EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

AMERICAN INTERESTS, USE OF FORCE IN THE POST-COLD WAR WORLD

HON. TILLIE K. FOWLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 1996

Mrs. FOWLER. Mr. Speaker, in the post-cold war world, one of the most pressing issues that faces this Nation is determining where our Nation's true security interests lie. There has been a dearth of real debate on this topic, and U.S. defense policy and foreign policy sometimes seem to be on auto-pilot, in spite of the fact that the current administration is deploying our defense forces around the globe with some regularity to address various concerns.

I strongly believe that we can no longer afford this kind of a policy vacuum, and that we must undertake a comprehensive review of our national security status in order to fill it. I recently read an article by my National Security Committee chairman, Mr. SPENSE, in the Brown Journal of World Affairs, which echoed my concerns and contained some excellent commonsense suggestions. I would like to ask for unanimous consent to include it in the RECORD following my remarks.

WHAT TO FIGHT FOR? AMERICAN INTERESTS AND THE USE OF FORCE IN THE POST-COLD WAR WORLD

(By Floyd D. Spence)

Last fall, the House National Security Committee held a series of hearings exploring the issue of American troops being deployed to Bosnia. Yet, even while the committee immersed itself in the particulars of the Balkan crisis, there was a more profound, overarching issue that remained unaddressed: in the post-Cold War World, what U.S. interests justify the use of American military force?

In this context, the debate over Bosnia was joined too late and ended too quickly. Indeed, Americans have studiously avoided confronting the issue of the relationship between national interests and the use of military force, and for good reason. It is a complex and difficult issue, and one that five decades of Cold War containment policy obscured. This nation simply has not comprehensively addressed the most basic question about what interests are worth fighting and dying for since the early 1950s.

Much of this inertia is a natural result of almost fifty years of preoccupation with the Cold War. The timing of the Soviet empire's collapse was so sudden that is has left American policymakers somewhat stunned. While we were successfully waging the Cold War, policymakers never planned for victory, especially one so complete.

Still, it has been more than six years since the Berlin Wall came down. One has only to reflect on the number and variety of major operations conducted by the U.S. military since 1989—Panama, the Gulf War, Somalia, Haiti, the enforcement of the no-fly zones over northern and southern Iraq and Bosnia, and now the commitment of 25,000 U.S. ground troops to Bosnia—to recognize that more serious thinking about our security interests is overdue.

In and of itself, the dramatic reduction that the U.S. military has undergone in the last decade ought to be sufficient reason to compel us to do a better job of establishing priorities. ''Doing more with less'' is an accurate description of the U.S. military over the past several years, but it is a slogan, not a plan, and a recipe for eventual failure. One certain constant of a post-Cold War world is that American might and global presence will remain central to the promotion and protection of our interests and will, similarly, play an instrumental role in shaping and sustaining an international order that is consistent with these interests.

In the immediate chaotic aftermath of the Cold War's end, the implosion of the Soviet empire, the reunification of Germany, and the conduct of the Gulf War were the central security preoccupations of the Bush administration. While the Bush administration's ''New World Order'' represented a rhetorical embrace of the impending international uncertainty, in practice, the administration's employment of American military power nonetheless reflected a cautious, measured approach toward the use of force.

''Cautious'' and ''measured'' do not characterize the Clinton administration's evolving approach to the use of American military force. The current national security strategy of engagement and enlargement seems more a prescription for solving the world's problems, without discriminating between those problems that affect the United States and those that do not. President Clinton sees virtually limitless opportunities to use the smaller U.S. military in an untraditional and quixotic manner ''to construct global institutions.'' Where previous administrations have used force to advance American national security interests, the current administration seeks to secure ''the ideals and habits of democracy'' with little regard for where, how, or at what cost. The deployment of more than 23,000 soldiers and Marines to Haiti, costing more than $1 billion in unbudgeted funds, is a perfect example.

The result, as Michael Mandelbaum concluded in a recent article in Foreign Affairs, has been ''foreign policy as social work.'' Mandelbaum, who served as one of President Clinton's early policy advisors, observed that where previous administrations had been concerned with the ''the powerful and potentially dangerous members of the international community, which constitute its core,'' the Clinton administration has paid more attention to ''the international periphery.''

In fact, by repeatedly deploying U.S. armed forces to ''the international periphery,'' the Clinton administration has strayed further even than Madelbaum suggests. It is one thing to divert national attention to matters of peripheral strategic importance; it is quite another to employ American military might repeatedly and put national prestige at risk where true security interests are not involved. In a world where the United States remains the only superpower, conducting national security policy as social work is a grave mistake. Security policy must always remain focused on the powerful ''core'' of the international community.

The administration's national security policy seems premised upon the idea that the end of the Cold War has ''radically transformed the security environment.'' While it is true that Red Army divisions no longer face NATO across a West German border that no longer exists, what is perhaps most noteworthy about the post-Cold War world is the remarkable continuity of American security interests.

Treating the Cold War conflict as a radical aberration in the history of international politics quickly leads to dangerous assumptions about the desired ends and means of U.S. national security policy in the post-Cold War world. Why did we consider the Soviet Union a threat? For three fundamental reasons: their massive nuclear arsenal could destroy the American homeland in a matter of minutes; their large conventional forces endangered the broader balances of power in Europe, East Asia, and the energy-producing regions of the Middle East; and their sponsorship of destabilizing political movements in the Third World threatened to undermine the foundations of the international state system.

Today, American security interests and strategic objections have changed very little, except that rather than facing the same adversary in every theater, we now confront multiple antagonists driven less often by ideology than by deeply felt national, ethnic, and religious hatreds. And our tasks remain constant. As essayist Charles Krauthammer recently testified to the National Security Committee, ''The role of the United States is to be the ultimate balancer of power in the world, and to intervene when a regional balance has been catastrophically overthrown and global stability threatened.''

Protection and promotion of U.S. security interests in the post-Cold War world will require as much effort, and arguably more, as before the Berlin Wall crumbled. There is no single, overwhelming threat, as was the case with the former Soviet Union, that will serve as the central planning factor in addressing questions of national interest, the use of force, and the linkage between the two. But even if the monolithic global threat of Soviet military aggression and communist ideology has dissipated, global questions endure. If American policymakers hope to find answers relevant to today's environment, they need to begin by taking at least three steps.

First, policymakers must realize that the United States cannot afford to take its strategic alliances for granted. Indeed, the lack of a clear and present Soviet threat has already revealed the fragility of the alliances that this nation relies upon, in large part to protect its regional interests and promote regional stability. One of the more serious lessons of the Bosnia conflict is that NATO will not go where America does not lead it, and that an alliance constructed to contain the Soviet Union cannot be reworked overnight to do things it was never designed to do. But alliance leadership, while necessary, is not sufficient; wise leadership is essential. In Bosnia, the Clinton administration is leading NATO in pursuit of what a majority of Americans see as a peripheral national interest.

Second, we must be measured in the application of military force. This does not mean employing the minimal force necessary to accomplish a mission. Such false economies lose wars and kill soldiers. Rather, it means

maintaining a parsimonious attitude—grounded in a realist's appreciation of national interests—about how and where the U.S. military should be employed. America's shrinking armed forces must remain the preeminent tool of U.S. international diplomacy in times of peace and the ultimate arbiter in times of war. Thus, their capabilities and resources should not be expended on the international periphery.

And finally, here at home, we must preserve properly sized and shaped military forces in anticipation of continued challenges to our security interests. A shrinking military establishment, devoted to a growing number of peacekeeping and humanitarian operations, will not be able to respond to more ominous challenges to U.S. interests or threats to regional and international stability. If history is any guide, it is only a matter of time before such broad challenges emerge. As Donald Kagan concludes in his epic survey, On the Origins of War and the Preservation of Peace, ''The current condition of the world * * * where war among the major powers is hard to conceive because one of them has overwhelming military superiority and no wish to expand, will not last.'' We stand a far better chance of helping to stabilize the post-Cold War world if we prove ourselves wise stewards of our superpowers status, continue to devote the resources necessary to prepare our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and Marines who preserve it, and judiciously employ armed force where the strategic stakes justify the risks.

The optimistic supposition of Western democracies that peace is the normal human condition is prevalent in the Clinton administration's approach to national security issues. But change (often accompanied by turmoil and conflict), not peace, is the natural human condition. The United States must preserve and reserve its military to deter and, if necessary, to resist those violent changes that threaten the peace or our global security. Conversely, we must be willing to accept change, even violent change, that we do not like but that occurs at the international periphery. Thus, while the nation recoiled in horror from the brutalities of ethnic cleansing in Bosnia, fundamental questions of national security interest were not adequately confronted and certainly never answered prior to the commitment of a large force of American ground troops.

One of the notions now in fashion among defense intellectuals is the idea of ''strategic uncertainty.'' In sum, it reflects the belief that because the United States does not know who will challenge its vital interest or exactly where or when such challenges will occur, we are unable to adequately size or shape our military forces. However, if we approach the coming century by focusing on our consistent and central security interests—defense of the homeland; preventing a hegemonic power from dominating Europe, East Asia, and the world's energy supplies; and preserving a degree of international stability—the heralded uncertainty of the post-Cold War era will prove less perplexing. Defining what interests should be protected, while still challenging, will be a more straightforward exercise. and as a nation we will be in a far stronger position to know when we should ask our sons and daughters to fight, shed blood, and sacrifice their lives.

HONORING TINA HANONU

HON. VERNON J. EHLERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 1996

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Tina Hanonu, a 12-year employee of the U.S. House of Representatives, who recently served as a staffer with Representative SHERWOOD BOEHLERT of the 23d District of New York and as the volunteer president of the House System Administrators Association.

Tina began her career on the Hill in 1984. She served as an advisor and consultant to Representative CONNIE MORELLA and went on to become a senior systems administrator for Representative BOEHLERT. She recently advanced her career in the House of Representatives, from that of a systems administrator, to become a senior technical representative for House Information Resources.

Tina has a real knack for organizing and problem solving. She has always taken the lead in mobilizing systems administrators and other computer user groups on the Hill. She has worked tirelessly to help solve problems and find solutions for others in performing their daily jobs. With her busy schedule she also found time to be a cofounder of the House Systems Administrators Association in 1990. She served as president of the group from 1993 until leaving to work with House Information Resources.

Under her leadership the House System Administrators Association has become a key organization in the House's efforts to use technology to better serve the country. Tina has been a great help not only to her employing office, but to the entire House of Representatives.

Over the years Tina has worked to forge better relationships between Member offices and House resource organizations. She can be credited with aiding in the growth and development of her peers and colleagues throughout her career in the House of Representatives.

As chairman of the Computer and Information Resources Working Group of the House Oversight Committee, I am determined to have our new computer system as user-oriented as possible. Individuals like Tina are invaluable in helping us develop such a system.

I, as well as the entire U.S. House of Representatives, recognize and congratulate Tina Hanonu for all of her hard work and dedication to this institution.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. GIL GUTKNECHT

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3814) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes:

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer my support for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. DEUTSCH]. This national training initiative is a good next step in our continuing efforts to protect communities all across our Nation.

Dealing responsibly and effectively with cases of missing and exploited children is an immense undertaking, and we here in Congress should strive to assist our law enforcement officials to the best of our abilities. Whether we offer guidelines for community notification systems, Federal tracking plans, or now Federal training programs, our end goal is always public protection. But a coordinated and professional response by law enforcement officials from all over the country will help ensure quick and decisive action if such horrific cases occur.

I am proud to support the inception of the Jimmy Ryce Law Enforcement Training Act, along with the dedicated personnel of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children [NCMEC]; Federal Bureau of Investigation, Criminal Justice Information Services Division, National Crime Information Center [NCIC]; Federal Bureau of Investigation, Child Abduction and Serial Killer Unit [CASKU]; Morgan P. Hardiman Task Force on Missing and Exploited Children; and the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention [OJJDP].

This is a good effort to wage a collective fight against some of the worst criminals in our country. I look forward to seeing this training program established.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 3734, WELFARE AND MEDICAID REFORM ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 1996

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Chairman, Paul Swanson from Lake in the Hills, IL, which I represent, knows what welfare reform means to him. Paul is a carpenter, a secretary for a union PAC committee and believes in welfare reform. Let me quote from Mr. Swanson's letter:

> More people going to work will reduce the welfare burden and thereby reduce taxes.

You see, Paul is one of those forgotten Americans, who get up at the break of day, pack their lunch, send their kids off to school, and are working harder than ever in their lives, but having less money to spend. The reason Paul has less to spend is that taxes are too high, and it takes high taxes to support the welfare state. Our goal is to help the Paul Swansons of this world by reforming welfare so that less money is spent on welfare, and Paul Swanson would have more money to spend on his family.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3816, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. ZACH WAMP

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3816) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes:

Mr. WAMP. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentlemen from Wisconsin to eliminate funding for the Department of Energy's [DOE] Advanced Light Water Reactor [ALWR] program. The fiscal year 1997 House energy and water development appropriations bill provides $17 million for this program, which will conclude the Federal Government's participation in the development of the ALWR.

This program is a joint DOE-nuclear industry program with the industry contributing more than 50 percent in matching funds. Although I opposed funding for the ALWR last year, it has become apparent to me that this program represents our Nation's last hope of building the most technologically advanced nuclear reactors. More importantly, I have learned that termination costs built into the contract create a potential liability far exceeding the $17 million provided for in this appropriations bill. Therefore, it will be more expensive to terminate this project under the Obey amendment than to let the authorization expire. It should also be noted that the Federal Government will receive royalties from the sale of these newly designed reactors.

It is well known that our Nation's growing dependence on imported oil—particularly from the Middle East—poses a serious threat to our national security. I firmly believe we must maintain a strong Federal commitment to researching alternative fuel sources. As the world becomes more dangerous and less stable, it is all the more important that we reduce our dependence on foreign sources of fuel to meet our energy needs.

Mr. Chairman, for these reasons and others I have decided to cast my vote against the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin, and I urge my colleagues to defeat the Obey amendment.

FATHER ROBERT CRONIN HONORED

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 1996

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, Father Robert W. Cronin's service in the priesthood has spanned 44 years, and during this time he has faithfully served people throughout the State of Connecticut. On July 28, 1996 Father Cronin will retire from active parish ministry and his post at the Roman Catholic Parish of St. Coleman in Middlefield, where he has served since 1991. I would like to join his parishioners in congratulating this extraordinary priest on his retirement.

Father Cronin was ordained into the priesthood on May 22, 1952, at St. Thomas Seminary in Bloomfield, CT by the Most Reverend Henry J. O'Brien, who was then the bishop of Hartford. Following his ordination, Father Cronin served as assistant pastor at three churches in the New London area, a time he recalls as being marked by personal growth. While living in New London, he directed the Office of Catholic Charities, which provides social work services as parishes in Connecticut and Rhode Island. Father Cronin played a significant role in building a strong advisory board at the Catholic charities.

Father Cronin's first pastorate was St. Maurice Church in Bolton, where he began serving in 1965. After the Second Vatican Council he was called upon to implement the liturgical changes in this parish. Father Cronin recalls that it was ''wonderful to inaugurate those changes.'' He was particularly excited about the opportunity to get the members of the congregation more involved in the mass. Before moving to St. Agnes Church in Niantic in 1980, Father Cronin presided over the construction of Bolton's parish center. He has said that these parishes shared a great spirit and sense of community and liturgy.

He was appointed to his current post at St. Coleman Church in Middlefield in 1991. Father Cronin's time at St. Coleman Church has been marked by his tremendous involvement in the lives of his parishioners. Parishioners have noted Father Cronin's generosity, kindness, and genuine interest in people. In particular, he has always enjoyed working with the parish's children. He oversaw the religious education program and is known for frequently stopping by classes to talk with the children.

Father Cronin has a unique talent for drawing a congregation together. During his tenure in Middlefield, the members of St. Coleman worked together to build a storage barn on the church property. Father Cronin has said of his years of work in the priesthood, ''It was wonderful to be able to be of help to people, to make a difference positively in people's lives. Every parish has good people, and they are one's blessings.''

I am delighted to join Father Cronin's parish in congratulating him on his retirement. I know your retirement will be a productive time and will give you the chance to pursue your interests with renewed energy and enthusiasm. I commend you for a lifetime of service to both the Catholic Church and the many parishioners whose lives you have touched in very special ways.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 1996

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, on Monday last, due to a family emergency, I missed rollcall votes 332 through 337. Had I been present, I would have voted ''no'' on rollcall vote 332 and ''yes'' on rollcall votes 333, 334, 335, 336, and 337. I request unanimous consent that my statement be included following the vote in the permanent record. Thank you.

TRIBUTE TO BROOKE BENNETT

HON. CHARLES T. CANADY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 1996

Mr. CANADY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Brooke Bennett of Plant City, FL. As America watched, this 16-year-old swam her way to Olympic gold in the 800-meter freestyle competition last night. Brooke took the lead early and never looked back, and in just under 8½ minutes, she claimed victory for the United States.

The Olympic spirit has warmed the hearts of Americans everywhere, as we have cheered for Brooke and her fellow athletes in the centennial games. We are so proud of each of them—as they have demonstrated strength, commitment, and determination in their events. They have represented our country in stellar fashion, unifying us as a nation and inspiring each one of us to go for the gold every day.

As we look ahead, we look forward to watching Brooke Bennett continue to develop her swimming talent and expect to see many more shining medals in her bright future. Congratulations, Brooke. We're very proud of you.

A TRIBUTE TO PROFESSOR STEPHEN SMALE

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 1996

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Stephen Smale, a constituent and professor emeritus of mathematics at the University of California at Berkeley, who received the National Medal of Science today from President Clinton and Vice President GORE.

Proof is abundant that Professor Smale is one of the great minds in mathematics of that last few decades: The Veblen Prize for geometry in 1965, the Chauvenet Prize in 1988 by the Mathematical Association of America, the von Neumann Award in 1989 by the Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics, the Alfred Sloan Research Fellowship from 1960 to 1962, and the Fields Medal, considered the Nobel Prize of mathematics.

Professor Smale's accomplishments span a broad range of topics. He has made major discoveries in the fields of topology, mathematical economics, and the mathematics of computer computation. He also has made significant contributions in the fields of dynamical systems, geometry, and operations research.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating Professor Stephen Smale on his receiving the National Medal of Science and on his lifetime of achievements.

SNOW BASIN LAND EXCHANGE

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 1996

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to introduce, along with my colleague,

Resources Subcommittee on Parks, Forests and Lands Chairman JAMES HANSEN, legislation to authorize both the acquisition of Sterling Forest and the Snow Basin land exchange.

The dense woodlands, undisturbed meadows, majestic ridgetops, and clear water of Sterling Forest comprise a resource area of incomparable value to the public. Located just 35 miles from New York City and within 1 hour's drive for 1 in 10 Americans, these lands host a broad array of unusual biological communities and are home to scores of sensitive wildlife species including the American bald eagle. Sterling Forest also contains a major portion of the Appalachian Trail, which traverses the property's northern reaches offering remarkable scenic vistas and recreation opportunities.

Most importantly, this undisturbed, undeveloped acreage is a major portion of the watershed for the reservoirs that provide the household water to 25 percent of all residents in my State. To maintain the high quality of these waters and to safeguard this diversity of resources, public acquisition of Sterling Forest has been a widely recognized priority for many years; and, in fact, some portions of the property have already been acquired.

My interest in protecting the forest goes back to my days as a Passaic County Freeholder, where in 1993 I supported the Passaic County acquisition of 2,076 acres of Sterling Forest in West Milford and Ringwood, NJ. The purchase followed a 5-year condemnation battle for the property.

The owners of the remainder of Sterling Forest recently agreed to sell to the public the vast majority of the property—including all of the most critical watershed, natural, and recreation lands. This agreement truly presents a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity, but this opportunity will not last. Unless the more than 15,000 acres being offered can be purchased within 2 years, the owners will proceed with plans to build many thousands of homes and millions of square feet of office and commercial space on Sterling Forest, forever impairing Sterling Forest's natural resources and character, and putting at risk the quality of water consumed by millions of New Jersey residents. And the price tag for the purchase—$55 million—is formidable.

Fortunately, an innovative partnership strategy has been developed to bring preservation of Sterling Forest within reach. The States of New Jersey and New York each have set aside $10 million as their contributions toward the purchase. Private philanthropy has provided another $7.5 million, and efforts are underway to attract significantly more charitable support for the acquisition. The linchpin in this funding partnership, though, is the proposed $17.5 million Federal share. Without this help from the Federal Government, the acquisition of Sterling Forest will not be possible.

The House Appropriations Committee has recently responded to this need by affirming the high national priority of Sterling Forest protection, and by recommending first-year funding in the amount of $9 million, or roughly half of the total Federal contribution to this 2-year project. it is important to note that Federal funds will be matched more than 2 to 1 by State and private dollars to complete the purchase. There will be no long-term Federal expense once the purchase is completed, since all management burdens will be assumed by the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, a State agency.

Furthermore, this legislation offers a unique approach to the land protection opportunity for Sterling Forest. In addition to the direct authorization of $17.5 million for the most environmentally sensitive portion of the forest—approximately 90 percent of the tract—the bill also includes a land swap option for the purchase of the remaining 10 percent of the property. I proposed such a land swap concept last Fall in my attempt to break the logjam that surrounded Sterling Forest legislation for several years. The new bill would direct the Secretary of the Interior top designate excess Federal lands to be sold in order to raise money beyond the $17.5 million to fund the purchase of the additional 10 percent of the land, if that purchase were to be undertaken.

I want to emphasize that we only have a limited time to accomplish the task of protecting this critical and environmentally sensitive watershed. We are at a crucial juncture in our efforts on behalf of the millions of people who depend on Sterling Forest for clean and safe drinking water and for the solitude that it provides to one of this Nation's most densely populated areas.

Let us also not forget that the efforts to preserve Sterling Forest have been going on for several years to no avail. Even when Washington had a Democratic Congress, as well as a Democrat in the White House, the goal of acquiring Sterling Forest was never achieved. We now have a wonderful opportunity to meet this goal and I invite and encourage each and every Member of Congress to join us in this cause.

Sterling Forest is clearly an invaluable property, that will provide far-reaching public benefits that greatly exceed its costs. I ask my colleagues to join me, other members of the New Jersey and New York delegations, the Speaker, and the administration in supporting this effort.

THE CAMPAIGN FINANCE DEFORM ACT OF 1996

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 1996

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, one of the glaring shortcomings of this Congress is the utter lack of serious interest from the majority leadership in reforming the broken campaign finance system.

Unfortunately, from the very beginning, the authors of this bill have clung to a series of concepts denounced by Common Cause as ''phony,'' by Public Citizen as ''fundamentally wrong,'' by business as ''pandering,'' by labor as ''a sellout'' and which are, by any sensible standard, perversely bizarre.

The bill before us today is campaign finance deformed, not reformed.

It offers reelection protection to those with the richest friends.

It expands the ability of political elites to dominate elections with soft money.

And it drives a stake into the heart of grassroots activism by turning elections over to those who would, under this bill, control assets far beyond what they currently do.

That's what we're doing here today—voting on a bill carefully and skillfully constructed by those whose guiding principle is a desire to pump more money in politics.

We should instead be imposing a tough new cap on contributions from political action committees and wealthy contributors.

We should instead be eliminating the soft money loopholes and making it less costly for the airwaves to be used for political discourse.

We should instead be promoting greater balance among candidates through a spending limit, especially in the absence of other methods.

Should, and could—but we aren't.

Instead, we're engaged in a determined exercise to block legitimate campaign finance reform. If you believe it's time to control spending, to reform soft money, and to reduce the influence special interests exert over elections, the best steps today along that path are to support the Farr substitute, and to defeat the campaign finance deformed bill offered by the majority leadership.

TRIBUTE TO THE KANSAS CITY METROPOLITAN LUTHERAN MINISTRY

HON. KAREN McCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 1996

Ms. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Kansas City Metropolitan Lutheran Ministry [MLM] as it celebrates its 25th anniversary aiding the low-income and disadvantaged citizens of Greater Kansas City.

Metropolitan Lutheran Ministry plays a critical role in Greater Kansas City. MLM annually serves over 50,000 people in need, including 10,000 homeless people. These services instill dignity and self-respect in individuals. MLM brings strength to the community, helping citizens find jobs, transportation, and places for them to live. These selfless acts serve as a beacon of compassion and a glimmer of hope not only to those who benefit directly from them, but to all who live and work in the metropolitan area.

Annually the volunteers and staff bring holiday cheer to over 1,400 destitute families by providing them with gifts and the food for a holiday meal. In all, MLM will provide nearly 42,000 hours of volunteer service to those in difficult circumstances in the coming year. The Metropolitan Lutheran Ministry provides all of these services with a dedicated staff of 31 highly trained individuals and over 1,500 volunteers from the Greater Kansas City area.

MLM has set the standard for social service in Kansas City. Metropolitan Lutheran Ministry has helped to implement programs such as Harvesters Food Bank, the Community Gardens project, Project Warmth, as well as low to moderate-income housing programs such as Parvin Estates and Sheffield Place, which provides housing to homeless women with small children. These initiatives are at the core of the social service backbone of Kansas City.

MLM continues to produce new and important endeavors for the community. Most recently, they embarked on a child abuse prevention program to train and educate teachers, counselors, and the clergy about how to recognize abuse, how to intervene, and where to go for help. Last year this program reached out to 7,400 people and trained 500 people in 33 workshops.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Metropolitan Lutheran Ministry on this, their 25th anniversary and for their valiant efforts in the war on poverty.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 1996

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I accompanied the President of the United States to Long Island to meet with the families of the victims of the tragic TWA Flight 800. The entire Nation has been paralyzed by this disaster. My prayers and thoughts are with those families and it is my hope that as a nation we can begin to move beyond the hurt and anger.

Therefore, I was unavoidably detained from being here to cast my vote on H.R. 3816, the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act of 1997. Had I been here I would have voted ''no'' on rollcall No. 357, ''yes'' on rollcall No. 358, ''no'' on rollcall No. 359, and ''yes'' on rollcall No. 360.

Finally, on rollcall No. 361 I would have voted ''yes'' and on rollcall No. 362 I would have voted ''no.''

FOOD QUALITY PROTECTION ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLES W. STENHOLM

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 1996

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, can we fault the legislative process in any way in bringing forth this bill? I don't think so.

Was a compromise reached? With much give and take, yes.

Is this the very best policy for all parties concerned? I am sure some have reservations about that.

Do I still have reservations? Most definitely. This is not same Food Quality Protection Act that I originally cosponsored.

However, knowing full well that the jury is still out, and will be for some time, on the success of this major piece of legislation, we have to first look at its evolution—years of debate and struggle to reach the middle ground and now, finally, almost overnight, the end is in sight. Perhaps this suddenness after so long of a time where nothing seemed possible has made me a little overcautious. Perhaps in hindsight too much was left on the table. Every concerned party could make these arguments today. You can about most any legislation offered that finally becomes law, but can you argue that the process was circumvented? Not very easily.

There would be few to deny that passing this legislation this year was a top priority. I have always pushed for reform based on sound science and will continue to do so. H.R. 1627 makes a move in that direction. Let us take this opportunity to address these issues in that light. I respect the process and the need to move when the opportunity presents itself, but I remind you that agriculture must be diligent in striving for a good compromise. I believe the most important thing to remember with this legislation is to hold a belief—or if you don't have the belief, work on developing one—that focuses on the future and instills faith that common sense coupled with scientific reason will always provide a reasonable solution to such complex issues as this.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLIE NORWOOD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3814) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes:

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. Chairman. I rise to express my support for the gentleman from Iowa's amendment. This amendment would prevent the U.S. Patent Office from issuing patents to health care providers for medical procedures they create.

The fact that I must speak on such an issue greatly disturbs me. As a health care provider, I have always understood that my job was to help patients. It is not to make myself rich. It is not to make myself famous. My job is to improve the health and well-being of those people who place their trust in my hands.

When I became a dentist, I vowed to act in my patients' best interest. It is the moral and ethical duty of every health care provider to be a patient advocate. Patenting medical procedures, which essentially forces other health providers to compensate the original provider for their procedure, is a twisted way to practice medicine. Congress has a moral duty to ensure that we do not allow the Federal Government to place its stamp of approval on this essentially selfish act.

In addition to the ethical implications of medical procedure patents, there is also the matter of increased costs. Unlike the Clinton administration, which took its one shot at improving the health care of Americans by nationalizing the health care system, this Congress has made significant and substantive efforts to make health care more accessible and more affordable. Allowing health providers to patent procedures they develop to help their patients will not only create perverse incentives in the health care market, it will also drive up the cost of health care. If we do not pass this amendment, we will be condemning patients and their employers to escalating health care costs. We may also be forcing providers into using less advanced procedures because they want to avoid the additional costs of using the patented procedure.

The health provider community must not allow itself to succumb to those corrupt forces that have overtaken the health payer industry. Once the provider turns his back on the patient, there will be no one to ensure that the patients interests are protected. The health provider community must never forget the great privilege it has to improve their patient's physical condition.

The United States cannot afford to be on the trailing edge of this issue. already, over 80 countries ban medical procedure patents. These countries include Britain, France, and Israel, as well as countries like South Africa, Colombia, and Saudi Arabia. For the sake of patients in this country, this Congress must take a stand and protect patients from opportunistic health providers and rising health care costs.

I urge my colleagues to support the Ganske amendment.

NATIONAL KOREAN WAR VETERANS ARMISTICE DAY

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 1996

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember the 43d anniversary of the end of the Korean war.

This war, often referred to as the forgotten war, played an important role in modern world history. Its impact on the course of the cold war cannot be understated. The United States response to the North Korean invasion of South Korea demonstrated that the United States would not idly stand by and allow Communist countries to invade their neighbors. Our response indicated that even after the carnage of World War II, Americans were still willing to make heavy sacrifices to defend freedom and fight Communist dictatorships around the globe.

Following its liberation from the Japanese in 1945 at the end of World War II, Korea was divided into two temporary zones of occupation, controlled by the United States and the Soviet Union, pending the establishment of a legitimate Korean national government. Subsequently, the Soviets refused to relinquish political control over North Korea. U.N.-sanctioned elections were held in the south on May 10, 1948, but the Soviet Union established a puppet regime in the north which boycotted the elections. The following year, the United States forces completed their withdrawal from South Korea. The United Nations attempted to mediate the disagreement between the North Korean regime—the People's Democratic Republic of Korea—and the Republic of Korea [ROK] in the south, but tensions remained high as both governments insisted on reunification under their exclusive control.

On June 25, 1950, North Korean forces equipped with Soviet-made weapons invaded South Korea with the intent of reunifying the country by force. The United States and the free world responded to this aggression rapidly. On June 27, the U.N. Security Council passed a resolution calling upon its member states to help the Republic of Korea repel the North Korean invasion. The same day, President Truman ordered U.S. forces into action on the side of the South Koreans.

The North Korean Army met with initial success. They shattered the South Korean Army, captured the South Korean capital, Seoul, and swept south to occupy almost the entire Korean peninsula. The first United States ground troops to go into combat were badly outnumbered and inadequately supported—and they suffered heavy losses—but the United States and ROK forces eventually established

a stable perimeter around the South Korean port of Pusan.

The U.N. counterattack led by the United States in September 1950 rolled back the North Korean invaders, forcing the North Korean Army up the Korean peninsula nearly to the Chinese border. The amphibious landing at Inchon was a brilliant strategic move that in one bold stroke transformed defeat into victory and destroyed the bulk of the North Korean Army. The Chinese entrance on the side of the North Koreans changed the nature and the dynamic of the war. For the next 6 months, the battle lines surged back and forth along the Korean peninsula as U.N. and Communist offensives met with varying degrees of success before the front stabilized just north of the 38th parallel. For the next 2 years, a bitter but more limited war was fought as truce negotiations dragged on. Chinese tactics often neutralized the U.N. forces' superior firepower, and the war became a brutal battle of attrition. An armistice agreement was signed in Panmunjom on July 26, 1953, and hostilities finally came to an end.

The valor of U.S. troops in Korea is legendary. The U.S. forces that served in Korea conducted themselves bravely in difficult circumstances, fighting at times against overwhelming odds and often in brutal, life-threatening weather. Names like Task Force Smith, Dean's delay, the Pusan perimeter, Inchon, Chosan, the Iron Triangle, and the Punch Bowl all call to mind the heroism, sacrifice, and resilience that American troops displayed in the course of this war.

One and a half million Americans served in the Korean Theater during this conflict. 5.7 million Americans served in the military during the conflict. 54,246 Americans died in Korea—2,300 of them from Pennsylvania. 8,000 Americans remain missing in action.

Last year the Congress passed and the President signed legislation designating July 27 of each year through the year 2003 as National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day. Under this law the President is directed to call upon the American people to observe the day with the appropriation ceremonies and activities in honor of the Americans who died as a result of their service in Korea.

It is only appropriate that we take such actions to remember these heroes of America's forgotten war, and to honor the supreme sacrifice that they made. We must also use this occasion to remember, praise, and thank the veterans of the Korean war who put themselves in harm's way but survived that terrible conflict. These men and women served their country faithfully and well in a distant and often inhospitable part of the world.

Several years ago a group of concerned citizens in western Pennsylvania decided to build a memorial in Pittsburgh to honor the men and women who served our country in the Korean war. The Korean War Veterans Association of Western Pennsylvania Memorial Fund, Inc., was established in 1993 to design and build this memorial. The city of Pittsburgh donated a site for the memorial in 1994. A national design competition was held in the spring of 1995 and a winner was selected. An armistice day memorial ceremony will be held this weekend on July 27 at the future site of the memorial to remember and honor all of the brave Americans who served in the Korean war. I am proud to note that I have been asked to participate in this important ceremony.

I urge my colleagues and my fellow Americans, each in their own fashion, to honor the veterans of the Korean war on this anniversary of the armistice.

A TRIBUTE TO COACH PAT HEAD SUMMITT

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 1996

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the privilege of hosting a luncheon in honor of the Tennessee Lady Vols basketball team, the 1996 national champions. The team was later honored along with the Kentucky men's team in a special ceremony and reception at the White House.

Coach Pat Head Summitt, who has coached the Lady Vols for more than 20 years now, is unquestionably one of the finest coaches in this Nation. She has achieved her great success through much hard work, determination, and perseverance.

The Knoxville News Sentinel recently ran a very fine article about Coach Summitt which I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD. I was particularly impressed by the great influence that this article shows that Coach Summitt's family had in helping her become the great leader she has become.

TENNESSEE'S PAT SUMMITT CREDITS FAMILY FOR HER ZEAL FOR HARD WORK

(By Amy McRary)

Minutes after winning her fourth national basketball crown, Tennessee Lady Vols Coach Pat Summitt went looking for the people who taught her about the game.

Tennessee had just trounced Georgia 83–65 in the March 31 NCAA finals at the Charlotte Coliseum in North Carolina. When Summitt got to the seats where her parents, Richard and Hazel Head, sat, the 43-year-old coach got a reward she'd waited for all her life. Tall, stern Richard Head wrapped his daughter in a bear hug and gave her a kiss.

''I'm glad you finally got to see one,'' Summitt said to the quiet Middle Tennessee farmer with a gruff voice and sometimes gruffer manner.

It was only the second hug and first kiss the 73-year-old Head had ever given this child he raised as a hardworking fourth son, the young woman he cheered for to play harder, the demanding coach he'd once worried would be fired.

Patricia Sue ''Trish'' Head's first basketball court was one end of a 100-foot hayloft. Her daddy hung a goal at one end and strung some lights. Her first teammate was her oldest brother, Tommy, seven years older than his little sister and now a state legislator. Her first opponents were older brothers Kenneth and Charles.

Trish gave as good as she got when they played two-on-two after raking hay, milking cows, working tobacco. Summitt praises her parents, saying they protected her from her brothers. Her only sister, Linda, is six years younger than Summitt.

To hear the family tell it, Trish didn't need any protecting.

''I reckon she was just one of the boys,'' says Charles Head, a farmer and greenhouse operator. ''In that hayloft, she was right in the middle of us. That's what made her tough.''

As tough and as good as she was, she had no team to play for in 1966. The high school in Clarksville didn't have a girls' team.

So Richard Head moved his family of seven some six miles down the road, to tiny unincorporated Henrietta in neighboring Cheatham County. Then, Trish could play ball over at Cheatham County High School in Ashland City. Her first year, she caught a Trailways bus home every day.

''Everybody thought I had lost my mind,'' Hazel Head says. The family moved from a new home to an old, drafty house near their community grocery. ''That old house was cold as kraut.''

Richard Head says simply: ''I just knew she wanted to play ball.''

Pat Summitt coaches basketball the way she played basketball—intensely.

''The amount of work it takes to be successful does not detour Pat,'' says former UCLA coach Billie Moore, who coached Summitt on the 1976 silver medal U.S. Olympic team. ''In the coaching game, she is not going to leave anything for granted. She was that way when I first met her.''

Growing up on the family's Middle Tennessee dairy farm meant working—and working hard. ''Daddy said he wanted Mama to have a girl, but he treated me like one of the guys,'' Summitt says.

Summitt wasn't any older than 10 or 11 when she was driving a tractor. She set and harvested tobacco, raked and baled hay, plowed fields and raised 4-H calves.

When the doors were open at Mount Carmel United Methodist Church near Ashland City, the Heads were there. Summitt couldn't date until she was 16. Living 15 miles from town, she didn't go out for pizza until her senior year in high school. ''We worked, and we played basketball in the hayloft,'' she says.

Richard Head ran the farm and the store, built houses, served as water commissioner and on the county court. ''Miss Hazel'' worked as hard as her husband, mowing the yard and cooking huge, country meals. The first to bring food to families after the death of a loved one, Hazel Head is ''the hardest working person I know,'' Summitt says.

''I've often said I wish I had more of my mom in me. I think I learned a lot from my mom about being a good mother. You can always count on Miss Hazel.''

Today, the Heads are likely the hardest-working retired people in Tennessee. Richard Head still works the family farmlands and does some work in Springfield, over at the tobacco warehouse. Hazel Head helps over at the family laundry in Ashland City almost every afternoon. The friendly and down-to-earth 70-year-old still fills three freezers of her own and keeps friends and family supplied with vegetables from the Heads' 10-acre garden. They still live in Henrietta, but in a newer and warmer house Richard Head built. Except for Summitt, all their now-grown and married children live within a five-mile radius.

In the Head family, good work was expected and didn't need praising. Excuses weren't accepted; laziness wasn't tolerated. Not that the Head kids questioned.

''Rebel? Are you kidding?'' laughs Summitt. ''A lot of discipline came as a result of fear. We had to get our own switch out of the yard. And if you got a little one, Mama would get her own. I hated that.''

Trish's 16th birthday was spent on a tractor. Friends were feting her and a friend at a country club. But rain was coming and bales of hay were still in the field. Richard Head refused to let his daughter leave. She had work to finish.

''I think I wound up getting in trouble with my dad that day,'' Summitt remembers. ''I was so mad I wasn't paying attention (to her work). I think I got a switch that day and it wasn't birthday licks.''

''Richard was far more the patriarch than Hazel was the matriarch,'' says R.B.

Summitt, Summitt's husband of nearly 16 years. ''Pat didn't hear anything if things were OK. If something went wrong, boom. Pat responds to that. Most women, I think, do not.''

Affectionate expressions simply weren't Richard Head's way. ''I never did like that stuff,'' Head says matter-of-factly.

''Some families hug and kiss all the time, but we just never really did,'' defends Hazel Head. ''It's just the difference in people. But that didn't mean you didn't love them. He'd work his toenails off for either of our five kids.''

Attempting to win her father's approval helped drive Summitt early in her career as she took a program only slightly above intramurals and made it the best in women's basketball. Her teams have won four championships in 13 trips to the Final Four. For 20 consecutive years, the Lady vols have won at least 20 games. For eight seasons, including the last three, Summitt's teams have won 30 or more games. Summitt played on the 1976 Olympic team and coached the 1984 women's team to a gold medal. She has repeatedly been named Coach of the Year by athletic organizations.

''It was obvious when he (Head) was in the stands, Pat played at a different level,'' Billie Moore says. ''I like to kid him and say it's all a front, that he's really a softie on the inside. They are a very close, supportive family and having that is part of (having) your confidence.''

The Heads and Moore tell of Richard Head yelling ''Trish, Trish'' at his player-daughter through one pre-Olympic game. Teammate Trish Roberts thought that man in the stands was yelling at her. Summitt knew exactly who her daddy was hollering at. ''The coach said afterward she'd never seen two girls play so hard,'' Richard Head says.

You'd likely zip right through Henrietta up Highway 12 from Ashland City to Clarksville except for that big green-and-white highway sign proclaiming. ''Home of Pat Head Summitt.''

Under the green sign is a smaller, handmade one shaped something like the state of Tennessee. Fashioned and fastened by the Heads' mail carrier, that sign reads ''Lady Vols #1 and Always #1 Here'' in bright orange letters.

Two satellite dishes stand in the Heads' back yard, gifts from Summitt so her parents won't miss a game. She phones after contests.

''If they lose, she doesn't call right straight; she's too down,'' Hazel Head says. ''But she likes to know what we think.''

Today, her assistant coaches and husband insist Summit is self-motivated. ''I think she is pretty well content with her folks, her family, her career, her life. I think it took a while,'' says R.B. Summitt, who's executive vice president of Sevier County Bank. ''I think she always worried what her dad would say or think.''

The first hug Summitt got from her daddy was last year, a conciliatory hug after a bitter loss to Connecticut in the NCAA championship game. The second came with a kiss after this year's championship.

''To hug me and give me a big old kiss, that was a first,'' Summitt says. And she says, her father has now told her he is proud—in his own matter-of-fact, understated manner.

The Heads spent a day at the Summitts' Blount County home after this year's NCAA tournament. As Richard Head was leaving, he told his daughter: 'Now I don't want to hear any more about how I've never hugged you or kissed you or told you I was proud of you.''

''That was Daddy's way of telling me he was proud,'' Summitt grins.

Consider how far she has come. Pat Head began coaching the year Title IX, which required equal athletic opportunities for women, became law.

She was a 22-year-old graduate assistant who also taught four courses. Four of her players were 21; 50 people came to see them lose their first game by one point to Mercer University. Between coaching, Summitt worked on her master's in physical education and rehabilitated an injured knee so she could try out for the '76 Olympics.

She was her own assistant, own trainer and sometimes team driver. R.B. Summitt remembers hauling team equipment to games in his Ford van after he met his future wife in 1977.

Twenty years later, it's still a family event, but the coach doesn't drive the team bus and her husband doesn't have to load equipment. Richard and Hazel Head drive 3½ hours to some contests. R.B. Summitt has seats near the court where he can yell—loudly—at officials and opposing coaches.

The Summitts' only son, 5-year-old Tyler, has been Summit's traveling companion since he was just months old. This spring, he stood on a ladder to help his mother cut the nets in Charlotte.

During this season's 18-point thrashing by Stanford, Summitt walked to the end of the bench near her son. ''Mama,'' he said solemnly, ''I'm doing all I can.''

''Son, she replied, ''I don't think that will be enough.''

Today, Pat Summitt has coached half her life, compiling a 22-season record of 596–133. some 8,000 fans regularly cheer the Lady Vols during home games. After working 20 years without a contract, Summitt now earns an annual $135,000. That's the highest base pay of any UT coach, male or female.

But for those first couple of years, the Lady Vols won only 16 games a season. The third season, they hit 28 wins and never looked back.

And over in Henrietta, Richard Head was trying to get his daughter to quit the coaching game.

''I felt like she might have a bad season, and they'd get rid of her. They won't now for awhile, but at one time I figured they might.''

A sometimes blind, always demanding passion drives the woman who is arguably the best coach in women's basketball.

''I've always said, 'Teams may beat us, but they better not outwork us. Coaches may beat me, but they better not outwork me,''' Summitt says. ''I guess you have to be a little crazy to be this driven, but I enjoy working.''

Says Mickie DeMoss, Summitt's assistant coach for 11 years: ''She coaches with a lot of passion; she does everything with a lot of passion.

''If she owned Weigel's up the road, it'd be the best Weigel's in the city of Knoxville. Because she'd work from sun-up to sundown.

''Holly (Warwick, also an assistant coach for 11 years) and I often say we do things the hard way around here,'' DeMoss laughs. ''If the competition is doing it one way, we're going to find a way to do it a little better.''

Says Shelley Sexton, point guard on Summitt's first 1987 championship team and now women's basketball coach at Karns High School, ''Nobody questions themselves harder, nobody puts themselves through more, than Pat Head Summitt. She is a perfectionist.''

The slender 5-foot, 11-inch Summitt walks faster, drives much, much faster. ''If Pat's not driving, putting on her makeup and talking all at the same time, she's wasting her time,'' DeMoss says. Warwick and DeMoss half-joke Summitt only slows down when Tyler is riding.

When she jogs, Summitt has to run two steps ahead of everyone else and has to finish at least a step ahead. ''And the whole time she's running—she's talking basketball,'' says Warwick, a three-time All-American when she played for Summitt from 1976 to 1980.

Summitt readily admits she's not the world's most observant woman. Her narrow focus tapers to tunnel vision during basketball season. Her assistants swear Summitt comes to work not knowing if she's walked in through rain or 20-degree cold. Last spring, she jogged the same route for three weeks before realizing a building she passed daily had burned.

Current events don't get any more attention. Summitt was once to go to Las Vegas to pick up an award. ''Today'' show host Bryant Gumbel and Dallas Cowboys running back Emmitt Smith were to attend. Summitt didn't want to go—she didn't recall who those other people were.

''I have asked her before, if she will just read one story on the front page of the paper before turning to the sports section,'' DeMoss says. ''And it's not necessarily sports—it's basketball. It's women's basketball. It's Lady Vols basketball.''

One of the best stories about Summitt's single-minded determination can be told in a true story that sounds more like a tale.

Consider the birth of sandy-haired, blue-eyed Ross Tyler Summitt.

Tyler, who can't talk defense and rebounding with the best of them, was nearly born while his mother was recruiting UT point guard Michelle Marciniak.

The story goes like this:

Summitt was about two weeks away from her due date when she and DeMoss flew to Pennsylvania in September 1990 to recruit Maricinak. While there, Summitt went into labor.

But she wasn't going to have her son anywhere but in Knoxville. And it didn't matter she was states away. 'You know, Pat can be pretty stubborn,'' DeMoss says.

DeMoss raced her boss to the UT plane. On the way, Summitt's pains increased. The pilot offered to land in Virginia.

That sounded like a great idea to DeMoss. Forget that archrival Virginia had defeated Tennessee in overtime in the NCAA East Regional that March.

''Pat told me, 'Mickie, you let them land in Virginia, you're going to have a mad woman on your hands.' That was all I needed to know,'' DeMoss recalls.

The plane landed at McGhee Tyson Airport in a fast two hours, black exhaust fumes streaking its sides. Tyler was born a few hours later at St. Mary's Medical Center. The doctors said if the baby's head had been turned differently, DeMoss would have had an assist in his birth. ''It was the longest two hours of my life,'' DeMoss says.

Down the sidelines she strides, pointing, yelling, snarling. Her blue eyes glare ''the look'' that makes an All-American cower.

In the comfort of your den, in the safety of your Thompson-Boling seat, you're very, very glad you're not wearing Tennessee orange. Even Richard Head thinks Trish is sometimes too hard on those girls.

''I think Daddy's gotten more relaxed since his children have married . . . since he's got nine grandkids and two great-grandkids,'' Summitt says.

Watching Summitt, it's hard to imagine this woman was once so reserved she dreaded taking college speech classes. The nickname ''Pat'' stuck when she was too shy to tell college classmates everybody called her ''Trish.''

Gracious one-on-one, Summitt keeps in touch with and often advises former players. Involved in community causes, she's

chairing the 1996 local United Way campaign with men's basketball coach Kevin O'Neill.

So maybe, just maybe, those flashes of sideline temper aren't as bad as they seem. Or maybe the end justifies the means. Summitt makes no excuses.

''I'm not really concerned about what people say about the way I coach or my style,'' Summitt says. ''Because unless you are really on the inside, I don't think you can totally understand and appreciate communication.

''My volume can be on 10, but my message can be very positive. My volume may be a two and it can be one of constructive criticism. I can't spend my career trying to please everybody. When I concern myself with people, it's the people right here.''

Through the years, 13 players have transferred out. ''I'm sure my personality, my expectations for us, had something to do with it,'' she says.

Those around her say Summitt today yells more selectively, having adapted to changes in players and differences in teams' chemistries. She's still tough.

''Now she still gets in their faces and she expects a lot out of them, but I think she has really made an effort to compliment them when they do well, tell them how proud she is of them,'' DeMoss says. ''There's never been a question that she cares about her players.''

Says former Lady Vol center and current University of Richmond assistant coach Sheila Frost: ''Pat will drive you to the brink, but she won't break you. I was just a little farm girl when I got to Tennessee. She took me under her wing and she kicked me in the rear too.''

The idea of playing for a demanding basketball icon with a temper can be intimidating not just to 18-year-olds. DeMoss works to ''humanize'' Summitt to recruits and parents. ''I tell them up front, 'Yes, she's tough, she's demanding. . . . She expects nothing but your best. And if you come here, basketball needs to be important to you because it's very important to Pat.' ''

Call it maturity. Call it security. Don't call it mellow.

''Pat hates it when people use that word,'' DeMoss says.

Summitt agrees she's more apt to ask for input from DeMoss, Warwick and assistant Al Brown and from her players. ''I'm more flexible today than I was at 27, more tolerant. Starting out I guess I was kind of a dictator type. I thought I had all the answers.''

There's no question who's in charge, but Summitt is more comfortable letting players make some decisions. ''I've heard her ask the players during a time-out, 'You want to play zone or man-to-man?' '' DeMoss says. ''I think she knows now you can laugh and have fund and still win. Used to, she didn't think the two ever could go together.''

She gets help laughing from practical jokers DeMoss and Warwick. Once, Summitt was ragging the players about her playing days. The coach swore she always rebounded and never tossed fancy passes. DeMoss and Warwick showed the team a grainy, black-and-white video of Summitt's playing days.

''She threw hook passes; she didn't rebound. The whole team had to wait for her to get down the court,'' Warwick laughs. ''But she took it very well.''

Summitt can slip in a joke herself. Tennessee was to play Louisiana Tech in April in the 1988 Final Four semifinal. Summitt called Warwick and DeMoss with the worst of news—UT star Bridgette Gordon had severe food poisoning.

''She really had us going. And then she said, 'April Fool.' Ninety percent of the time she is so serious, she can really get you,'' DeMoss says.

Mellow or mature, Summitt remains one very poor loser.

''She's more like her daddy. I want them to win, but he really is disappointed if they don't,'' Hazel Head says. ''I try to tell her, 'When you go out there, you know one's going to lose, and one can't do it all. You can't always be on top.' ''

Says R.B. Summitt, ''If we should have lost, Pat's not a good loser and it's not any fun. But if we should not have lost, if the team didn't give effort, if we sort of gave the game away with mistakes, then it's worse.''

''I get really sick inside,'' Summitt says, putting one hand to her chest. ''I just have a terrible feeling. I cannot get it off my mind. I replay every play. I always feel there's something I could have said or done to make the difference.''

She is hard on herself and on her players. Game mistakes are replayed in hard practices. ''I'm sure the players get sick of hearing it. But that's OK. Then they'll remember how they felt when they lost,'' she says.

If you really want to feel the Summitt wrath, be lazy or dishonest.

Team policy is sacred. Going to class and being on time are not mere suggestions. You don't go to class, you don't step on the court. All players who remained at Tennessee four years have graduated, a fact that coaches are as proud of as those national championships.

Players who break team rules get suspended. Most recently, Lady Vols center Tiffani Johnson was not allowed to make last Monday's team trip to the White House because of an undisclosed rules violation.

Word is that Summitt knows everything. ''She just looks at you and says, 'I know what you've been doing and you just confess,'' Warwick says.

Summitt suspended point guard Tiffany Woosley for three games her senior year after Woosley made comments reportedly criticizing some teammates. ''It doesn't matter who you are, if you do one thing wrong, you get punished. It's Pat's way or no way,'' says Woosley, now coach at Fayetteville's Lincoln County High School. ''That's the way it should be. She's tough. But I learned from it, the good and the bad.''

Says Sexton: ''There's a price to be paid to be a part of that program. You have got to be above reproach. It's a responsibility, a commitment on and off the floor.

Recruits ask DeMoss ''Can I play for Pat? Can I handle Pat?'' I tell them, ''Two things will keep you out of the doghouse. Work hard and be honest,'' DeMoss says.

Says Summitt, ''I think I have very little patience with people that are not motivated to work hard. It's hard for me to understand.''

THE DEATH OF DR. HECTOR GARCIA

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 1996

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to advise my colleagues of the passing of Dr. Hector Garcia of Corpus Christi, who was my personal hero and one of the most important Americans of our time.

Dr. Garcia was a different breed of patriot and citizen. Long before the issue of civil rights was on anyone else's agenda, Dr. Hector Garcia recognized the need for equal rights for the citizens of the United States, particularly in our little corner of the world in south Texas. Rather than make the larger elements of society uncomfortable with a direct public assault on the status quo, Dr. Garcia began making quiet inroads into the system.

Dr. Garcia encouraged all of us to become involved. He articulated clearly, then, why it was necessary for Hispanics to show an interest in the workings of our city, our community, and our country. He underscored the basic workings of democracy, preaching his message about the strength of numbers, the necessity of registering to vote, and the power of voting.

Today, Dr. Garcia's message is the political gospel to which we all adhere. While others fought the system, often unsuccessfully, Dr. Garcia worked within the system to open it up for everyone to participate. He amazed us all with his wisdom, foresight, and longevity.

Dr. Garcia began fighting for the cause of civil rights in 1948—long before others joined that cause. He fought for basic, fundamental civil, human, and individual rights. The seeds he planted all those years ago have grown into ideas whose roots are firmly planted in south Texas. Those seeds have produced today's leaders, and laid the foundation for tomorrow's leaders.

As a veteran, I am particularly grateful to Dr. Garcia for his very special service—both during conflict with the enemy, and within the bureaucracy. The American GI forum, which he founded, was originally intended to guide WWI and WWII veterans through the maze of bureaucracy to obtain their educational and medical benefits, and it grew into the highly acclaimed Hispanic civil rights organization.

The seeds of Dr. Garcia's inspiration and leadership have sprouted, and they will continue to grow and succeed—just as he planned. Dr. Garcia was a tremendously decent man, and his legacy to us is to treat each other decently as human beings. He embodied the Golden Rule—''Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.'' There are a host of people in south Texas who received free medical care from him because they simply couldn't afford to pay him.

I will miss him, and I will miss his decency—I believe all Americans will. I believe the best way for us to remember him is to follow his example.