

bombers with the 15th Air Force and my Grandpa Frank Ward was an Infantryman with Patton's 3rd Army. Grandpa Frank passed away in 1991 and Grandpa Mario passed away in February of this year.

As I got ready to write this essay, I thought about the many stories my grandfathers told me about the war. As a little boy, I always enjoyed these stories. Now, at the age of fifteen, I wanted to remember everything they had told me. More importantly, I want to apply the lessons they taught to what I do in my own lifetime.

Both my grandpas volunteered for the war at the age of 17. Grandpa Frank grew up in Brooklyn and volunteered for the Air Force but was sent to the Infantry because he was color blind. My Grandpa Mario grew up in Queens. He started out in the Infantry where he became an instructor at the Officer Candidate School but he wanted to see combat. He tried to transfer to the Rangers and Paratroopers but O.C.S. wouldn't let him go. His persistence finally paid off. He went to the Air Force when he found out that O.C.S. could not block that transfer.

My Grandpa Frank entered combat during the Battle of the Bulge. He was assigned to carry the Browning Automatic Rifle but was later given a regular rifle and a satchel charge when his unit went through the Siegfried Line. Finally, towards the very end of the war, when attacks were expected by German tanks, my Grandpa was made part of a Bazooka team. I remember my father joking that his sergeant must not have liked him very much because he kept giving my grandpa the heaviest weapons and the most dangerous jobs. Grandpa Frank said his sergeant gave him those responsibilities because he trusted him.

My Grandpa Mario began flying combat missions over Austria, Poland and Germany in January of 1945. He flew 23 missions and had to crash land several times when his B-24 was badly damaged by flack. His commanding officer was a future U.S. Senator and vice-presidential Candidate named Lloyd Bensten!

My grandfathers won a lot of medals and ribbons. My Grandpa Frank even won the Purple Heart, but neither one ever bragged or told stories about how brave they were. Sometimes they would even say how scared they were and then they would usually make a joke.

I think my favorite story concerned my Grandpa Mario returning from a mission in a badly damaged plane. German fighters began to attack his helpless B-24. My grandpa called into his radio, "Angels, Angels we need you!"

His call to American escort fighters was answered by a P-38 "Lightning" and a P-51 "Mustang". The two American fighters chased off the Germans and the "Mustang" pilot escorted the limping bomber all the way home.

My Grandpa was impressed by the courage of those two American fighter pilots. He always said that he admired the sense of duty that they displayed in attacking a larger German force in defense of one B-24. I remember him saying that he was amazed at the way the P-51 pilot flew with his wing tip "almost touching the waist gun" of the wounded bomber as he escorted the B-24 to a safe landing. My Grandpa would end the story the same way every time. He'd tell how the Mustang flew so close that he could see the pilot's black face and that it was an African-American who saved him from being shot down that day!

In later years we learned that one of those brave fighter pilots was a "Tuskegee Airman"! If not for that individual American's character and determination to overcome prejudice, my Grandfather might not have survived the war.

After the War, both my grandfathers continued their service to their country. My Grandpa Frank became a New York City Fireman and Grandpa Mario became a New York City Motorcycle Policeman. Later Grandpa Mario became a School Board Member.

I have learned a lot of lessons from the stories my grandfathers have told me about WWII. I will never judge anyone by their color or religion. We are all Americans and we must all help to keep our country great. Another lesson is that it is important to take responsibility seriously. If somebody is depending on you, you have to do your best.

I think the biggest lesson I have learned, what can be called my Grandpas' legacy, is that as an American I have a duty to my country and my community and that when there are really big problems, doing that duty is more important than anything else.

My grandfathers emphasized the importance of setting goals. This past year, their example inspired me to dedicate myself to two major goals.

My first goal is to attend the United States Naval Academy and to play Football at Annapolis. The second goal is to become an officer with the United States Navy S.E.A.L.s.

Many people have said that I will never be able to achieve these goals but I am convinced that by following my grandfathers' example of perseverance, courage and responsibility I will be able to carry on their legacy of service to my country.

I am privileged to live in a country that was made great by the sacrifices of countless Americans who, like my grandfathers and that anonymous "Tuskegee Airman", chose to do their duty.

When I visited West Point two years ago I learned that the motto of the cadets is "Duty Honor, Country". That made me think of my grandpas and I felt proud!

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2159) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes:

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Chairman, I want to urge my colleagues to support the U.S. Army's School of the Americas located at Fort Benning, GA. For over 50 years the School of the Americas has been a powerful force for supporting and expanding democracy in Latin America. I believe that it is very useful for Latin American military officers to come to the United States to learn how to soldier in a democracy, to understand why America has been strong and free, and to study an experience which is totally different than the Latin American tradition of military dictatorship. Cuba, which does not participate in the School of the Americas, is the only remaining authoritarian or totalitarian regime in Latin America.

Since the U.S. military presence in Latin America has steadily been reduced during the

past several years, it is critical that we rely on exchange programs, such as the School of the Americas, to establish and maintain our military and civilian relationships as neighbors and friends with common interests. Like other exchange programs we have with Russia and the countries of the former Soviet Union, the School of the Americas promotes American foreign policy and regional stability in Latin America. Moreover, the School of the Americas provides more Spanish language instruction in how to conduct counterdrug activities than any other institution available in Latin America.

Both foreign policy and military experts agree that the School of the Americas plays a crucial role in supporting U.S. interests in the region. As the former Commander in Chief of U.S. Southern Command, responsible for Latin America, and in his current role as Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, Barry McCaffrey called the School of the Americas the "preeminent military educational institution" for promoting and protecting human rights and democratic governance as well as fighting the illegal drug trade. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff John Shalikashvili calls the School of the Americas a critical asset in supporting democracy and combating narcotrafficking in Latin America.

I join the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs and the President's drug control advisor in supporting the School of the Americas.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2159) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes:

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong opposition to the Fox amendment. In a misguided attempt to save the African elephant, the Fox amendment would cut funding for the Communal Areas Management Program for Indigenous Resources [CAMPFIRE]. Such a move would be disastrous.

I recently returned from a fact-finding mission to Zimbabwe, where myself and several of my colleagues witnessed the CAMPFIRE Program first hand. What we found was a program based on sound economic, scientific, and environmental principles. We found a program which works.

The CAMPFIRE Program uses free market principles to promote the conservation of Africa's valuable and irreplaceable natural resources. By providing economic incentives for the conservation of wildlife, CAMPFIRE has instilled a sense of national ownership over their natural resources into the people of Zimbabwe. Rather than viewing the African elephant as a menace, the people of Zimbabwe we now see the elephant as a natural treasure to be preserved. As a result, the

illegal hunting of the African elephant in Zimbabwe has virtually stopped.

One only has to look at the number of elephants thriving in Zimbabwe today to know that this program works. From 1980, the elephant population in Zimbabwe has increased from 45,000 to 66,000. And it continues to grow at an estimated rate of 3,000 per year. Contrast this with Kenya, where alternative policies have resulted in a massive drop in the elephant population, falling from 100,000 in 1970 to 26,000 today.

The CAMPFIRE Program also helps to bring the poorest of the poor much-needed capital to develop their village resources. The money earned through CAMPFIRE enables these villages to erect schools, dig clean-water wells, and develop training programs. It is a model for sustainable economic development and environmental conservation. I urge my colleagues to support this program. I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the Fox amendment.

TRIBUTE TO INDIA

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the nation of India on the golden anniversary of her independence. At the stroke of midnight on August 15, 1947, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru awoke India to life and freedom after a long and valiant struggle against colonialism and oppression. Fifty years hence India stands as a triumphant example to the world as the world's most populous democracy of 950 million people.

Throughout this period of uninterrupted democratic self-rule India has maintained a multi-party system, a free press and an independent judiciary that guarantees human rights and the rule of law. In 1996 half a billion Indians reaffirmed their commitment to democratic governance in the most participated free elections in world history.

To the people of India, to all those who compose the multi-ethnic, multi-linguistic and multireligious tapestry that is India, and to all the Indo-Americans gathered in my home State of California and across America to commemorate this great anniversary I extend to you my congratulations.

We here in the United States share a special kinship with India. We too gained our independence from British colonialism. Our Presidents Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt championed Indian independence. We have also learned much from India; in our own struggle for civil rights, Martin Luther King Jr. was inspired by and used the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi as a model of civil disobedience and nonviolent resistance.

Today as the two greatest democracies in the world, India and the United States are bound by common democratic values and have a strong interest in continuing to build mutually beneficial relations. As a member of the International Relations Committee of the United States House of Representatives, I will continue my strong advocacy of humanitarian and development assistance to India. I look forward to working toward the goal of improving cooperation between our two countries in

the areas of trade, diplomacy, and security from which we both have much to gain.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to take this opportunity to recognize our debt of gratitude to the Indo-Americans who have made such profound contributions to American society. Indo-Americans represent a growing political force in southern California and across the United States. I applaud the community's efforts to embrace the mainstream of the American political process, while keeping alive here in the United States the culture of India. America has been enriched by the hard work, determination, educational achievement and cultural contribution of the Indo-American community.

I am proud to join the Indo-American community in celebrating 50 years of Indian independence and democratic self-rule and in looking forward to the next half century and beyond.

HONORING HEAR O' ISRAEL OF HOUSTON, TX

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. BENTSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize a valued organization within the Houston community, Hear O' Israel, which is sponsoring its annual National Mercy, Love, and Compassion Month awareness project this month in Houston. Hear O' Israel works to make a difference in the lives of the disabled, battered and abused women, the elderly, and young people across Houston. They work to give these men and women a stronger sense of self-worth and instill in them the need to treat others with compassion and respect. The following resolution approved by the Houston city council demonstrates the high regard for Hear O' Israel in our community.

NATIONAL MERCY, LOVE, AND COMPASSION MONTH

Hear O' Israel International, Inc., a non-profit, non-denominational organization, will sponsor its annual National Mercy, Love, and Compassion Month awareness project during the month of September 1997. The project is designed to enhance awareness of the plight of the physically challenged, the elderly, fatherless and/or abused children, and widows. Culminating with Hear O' Israel International's annual Feast of Joy Festival on October 4, 1997, the project will encourage individuals and organizations to demonstrate mercy and compassion, and work to fulfill the special requirements of those in need.

The Mayor and the City Council of the City of Houston do hereby salute Hear O' Israel International for its efforts to improve and enhance the quality of life for the physically challenged, the elderly, fatherless and/or abused children, and widows, and extend best wishes for a successful and rewarding National Mercy, Love, and Compassion Month.

Approved by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Houston this 7th day of August, 1997, A.D.

WATER-RELATED TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 1997

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the "Water-Related Technical Corrections Act of 1997." This bill is a non-controversial bill designed to correct and update certain provisions of law that affect the Bureau of Reclamation, an agency of the Department of the Interior.

Perhaps the most substantive policy issue addressed in the bill is the section to amend the Warren Act of 1911. The 1911 Act was passed at a time when Bureau of Reclamation facilities were all single-purpose projects for the delivery of irrigation water. Therefore, the Warren Act authorized moving water surplus to the project's needs and nonproject water through Reclamation facilities only for irrigation purposes.

Much has happened in the arid West since 1911. In 1939, Congress enacted legislation to authorize multi-purpose Bureau of Reclamation projects. Today, many Reclamation projects in the West do serve many purposes, including delivery of irrigation and municipal water supplies, hydroelectric power generation, fish and wildlife purposes, recreation and flood control. The Warren Act needs to be updated to enable surplus and nonproject water to be moved through federal facilities for various beneficial purposes.

As water supplies in the West tighten, efficient water management is needed. An updated Warren Act can help water managers achieve that goal. In fact, legislation to enable surplus and nonproject water to be moved through Reclamation facilities has already been enacted for certain Reclamation projects in the West, including most projects in California and the Central Utah Project. There are pending requests before the Subcommittee on Water and Power to make this modification for two additional projects. The time has come to deal with this subject in a comprehensive manner, and not continue piece-meal efforts to provide water users, including urban water districts, with the tools they need for effective water management.

I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this provision, and the other provisions to clarify provisions of Reclamation law.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DEBORAH PRYCE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, due to a very important family commitment, on Thursday, September 4, 1997, I sought, and was granted, an official leave of absence from the majority leader. Because of my absence, I was unable to cast recorded votes on the below-indicated amendments and/or bills. However, if I were present, I would have voted in the following manner:

H.R. 2159, FISCAL YEAR 1998 FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS

1. Burton Amendment (No. 38): Nay.