

group of men and women who enjoy what they do and are good at it.

At this time, I want to pay special tribute to Officer William Bagis who will retire from the Capitol Hill Police Force after 24 years of distinguished service.

Officer Bagis has served under six Presidents, from Nixon to Clinton, five Speakers, from Albert to GINGRICH; and five chiefs of police, from Powell to Abrecht. He has been a part of several firsts in the history of the Capitol: The first female officer hired by Capitol Police—1974; the first Presidential helicopter landing on the east front—Nixon, 1974; the first Presidential inauguration on the west front—Reagan, 1981; the first President to be sworn in in the rotunda—Reagan, 1985; the first time the Statue of Freedom was taken down in 130 years—1993.

He has served during the Vietnam demonstrations, Watergate, and the farmers' demonstration.

In my conversations with Officer Bagis, he has told me of his appreciation for the opportunity to have served Congress over these past 24 years.●

#### KEN HECHLER

● Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President: I rise today to salute a true Renaissance man, a great light in both national and West Virginia history: former Congressman Ken Hechler. Having recently celebrated the 50th anniversary of the World War II crossing of the Ludendorff Bridge at Remagen, Germany, it is fitting now to honor this combat historian and decorated officer who enshrined his memories of the victory in our hearts forever. However, heroism was not only his to behold and chronicle. Winning five battle stars and a Bronze Star in the European theater of the war, Ken Hechler is a hero of the West Virginia people.

A dedicated servant of the United States in time of war and peace, he left both a Princeton teaching career and his talented pen to serve under Presidents Roosevelt and Truman as researcher and speechwriter, then joined the Stevenson campaign. Serving in Congress from 1959 to 1977, Congressman Hechler was, in a short time, heralded for his integrity and noted by many as one of the most effective and insightful Members in the House. It should be noted that, although born in New York, in adopting West Virginia as his new native State, he demonstrated that he was very wise as well.

Ken Hechler gave voice to the voiceless among his West Virginia constituents. Fighting tirelessly for the rights of impoverished miners in the Appalachian coal fields, he decried the terrible conditions in the mines, calling them criminal. He struggled for mine safety legislation, unwilling to appease others unwilling to work toward change. After the Farmington and other mine disasters, arising from the tears of miners' widows, he helped

enact the Mine Safety and Health Act of 1969.

His criticism of the mining conditions did not end there, however, as he became a strong advocate of environmental protection, railing against rampant pollution in West Virginia and strengthening legislation to improve air quality in the Nation. He crusaded against strip mining, helped protect wilderness areas, and in perhaps his greatest achievement, saved West Virginia's New River, the oldest river in North America, from a proposed dam project.

With a profound sense of history, love of honor, and independence of thought, Congressman Hechler throughout his career inspired many with his character and endeavors. After leaving Congress, he resumed teaching at Marshall University, served twice as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, and began to write again. In 1984, he was elected secretary of state of West Virginia, a position he still holds today.

It is not often that we have the opportunity to laud such a great public figure as Ken Hechler. A consummate politician, he has been a consummate citizen as well. West Virginia is grateful to Dr. Hechler: he has kept hope in the hearts of the downtrodden and toiled for election reform for the public interest. The needs, financial and emotional, of his electorate were foremost in his social conscience. A true maverick, his life of selfless service is legend.

(At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD:)

#### ISSUANCE OF THE ALICE PAUL STAMP

● Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. President, I rise today to celebrate the tremendous achievements of Alice Paul, a New Jerseyan, suffragist and dedicated believer in social justice. On August 18, 1995 the Alice Paul Centennial Foundation and the U.S. Postal Service will join together to celebrate a First Day of Issue Ceremony dedicating a new postal stamp that features Alice Paul.

Alice Stokes Paul, born in Mount Laurel, NJ in 1885, gave birth to the woman's rights movement, facilitating some of the most important political and legal achievements made by women in the 20th century. The date of August 26, 1995 marks the 75th anniversary of the passage of the 19th amendment, which granted women the right to vote. Accordingly, I am extremely pleased that it is at this time that the U.S. Postal Service has selected Alice Paul for their 78 cent stamp. Alice Paul's contributions to women's suffrage made possible the increased advancement and recognition of women in our society and throughout the world.

After graduating from Swarthmore College in 1905 as a social worker, Alice Paul studied in England for a doctoral

degree in economics. It was there that she became involved in the British women's suffrage movement led by the Parkhursts. Those 3 years in England showed Alice that women would have to adopt revolutionary methods that would take the vote, not wait passively for it to be given.

Upon her return to America, Alice Paul reenergized the battle to win the right to vote for American women. In 1916, she founded the National Woman's Party, which worked to gain suffrage at the Federal level through a constitutional amendment. Proving to be an extraordinary organizer, fund-raiser, and politician, Alice Paul allowed nothing into her life that did not have a direct bearing on suffrage. In her later years, Alice often reminisced that she lived in a cold room so that she wouldn't be tempted to read novels late at night.

Alice Paul fostered an incredible solidarity in those around her. She organized massive demonstrations, picketing rallies, conventions, and hunger strikes that raised the profile of the suffragist movement, revitalized other women's rights groups and awakened the consciousness of the entire Nation to the women's suffrage issue.

Once the vote was won, when most suffragists believed that their work had ended, Alice Paul was just beginning her crusade. In 1923, 3 years after suffrage was granted, she authored the equal rights amendment, stipulating that neither the Federal Government nor States could abridge any rights on the basis of sex. From the date of its inception to its final passage by Congress for State ratification in 1972, Alice Paul kept the issue of the ERA alive before the Congress and State legislators for 54 years.

In addition to her efforts on behalf of the right to vote and the equal rights amendment, Alice Paul successfully campaigned to make the non-discrimination clause based on sex part of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. This clause granted women Federal protection for the first time in the realm of equal job protection and pay in the workplace. Furthermore, she worked to include equal rights clauses in the United Nations Charter and the United Nation's Declaration of Human Rights.

In 1977, Alice Paul died in Moorestown, NJ, leaving behind a legacy of dedication to women's rights and social justice. To the very end, she worked with the fervent desire to see the equal rights amendment become Federal law. Even at the age of 88, she was directing the struggle for the passage of the ERA in the Maine Legislature—from the telephone of a nursing home. Her life exemplified what she once said in response to a question about her unwavering steadiness in the cause of women's rights: "Well, I always thought once you put your hand on the plough you don't remove it until you get to the end of the row."

In the case of Alice Paul, this simple resolve left a legacy that has forever