

"(i) demonstrate the use of telemedicine in facilitating the development of rural health care networks and for improving access to health care services for rural citizens;

"(ii) provide a baseline of information for a systematic evaluation of telemedicine systems serving rural areas;

"(iii) purchase or lease and install equipment; and

"(iv) operate the telemedicine system and evaluate the telemedicine system.

"(B) LIMITATIONS.—An entity described in subsection (c)(3), may not use amounts provided under a grant under this section—

"(i) to build or acquire real property;

"(ii) purchase or install transmission equipment (such as laying cable or telephone lines, microwave towers, satellite dishes, amplifiers, and digital switching equipment); or

"(iii) for construction, except that such funds may be expended for minor renovations relating to the installation of equipment;

"(f) TERM OF GRANTS.—Funding may not be provided to a network under this section for in excess of a 3-year period.

"(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For the purpose of carrying out this section there are authorized to be appropriated \$36,000,000 for fiscal year 1997, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1998 through 2001."

(b) TRANSITION.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall ensure the continued funding of grants made, or contracts or cooperative agreements entered into, under subpart I of part D of title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254b et seq.) (as such subpart existed on the day prior to the date of enactment of this Act), until the expiration of the grant period or the term of the contract or cooperative agreement. Such funding shall be continued under the same terms and conditions as were in effect on the date on which the grant, contract or cooperative agreement was awarded, subject to the availability of appropriations.

#### SEC. 4. TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Public Health Service Act is amended—

(1) in section 224(g)(4) (42 U.S.C. 233(g)(4)), by striking "under" and all that follows through the end thereof and inserting "under section 330.";

(2) in section 340C(a)(2) (42 U.S.C. 256c) by striking "under" and all that follows through the end thereof and inserting "with assistance provided under section 330."; and

(3) by repealing subparts V and VI of part D of title III (42 U.S.C. 256 et seq.).

(b) SOCIAL SECURITY ACT.—The Social Security Act is amended—

(1) in clauses (i) and (ii)(I) of section 1861(aa)(4)(A) (42 U.S.C. 1395x(aa)(4)(A)(i) and (ii)(I)) by striking "section 329, 330, or 340" and inserting "section 330 (other than subsection (h))"; and

(2) in clauses (i) and (ii)(II) of section 1905(l)(2)(B) (42 U.S.C. 1396d(l)(2)(B)(i) and (ii)(II)) by striking "section 329, 330, 340, or 340A" and inserting "section 330".

(c) REFERENCES.—Whenever any reference is made in any provision of law, regulation, rule, record, or document to a community health center, migrant health center, public housing health center, or homeless health center, such reference shall be considered a reference to a health center.

(d) FTCA CLARIFICATION.—For purposes of section 224(k)(3) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 233(k)(3)), transfers from the fund described in such section for fiscal year 1996 shall be deemed to have occurred prior to December 31, 1995.

(e) ADDITIONAL AMENDMENTS.—After consultation with the appropriate committees of

the Congress, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall prepare and submit to the Congress a legislative proposal in the form of an implementing bill containing technical and conforming amendments to reflect the changes made by this Act.

#### SEC. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall become effective on October 1, 1997.

### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

#### NICHOLS RESEARCH CORP.

• Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Nichols Research Corp. of Huntsville, AL, which is celebrating its 20th year of technological leadership. For the past two decades, Nichols Research Corp. has made significant technological contributions to our Nation, and in so doing has shown itself to be a model example of the energy and dynamism of America's small businesses.

In 1976, Roy Nichols and Chris Horgen's small company consisted of a single office in Huntsville, AL, and a handful of employees. Since that time, Nichols Research Corp. has achieved remarkable growth, now employing 1,900 hard-working men and women in 27 offices nationwide. The astonishing rise to prominence of this once tiny firm is vivid proof that in America, great ideas, professional excellence, and perseverance can lead to unlimited success.

Since its humble beginnings, Nichols Research Corp.'s prosperity has been driven by its leadership in technological innovation and its ability to put its breakthrough ideas and professional know-how to work for all of us. For much of its history, Nichols Research Corp. has concentrated on developing technologies for America's defense. In recent years, Nichols Research Corp. has begun using its vast expertise to expand into the field of information technology, a rapidly progressing area which represents the vibrant future of the American economy. The skills and techniques which Nichols Research Corp. has gained are now being used to develop solutions for Government agencies as well as health care, transportation, and insurance businesses in the private sector.

Not surprisingly, Nichols Research Corp.'s innovativeness and leadership have drawn well-deserved praise and recognition. In 1993, Forbes magazine selected Nichols Research Corp. as 1 of only 13 firms for its "Best of the Best" list of small companies in America. In 1995, Nichols Research Corp. was named by the Department of Defense to its "Top 100" company list for research development testing and evaluation as well as other services and supplies. Today, I would like to recognize this small business success story for 20 years of growth and innovation, and congratulate Roy Nichols, Chris Horgen, and all of Nichols Research Corp.'s employees for their outstanding

accomplishments. I am certain that Nichols Research Corp. will continue to make valuable contributions to America's defense and economic prosperity for many years to come.●

#### WEST VIRGINIA'S TRIBUTE TO JOHN HENRY

• Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, on July 12-14, 1996, a 6-foot replica of a stamp honoring legendary railroad worker John Henry was the centerpiece of a weekend of festivities in the small town of Talcott in Summers County, WV. This stamp was part of a set of four folk hero stamps recently issued by the U.S. Postal Service also honoring Paul Bunyan, Pecos Bill, and the Mighty Casey. The Postal Service had initially only planned to announce the stamp in Pittsburgh and issue it in Anaheim, CA, at an annual show. However, I am proud to have been part of an effort launched by my colleague, Congressman NICK RAHALL, and the residents of Talcott to ensure that this folk legend and this great town which gave him birth were honored with a personalized unveiling and stamp cancellation ceremony.

In the latter part of 1995, the townspeople of Talcott were disappointed to learn that the U.S. Postal Service announced in Pittsburgh, PA, instead of West Virginia, the design of a 1996 stamp honoring John Henry. I asked for the rationale behind this decision and was advised by the Postal Service that this site was selected because of the city's linkage to railroad yards. While I could easily understand such a "thematic" or "geographical" approach—a Steel-Driving Man being recognized in the "Steel City"—virtually all of the residents of my State strongly believed that John Henry's legend is based on the classic tale of his competition against the mechanical steam drill at Big Bend Mountain in Talcott. So it only would make sense for West Virginians to be able to celebrate the legend of John Henry and the issuance of his stamp with an appropriate ceremony of their own.

I asked the Postmaster General to plan a special ceremony in West Virginia for the John Henry stamp. I also urged him to organize a specific event in Talcott related to the 1996 John Henry stamp as the home of this folk legend.

The fact that West Virginia is the true home of the John Henry legend made it a natural choice for a special recognition ceremony to celebrate the emergence of this new stamp. John Henry's fame has fascinated millions of people throughout the world and continues to interest new generations to this day. He is a symbol of the importance of human determination and skill, which is increasingly meaningful given the rise of technology in today's culture. His significance in representing human labor and a tireless work ethic also play a compelling role in West Virginia's history.

But overall, to emphasize why this issue is so important, it is necessary to understand the legend and his link to West Virginia. Let me share with you a little of the history.

The details of the John Henry folklore sprang from the construction of the Big Bend Tunnel on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad in Talcott in 1873. Various stories led to the legend of John Henry; but, unfortunately, no documentation exists because earlier C&O Railroad records were destroyed in a fire in 1880. Local historians do know that from 1870 to 1872, a gang of hand-drillers working from the railroad actually carved out rock from the Big Bend Mountain for the railroad. This tunnel stands as proof today that the legend of John Henry has roots in reality, and a statue of this folk hero tops this tunnel.

John Henry was assumed to be an African-American slave who worked on the team of Big Bend Tunnel drillers. Famed Appalachia folklore historian Dr. James Gay Jones of Glenville, WV, noted in his 1979 book, "Haunted Valley, and More Folk Tales of Appalachia," that of all the railroad workers in the area of the time, a man known as John Henry was held in the highest esteem because of his prowess, immense size, brute strength, and great labor ethic. John Henry "became known as a driver of steel," that is, he used these great sledgehammers to drive steel rods deep into red shale rock walls. The rods were then removed, explosives were placed in them, and portions of the wall were removed blast by blast.

When a new steam power drill, the Burleigh, was brought to the Big Bend Tunnel for testing purposes, legend has it that John Henry agreed to a wager to see if he could drive more steel and clear more tunnel than the machine. A contest was held, and the legend is that John Henry drove a deeper hole than the machine. It is the contest in the mountains of West Virginia that created the legend and made the point that man can triumph in the competition against machine.

There is some controversy over how and when John Henry died. Some claim that he died because of the contest when a blood vessel burst in his head. Others say he was killed in a rock fall in the Big Bend Tunnel. Regardless of the circumstance, his legend was born and nurtured by West Virginia to share with the world, and it lives on today. It is a bit of West Virginia's contribution to basic folklore which has enriched our Nation's culture and heritage, and West Virginians like me are very proud to take an active part in recognizing and preserving this heritage.●

#### NATIONAL POW/MIA RECOGNITION DAY

● Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, today in our Nation's Capital, the officially recognized black and white POW/MIA flag is flying over the U.S. Capitol Building,

the White House, the State Department, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, the Korean War Veterans Memorial, and at national cemeteries across the country. Throughout the State of New Hampshire, concerned citizens have been gathering in Manchester, Derry, Meredith, and several other communities to renew our commitment to the fullest possible accounting of prisoners of war and missing in action personnel. Likewise, there are services being held across the country.

For 12 years in Congress, I have been proud to be a leader on the POW/MIA issue on behalf of their families, our Nation's veterans, and concerned Americans. This is an honorable cause that we have embarked on, and we must not stop until we know the truth, and until we can ensure that this national tragedy can never be allowed to happen again; 2,146 American servicemen are still unaccounted for from the Vietnam War, and over 8,100 are unaccounted for from the Korean War. There are over 100 American servicemen who were lost during cold war incidents, and we also cannot forget the 78,000 Americans who died during World War II, even though we were not able to recover their remains.

As many of my colleagues and my constituents know, I have worked hard to find answers for the POW/MIA families. I have traveled to Russia, North Korea, Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia trying to convince these nations to be more forthcoming with information. I authored the legislation which created the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs in 1991, and I did my very best as vice chairman to open the books on POW/MIA information which had previously been kept secret. I have also worked to pass legislation to declassify Government records on POW's and MIA's. Simply put, I have never let up on my commitment to the POW/MIA issue, and as long as I serve in Congress, I never will.

Mr. President, I feel strongly that all of us have a solemn, moral obligation to continue thoroughly investigating this national tragedy on behalf of the families who still wait for answers on the fate of their loved ones. Today, on National POW/MIA Recognition Day, I urge our Government leaders to renew our Nation's commitment to the fullest possible accounting of POW's and MIA's.●

#### BUMPERS AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3662

● Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I would like to enter some remarks for the record regarding the Bumpers grazing fee amendment to H.R. 3662, the Interior appropriations bill.

In my view, if Federal policies are enacted that drive the small, independent family rancher off the land, there will be many adverse consequences for our country. I appreciate Senator BUMPER's responsiveness to my con-

cerns about small, family ranches that led to a 5,000 AUM cap instead of the original cap of 2,000 AUM.

This change, a 150-percent increase in AUM's over his initial proposed cap, resulted in an exemption from the fee increase for approximately 300 Oregon ranchers. Further, the amendment would not impact most of the 2,100 permittees in Oregon.

There are, however, some small family ranchers who I remain concerned about. A significant number of Oregon ranchers are small and independent but they operate through one permittee, an incorporated family ranch. They are the folks I am concerned about. They include families with multiple households who live on, work on, and derive their livelihood from the ranch. They are working together to provide for their families, they provide generations worth of knowledge, and they are active in associations and restoration work. It is those family ranches who hold permits to graze more than 5,000 AUM that will have to pay the increased fee.

To address this problem, each legitimate, separate household on a family ranch should be recognized as an independent permittee or lessee for the purposes of determining the grazing fee increase.

This should be done for a simple, yet very important reason. Multi-generational ranchers are the backbone of our land stewardship program. They provide a unique knowledge of the land, are critical to maintaining our national food supply, and are helping to ensure the long-term protection of our rangeland resources. We need to assure that we consider their needs as we look to the future of grazing on public lands.●

#### WHY AFRICA MATTERS: INTERNATIONAL CRIME, TERRORISM, AND NARCOTICS

● Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, I rise to continue a series of speeches about why Africa matters to the United States. I have already spoken about our vulnerability to infectious diseases coming out of Africa, and have addressed the many ways in which environmental crisis in Africa can touch Americans right here at home.

Today, I want to speak about a topic that many people believe will be the primary security threat in the years ahead—international crime and terrorism. American corporations are spending increasing amounts of money to protect themselves from international criminal networks. Our children are still threatened by a thriving drug trade that links this country to narcotics centers around the globe. And after the World Trade Center bombings and the tragic loss of the passengers and crew of TWA flight 800, the threat of international terrorism has created a sense of insecurity in the American public such as we have never felt before.