

Northwest Airlines, in close cooperation with the FAA, recently developed perhaps the most sophisticated automated profiling system available. I am very pleased that FAA is working closely with Northwest to put the finishing touches on this system and to make it available to other airlines as soon as possible.

In my view, using passenger profiling as the bedrock of any aviation security system is good common sense policy. This is especially the case when one considers the cost of explosive detection systems, the limited space available in many of our airports for such systems, and the commercial need for our airlines to avoid unnecessary ground delays. An increased reliance on passenger profiling as the first step in assessing passenger threats makes perfect sense. It can help make an overall aviation security program effective, quick and efficient for the traveling public. At the same time, it can help make heightened security measures cost-effective and operationally viable for our airlines.

Is passenger profiling a flawless or foolproof piece to our aviation security puzzle? No. Short of grounding all airplanes, no perfect solution exists. However, automated passenger profiling holds great promise as a key part of an integrated aviation security system. For instance, Northwest's system looks at more than 100 criteria for each passenger and—based on a ranking system and parameters that can be flexibly set based on perceived threats in any market—calculates which passengers should receive special security attention. Although no system can predict human behavior with 100 percent accuracy, this system appears to hold the promise of helping to allocate security resources with a very high probability of certainty.

In addition, I am sensitive to the concerns some have raised about the constitutional implications of passenger profiling. While much has been written about potential economic costs of heightened aviation security measures, inevitably there will be civil liberties costs as well. As with economic considerations, we must balance costs and benefits. Considering that passenger profiling looks at an enormous number of varied factors, I believe any civil liberties costs resulting from passenger profiling will be very minimal compared to the significant social benefits resulting from minimizing public anxiety about the security of air travel.

Let me conclude by reiterating that we can, and we must, do a better job in aviation security. If Congress, the administration, airlines and airports work cooperatively in the spirit of making every component of our security system as strong as possible, I have no doubt we will meet this challenge.

TRIBUTE TO LORET MILLER RUPPE

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to Loret Miller Ruppe, a woman of uncompromising dedication for peace at home and abroad, who died at the age of 60. In addition to her remarkable career as the Director of the Peace Corps from 1981 to 1989 and Ambassador to Norway from 1989 to 1993, Loret Miller Ruppe was a beloved wife to former Rep. Philip Ruppe (R-Mich), mother of five daughters, sister to six siblings, and grandmother of three.

Her accomplishments were vast and far reaching, her constitution strong, and her character was humble yet filled with passion. Her main passion was for peace. She struggled relentlessly to promote peace and justice throughout the developing world and here at home. In a speech celebrating the 35th Anniversary of the Peace Corps Mrs. Ruppe spoke about the future of the organization and its mission, "Peace, that beautiful five-letter word we all say we crave and pray for, is up for grabs in the '90's." For her, peace was not simply the absence of war, but the absence of the conditions that bring on war such as hunger, disease, poverty, illiteracy, and despair. Mrs. Ruppe worked hard to protect the fragile state of peace in regions around the globe. She achieved this goal through supervising programs in more than 93 countries, serving as a role model to field volunteers, and strengthening the Peace Corps organization.

Mrs. Ruppe also fought battles at home. When President Reagan appointed her in 1981, the Peace Corps budget was rapidly declining and was less than that of the military marching bands. By the end of Mrs. Ruppe's tenure she had succeeded in increasing the agency's budget almost 50 percent. In addition to budgetary challenges, Mrs. Ruppe gave the agency a political face-lift by projecting the agency as non-partisan, despite the fact that she herself was a political appointee, and increasing its viability on both national and local levels. As she noted "We took Peace Corps out of the pit of politics and made it non-partisan. It must always signify Americans pulling together for peace." As a result of her efforts, Mrs. Ruppe was respected and admired by Democrats and Republicans alike. In terms of national visibility, she brought much needed congressional and executive level attention to the Peace Corps. Prior to her leadership the organization was nicknamed "the corpse" and many believed its end was near. Under her command however, the organization was revitalized and its future secured. On a local level, she worked hard to increase young Americans' interest in participating in the program. By 1989, she had raised the number of volunteers by 20 percent.

Mrs. Ruppe was also an initiator who maintained the simple motto "we can do it." She founded three important programs which continue to thrive

today: The African Food Initiative, Women in Development, and the Leadership for Peace Program. Additionally, she brought seven new countries to the Peace Corps program.

As the longest tenured director of the Peace Corps, Mrs. Ruppe contributed much indeed to the organization. It was through her vision, dedication, and leadership that the Peace Corps continues to play a vital role in American foreign aid efforts. Under Mrs. Ruppe's leadership the organization responded to new challenges, transformed itself, and now stands prepared to continue promoting peace in the next century. Mrs. Ruppe's absence will be felt throughout the world. I will especially miss her. To me Loret was more than a dedicated and gifted public servant—she was my friend. I know her husband Philip, her daughters Antoinette, Adele, Katherine, Mary, and Loret will miss her very much, and so will I.

Mr. President, I know that all of our colleagues join with me in extending our sincere condolences to her family members.

200TH BIRTHDAY OF LIBERTY HALL

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, October 2, 1996 will mark the 200th birthday of Liberty Hall in Frankfort, KY. This historic hall is one of Kentucky's finest 18th century-homes, serving as the residence for U.S. Senator John Brown and four generations of his family.

Senator Brown was one of Kentucky's first U.S. Senators, holding office from 1792 to 1805. He was known as a strong advocate and voice for the developing lands west of the Allegheny Mountains. At the time of his death, he had the distinction of being the last living member of the Continental Congress.

Liberty Hall itself has been a house museum since 1937. Its architecture and gardens rank it among the finest homes in the country of that period. Constructed by Senator Brown between 1796 and 1800, the house was named after his father's grammar school in Virginia.

The celebration of this fine home's 200th birthday, not only highlights an important landmark in Kentucky's history, but also serves as a tribute to the preservation movement and its achievements in Kentucky.

I hope all those who visit Kentucky's capital city, Frankfort, will take time to visit Liberty Hall to not only see a beautiful 18th century mansion, but also learn about this honorable man who contributed so much to Kentucky and the Nation.

THREE CHEERS FOR CRANSTON WESTERN

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, during the August recess, 14 youngsters from Cranston, RI, achieved something that no Rhode Islanders had ever achieved before. On August 22, the Cranston

Western Little League All-Stars were crowned the National Champions at this year's Little League World Series in Williamsport, PA.

Mr. President, I know we are dealing with important matters here. But this is an important matter also. This wonderful team of youngsters from our State first had to win the State championship. Then they went to the national championships in Williamsport where they defeated—can you believe it—California 5 to 1. Three days later in front of 17,000 fans and a national television audience they defeated the team that had previously defeated them, namely the heavily favored Panama City, FL, team which put them into the world championship game. That was against Chinese Taipei.

I think for anyone who follows the Little League baseball knows that the Chinese Taipei team was always an outstanding one and, indeed, they did win against the Cranston Western All-Stars.

This was truly an amazing accomplishment. When Cranston Western started down this road, it was just one of several thousand teams across the country vying for the right to play for the world championship. To get into the World Series, it had to win three mini-tournaments against the best teams in Rhode Island, and then in the Northeast, over the course of 2 months.

Listen to some of these last-minute heroics. It took a home run in the tenth inning just to advance beyond the district playoffs. Then they had to win three straight games, including two in a row over a previously undefeated South Kingstown team, to stave off elimination in the State tournament. And in the final game of the East Regionals, Cranston Western needed a game-saving, diving catch by their left fielder, and then a three-run homer in the bottom of the seventh, to overcome a tough Pennsylvania squad.

Once they got to Williamsport, the job only got tougher. History certainly was not on their side. Indeed, Cranston Western was only the third team from Rhode Island to make it to the Little League World Series, and the first to do so since 1980. And in neither of those two cases did a Rhode Island team win a single game at the national level. What's more, in the first game, they had to face California—a State that had produced 5 World Series champions and had been represented in the tournament a record 32 times.

But these courageous, young Rhode Islanders proved their mettle. They shook off any butterflies they might have had, and defeated the Californians by a 5 to 1 score. Three days later, in front of 17,000 fans and a national television audience, they avenged an earlier loss to heavily favored Panama City, FL. That win put them in the world championship game.

Unfortunately, Cranston Western came up short in the World Series final against Chinese Taipei. But that loss in no way diminished what these boys

from the city of Cranston accomplished. They were front page news in Rhode Island for a solid week. Nearly every television in the State—whether in private homes or restaurants—was tuned to the final game. And when they returned home they received a hero's welcome, complete with a police escort from the Connecticut border and a fireworks display in their hometown.

What did these boys learn from their experience this summer? I can think of three things.

First, they learned that you don't have to be the biggest, or the strongest, or even the most-talented to succeed in life. While those attributes are important, they're meaningless without heart, grit, and fierce determination. And Cranston Western led the pack in those three categories.

Second, they learned that practice really does make perfect. Throughout the summer, the team spent nearly every waking moment on the baseball diamond, whether it was at official practices or playing pick-up games. Moreover, at the beginning of their championship run, every player made a commitment to the team not to miss a single practice. And each one of them lived up to that commitment.

Third, and I believe most importantly, they learned to place a high value on teamwork. No single player could be counted on to carry the load alone. Each member of that team made a crucial contribution at one point or another. That's a critical lesson I hope these little leaguers will remember for the rest of their lives.

And Mr. President, as I'm sure they would tell you, these boys had a lot of help along the way. There was their very capable manager, Mike Varrato. He was the one who set the lineup, arranged the defense, and made sure the team was physically and mentally ready to play every day.

They had veteran coaches Nick Dinezza and Larry Lepore. These two men helped the pitchers with their location, threw batting practice, and hit hundreds, if not thousands, of ground balls to the infielders and fly balls to the outfielders. There's no doubt that on many occasions, the coaches went home more tired than the young ball-players.

And, of course, there were the parents. You've never seen a more loyal group. They scheduled family meals around games and practices. They gave up summer vacations at the beach to follow their sons from one venue to the next. During the games, they rang cowbells, and banged pots and pans, and did whatever it took to rally the troops. They cheered mightily when their boys won, and hugged them and reassured them the few times that they lost. And I'm sure they never hesitated to voice their opinions whenever the umpires made a bad call.

And so, I want to offer my heartiest congratulations to the members of the Cranston Western Little League team, and all who were associated with their

championship season. They stirred an enormous amount of pride in Rhode Island, and made for a very exciting August in our State.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the team roster be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CRANSTON WESTERN LITTLE LEAGUE ALL-STARS—1996 LITTLE LEAGUE NATIONAL CHAMPIONS

Lucas Ashton; Jake Bazirgan; Brett Bell; Lew Colby; Evan Dizoglio; Chris Gallo; Matt Lovejoy; Michael Luke; Tom Michael; Jay Sparling; Peter Spinelli; Craig Stinson; Rick Stoddard; and Paul Tavarozzi.

NOTE

[In yesterday's RECORD beginning on page S9829, a colloquy between Senators CRAIG, BOND, and INHOFE appears with material omitted. The permanent RECORD has been corrected to reflect the following.]

PARTICULATES RULEMAKING

Mr. CRAIG. If I might ask the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Appropriations about the EPA review of the national ambient air quality standard for particulate matter. I understand that there are recent epidemiological studies that indicate a correlation between exposure to air polluted with particulates and adverse human health effects, and that EPA is studying this matter as a high priority.

Mr. BOND. I thank the Senator from Idaho for raising this important point. The EPA has indicated to our committee that it is highly concerned about the health effects of particulates. We have met the EPA's request for funding for this program, and included \$18.8 million. These funds are for health effects research, exposure research, improving monitoring technologies, modeling studies, and other key requirements.

Mr. CRAIG. I am pleased to learn that the committee has directed this level of funding to EPA for this important research. This comprehensive research program is very much needed. At present, there appears to be insufficient data available for the agency to decide what changes, if any, should be made to the current standard. There is no scientific consensus on whether it is necessary to change the current ambient air quality standards for particulate matter to protect human and environmental health. It has come to my attention that in a letter to EPA on June 13, 1996, EPA's own Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee concluded that "our understanding of the health effects of [particulates] is far from complete," and these scientific uncertainties prevented the committee from agreeing on the agency's suggested new particulate standards. In addition, the former chairman of this advisory committee who is now a consultant to the advisory committee, Roger McClellan,