

the separation of church and state, often treats religion as so much a private matter that it should have little to say in the public realm. It is an overstatement, but not much of one, to say that one community, the Jeffersonian tradition, holds as an unexamined doctrine that religion is entirely a private matter, while the other tradition of evangelical piety, affirms that America is a Christian nation whose values should be those of the Bible, interpreted in the most conservative light.

Both traditions have held on to one dimension of personal values shaped by Judeo-Christian standards. Virginia has a powerful and priceless tradition of expecting high standards of personal honor among its leaders. When Robert E. Lee was President of Washington College in Lexington, the institution that now bears his name along with Washington's, General Lee was asked by a student for a book of rules. He responded, famously, "We have but one rule: our students are gentlemen and a gentleman does not lie, cheat or steal." That rule, adapted to the happy reality of coeducation, and spread from a 19th Century elite to the whole of the Commonwealth, reflects the heritage of personal honor that is still a cherished value of all Virginians.

Contemporary Virginia needs to offer the rest of the nation an example of joining its twin legacies of faith and freedom, which includes its respect for personal honor and public virtue.

Faith is nurtured in a climate of freedom. We have learned that faith imposed by state authority is corrupting and oppressive. The French philosopher Pascal once wrote that "people never do evil so completely and cheerfully as when they do it from religious conviction." Religious zealots from the great religions of the world who deny the freedom of others betray the highest values of their own creeds. Faith and freedom may be in tension but they need not be in conflict.

We are in danger in America, and even across the world, of dismissing serious commitment to religious faith as irrelevant to public virtue or even dangerous to civic peace. The crisis surrounding the President of the United States is in part the inevitable result of the rupture between personal faith and public life, between faith and freedom, the break between personal honor and political values.

As this most violent century draws to an end, as race and ethnicity and religion continue to divide people and to lead to their slaughter, the world needs people of faith who honor freedom; people committed to freedom who respect the integrity of faith, people who can build societies that value personal honor and public virtue.

The great religions of the world have much to say about our life together. They cannot be relegated simply to the realm of private preference. In the lesson from the Hebrew scriptures today,¹ the prophet Amos condemns those who take shortcuts with the law that forbids commerce on the Sabbath. The behavior condemned by the prophet may be "legally accurate," but those who engage in behavior that oppresses the poor are corrupt. Paul, in his first letter to Timothy,¹ insists that the Christians hold their rulers in their prayers—assuming that the public good requires leaders of personal honor but since they are flawed human beings like the rest of us, they need the support of our prayers. And in the parable of the dishonest steward,¹ Jesus warns that the distinction between private and public virtue is artificial. The one who is dishonest in very little things will also be dishonest in much. The ancient Bible stories are right on target for the issues of today.

This cathedral stands on the highest hill in the District of Columbia. Its towers domi-

nate the Washington skyline, not with the power to oppress, but with the powers to inspire and to call a people to personal integrity and public virtue. That does not mean our leaders must be saints. Many of us know our senators, other leaders, and our bishops well enough to know that sainthood has eluded all of us. We are all flawed, fallible persons, but that does not suggest that our quest for private and public virtue is in vain. We need to reaffirm the integrity of faith, faith in God who empowers each one of us to become the person God intends us to be; the God who lifts us up when we fall, and who redeems our failures with new hope. We need to recover a personal faith that sustains both private honor and public virtue. We need to bridge the gap between the sacred and the secular, not by a diminution of freedom, but with an expansion of faith that respects freedom and the freedom that protects the nurture of faith and the privacy of individuals.

This nation is engaged in a great public conversation about the crisis in the Presidency. President Clinton's moral authority is severely compromised. Whether this crisis ends with resignation, impeachment, or censure and a crippled presidency for the remaining two years of the term, it is important for the well being of the nation to consider what we can learn about ourselves in this crisis. That in no way absolves the President from his responsibility. But have we separated personal, private morality from public life so extensively that this was a crisis waiting to happen? Do we have a system of raising up leaders in public life that encourages and rewards honor, integrity, and personal commitment to our shared values? Or, do we separate faith and freedom, personal honor and public virtue, so extensively that our moral life together is imperiled? Our moral life is now endangered by excessive public intrusion into private life and dishonorable private behavior that erodes public trust. With our traditions, Virginians can make a difference in the national conversation.

Virginia is a Commonwealth where faith and freedom have competed but have flourished; we are a commonwealth that demands of our leaders personal honor and service to public virtue. Let those great traditions come together again in a new and mutually respectfully union so that our people may be strengthened.

In his farewell address in 1796, our first President, George Washington, said, "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports . . . a volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity . . . let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion . . . reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle."

Virginia is the birthplace of English speaking Christian faith in America. Virginia is the birthplace of Thomas Jefferson's statute for religious freedom. We are a community that offers to a nation the union of personal honor serving public virtue, of personal faith in a climate of freedom that restricts intrusive government.

In New Testament Greek, the word "crisis" means a time of judgment, a time of separation, a time of clarification. A crisis in the view of the Bible is often created by the word of God, proclaimed by the prophets, exposing the gap between where people are and where they ought to be. We are living at such a time and that time, the Bible teaches us, can be one of hope and of new beginning. May the traditions of Virginia, of faith and freedom, of private piety and public virtue,

of personal honor and public service, come together again in this great nation so that future generations will look back on our day as a time of moral renewal and refreshing new hope, a time when God called this nation to a rebirth of our spiritual strength. ●
¹ Amos 8:4-7, I Timothy 2:1-8, and Luke 16:1-13.

ACC'S NEW DETROIT HEAD- QUARTERS AND OFFICIAL DEDICATION

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize an important event which is taking place in the state of Michigan. On September 25, 1998, the Arab-American Chaldean Council and Henry Ford Health System will celebrate the official dedication of the ACC and Henry Ford Medical/Social Services Center.

The Center will create a fully comprehensive Medical/Social Services facility and will become the ACC's new Detroit Headquarters. With an organization as successful as the ACC, supported by the excellent reputation and resources of the Henry Ford Health System, the future looks bright.

I extend my best wishes and congratulations to Dr. Haifa Fakhouri, the President and CEO, and everyone involved with making the ACC and Henry Ford Medical/Social Services Center possible. I am confident their partnership will be a success. ●

TRIBUTE TO GUIDE DOGS AND WORKING DOGS

● Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the fine work of Guide Dogs and Working Dogs who, through demonstrated intelligence and dependability, have made life so much easier for their owners.

Today Guide Dogs and Working Dogs assist not only individuals suffering vision loss, but also those suffering hearing loss and those with orthopedic problems. The intense training program that Guide Dogs and Working Dogs endure enables them to assist their owners with courtesy and confidence.

These well-trained dogs have not only won the respect of their owners but the public as well. They have allowed countless individuals to enjoy freedom and independence and lead richer lives.

I would like to mention that the City of Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Legislature have also recognized these exceptional animals.

Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to join with me in paying tribute to these remarkable dogs who have afforded their owners a better life in their community. ●

TRIBUTE TO JAMES MAITLAND "JIMMY" STEWART

● Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to an award-winning Alabama journalist and author

who has written the definitive history of the World War II military career of Hollywood-great Jimmy Stewart. Mr. Smith, who served with Stewart in WWII, wrote "A Retrospective of the World War II Military Career of Hollywood's James M. (Jimmy) Stewart" for the James M. Stewart Museum Foundation, located in Stewart's hometown—Indiana, PA. I believe excerpts from this article are a fitting tribute to both the life and legacy of a true American hero: Jimmy Stewart, as well as to one of Alabama's fine authors: Starr Smith. In compliance with the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD text-length rules, only excerpts of Mr. Smith's article could be placed in the RECORD; however, I encourage my colleagues and the American people to obtain a complete copy of this important article from either the James M. Stewart Museum or the September 1998 edition of *The Retired Officers Magazine*.

In addition to his many accomplishments, Smith is a travel columnist for the *Montgomery Advertiser* and is a retired Air Force Reserve colonel. He lives in Montgomery, AL.

Mr. President, the following are excerpts from "A Retrospective of the World War II Military Career of Hollywood's James M. (Jimmy) Stewart" by Starr Smith:

When the melancholy news came of Jimmy Stewart's death I was in Montreal, Canada. I thought it singular that I was out of my own country at the time because my relationship with this remarkable American had taken place on foreign soil—wartime England. Much has been said and written since Stewart's death about his extraordinary life and career as a film actor of the first rank, but little has been said about Stewart's brilliant and brave record as an Army Air Force combat pilot and commander in World War II.

I served with Stewart on a windswept and cold bomber station, called Old Buckingham, near the North Sea between Cambridge and Norwich in England's East Anglia in 1943-1944. Our outfit was the 453rd Bomb Group. The commander, Colonel Ramsay Potts, was a battle-tested B-24 specialist who had been on the historic and pivotal Ploesti mission and earned the Distinguished Service Cross. Stewart, then a major, was the group's operations officer and I was an intelligence officer who handled much of the briefings for the air crews prior to their mission over Nazi Germany. It was in this capacity that I worked with Stewart, night after night, preparing the details of the mission. I have never known a more intelligent, knowledgeable, hardworking, conscientious and dedicated officer.

In my book, "Only the Days Are Long: Reports of a Journalist and World Traveler," I wrote of Stewart: "At night, working with me preparing the mission, Stewart was crisp and business-like; reserved, but he knew his job and was a keen student of daylight precision bombing. (The Americans bombed in daylight, the RAF at night). It was interesting to see Stewart at the bar of the Officer's Club after a tough day and hear his discussion of the mission with the returning pilots. But even then he was always slightly aloof. He was never one of the boys. This is not to say Stewart was unfriendly. Rather, he went about his work with a cool professional detachment—a single purpose approach that did not allow for personal involvement. This, I think, was the reason for

this success in the war. He was determined to prove that he was more than an actor, more than a Hollywood star. He was determined to prove that now he could measure up as a man doing a really important job in the military crucible and not just a celluloid hero.

Almost a year before Pearl Harbor, Jimmy Stewart had a deep feeling that his country would soon be at war. Stewart also knew that if war came he wanted to be in uniform and overseas on combat duty.

At the beginning of the new year of 1941, Stewart was at the top of his career as a movie actor and international star. His 1939 picture, "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," has made him a folk hero throughout America and he was destined for an Academy Award for his role as the reporter in "Philadelphia Story" later in the year. His life was blissful, romantic, flawless, and ahead was the golden promise of infinite stardom as one of the premier movie players of all time.

... but with England fighting Hitler since 1939, Edward R. Murrow's bleak broadcasts from London, the Pacific war against the Japanese going badly for the British ... Jimmy Stewart decided to join the fight. But, he faced two major roadblocks: his boss and his country. Louis B. Mayer, the forceful and dictatorial head of MGM used every persuasive tactic at his command—choice roles, contract revisions, free time to help with the war effort as a civilian. The other matter was different.

In September of 1940, the Selective Service Act became law, and men between the ages of 21 and 36 were required to register. Being 32, Stewart registered ... when he was called up for a physical in late 1940, he was turned down: underweight. That could have ended the whole affair. ... perhaps thinking of his father's fierce patriotism and his service in two wars, plus his own fervent love of country, Stewart favored the volunteer route. He appealed the Army's underweight decision, embarked on an eating binge, made the weight requirements and reported for induction on March 22, 1941 at Fort McArthur, California.

Stewart was among the very few officers in American military history to rise from private to full colonel in slightly over four years. Moreover, Stewart was actually on combat duty all the time he was overseas, performing vital, demanding and dangerous jobs: squadron operations officer, squadron commander, group operations officer, wing operations officer, and later at the end—Second Bomb Wing Commander. And, all the while, he was flying combat missions as a B-24 pilot and command pilot.

... Stewart spent all of his service in England assigned to the 2nd Combat Wing. ... in late August of 1945, he returned to New York on the *Queen Elizabeth*. And on September 29th of that year, Stewart was discharged at Andrews Air Force Base in Washington. He was immediately appointed a full colonel in the Air Force Reserve. In his war years, Stewart had flown 20 combat missions, among them the tough ones: Brunswick, Bremen, Frankfurt, Schweinfurt, and I recall that he was on Berlin twice—once leading the entire 1,000 plane 8th Air Force. His wartime decorations include: Distinguished Flying Cross, with Oak Leaf Cluster; four Air Medals, and the French Croix de Guerre with Palm. He was promoted to Brigadier General in the Air Force Reserve in 1959 and retired in 1968. After Stewart died in July of 1997, Air Power History published a memorial ... (which) contained this little-known fact: "In 1966, during his annual two weeks of active duty, Stewart requested a combat assignment and participated in a bombing strike over Vietnam."

... With all the myriad honors of a celebrated and eclectic career, including the

highest in his profession—the Academy Award—it is not too much to believe that Jimmy Stewart reached the blue lawn of his life in those eventful and dangerous years of World War II. A small town boy who grew up with strong family values and a bed-rock foundation in honesty and integrity, intertwined with a fervent patriotism—Stewart served his country with dedication and distinction, and, like F. Scott Fitzgerald, his fellow Princetonian—he lived his life with an unbending determination, subtle style and a certain mystique.●

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF LA SALLE ACADEMY

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I am honored to be invited to such a landmark event and I rise to offer my congratulations to the La Salle Academy in celebrating its 150th anniversary of educating New York City's youth. Founded in 1848, the Catholic, college-preparatory school of La Salle Academy currently serves more than 540 young men who represent over 60 nationalities. La Salle Academy seeks to educate young men of New York City from different cultural, racial, and social groups with special outreach programs for those most in need. This enables students to grow intellectually, morally, and physically in a racially diverse setting while encouraging them to contribute to their communities. This fine Academy consistently molds young men into valuable members of society and sends over 90% of its students to pursue higher education. Institutions, such as La Salle, are key assets for introducing our young adults to the many different aspects of our diverse society. Both the graduates and students of La Salle Academy act as model citizens for others to emulate and I praise this institution and other organizations of its kind for its countless contributions to society. We are fortunate to have such a valuable institution reside in New York State. I sincerely hope that La Salle Academy will continue to serve its students and the members of this community in such an important fashion.●

USE OF THE ROTUNDA FOR THE NELSON MANDELA CEREMONY

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H. Con. Res. 326, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (H. Con. Res. 326) permitting the use of the rotunda of the Capitol on September 23, 1998, for the presentation of the Congressional Gold Medal to Nelson Rohlhlahla Mandela.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. GRASSLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed