

In short, care of and for our troops. Also on these merchant ships were supplies and arms to complete the job of winning the war.

It staggers the mind to think of 674 ships being sunk by enemy torpedoes and gun fire! 6,795 merchant seamen lost their lives, not to mention those lost by the Navy Armed Guard, who also sailed on those merchant ships. They all lie in watery graves.

Our organization, the U.S. Merchant Marine Veterans of WWII, was formed to honor these men and insure the world does not forget them or the lessons of WWII. The *Lane Victory* ship is a living memorial to them.

Many generals and admirals have given high praise to the Merchant Marine branch of the armed forces for a job well done.

We Merchant Marine survivors of WWII can stand tall and proud for the contributions we made to bring WWII to a close!

HONORING DR. RICHARD JANEWAY
AND THE BOWMAN GRAY
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

HON. RICHARD BURR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1996

Mr. BURR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of a true example of technological innovation and disease prevention. I've just returned from the introduction of an interactive World Wide Web site that calculates nutritional value of an individual's diet. This technological innovation created by the Bowman Gray School of Medicine makes it possible for anyone with access to a computer to live a longer, healthier life. Diet is often the first step in effective health care and Dr. Richard Janeway from Winston-Salem, North Carolina has been a leader in the effort to learn more about the relationship between what we eat and how we feel.

Dr. Janeway was the Dean of Wake Forest University's Bowman Gray School of Medicine for 25 years before deciding to hand over the reigns to his successor. However, being a man of hard work and strong moral character, Dr. Janeway plans to continue his service by taking on the duties of the first distinguished professor of health care management.

Under his leadership, Bowman Gray Medical School has emerged as one of the most respected and prominent medical schools in the Nation, leading the country in research, academics, and treatment. Bowman Gray has also become the Nation's top resource for information regarding the link between nutrition and disease. Due to his diligence and persistence, Bowman Gray has also recently become one of the top employers in Forsyth County by providing 10,400 jobs for hard-working Americans.

But I know Dr. Janeway best as a good neighbor and a strong leader in North Carolina. He was one of the founders of Leadership Winston-Salem and served on two subcommittees for the Winston-Salem Foundation. He was elected to the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County board of education and served there as chairman of the policy committee and he has also been recognized by the United Way for his community services as the recipient of the Alexis de Tocqueville Volunteer Leadership Award.

Dr. Janeway has been a good friend to North Carolina and I would like to thank him

for his innovation and commendable leadership.

TRIBUTE TO THE GREATEST
GAMES EVER

HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1996

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to pay tribute to the 1996 Olympic and Paralympic games, and to thank all the people who made these games a tremendous success.

The 1996 Olympic games were the largest athletic event ever. For the first time in history, athletes from every country in the world came to Atlanta to participate in the games. Two weeks after the close of the Olympic games, Atlanta hosted the 1996 Paralympic games, the second largest athletic event in history. Each was a great success.

Over 3 billion people, from throughout the globe, watched the Centennial Olympics in Atlanta. I would like to thank three individuals, three Atlantans, for bringing these Games to Atlanta and helping making the 1996 Olympics the greatest Olympics ever: Billy Payne, Andy Young, and A.D. Frazier. Through their dedication and hard work, they gave Atlanta the opportunity to host the Olympics and show the world what the Atlanta, capital of the New South, could accomplish.

These three individuals could not put on the Olympics by themselves. I would like to thank the staff of ACOG, the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games, and the hundreds and thousand of volunteers who gave their time to make sure the games were a success.

In addition, the Federal, State, and local governments all contributed to these Olympic games. President Clinton, and especially Vice President GORE, ensured that the Federal Government did all it could to help the Olympic games. I would like to thank two people in the Clinton administration in particular for their contributions to the Atlanta Games: Mack McLarty, Chairman of the White House task force on the Olympics and Paralympics; and Carol Roscoe, Special Assistant to the President on Domestic Policy. Georgia Governor Zell Miller and Atlanta Mayor Bill Campbell both dedicated much time and effort to help ACOG prepare for and stage the Olympics.

Federal Transit Administrator Gordon Linton, working with cities throughout the United States, helped provide the buses that were essential for transporting the athletes, the press, and other Olympic guests. MARTA, the Metropolitan Atlanta Regional Transportation Authority, not only provided 24-hour transportation service to spectators, but coordinated most of the Olympic's transportation system.

I also would like to thank all the law enforcement personnel that provided for the safety of the athletes and the spectators. Atlanta Police Chief Beverly Harvard and the entire Atlanta Police Department, the Georgia National Guard, the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, the State Patrol, the Secret Service, the FBI, emergency management personnel, and the Department of Defense all contributed in this effort.

Members of the business community also came together to promote the Atlanta Olympic

games. In particular, I would like to recognize several local businesses which played a particularly important role in helping finance these Olympic Games. Delta Airlines, Coca-Cola, BellSouth, Home Depot, UPS, and NationsBank all stepped up to help the home town stage this great event.

However, the Olympic games were not the only great event to come to Atlanta this summer. The opening ceremonies of the 10th Paralympic games followed less than 2 weeks after the closing ceremonies of the Centennial Olympic games. Under the guidance of Andy Fleming, the Paralympic games were as much a success as the Olympic games and an inspiration to us all.

I would like to thank all the staff and volunteers of APOC, the Atlanta Paralympic Organizing Committee, for their work. In fact, APOC and Atlanta did such an excellent job of promoting athletics among the disabled that the Paralympic Organizing Committee is considering moving to Atlanta.

Several local businesses generously contributed to the Paralympics. NationsBank sponsored the torch relay, and Shepherd Spinal Cord Center and Delta were major corporate sponsors.

With the help of these people and organizations—and many others—Atlanta staged the greatest Olympic games ever, and the greatest Paralympic games ever. Congratulations to Atlanta on hosting the greatest athletic events in history. Congratulations and thanks to all those who helped make these games a tremendous success.

REMEMBER AMERICA'S
PRISONERS OF WAR

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1996

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues the following speech which I will give on Friday, September 20:

Good afternoon everyone. I am pleased and privileged to be here to commemorate national POW/MIA Recognition Day. I would like to thank Jack Kinny for inviting me to speak to you today.

As we commemorate national POW/MIA Recognition Day, it is appropriate that we pay homage to those Americans who were taken prisoner and have since returned, and those who are listed as missing in action and presumed dead.

It isn't easy to wear the uniform of one's country. No one knows that better than a former prisoner of war. All those who have been POW's know the true meaning of freedom and have paid a tremendous price for the liberty we all cherish. Their service and sacrifice, and that of their fellow veterans, make possible our way of life.

Throughout the history of the United States, in six major wars spanning 219 years, more than 500,000 Americans have been taken prisoner. Each of these courageous men and women has experienced horrors unimaginable in the annals of civilized existence. Most endured long-term deprivation of freedom, the loss of human dignity, and many today continue to experience prolonged battles with various disabilities.

How can we possibly acknowledge their sacrifices or their memories in the context of how they survived or how they perished?

National POW/MIA Recognition Day provides us with a limited comprehension of the terror that these great Americans endured in service of their country. While we can never fully comprehend the suffering they experienced, we must respect their unwavering dedication to life.

Despite the suffering inflicted upon them, American POW's have demonstrated an unflinching devotion to duty, honor and country. Their service helped preserve our freedom through two World Wars, regional conflicts of the cold war era and since. They have given more than most Americans will be called upon to give for their country.

An inscription of a World War II cemetery reads:

When You Go Home
Tell Them of Us and Say
For Your Tomorrow
We Gave Our Today.

In the Revolutionary War, more than 20,000 Americans were taken prisoner and 8,500 of them died in captivity.

During the Civil War, an estimated 194,000 Union soldiers and 214,000 Confederates became prisoners of war. Between the North and the South, 56,194 Americans died in captivity, mostly from disease.

In World War I, 4,120 Americans were taken prisoner—147 of them died in captivity forcing a third Geneva Convention covering the humane treatment for prisoners of war.

No one could ever perceive or comprehend the absolute barbaric treatment American prisoners experienced in World War II, especially at the hands of the Japanese. In the Pacific, 11,107 Americans, or 40 percent of those taken prisoners died in captivity. In contrast, of the 93,941 taken prisoner in Europe, all but 1,121, or 1 percent, were released.

Once again, outrage prompted the world community to pass four new Geneva Conventions. In August 1949, the new treaty strengthened the former ones by codifying the general principles of international law governing the treatment of civilians in wartime. Included in that treaty was a pledge "to treat prisoners humanely, feed them adequately, and deliver relief supplies to them." Additionally, prisoners of war would not be forced to disclose more than minimal information to their captors.

These new provisions were soon tested during the Korean war where 8,177 Americans were classified as missing in action, and another 7,140 were identified as prisoners of war. Between April and September 1953, a total of 4,418 POW's were released by the Communist Chinese, leaving 2,722 Americans unaccounted for. Five months later, in February 1954, the United States declared the remaining 8,177 Americans missing and presumed dead.

Perhaps more than any war, Vietnam continues to illustrate the complexity of the POW/MIA issue. In 1973, the Pentagon listed almost 3,100 Americans as POW/MIA's. In April 1973, 591 Americans were released by the North Vietnamese. Currently, 2,146 Americans are still missing and unaccounted for from the Vietnam war.

For more than 20 years, the families of those men classified as missing in action have suffered the anguish of now knowing whether their sons, their fathers or husbands are alive or dead.

Throughout my congressional career, I have cosponsored numerous pieces of legislation designed to resolve this issue once and for all. The 1996 National Defense Authorization Act codified and made more rigorous the policies and procedures for the accounting of military personnel who are missing.

As a cosponsor of the Missing Service Personnel Act, I was pleased that the provisions

of this bill were finally enacted into law with passage of the Defense Authorization Act. Unfortunately, the gains that were made just a few months ago, have been mitigated in the 1997 Defense Authorization Act, H.R. 3230, which was recently approved by Congress. This bill includes provisions that make the statutes enacted earlier this year substantially less rigorous and restrictive.

As a long-time activist on the POW/MIA issue, I am extremely disappointed by this latest turn of events. Therefore, I became an original cosponsor of H.R. 4000, legislation which was introduced by Representative Dornan on August 2, 1996. This bill restores the provisions of the Missing Service Personnel Act which will be repealed upon the enactment of H.R. 3230.

H.R. 4000 is supported by all major veterans organizations and POW/MIA family organizations including, the American Legion, the Disabled American Veterans, the National Vietnam Veterans Coalition, the Marine Corps League, Vietnam Veterans of America, the Korean and Cold War Families Association and the National Alliance of POW/MIA Families.

The bill has 255 cosponsors and was recently approved by the National Security Committee by a vote of forty-five to zero. You can be certain that I will work with my colleagues to secure the passage of this important legislation.

Recently, the board of commissioners for Pasco County passed a proclamation recognizing and expressing its gratitude to those who have sacrificed their freedom in service of our country. The commission pledged to do all it could to ascertain information regarding the well-being of any Pasco County resident who has been declared missing in action or taken prisoner and to act to ensure their safe return. I understand there is an effort under way to have similar proclamations approved by other counties across Florida and the Nation.

We have a responsibility to determine to the fullest extent possible the fate of our missing personnel and to share that information with next of kin. A service member deserves to know that we will do everything in our power to account for their whereabouts if he or she is reported missing. Therefore, I want to commend the members of Florida VETPAC who initiated the proclamation and the Pasco County board of commissioners for their actions.

Recently, we lost a great American and a patriot, Jimmy Young, who was committed to resolving the fate of our missing service members. He played an important role in the passage of this POW/MIA proclamation. With his wife Maria, his family and fellow veterans, I mourn the passing of a fine military veteran, and I salute his memory.

I also want to commend those of you here who have also made the fate of our missing service members a matter of personal concern. Gaining the fullest possible accounting for our MIA's must be a high national priority, not just in word, but also in deed. Your efforts have brought America's missing to the forefront of the Nation's conscience—which is just where they should be.

National POW/MIA Recognition Day allows us to keep the memories of our missing service members alive and it serves as a poignant reminder of the sacrifice and commitment of all the American men and women whose patriotism has been tested by the chains of enemy captivity.

Their experiences underscore our debt to those who place their lives in harm's way and stand willing to trade their liberty for ours. As a nation, we must always remember the sacrifices made by Americans who were captured and returned home as well as those still listed as missing in action.

HONORING MARY JANE HAASE

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1996

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, from the Duquesne Telegraph Herald, I place in the RECORD the obituary of the distinguished Mary Jane Haase whose son, David Haase, in turn, is among the most distinguished of American Journalists:

MARY JANE HAASE

Services for Mrs. C.L. "Larry" (Mary Jane) Haase, 73, 1495 University Ave., formerly of 1275 Atlantic St., will be at 10 a.m. Wednesday at Nativity Catholic Church.

Burial will be in Mount Calvary Cemetery. Friends may call from 2 to 9 p.m. Tuesday at Behr Funeral Home, 1491 Main St., where the Catholic Daughters of the Americas, Court 1287, will recite the rosary at 4 p.m. and there will be a parish wake service at 8 p.m.

Mary Jane was born on May 1, 1923, in Louisburg, Wis., daughter of Phillip and Gertrude (Brandt) Larkin. She died of leukemia at 4:25 p.m. Saturday, July 13, 1996, at home.

She married C.L. "Larry" Haase on Dec. 27, 1945, at St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Sinsinawa, Wis.

She was a graduate of St. Clara Academy, Sinsinawa. She was an active member of Nativity Parish and its rosary society. She was a daily attendee at Mass, a sacristan, money counter and funeral dinner provider as well as a worker at many parish functions. She was an active volunteer at Nativity School and was a Mercy Health Center volunteer. She was a member of the Catholic Daughters of the Americas, Court Dubuque 1287, the St. Francis of Rome Mothers' Club; American Legion Auxiliary; and the Linn County Cabane Unit of the 40 & 8 Society. Mary Jane knew the true meaning of hospitality—her heart and her home were open to everyone.

Surviving are her husband, C.L. "Larry" Haase; three daughters, Yvone H. "Bonnie" (Edward) Ciszczon, of Phoenix; Kathy A. Scremin, of Dubuque, and Michelle M. (Gary) Becker, of Asbury Iowa; two sons, David L. (Elizabeth) Haase, of Springfield, Va., and Mark P. (Barbara) Haase, of Ridgecrest, Calif. 12 grandchildren, Brian, Heather and Anne Ciszczon, Richard and Alexandra Haase, Gretchen, Marc and Sara Scremin, Adam and Jacob Haase and Abby and Andrew Becker; a sister, Shirley A. (Donald) Feldman, of Dubuque; and five brothers, Kenneth P. (Mary) Larkin, of Las Vegas, Norman P. (Eunice) Larkin of Cuba City, Wis., Eugene L. (Delma) Larkin, of Kankakee, Ill., Ronald V. (Jackie) Larkin, of East Durbuque, Ill., and Patrick H. (Treasure) Larkin, of Freeport, Ill.

She was preceded in death by three sisters, Kathleen and Bernice Larkin and Mrs. Vincent (Geraldine) Vosberg; and a brother, Leonard Larkin.

A Mary Jane Haase Memorial Fund has been established.

FEDERAL AVIATION
AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1996

HON. TOM DeLAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1996

Mr. DELAY. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Airport Privatization Pilot Program, which was included as part of H.R. 3539, the FAA Authorization Act of 1996.