

High School, and of Flint. One Distinguished Fellow to be honored is the late Ms. Cecile Hershon.

Born in Lansing, Michigan in 1920, Cecile Hershon and her family eventually moved to Flint, where she graduated from Northern High School in 1938. In 1944, Cecile was recruited by the United States Army and began her long military career as a civilian clerk in Arlington, Virginia. From there she went on to become a part of the newly merged Army and Navy Signal Services, first known as the Armed Forces Security Agency as is currently what we know as the National Security Agency.

Cecile began to further her career with the National Security Agency, becoming adept at intelligence research, analysis, and reporting, and soon became an exceptional cryptographer. She later accepted an overseas position where she continued to perfect her skills, allowing her to function in a variety of supervisory and management positions. Throughout her career, which spanned an incomparable 42 years, Cecile received numerous honors and commendations, including one of the agency's highest honors, the National Meritorious Civilian Service Award in 1986. Cecile also became involved in WIN—Women in NSA, an organization dedicated to increasing personal growth and development among both men and women within the NSA. As a member of WIN, Cecile was honored with their President's Award on two separate occasions. She was also the first recipient of WIN's Dorothy T. Blum Award for excellence in personal and professional development.

In addition to being a model employee, Cecile was an ardent humanitarian as well. She was constantly found extending a helping hand to friends, colleagues, and sometimes mere acquaintances, sometimes at her own personal or professional expense, and with no thought of personal gain. Countless members of the NSA and the military attribute their success to Cecile's support and encouragement. There have been many accounts of people who were convinced by Cecile to remain in the NSA, complete their education, and honor familial obligations. Indeed, many of our military are better soldiers due to the influence of Cecile Hershon.

Mr. Speaker, Cecile Hershon lived her life in a truly selfless and benevolent manner, and it goes without saying that her influence extends even to this day. Her life's work, serving her country for so long as a civilian, is commanding of the highest respect.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO HONOR WORLD WAR II'S FIRST HERO, CAPTAIN COLIN P. KELLY, JR.

HON. ALLEN BOYD

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. BOYD. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduced a bill to honor World War II's first hero, and fellow Floridian, by designating the post office building in Madison, Florida the Captain Colin P. Kelly, Jr. Post Office.

Colin Kelly was born in Monticello, Florida on July 11, 1915. Raised in Madison, Florida

he attended Madison High School until his graduation in 1932. In the summer of 1933, Kelly entered West Point, and after graduation in 1937 he was assigned to flight school and a B-17 group.

At the outbreak of WWII, Capt. Kelly, along with other B-17 crews, was ordered to Clark Field, the Philippines. Shortly after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, Capt. Kelly and his crew were ordered on a bombing mission to attack the Japanese fleet. After completing their bombing run, Capt. Kelly's plane was attacked by two Japanese fighters while returning to Clark Field. Kelly gave the order to abandon the aircraft but remained at the controls to maintain the plane's elevation so his crew could safely bail out. He did not have time to make his escape and was killed in the line of duty on December 10, 1941.

According to Major Kenneth Gantz in a memo for General William Hall dated November 21, 1945, "Kelly became a hero by circumstances at the time when his country desperately needed a hero." Indeed, Kelly was featured in many popular publications of the day and is often considered America's first hero of WWII. In addition, President Roosevelt awarded Capt. Kelly the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously for his actions.

The designation of the post office in his hometown of Madison as the Capt. Colin P. Kelly, Jr. Post Office seems a fitting tribute to this patriot, his family, and his legacy. I am proud to honor this American hero.

HONORING TEACHERS HALL OF FAME INDUCTEE RONALD W. POPLAU

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of my constituents to honor Ronald W. Poplau, a sociology teacher at Shawnee Mission Northwest High School in Shawnee, KS, and one of only five teachers in the nation to be inducted this year into the National Teachers Hall of Fame.

Students and administrators who have worked with Ron Poplau have known for many years that he is one of the finest in the field of professional education has to offer. For over 35 years, Ron Poplau has dedicated himself to giving students the tools they need not only to find their way in civil society, but to thrive.

Like many Americans, Ron Poplau has drawn inspiration from his family. Ron's father immigrated from Germany at the turn of the century, and because of prejudice and fear, was not able to receive a proper education. When Ron became a teacher, it was the fulfillment of his father's dreams to free himself and others from illiteracy.

Throughout his career, Ron Poplau has received many honors and awards for his work in the classroom. Most recently he has received the Wooster College Excellence in Teaching Award, the U.S. Army Outstanding Citizen Award, the Greg Parker Faculty Award, and has been twice recognized as the U.S.D. 512 Employee of the Year. But Ron

Poplau's legacy goes far beyond his classroom.

Most importantly, Ron Poplau has helped thousands of students foster a lifelong commitment to community service. His Cougars Community Commitment program puts hundreds of students into the community every day to assist the poor, needy, and elderly. It has become a model for other school districts and been honored by local, state, and national awards.

Perhaps the definitive statement above Ron Poplau was offered by his colleague Beth Jantsch when she said, "What Ron has done by the creation of this program is to leave a legacy of community care and involvement for generation to come . . . I can only believe that this will be a better world because of the lives that have been touched and by those that will carry on the torch of caring and community involvement . . . he is our shining light."

On behalf of the people of the Third District of Kansas, I want to thank Ron Poplau for caring so much for the development of our nation's children, and for helping to strengthen our community by encouraging young people to extend their hand in friendship and service.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating Ronald W. Poplau of Shawnee Mission Northwest High School on his induction into the National Teachers Hall of Fame.

MARILYN SAVIN FOR OUTSTANDING LIFETIME CONTRIBUTIONS TO WOMEN'S RIGHTS

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today to remember and pay tribute to a Connecticut woman who, during her life, worked tirelessly to advance the rights of women. Marilyn Savin devoted nearly two decades to promoting and protecting a woman's right to choose.

Through her work with the National Abortion and Reproductive Rights Action League (NARAL), both locally and nationally, Marilyn became a leading activist in the pro-choice movement, having a particular impact in the Republican Party. As a direct result of her influence, Connecticut Republicans stand out in the nation for their support of reproductive rights—an outstanding illustration of the power of her commitment and dedication.

Indeed, Marilyn was a true leader in advancing reproductive rights, family planning, and women's health. Marilyn translated principles into action by public speaking engagements and public surveys. A woman's right to choose is one that is constantly under attack. Those who fight to ensure that women maintain this right and have access to safe procedures, often put themselves in jeopardy for their beliefs. For this, Marilyn deserves our respect and gratitude.

As a longtime resident of the Town of Woodbridge, she was an active member of the Woodbridge Town Committee, Woodbridge

Town Library, Planned Parenthood of Connecticut, and the National Coalition of Republicans for Choice. From these roots, she continued her campaign with Connecticut NARAL, serving on their Board of Directors and as chair of the state political action committee. Her tremendous involvement with the local chapter led her to serve NARAL on the national level. As a member of the Board of Directors, Foundation, Board, and the National Political Action Committee, Marilyn helped to shape the values and ideas the group continues to promote today.

Recently, the pro-choice movement sadly lost Marilyn Savin. On May 1 Connecticut NARAL will hold its 1999 Choice Celebration and Auction in her honor. This is a fitting tribute to a woman who dedicated her life and spirit to advocating the right of choice. Though her enthusiasm, energy, and commitment will be missed, the unparalleled impact of her efforts will not be forgotten.

It gives me great pleasure to stand today in honor of Marilyn Savin and join with friends, colleagues and family members as they remember this talented woman. Her dedication to this movement has truly made a difference which will be felt by women in Connecticut and across the country for years to come.

PEACE IS OUR PROFESSION

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, on April 19, 1999, I had the opportunity to address the United States Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colorado. I spoke about the priority of peace as the profession of the United States military. My speech to that group is set forth as follows:

Many of you, I am sure, have been to the headquarters of the Strategic Command at Offutt Air Force base in Nebraska. Some of you, I know, will soon be joining that fine organization. The motto of the strategic command, which was for many years that of its predecessor, the strategic air command, is a simple, but profound statement: "Peace is our profession."

That statement expresses very well the purpose of the U.S. military. The United States does not maintain military power because it seeks to expand its rule or dominate other nations—the purpose of U.S. military power—and the reason for the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps—is to secure the peace.

"Peace is our Profession" was especially well-chosen as a motto for the strategic air command. I know that every one of your predecessors who climbed into the cockpit of a SAC bomber had to be aware of the awesome fact that loaded on board were weapons of more destructive power than had ever been unleashed in all the wars of history that had gone before. SAC was—and the strategic command remains—the steward of the most terrible military force ever created. Because of that, it was always critically important to keep the purpose of such awful power foremost in mind—to preserve peace by remaining able to make war, for it was none other than George Washington who said, "There is nothing so likely to produce peace as to be well prepared to meet an enemy."

I believe the old SAC motto remains just as relevant and appropriate today as it was during the height of the cold war. But I have to say, in the wake of our experience since the cold war ended, that peace isn't quite what many people thought it would be. Sir Michael Rose, the British general who commanded UN forces in Bosnia before the Dayton agreement, put it well in the title of his recent book, which he calls "Fighting for Peace."

In our ambiguous, complicated, demanding global environment, it is critically important that you, who are entering into the profession of arms, consider very carefully what it means to say "Peace is our profession." It is important first of all because you must understand, in your hearts as in your minds, both the great difficulty and great value of what you are doing, even when many of your fellow citizens may not always appreciate your efforts as well as they should.

Peace is difficult. It is difficult above all because it is not, as some people seem to think, the natural state of things. Peace does not just happen. Peace is not the comfortable, old rocker on the porch we would like to sink into after a hard day's work. Peace is much more like the progress of Ulysses, who sailed through storm-lashed seas only to find at each new landfall a different challenge—whether a treacherous temptation luring him from his path or an ever more devious and powerful foe.

The short history of the post-cold war era shows us one thing very clearly—that peace can only be maintained when those with the strength to do so accept their responsibility as much as possible to resist aggression, to define the rules of international order, and to enforce those rules when necessary. Peace is something that must be built anew in ever changing circumstances by the labor, the will, and sometimes the blood of each generation.

We are only beginning to see what challenges will face your generation. I hope and pray that those challenges will be, in some ways, at least, less fearsome than those your predecessors faced. God forbid we should ever again have to send our finest young people into the mechanized killing fields of the great world wars of the past century. The spread of weapons of mass destruction, therefore, makes me shudder—it is all the more important that your labor be applied to keep such awful implements from ever being used.

The great and unique challenge you face, it seems to me, is in the insidious nature of the enemy before you. In the world wars, in the cold war, in the Persian Gulf War, even in Korea and Vietnam, the enemy was apparent. Today, I think, the enemy is harder to define. Through no less dangerous, it is in some ways more difficult to grapple with because it is so difficult to see clearly. Admiral Joseph Lopez, who recently retired after serving as Commander of Allied Forces in Southern Europe, has said very wisely that "Instability is the Enemy."

That is a good way of defining it, above all because it serves to emphasize the importance of our military engagement, in all kinds of ways, with other nations around the world. But to understand that doesn't make it any easier to cope with. One problem, obviously, is that instability is everywhere. So in trying to cope with it as best we can, we are working you and your colleagues much too hard. I have argued long and loudly that we need to stop doing that. For their part, your leaders in the Air Force are working diligently to reorganize the force in a way

that will make things better. Even so, I can't promise you that the task of maintaining this troubled peace will be much easier in the future.

An even more difficult problem arises from the fact some instability is more dangerous than other instability. The question we all struggle with is this: How do we decide when instability is sufficiently dangerous to our long-term interests to justify putting the best of our young men and women—that is, you—at risk?

Let me tell you that no one in a position of responsibility in this Nation takes that question lightly. We have a lot of frivolous and needlessly partisan debates in Washington. But when it comes to a debate over your lives—over whether to tell you to risk your lives to defend our nation—The Congress engages the issues seriously and solemnly. We, and the President, may not always make the right decision—but God knows, we all try to.

The difficulty for you is that there are legitimate, deeply held differences of view on whether and when our interests and our principles are sufficiently at stake to justify putting your lives on the line in Kosovo or Kuwait or Korea. When the enemy is as ambiguous as instability, it is, I am afraid, too likely that your leaders will sometimes sound an uncertain trumpet. And that may lead some of you very soon—and perhaps every one of you sooner or later—to question whether the demands we are making on you are justifiable. For to affirm, in this historical era, that peace is your profession, will very likely require you to face some very profound questions about your commitment to duty and to country.

I hope that all of you will elect to stay and serve as long and as well as you are able. Let me recall for you that your predecessors have also had to face difficult personal questions. After the war in Vietnam, I know that many professional service members—at all grades—felt abandoned if not betrayed by their country. Some left the service—but many stayed, and those who stayed managed, in the end, to rebuild the American military into a force that is the best we have ever had. Inevitably you are going to face demands that will challenge your commitment. I hope you will understand that the task you are engaged in—to keep the peace—is as important to your country as the duty asked of any soldier, sailor, marine or airman who has gone before.

There is one other reason why I think you need to consider carefully what it means to say "Peace is our Profession." You are part of a society in which your fellow citizens are often very assertive of their rights. Veterans are not immune to that sentiment, by the way. But that is entirely appropriate—that is, in part, what America is all about.

I was taught something, however, that becomes more brilliantly clear to me with every passing year. I was taught that with rights come responsibilities. When your forebears lifted into the air in a bomber armed with weapons that could wreak a holocaust, they were accepting a grave responsibility. When you say, "Peace is our Profession," you are embracing a vocation in which you are going to bear a much larger share of the responsibilities than almost all of your fellow citizens.

The need for you to act responsibly has already been impressed upon you in many ways in this great institution. You have been held to standards of personal conduct much more stringent than those required of others of your age—or, for that matter, of your