who had fought to restore democracy and freedom, was executed after the orders of Castro himself several days before the Bay of Pigs invasion, April 17, 1961.

*Maj. Victor Mora saved Fidel, Raúl, Che Guevara and other survivors when they landed from a submarine Dec. 2, 1956. A Cuba Maestra native, Mora led them around the Cuban Army to a safe haven high up in the mountains.

After the victory, it didn’t make Mora long to realize that he and others had been sold out by Castro. Caught conspiring, Mora was sentenced to 10 years. Once released, he escaped to the United States, where he lived modestly in Little Havana.

*Pedro Luis Díaz Lanz flew weapons from Venezuela and Costa Rica to Castro’s “eagle’s nest” in the mountains. After victory, he was named Castro’s personal pilot. But he complained to Castro that Raúl and Che Guevara were indoctrinating his air force men in Marxism.

*Jesús Yanes Pelletier was a sergeant in the Cuban Army assigned to Boniato Prison, where he was one of the leaders of the Cuban Forum.

*A among the saddest cases—and there are hundreds in every city, town and village in Cuba—is that of Mario Chanes de Armas. He had impeccable credentials as a founder of the Communist Party.

Tipped that Castro had ordered his arrest, Díaz Lanz and his wife, Tania, and brother Rudolf barely made it out in a sailboat in June 1959. Weeks later, Díaz Lanz became the first “26-er” to testify before a U.S. Senate committee, accusing Castro of selling out the revolution to the Soviet Union.

*Maj. Hiber Matos, a school teacher turned guerrilla fighter, was one of the genuine heroes in the fight against the Cuban army. In January 1959, 10 months after the revolution came to power, Matos sent a letter of resignation to Castro, complaining that communists, who had not lifted a finger to oust the Batista regime, were taking over the revolution.

Castro ordered a court martial in which Matos was accused of being a “counterrevolutionary.” After serving a 1-year sentence, Matos came to Miami, where he has been one of the leaders of the Cuban Forum.

Among the saddest cases—and there are hundreds in every city, town and village in Cuba—is that of Mario Chanes de Armas. He had impeccable credentials as a founder of the revolutionary movement with Castro before the attack on the Moncada barracks. Chanes de Armas survived the Moncada attack, trained in Mexico, came over on the yacht Gramma and lived to greet Castro in Havana when the conquering heroes arrived on Jan. 9, 1959, on top of a U.S. Sherman tank. The movement disappeared after Castro sold out to the Soviet Union and the Communist Party.

Chanes de Armas could have had any position in the revolutionary government, but he opted to return to his work in a brewery. For two years he watched his former leader betray their movement. Finally, he spoke against the communists. He was tried as a “counterrevolutionary” and on July 17, 1961, was sentenced to 30 years.

Two years after the revolution, he was released exactly 30 years to the date of his imprisonment. Castro ordered a court martial in which Yanes Pelletier was a sergeant in charge of his personal guard. Soon Yanes Pelletier became disenchanted with the communists and began conspiring. He was caught and in 1957 he was sentenced to 15 years. He refused to leave Cuba and was the vice president of the Cuban Committee for Human Rights before his death last year.

Castro assigned a personal guard. After serving a 1-year sentence, Matos came to Miami, where he has been one of the leaders of the Cuban Forum.

Yanes Pelletier a captain in charge of his personal guard. Soon Yanes Pelletier became disenchanted with the communists and began conspiring. He was caught and in 1957 he was sentenced to 15 years. He refused to leave Cuba and was the vice president of the Cuban Committee for Human Rights before his death last year.

Among the saddest cases—and there are hundreds in every city, town and village in Cuba—is that of Mario Chanes de Armas. He had impeccable credentials as a founder of the Communist Party.

Extensions of Remarks

After spending six years in solitary, he was released exactly 30 years to the date of his imprisonment. In 1961 he was united with his four sisters in Miami.

Although he doesn’t belong to any exile political group, he’s part of a group of former prisoners who travel throughout Latin America talking to heads of states about the reality of Castro’s Cuba.

HONORING SEN. PAUL COVERDELL
OF GEORGIA

HON. BOB BARR
OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, July 27, 2001

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on August 10, 2001 a building will be dedicated honoring the late Senator Paul Coverdell at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), near Brunswick, Georgia. I would like to recognize Mr. Coverdell’s commitment to our nation’s education and America’s criminal justice system.

Senator Coverdell was always an ardent supporter of the law enforcement community, not just in Georgia but nationwide. It is a honor to the Coverdell family and Georgia to have a part of the nation’s premier interagency law enforcement training center named for Senator Coverdell.

As recently as June, 2000 Senator Coverdell was opposing attempts of other politicians to move part of the FLETC’s training program elsewhere. Senator Coverdell and Representative Jack Kingston, in whose district the facility is located, were successful in maintaining FLETC’s premier training role. It is evident Senator Coverdell had a personal interest in this absolutely essential federal facility.

Unfortunately I will not be able to attend the dedication ceremony. I would like to pass on to the Coverdell family and to former President George H.W. Bush and Mrs. Bush that this has been a personal honor for me, Georgia, and the nation proud. We are forever indebted to Senator Coverdell for his untiring work for Georgia and the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING THE OUTSTANDING WORK OF THE NEWARK FIRE DEPARTMENT

HON. ROBERT W. NEY
OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, July 27, 2001

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following article to my colleagues:

Whereas, the exemplary work of the Newark Fire Department has earned them the recognition of the Congressional Fire Service Institute for outstanding work in providing protection to their community; and,

Whereas, the partnership between the Fire Department and the city is a strong and essential component for serving the community effectively; and

Therefore, I ask that my colleagues join me in recognizing the impressive accomplishments of the Newark Fire Department that has brought honor, pride, and security to their community.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS HEALTH RESOURCES ACCESS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2001

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH
OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, July 27, 2001

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the Veterans’ Affairs Committee, I am introducing the “Department of Defense—Department of Veterans Affairs Health Resources Access Improvement Act of 2001” on behalf of myself and Mr. Brown of South Carolina, Mr. Evans of Pennsylvania, Mr. Simmons of Connecticut, Mr. Gibbons of Nevada, Mr. Wamp of Tennessee, Mr. Kirk of Illinois, Mr. Buyer of Indiana, and Mr. Bilirakis of Florida.

America’s servicemen and women, their families, and our veterans who have served in uniform deserve the best health care we can offer them as a Nation. My bill addresses the urgent need for the Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs to improve their programs of health resource sharing as originally authorized by Public Law 97–174, the “Veterans Administration and Department of Defense Health Resources Sharing and Emergencies Operations Act of 1982.” This authority was originally intended to provide opportunities to make it easier for the two Departments—whose combined health care budgets this year total over $35 billion—to increase the variety and amount of their health resource sharing for the benefit of their veteran and military beneficiaries, while helping hold down costs in Federal health care for the benefit of taxpayers.

Currently, the Secretaries of each Department have at their discretion the option not to share. With this bill, we take a new approach: it would make sharing the order of the day. Sharing must be an important priority of both Departments, and we should create strong incentives for the Secretaries to work together to achieve common ends. The bill’s proposed findings are indicative of our disappointment with the current state of VA–DoD sharing. We believe that neither department has taken full advantage of the benefits that could be realized with the current state of VA–DoD sharing. Under the bill, five qualifying sites across the country would be selected for participation in a demonstration project. The purpose of the demonstration...