

that chance. We can do it. For the sake of our children, we must do it. Working together, we will do it.

TRIBUTE TO GEN. WILLIAM W. "BUFFALO BILL" QUINN

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I call to the attention of the Senate the fact that in a few days one of our Nation's most distinguished military officers, a veteran of World War II and of the Korean conflict, will celebrate his 90th birthday.

Lt. Gen. William W. "Buffalo Bill" Quinn, a 1933 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, completed Command and General Staff School the day before Pearl Harbor.

He had served as G-2 of the 7th Army, responsible for the intelligence on which the August 1944 allied landing in southern France was based when the 19th German Army was routed.

The following year he helped to liberate the survivors of the Nazi death camp at Dachau. What he saw there so horrified him that he said he would never let the world forget, so that nothing similar could happen again.

After the war, General Quinn became director of the Strategic Service Unit that was formerly known as the Office of Strategic Services. Later he was assigned to Korea where he boosted regimental morale by setting up a system for sending word of the accomplishments of individual soldiers to their hometown papers. He also served as G-2 for the daring and historic landing at Inchon.

His duties as a combat commander began when he was assigned to command the 17th Regiment in Korea, which was known as the "Buffaloes."

On a cold winter day in 1951, ending a report on his regiment, he said, "Tell the old man"—and he meant by that Maj. Gen. Claude Ferenbaugh, commanding general of the 7th Division—"that Bill of the Buffaloes said everything will be all right."

From then on, Bill Quinn became known as Buffalo Bill.

After Korea, he served for 2 years as an adviser to the Greek Army. Later he assumed command of the 4th Infantry Division at Fort Lewis, WA, and then returned to the Pentagon as the first Deputy Assistant Chief for Intelligence of the Army. In 1959, he became the Army's Chief of Public Information.

Assigned to the Defense Intelligence Agency as Deputy Director in 1961, he was then promoted to lieutenant general. In 1964, General Quinn was appointed the 18th commanding general of the 7th Army in Germany. He retired 2 years later.

I met General Quinn when I went to visit Senator Barry Goldwater once over on the Chesapeake. He is a great individual, Mr. President. General Quinn's distinguished military career provides a picture of a great man. Those of us who are fortunate enough to call him a friend know that he has many more dimensions. He is a fine

writer, who has contributed to many periodicals. He wrote a successful television series on our American infantrymen. General Quinn is an ardent fisherman, an outdoorsman, a golfer. In his Academy days, he played end on the football team and attack on the lacrosse team.

As a father and grandfather, he has a family which is extremely proud of him. His list of citations, decorations, and civic activities and many accomplishments would be a long one and still would not tell the story of the whole man. I know him as an almost professional Irishman. He knows more jokes about Irish people and can tell them at length. And he enjoys Irish whiskey, as a matter of fact.

Mr. President, I ask the Senate to join me in honoring a great man, Gen. "Buffalo Bill" Quinn on his 90th birthday, which he will celebrate with his friends and family on November 1.

I thank the Chair.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ROBERTS). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. D'AMATO. I ask unanimous consent that I might proceed for up to 15 minutes as if in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. D'AMATO. I thank the Chair.

THE GAZPROM DEAL

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, on September 30, Total, a French company, and Petronas, a Malaysian company, and Gazprom, a Russian company, signed a \$2 billion agreement to develop the South Pars oilfields in Iran. This contravenes the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act which passed the Senate unanimously, and passed the House of Representatives with I think all but four votes, and which was signed into law August 5, 1996, by President Clinton.

Mr. President, the history of the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act is one that, unfortunately, it seems to me, too many are ready to forget. Too many are ready to forget the 300-plus American citizens who were killed in PanAm 103, or that two Libyan agents have been indicted in connection with that terrorist attack and provided a safe harbor by the Libyan Government. Too many of us are fickle, it seems to me, and are ready to forget past acts of terrorism committed by these two countries because of political expedience, on the altar of corporate profits and greed.

Let us bring their arguments right out here: "Oh, if we don't participate in this, others will. If we don't provide the bullets for the killers, others will, so why don't we sell them. Oh, forget

the fact that this legislation was passed unanimously because, when this bill passed it was in close proximity to another tragedy that took place, the TWA flight that inexplicably exploded off the shores of Long Island." When the legislation passed, people were concerned whether or not it might have been a terrorist bomb or missile. I am not suggesting that it was terrorism, but there was that concern, and so the Congress was quick to respond.

I think we responded correctly. We said to those who are going to do business with countries that export terrorism, that are in the business of financing the fanatical kinds of acts that result in a terrorist attack at the World Trade Center in New York where 6 people are killed, that result in the bombing of the barracks in Riyadh in Saudi Arabia where our troops are killed, that engage in the kind of terrorist attack sponsored by the Libyans where 300-plus Americans are killed; we are not going to help promote trade with those countries that played a role in these attacks. And if companies and countries want to enter into agreements that will promote the financial resources and development of Iran and Libya, then they cannot have free access to the marketplace in America.

Is that a sacrifice? Yes, it is. Is it a sacrifice that we have a right to expect? I believe it is. Should it be greeted by the French Prime Minister standing up and cheering on the day that Total enters into this agreement, an agreement that our State Department was aware of and attempted to intercede and to get the French to work with us? I don't believe so.

What does that sanction bill provide? It has a litany of opportunities for the Libyans and the Iranians to escape punitive measures; if they act in conformity with the world community and stop sponsoring terrorist attacks, if they begin to show actions that they will live and let live, then the President does have the ability to relax and alter those sanctions.

But, Mr. President, to date there has not been one showing, not one, that any of those countries, the Libyans or the Iranians, are willing to cease and desist from promoting terrorist attacks against the United States, against our interests and against those who seek peace and want to live in peace. Indeed, if anything, they have become more violent.

By the way, I say to those who argue that this agreement or this arrangement or this law has not worked, it has worked. We know that there have been billions of dollars of investments that would have gone into promoting the economy of Iran so that they would have more resources to export terrorism that has been precluded.

For the leader of France to stand up and cheer, I believe, is horrendous. For him to say that this is extraterritorial legislation flies in the face of common sense. Are you really saying that the United States cannot take a position;

"that we are not going to support terrorist nations, that there will be sanctions, and that you cannot do business with us as if everything is fine and well and that you are comporting yourself as a good world citizen?"

Let me suggest to you that many of those who decry the U.S. position were the same who were so quick to come in and say a recent corporate merger that was about to take place should not take place. Oh, yes, the European Community, led by, once again, our friends the French, were ready to step in and say that the agreement between two American companies, McDonnell Douglas and Boeing, be invalidated. What about extraterritoriality in that situation? And in that case we are talking about two companies that are not exporting terrorism right here within the United States. Yet today we have the European Common Market talking about sanctioning the United States if we were to proceed in allowing those two aircraft manufacturers to merge and not ask for waivers and not work out a situation, because this would be competition that would be difficult for a European company, Airbus.

So let us not have a situation where there are those who are willing to condemn us for fighting terrorism—and by the way, how do we take on those who promote terrorism? We cannot bomb them. I am not suggesting that we do. But should we not deny them the financial resources with which to fuel the engine for exporting terrorism? Of course, we should.

It takes a little courage. I think that our administration has not done the kind of things that it should do behind the scenes, working with our allies to make this policy one that is easier to enforce. We have not told the Europeans to stand up to the Iranians, and say "if you want to be able to have commerce and trade like others, then you have to behave. There is a code of conduct that we expect of you, or otherwise, there will be sanctions." We have simply not told them to tell the Iranians that.

There was once a time not too long ago when we imposed sanctions of all kinds on our current allies, the Russians, before the wall of communism came down. Sanctions that related to human rights, related to their anti-democratic activities. We didn't have pure free trade and commerce under the sanctions of yesterday, so the sanctions of today aren't anything new. For those who say somehow this is terrible, I'll tell you what is terrible: I think it is terrible that we have not laid our cards on the table with our allies and told them we expect them to join with us in the battle against terrorism.

I received a letter from our colleagues Senator BROWNBACK and Senator KYL, asking that the Banking Committee hold a hearing on the question of offering \$1 billion of convertible bonds on the U.S. markets. And what were these bonds to be used for? They were to be used for helping to finance a

company by the name of Gazprom; Gazprom, the very Russian company that helped bring about this deal promoting the exploration and development of the oil fields in Iran. Owing to the fact that Gazprom is clearly one of those companies that is in violation of the Iran-Libyan Sanction Act, and it can be sanctioned, I have a difficult time understanding—along with my colleagues Senator KYL and Senator BROWNBACK who have raised the question whether or not we should permit financing under our law—whether these financing activities wouldn't be in violation of our national security. Do these activities require a waiver from the President? We will be holding a hearing next week, next Thursday, to ascertain this.

In addition, I have learned from a number of accounts that Gazprom is now negotiating with our Export-Import Bank to get something in the area of \$800 to \$850 million worth of Export-Import Bank credits. This is incredible. Today I have written a letter to Senator MCCONNELL in which I have asked him to take the appropriate actions to see to it that this is not business as usual, that he puts a hold on this as he is marking up the appropriations bill dealing with the Export-Import Bank.

I ask unanimous consent the letter dated October 22 be printed in the RECORD.

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

U.S. SENATE, COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS,

Washington, DC, October 22, 1997.

Hon. MITCH MCCONNELL,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Appropriations Committee, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I write today with a matter of urgent concern. Gazprom, a Russian company has violated the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act by signing a \$2 billion contract along with Total, S.A. of France and Petronas of Malaysia, with Iran to develop the South Pars oil field there. This flagrant act cannot be rewarded with U.S. inaction. Most importantly, it must not be rewarded with U.S. export financing.

Now, after this act of corporate greed and obstructionism of U.S. counter terrorism policy, we learn that Gazprom might well receive some \$800 million in Export-Import credits. This cannot be allowed to happen. We must prevent the extension of these loans. There is no reason that we should be financing their violation of our laws and the enrichment of Iran.

Mr. Chairman, Iran's international misdeeds are legendary. Their sponsorship of international terrorism and their ongoing attempts to obtain weapons of mass destruction should cause all of us great concern. In this vein, Gazprom's aid to Iran cannot and should not be allowed to proceed without penalty. I, therefore, urge you in the strongest of terms, to seek an end to this financing as you prepare the final version of the FY 98 Foreign Operations Appropriations bill in the coming weeks.

Thank you for your support of this extremely important and urgent request.

Sincerely,

ALFONSE M. D'AMATO,
Chairman.

Mr. D'AMATO. I urged upon Senator MCCONNELL in the strongest terms to seek an end to this financing in the fiscal year 1998 foreign operations bill. If, indeed, we are going to have a situation where, on one hand we have a law that says you cannot do business with these countries, and on the other hand we are indirectly financing a corporation which is going to be undertaking these activities, then I think this is wrong. How can the United States provide \$800 to \$850 million worth of Export-Import Bank credits allowing U.S. companies to do more business with companies whose actions violate U.S. law and damage U.S. security? So we certainly have an obligation to look into this.

In fact, Gazprom is a company that is closely tied to the Russian Prime Minister, Victor Chernomyrdin. And when the Vice President, Vice President GORE, was in Russia several weeks ago, he reportedly spoke at length, to Mr. Chernomyrdin, about the Russian company's providing missile technology to Iran. It is my understanding Mr. Chernomyrdin said he had no knowledge of this, and that he could not do anything about it.

What are we talking about? I mean, the fact of the matter is the Russians have been providing this technology to Iran. It seems to me this situation is like the parent who doesn't want to acknowledge that a son or daughter may have some problems with substance abuse, but they look the other way. All the signs are there, but they look the other way. All the facts are there, but we don't want to have an acknowledgment.

Let me be clear, Iran is the foremost sponsor of international terrorism. They threaten our national security, the interests of our citizens and our allies, and it is unconscionable that we provide aid to them to do so. For the Russian Prime Minister to say we should stop worrying about this threat is incredible.

I think we should start worrying about the damage that will be done if this kind of contract is carried out by us acting as willing consorts. For Russian companies to be providing missile aid to Iran and then helping finance gas deals which will make it possible for the Iranians to undertake more terrorist activities, I think is simply impermissible. Are we supposed to really be quiet? Sit back? Are we going to really read the editorials that say that now I have somehow created a terrible situation by coming forth and saying "let's look at this, let's examine this—I believe this is wrong." As far as Total and Petronas are concerned, I hope the administration understands the only correct course to take is to implement the law and to impose the sanctions to their fullest and to sit down with our allies and say to them: Instead of poking us in the eye deliberately and publicly, we should be working together; not for one to advantage oneself and make a quick buck.

We cannot fail to take this initiative and implement the law the way it was intended—it was intended to bring sanctions upon those who deal with countries that promote terrorist activities unless and until those countries change and mend their ways. Failure to act now will only come back to haunt us in the future. It will only bring more in the way of conduct that can be detrimental to world peace and to our security and to the national interests of the United States. I hope we have the courage to stand and act, instead of listening to those in the corporate and business sector come down and say: "Oh, well, if they take this action today against Total that tomorrow it may impact against us."

This is a battle. It is a war. It is a different kind but in many ways it is even more dangerous, more pernicious, more evil than the kinds of wars where nations may declare themselves against another nation. There, you know where the battlefields lie and you understand what is taking place. But this is a savage one, which is waged against innocent civilians, children—people throughout the world. That is why we need to employ all of the economic power and legal and moral authority that we have in bringing our allies together with us.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COATS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

GERI MEAGHER

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, our prayers today are with Mrs. Geri Meagher and her family. Geri, as most of us know, is the majority floor Doorkeeper. Hers is one of the brightest and friendliest faces greeting us on the Senate floor every day. And we miss her sunshine today.

I always look back to see Geri there keeping an eye on the Senate floor and making sure that everything is working in proper order. But last night she was stricken with a brain aneurysm and today is undergoing surgery. Our prayers for her recovery and return to us go with her today.

Mr. SMITH of Oregon addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

TRIBUTE TO LIZ HEASTON, THE FIRST WOMAN TO PLAY COLLEGE FOOTBALL

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise with a pleasant report today. There are very serious things that occur on this floor in this great Cham-

ber of debate. This is also serious, but very pleasant to report.

This past Saturday history was made in our country. It occurred in my State. It occurred because a young woman by the name of Liz Heaston appeared in a men's football game at Willamette University. She became the first woman in college football history to play in a game.

Before a crowd of 2,500 people, Liz kicked 2 extra points in what helped Willamette University defeat Linfield College 27-0.

Liz is a starter for the Willamette University soccer team. And at the last minute she was asked to fill in for the team's regular kicker who was injured. She did it with great aplomb and obviously very effectively.

After the game, Liz merely said, "I was out there to have fun and do my job on the field for the team. That was enough for me."

It isn't enough for me to just acknowledge this, but I wanted to come to the Senate floor today to pay tribute to her and to say in this day and age anything is possible.

I commend her for being the first woman to play in a men's college football game.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

WOMEN IN MILITARY SERVICE TO AMERICA MEMORIAL

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to those whose service has at long last been recognized by their country. I am speaking, of course, of those women who have served their country in uniform. This past weekend, women veterans converged in Washington for ceremonies dedicating the Women in Military Service to America Memorial.

Two million women have stepped forward to serve in every conflict from the American Revolution to Desert Storm. This is a surprising fact when you look around Washington, DC, with its many monuments to American military heroes and battles—generally men on horseback.

The Women in Military Service to America Memorial, thanks to the dauntless effort of retired Brig. Gen. Wilma Vaught, has finally become a reality. It will serve as a permanent reminder that the words "duty, honor, country" are not merely the motto of West Point cadets; they are part and parcel of citizenship in this great Nation. They certainly are not gender specific.

Today, there are over 1 million women who are veterans of our Armed Forces; and 14 percent of the U.S. military are women, many of whom have made military service a career.

These are women who have nursed the wounded and comforted the dying; they have flown aircraft; they have delivered the mail; they have requisitioned and moved supplies; they have maintained equipment; they have gathered and assessed intelligence; they

have managed offices and pushed paperwork.

They have braved every condition and suffered every deprivation. They have been prisoners of war; they have been wounded; and many have offered the ultimate sacrifice of their lives for the Nation.

A person who serves in our Nation's Armed Forces is a citizen who has sworn to step into harm's way to defend freedom. Male or female, we owe our veterans a debt of gratitude for taking on these risks.

With the dedication of the Women in Military Service to America Memorial, we are finally recognizing the contributions of women in our Armed Forces.

I want to pay special tribute to the many women of Utah who have served. Utah's population includes more than 6,000 women veterans.

During the First World War, the Red Cross made desperate pleas for qualified nurses to staff the hospitals for the troops. One-fourth of the nurses in Utah at the time offered their skills and joined the effort. I think it is of particular note that, although Utah women had the right to vote, other women volunteered for military service in World War I before they could even vote.

And yet, they served under brutal conditions.

Mabel Winnie Bettilyon of Salt Lake City worked at an evacuation hospital in France where she faced an unrelenting patient load. During one night, more than 800 wounded American soldiers came into the hospital, and she was assigned to care for 136 of them.

Ruth Clayton called her service in France "the most important experience of my life" because, she said, "I was able to help." She worked in a mobile medical unit caring for soldiers wounded by gas attacks, many suffering from horrifying disfigurement. She held the hands of the dying and strengthened the weak. They ate sitting in the mess tent on a wooden coffin. Upon Clayton's return, she went on, as so many others did, to a distinguished nursing career at home.

During World War II, Mary Worrell of Layton, UT, was among a select group of women who were trained to fly military cargo planes. Although relegated to the copilot's chair, these women proved their bravery and skill. Worrell trained as a Navy transport airman, a WAVE, flying the B-54 in alternately hot or cold unpressurized cabins. One of her assignments was to distribute the balance of weight in the plane. She recalls directing passengers to stand in the front of the plane for take off, or have them crouch in the tail depending on conditions. Today, Worrell helps educate and inspire visitors as a volunteer at the Hill Aerospace Museum in Utah.

Other women became Women Airforce Service Pilots [WASP's]; 25,000 women volunteered for the program to compensate for the shortage of pilots; 1,037 were accepted and completed the