decision give control to Brcko to the Serbs, one person responded "We can live side-by-side . . . but not together."

The delegation then proceeded to a brief tour of Brcko by bus, before proceeding to a meeting with representatives of the Office of the High Representative for Brcko (OHR) and the International Police Task Force (IPTF).

While on the tour of Brcko, the delegation briefly crossed over the now-repaired bridge over the Sava River into Croatia. SFOR escorts made several comments while on the tour including:

In downtown Brcko, there was a smattering of political posters featuring President Plavsic and Prime Minister Dodik of the RS. It was explained that several months prior, there were many posters featuring Radovan Karadzic. By all appearances these had been removed;

Within Brcko, it was claimed there are little or no problems with freedom of movement for any of the three formerly warring factions;

The local schools are now open, with both classes and faculties represented on a multi-ethnic basis. This is said to have created no problems.

The delegation then met with representatives of the OHR and the IPTF.

According to Mr. Ian McCloud, Deputy Commissioner of OHR:

The Office of the High Representative for Brcko was expanded and given greater authority in early 1997 after the arbitrator for Brcko, Mr. Roberts Owen, decided to delay his decision until March 1998. OHR was charged with working actively in the Brcko area to return refugees and displaced persons, to achieve a greater freedom of movement (in conjunction with the IPTF), to aid in ensuring democratic processes were established and respected, and to help with economic revitalization. Regarding each of these areas:

Since early 1997, OHR has approved over 2600 homesteads for return to displaced persons, with 755 families having actually returned and taken occupancy.

Freedom of movement within Brcko is pretty well established, and over 400 vehicles daily transit the bridge from Brcko to Croatia. However, Serbs are still not allowed by Croatia to pass over the bridge into Croatia.

Mr. McCloud had an upbeat assessment regarding the implementation of the local elections, saying that the re-establishment of multi-ethnic institutions is starting to "take" and is making progress.

Regarding the local economy, Mr. McCloud indicated this was a major challenge as OHR believes there needs to be the creation of 28,000 industrial and supporting jobs in the community to get Brcko back to its pre-war levels of employment.

The delegation was then briefed by Mr. Don Grady of the IPTF (who had come to Bosnia after a career in the United States in local law enforcement, most recently in New Mexico):

In Brcko, the local IPTF-trained and supervised police force is now on the verge of being able to do open policing. The police force has been structured on multi-ethnic lines and has been functioning as a unit since the beginning of 1998.

Mr. Grady explained that in building this police force, the IPTF role centers on training for "democratic policing", which perhaps can be best understood when contrasted with the previous role of police in Bosnia, which had inherited the mindset and functions of the internal security forces established over 50 years as part of Communist Yugoslavia.

IPTF training is centered out of Sarajevo, where after individual certification by IPTF, prospective police members are provided what in essence is "mini-police academy training". The intent is to train police to conduct a "full service police operation", with jurisdiction ranging from local traffic and petty crimes to more serious phenomena such as organized crime and the black market. For the latter, where offenses cross local jurisdictional lines and also simply require greater resources and expertise, local forces work in conjunction with the ministry.

Mr. Grady summarized his presentation by saying "I think what's going on here is pretty spectacular . . . it could be a prototype for the rest of Bosnia." He did state that the IPTF was well aware of the unique position of Brcko given its being subject to arbitration and that it was working with SFOR, as well as the local police, to ensure there would be coordination in the event of violence.

TRIBUTE TO DR. SAMUEL P. MASSIE—MENTOR, LEADER, AND TOP SCIENTIST

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 19, 1998

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my friend, and internationally renowned scientist, Dr. Samuel P. Massie, who was recently added to the list of the "World's Most Distinguished Chemists." I have had the privilege of knowing Sam for a great number of years and know that he is quite deserving of this great honor.

In this era of science and high-technology, Dr. Samuel P. Massie is the perfect role model for aspiring scientists of all races, but particularly for African-Americans. His life is an example of the great things they can accomplish and the impact they can have on the sciences. His contributions helped to change the course of science and to advance the discipline to its current priority status on the national agenda. His work has earned him world acclaim, and the honorable titles of Master Teacher and Scientist Extraordinaire.

I recommend to our colleagues Dr. Samuel P. Massie's story, as reported in a February 26, 1998 Washington Post article titled "Living Out A Formula for Success: Academy's First Black Professor Is Among Top-Rated Chemists." It is my hope that they will share this wonderful piece with the future leaders of America.

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 26, 1998]

LIVING OUT A FORMULA FOR SUCCESS—ACADEMY'S FIRST BLACK PROFESSOR IS AMONG TOP-RATED CHEMISTS

(By Amy Argetsinger)

On a new roster of the world's most distinguished chemists—Madame Curie, Linus Pauling, big names like that—there are only three black scientists.

One is the famed agricultural scientist George Washington Carver, who a century ago transformed the economy of the South by developing new industrial uses for sweet potatoes and peanuts. Another is Percy Julian, a pioneering chemist.

And the third is the only one still alive—Samuel P. Massie, professor emeritus at the U.S. Naval Academy.

Though proud to be named to an elite industry list of the all-time top 75 distinguished contributors to the field of chemistry, Massie, now 78, welcomed the news with the breezy modesty that has marked a lifetime of remarkable achievements, one that gave him key vantage points to both the development of the atomic bomb and the civil rights turmoil of the 1960s.

"You do what you can do in that regard," the Laurel resident said.

A pioneer in silicon studies and the Naval Academy's first black professor, Massie is one of only 32 living scientists on the list compiled last month by Chemical and Engineering News to mark the magazine's 75th anniversary. The list includes 35 Nobel Prize winners and celebrated names like Kodak founder George Eastman, DNA researchers James Watson and Francis Crick, and plutonium discoverer, Glenn Seaborg.

Born in North Little Rock, Ark., Massie rushed through school, graduating at age 13. As a young child, he got a head start on his peers by following his schoolteacher mother around from class to class, enabling him to skip grades three years in a row. Today, his personal experience has left him a believer in classrooms blending multiple grade levels.

"Young children don't all learn at the same rate," he said.

Attending A.M.N. College—now the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff—Massie was drawn to chemistry studies after becoming fixated on finding a cure for his father's asthma. After graduating at age 18, he launched into graduate studies at Fisk University and Iowa State University, where he worked on the Manhattan Project team, trying to convert uranium isotopes to a usable form for the atomic bomb.

After working as a teacher at Fisk University and Howard University, Massie was named president of North Carolina College in 1963, as the civil rights movement was taking hold in the region.

"Kids marching around the place, waving signs, singing 'We Shall Overcome,'" Massie recalled. "They were fun times."

Massie was hired by the Naval Academy in 1966—a time when Annapolis was still so segregated that he and his wife, Gloria, now a psychology professor retired from Bowie State University, were unable to find a home they wanted. Real estate agents wouldn't even take them to certain exclusive neighborhoods.

But Massie said he was unruffled by his introduction to the military college, where the vast majority of students were white in the mid-1960s.

"It wasn't difficult for me because I understood chemistry," he said. "I just had to make sure we understood each other."

While at the academy, Massie pursued research into anti-bacterial agents, and with some colleagues and midshipmen students was awarded a patent for a chemical effective in fighting gonorrhea. He also conducted

environmental research at the Navy's David Taylor Research Center outside Annapolis, studying chemicals to prevent the growth of barnacles on ship hulls and developing protective foams to guard against nerve gases.

Massie said he found the academy, with its stringent admission standards and emphasis on technical education, a luxurious teaching environment.

"Scholarship is emphasized here—you know you could expect certain things of your students," he said. "You had enough money to have the proper equipment, and students could afford all their books," unlike students at some of the civilian colleges where he taught.

Massie said midshipmen were sometimes baffled by his unorthodox way of scoring exams—two points for each question they got right, but 50 points subtracted for each one they got wrong. He was trying to prove a point to them:

"Everything in life doesn't have the same value," he said. "It depends on the circumstances."

AFRICAN GROWTH AND OPPORTUNITY ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1998

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1432) to authorize a new trade and investment policy for sub-Saharan Africa:

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Chairman, the most important thing about the U.S. trade policy towards sub-Saharan Africa is that there isn't one. Congress has an opportunity to change that situation by passing HR 1432, the African Growth and Opportunity Act, a widely supported bipartisan bill, that creates the framework for qualified African countries to move from aid to trade.

For the first time since the end of the colonial era, the United States is proposing to engage the countries of sub-Saharan Africa on the same basis as we do the rest of the world, as trading partners. The old donor and recipient paradigm, that has historically defined U.S. relations with Africa, is being replaced by a new and more dynamic paradigm that states that:

... it is in the mutual economic interest of the United States and the countries of Africa to promote programs, policies and strategies that reduce poverty through economic growth, self reliance, and commerce. Traditional aid, while still necessary in some countries, is not sufficient to bring about fundamental change in Africa. Economic growth, self reliance, and commerce are not only vital for raising living standards on a broad basis, but also for addressing the critical social and health needs that plague Africa. Without a strong commitment to economic growth, self reliance, and commerce, no social programs, no schedule expenditures, no amount of aid will make a sustained improvement in the quality of life of Africa's citizens. Africa needs economic growth to make its social objectives feasible.

HR 1432 is the beginning of a process that will change our negative bureaucratic culture towards Africa. HR 1432 is strongly supported by all of Africa's political and economic lead-

ers. The response from Africa had been clear, Africans want to be trading partners with the U.S. and the world, not perpetual recipients of donor assistance. HR 1432 explicitly states that the U.S. should continue to provide traditional development assistance to those countries attempting to build civil societies. In fact, the bill also states that economic growth depends on establishing a receptive environment for trade and investment, and that to achieve this objective USAID should continue to pursue programs in Africa. The Clinton Administration, including USAID, have strongly endorsed this legislation.

Many of the countries of Africa are moving in the right direction. Political and economic reform are beginning to take hold and a new generation of leaders have assumed power through elections. Things are much better, albeit not perfect, but better. Many countries in Africa have experienced positive growth rates over the last five years. Africa currently has 14 stock markets and the number is growing. Trade between the U.S. is growing, it is currently larger than trade between the U.S. and the former Soviet Union. The American corporate community has developed a renewed interest in Africa. Now is the time to seize the initiative and work to solidify the positive developments that are taking place in Africa. HR 1432 gives the world's largest economy a plan to help the smallest economies to grow and prosper without harming U.S. consumers, manufacturers, or workers.

In addition to establishing a trade policy towards Africa, HR 1432 is composed of three primary cornerstones and several key initiatives. The first cornerstone is the negotiation of U.S.-Africa free trade agreements. The negotiation of the free trade agreements gives us the opportunity to begin the process of bilateral and multilateral discussion that, over a number of years, will lead to the type of economic and trade relations that are mutually beneficial to Africa and the U.S. HR 1432 is not a free trade agreement—it promotes free trade with African countries as a goal for the future.

The second cornerstone is the creation of a U.S.-African Economic Cooperation Forum, loosely modeled on APEC. The forum will begin to change the perception of Africa as anything other than a recipient of donor aid, or as a humanitarian basket case. The forum will be the place where trade and investment issues and concerns will be discussed at by Cabinet level officials and will demonstrate to the international community that the United States takes Africa seriously. The forum will also send a signal to our business community that the U.S. government is committed to making it easier to do business in Africa.

The third cornerstone is the U.S.-Africa investment partnership. OPIC will be directed to establish a privately managed equity fund and an infrastructure fund that will leverage private financing for small and moderate sized U.S. and African businesses, and expand opportunities for infrastructure development throughout Africa. The demand for infrastructure in Africa is enormous but, the response from the international finance community has not been promising. It is clear that Africa's future competitiveness depends on reliable telecommunications, roads, railways, and power plants.

The principal goal of our three cornerstones is to attract international project financing to Africa, and to make it financially feasible for

U.S. investors to participate in profitable business opportunities in Africa. If successful, there will be substantial job growth, increase in per capita incomes, and expanded trade between the U.S. and Africa.

While the three cornerstone programs will take time to implement, there is one initiative that could have an immediate impact on Africa countries. African textile and clothing exports to the U.S. represent less than 1% (about \$383 million) of the total import market of \$46 billion. HR 1432 contains a provision that could be implemented immediately and would not compete with U.S. products or cost U.S. jobs. In fact, when the World Bank analyzed HR 1432, it reported that the impact on U.S. manufacturers would be negligible. The provision eliminates the existing quotas on textiles and clothing exports from the countries of Africa as long as a cost effective and efficient visa system to guard against transshipment is in place. This provision represents a major opportunity to expand Africa's exports to the U.S. and generates more than 200,000 jobs and millions of dollars in tax revenue for Africa. Moreover, African and American products would not compete with each other.

HR 1432 is a commitment to a major shift in emphasis towards a private sector and market incentives approach to stimulating economic growth and reducing poverty in Africa. To participate, a country will have to meet eligibility requirements based on a strong commitment to economic, political, and trade liberalization.

Some think this initiative is naive, overly optimistic, or just completely unrealistic. I think that it is time that the U.S. becomes actively involved in building an economic partnership with the countries of Africa. That's what HR 1432 intends to do.

Mr. Speaker, on the floor of the House of Representatives, we often hear of days which are declared "historic". However, with the passage of HR 1432, the African Growth and Opportunity Act, today is truly a historic day.

COMMEMORATION OF CALIFORNIA'S CHILDHOOD CANCER AWARENESS WEEK

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 19, 1998

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commemorate the week of March 15–21, 1998, which Governor Pete Wilson has proclaimed as "Childhood Cancer Awareness Week," in my home State of California.

Each year, about 10,000 children in our country are diagnosed with cancer. In California, this deadly disease is the second leading cause of death among children. There can be little else that can compare with the senselessness and tragedy of a little child who has been struck with a life-threatening illness. Today, I would like to recognize the American Cancer Fund for Children, and it's founder, Steven Firestein, for not only helping to find a cure for these sick children, but for easing their road to recovery, or to their final rest.

The American Cancer Fund for Children has helped families get through what is certain to be the most difficult time in their lives. Providing food, clothing, transportation, prosthetic devices and social service programs to young