

the United States from Soviet nuclear attack with space-based missiles, even General Graham's opponents acknowledge that he was probably the most persistent advocate for the approach.

"Dan Graham got it on the national agenda and, though it's been modified recently, the ballistic missile defense concept has remained on the agenda ever since," said John Pike, director of the space policy project of the Federation of American Scientists, a research group in Washington.

The Strategic Defense Initiative changed its name to the Ballistic Missile Defense Project in 1993. Mr. Pike noted, but the project is still spending more than \$3 billion a year on the kind of high-technology programs that General Graham championed.

A graduate of West Point, General Graham spent 30 years in the military, serving in Germany, Korea and Vietnam. Much of his career was spent in military intelligence as a Soviet specialist, and he became an expert in missile defense systems and satellite surveillance. He rose to become deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency for two years in the 1970's, before he became the director of the Defense Intelligence Agency from 1974 to 1976, when he retired.

The general was known as an ardent hawk, even among his Pentagon peers, a man who strongly believed in the 1970's that the rapid growth of the Soviet Union's military was being ignored within the American intelligence community. And it was after General Graham retired from the military that he was able to press his views most effectively.

In 1976, General Graham advised Ronald Reagan in his first Presidential campaign, which was unsuccessful. In late 1979, the general was again asked to advise Mr. Reagan on military matters in his bid for the Presidency. Even then, General Graham was enthusiastic about shifting the nation's military resources to an antimissile defense. But as the general recalled later, the invitation from Mr. Reagan prompted him to get "really busy" on finding a way to pursue an antimissile defense policy.

In his research, General Graham came upon a plan developed in the Eisenhower Administration to destroy Russian missiles early in flight with Ballistic Missile Boost Intercepts, or Bambi, an early blueprint for space-based battle stations. The project was canceled after the Kennedy Administration concluded that it would be costly and unworkable.

Yet General Graham came to the view that technical strides in the intervening two decades gave the concept of space-based missile defense new life, according to "Teller's War," a 1992 history of Star Wars by William J. Broad.

In 1981, General Graham set up High Frontier Inc., a policy organization intended to study and promote defense systems in space. In the last few years, High Frontier has focused more on space transportation and support systems instead of missiles, said General Richardson, deputy director of High Frontier in Arlington, Va.

Born on April 13, 1925, General Graham spent his childhood as the son of farmers near Medford, Ore. He came from a poor family, working in saw mills and orchards as a teen-ager, his son, Douglas, of Arlington, said yesterday.

General Graham is survived by his second wife, Adele Piro Graham, whom he married in 1994. His first wife, Ruth Maxwell Graham, died in 1989.

Besides his wife and son, General Graham is survived by six other children, Daniel Jr. of Fairfax, Va.; Melanie of Los Angeles; Laurie of Falls Church, Va.; Elizabeth of Fal-mouth, Va.; Julianne Stovall of Alexandria, and Margaret Cuccinello of Thomaston, Me.;

two brothers, Patrick of San Diego and James of Colorado Springs, and one sister, Sharon Martinez of Pacifica, Calif.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JAMES A DOPPKE

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, today, I'd like to congratulate Dr. James A. Doppke as he is inaugurated the seventh president to serve at the College of St. Francis in Joliet, IL.

As part of its 75th anniversary celebration, the College of St. Francis will inaugurate Dr. Doppke on February 9, 1996.

Dr. Doppke, who previously served as executive vice president of the College of St. Francis, was appointed president by unanimous board decision, which cited his leadership and commitment to the college and its growth.

Before coming to the College of St. Francis, Dr. Doppke was vice president for Educational Affairs at the College of Lake County. He also served as associate provost and professor of English at Chicago State University.

Dr. Doppke holds a baccalaureate degree with honors from the University of Notre Dame and master's degree and doctor of philosophy degrees in English from the university of Chicago.

We need dedicated and hard working educators like Dr. Doppke as we look to a younger generation for our future leaders, workers, parents, and citizens.

Thank you, Dr. Doppke, for your commitment to education, and we wish you the best of luck during your tenure as President of the College of St. Francis.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S DENTAL HEALTH MONTH

HON. CHARLIE NORWOOD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize two events which have helped to keep America smiling over the years. The year 1996 marks the 55th year of annual recognition of the importance of children's dental health. It also marks the 100th anniversary of Johnson & Johnson's dental floss product.

The annual observance of children's dental health began as a 1-day event in Cleveland, OH, on February 3, 1941. On February 8, 1949, the American Dental Association held the first national observance of Children's Dental Health Day. This single day observance became a week-long event in 1995. By 1981, the program was extended to a month-long celebration known today as National Children's Dental Health Month.

As far back as 1850 dental references recommended the use of "waxen silken floss." In 1896, Johnson & Johnson introduced its dental floss by advertising in dental journals. It was a welcome alternative to the popular method of treating gum disease at the time—live leeches. The product was originally made out of silk—the same silk that was used in the

company's surgical sutures. During World War II, with silk in great demand for parachutes, Johnson & Johnson began manufacturing its floss using nylon. Today, its floss is available in a wide variety of forms and flavors. Flossing removes plaque, a sticky colorless substance that forms on your teeth, from places that cannot be reached by a toothbrush. If plaque isn't removed, especially from below the gum line, the bacteria in the plaque can attack the surrounding gums and supporting bone. Flossing is an integral part of proper tooth and gum care, and is considered by organizations such as the American Dental Association and American Dental Hygienists' Association to be a major preventative measure against gum disease and tooth decay.

Mr. Speaker, as a Member of the House and as a dentist, let me stress that flossing is as important for children as it is for adults. Pediatric dentists have found that during the cavity prone years of childhood, flossing morning and night can actually reverse the earliest stages of tooth decay by allowing the tooth enamel to reharden.

Attitudes and habits established at an early age are critical in maintaining good oral health throughout life. During National Children's Dental Health Month, I urge parents to make sure their children are following a good oral healthcare program that includes regular brushing and flossing. I also urge everyone to visit their oral healthcare professional to learn how to properly care for their teeth and gums.

I ask my colleagues to join me as I salute the American Dental Association for their continued responsibility and dedication to the health and well-being of America's children, and to congratulate Johnson & Johnson for a century of giving Americans a healthy smile.

SEALY TIGERS WIN CLASS 3A STATE HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP—AGAIN

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, we Texans take our football pretty seriously. We look forward to Sunday afternoons when we can watch the Houston Oilers and the Dallas Cowboys. Even more, we relish Saturday afternoons—when our A&M Aggies, UT Longhorns, Baylor Bears and other take the field. But what we really live for is Friday evenings, when young men throughout our State don their uniforms and helmets to fight for the honor of their high schools and their communities.

Sealy High School is one such high school, and Sealy, TX, is one such community.

Again last year, the players and coaching staff of the Sealy Tigers defended the honor of their high school and their home town by compiling a 15-0 record, and winning the class 3A Texas high school football championship for the second consecutive year. The Sealy Tigers have compiled a 32-0 record over the last two seasons, and a 42-3 record over the last three seasons.

Such an outstanding record is a testament to the hard work and dedication of the school's football players, and its coaching staff—especially Sealy High School's head football coach and athletic director, T.J. Mills.

Throughout his career, coach Mills has repeated one phrase to his players time and time again: "You've got to find a way to win." And they have. In fact, during the 1995 regular season, Sealy outscored its opponents 449 to 58; during the playoffs, the Tigers outscored their opponents 229 to 43.

The success of the 1995 Sealy Tigers was recognized when district 23—AAA coaches met recently. Coach Mills was voted coach of the year by his colleagues, and 19 Sealy players were named to the all district team.

Among those players named to the all-district teams was linebacker Steven Newsome, who was voted defensive player of the year.

Others named to the first team offense were running back Chris Tate; kicker Jeremy Monsivais; center Ryan Eckelberg; tackle Mike Kovar; and quarterback Brad Burttschell. Named to the second team were guard Vince Doyle; tight end Jarrod Novicke; back Jaron Dabney; and receiver Chris Lincecum.

In addition to Steven Newsome, players named to the first team defense were lineman Taurus Downey; end Chase Schavrdra; linebacker Paul Martinez; secondary Gary Hill; and secondary Stephen Kaye. Named to the second team were lineman Steve Aguado; end Nathan Pless; linebacker Mario Tarver; and secondary Forrest Wagner.

To each of them, and to everyone associated with the Sealy Tigers football team, I say congratulations. You have much to be proud of, and you, together with your coaching staff, have set an example of excellence for others to follow in the years ahead.

A TRIBUTE TO JESTENE McCORD,
A PIONEER IN THE FIELD OF
HEALTH CARE

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I join with my colleagues in commemorating the beginning of Black History Month by paying tribute to one of Wisconsin's truly outstanding African American women, Ms. Jestene McCord.

As the director of urban affairs for Aurora Health Care, Jestene is a tireless advocate for the people of Milwaukee and cities throughout

Wisconsin. In addition to her work at Aurora, Jestene devotes her time and expertise to several key Wisconsin organizations. Jestene is the chairwoman of the Private Industry Council Board. She also serves on the State Maternal and Child Health Program Advisory Committee, the Milwaukee Area Health Education Centers of Wisconsin board, the UW-Milwaukee School of Nursing advisory council, the National Black Nurses executive committee, and the Wisconsin Black Health Coalition advisory council. In addition, Jestene chairs the Milwaukee Breast Cancer Awareness Project advisory board which received a Thousand Points of Light award from former President Bush for its unfailing energy in fighting for a breast cancer cure.

Jestene's record of community service is as equally impressive as her professional endeavors. She has served as a personal mentor for many nursing students and developed a school-wide mentor program for Milwaukee's North Division High School. Jestene has further coordinated scores of community health fairs for Milwaukee public school students and at area senior centers—demonstrating that health care awareness is critical for people of all ages. Jestene is also a familiar face to most Wisconsin residents, routinely appearing on television and radio programs to discuss pressing health issues.

Jestene has received several awards and commendations for her remarkable work, including the prestigious Health Advancement Award. Throughout my career in the Wisconsin State Legislature and here in Congress, I have seldom seen a person in public life who commands as much respect and admiration as Jestene. A countless number of elected officials and policymakers including myself, have come to rely on Jestene's expertise, and will continue to do so well into the future. Jestene is truly at the forefront of the health care profession, and her compassion and energy knows no bounds.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the accomplishments of Jestene McCord. The people of Milwaukee, and all of Wisconsin have indeed been blessed by her selfless devotion to both her profession and her community.

IN SUPPORT OF OUR TROOPS

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I proudly rise to pay tribute to the American troops who are helping implement peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In the words of Mrs. Janet Maguire, one of the constituents I have the privilege to represent, "The men and women are prepared to give the ultimate sacrifice if need be and we should not take them for granted."

Mrs. Maguire epitomizes both the pride and concern that Americans have for the members of our Armed Forces. In her letter to me she states "They [our troops] have agreed to go to a strange land and risk their lives to ensure peace and the least we as Americans can do is give them our support and let them know they will not be forgotten." Because of her efforts, the St. Clair Shores City Council passed a resolution calling for all citizens to "support our service men and women by flying the flag and keeping them and their families in our thoughts and prayers." I applaud Mrs. Maguire and the city's leaders for their show of support.

I am proud of the fact the American troops are saving lives in Bosnia. We in the United States have a moral duty to stand up for peace whenever possible. To do so is in our national interest and is in keeping with the ideals on which our Nation was founded. For 220 years we have sent American men and women overseas, not just to defend American interests, but to defend American values—to stand up for freedom, democracy, and human rights. This is what America stands for. And that is why we should all be proud of our troops who are carrying out their missions in support of peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina with professional excellence, dedicated patriotism, and exemplary bravery.

We have a responsibility to support these brave men and women and give them the resources needed to protect themselves against threats and minimize risk. I ask all Americans to join with me, Mrs. Janet Maguire, and the St. Clair Shores City Council in flying the flag and support our troops while they pave the road to peace in the former Yugoslavia.