

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.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

training to become full-fledged pilots, delivering bombers from factory to the troops in Europe during the 1940s. They flew every kind of mission except combat. Because they were not officially part of the military, there were no bands or benefits awaiting them at the completion of their service. In fact, 39 of them lost their lives, and families and friends paid for the return of their remains. Not until 1977 were these women finally recognized and granted veterans status.

Efforts to integrate more women, to incorporate those military groups who had served as auxiliaries, grew during the Korean war. Barbara Toomer is a Utah veteran of the Army Nurse Corps during the Korean conflict, when the total enrollment of women in the armed forces was at just 4 percent.

Their sacrifice does not always end with their military tours of duty, nor does their struggle for respect. When Veda Jones, a disabled Vietnam-era veteran, sought to work with her local service organization, the local commander pointed her in the direction of the auxiliary. Undaunted, Jones persisted. She recalls thinking, "I'm 60 percent disabled. I am a Vietnam-era veteran. I did my time—22 years on active duty. I belong with the main body." Ten years later, Jones was installed as the president of this 5,400 member organization. The veterans of Utah have looked to her leadership, and she has unfailingly been found at her post. She has been an inspiring champion on behalf of veterans, working tirelessly to assist with veterans' employment and health issues in Utah today.

When the country called many reservists to active duty during the gulf war, there were many Utahns, men and women, who answered the call. We hold the ideals of patriotism and service dear in Utah. With 6,000 members in the Army Reserve and 1,500 members in the Air National Guard, Utah has more units per capita than any other State. Brigham Young University in Provo, UT, has one of the few all-female Army ROTC units in the Southwest, a unit that has distinguished itself already as a force to be reckoned with.

As is the case throughout today's military, women hold key leadership positions and comprise vital elements of the units, proving not only that women have the skills to be full players in the defense of our Nation, but also that they have the same motivation for service as their male colleagues.

The women veterans of World War I, World War II, Korea, and Vietnam have opened the doors of opportunity for those Utah women on active duty today—as near as Hill Air Force Base or as far away as Europe, Korea, or on board ship.

The memorial dedicated last Saturday tells the stories of individual women, and it tells the story of a nation. Remember the women of the Revolutionary War and Civil War who dis-

guised themselves as men in order to serve. Remember the women who worked as spies for the Army or nurses on the battlefield. Remember your grandmothers dodging fire as ambulance drivers in World War I, or your mothers staffing essential supply depots during World War II and Korea. Remember the women who worked in intelligence units in Vietnam or as helicopter pilots in the Persian Gulf. Today, military women are serving aboard ships and flying the space shuttle.

I will look forward to visiting this beautiful and fitting memorial; and, when I do, I will think of Mamie Ellington Thorne, Mabel Winnie Bettilyon, Mary Worrell, Barbara Toomer, and Veda Jones, among so very many others. I will think of those now serving and be grateful to them as well as to their male colleagues for keeping this country safe.

May the Women in Military Service to America Memorial stand to remind future generations of these noble women who, like their brothers, have given up certain comforts of civilian life, have volunteered to go to far flung places around the globe, and put themselves at risk to advance the cause of freedom.

FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now turn to House Joint Resolution 97, the continuing resolution, for debate only. Therefore, no amendments will be in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (H.J. Res. 97) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1998, and for other purposes.

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. STEVENS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. STEVENS. House Joint Resolution 97 is now pending?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, this resolution would extend the continuing concept of our appropriations to Friday, November 7, of this year. The terms and conditions are exactly the same as the bill that was passed by the Senate in September. The 1997 fiscal year funding levels and policy limits will prevail during the extended period of this continuing resolution.

We have made considerable progress on the appropriations bills for fiscal year 1998. The Defense, military construction, Treasury, energy and water, and legislative branch bills have all been enacted.

The Transportation and VA-HUD bills are pending before the President

and should be signed within the next few days.

The Agriculture conference report has passed the House and is pending here in the Senate.

We expect to file an Interior appropriations conference report later today.

And it is my opinion we will complete the conference on the foreign operations, Commerce and Labor, Health and Human Services bills this week.

Additionally, we should pass or obtain cloture on the District of Columbia bill this week.

I am here to say I am grateful for the cooperation of the two leaders, Senator LOTT and Senator DASCHLE, in aiding our Appropriations Committee in passing these bills with significant bipartisan majorities.

We continue to need the help of all Members to complete our work prior to November 7.

Mr. President, I do not hope to come back to this floor again during this session of Congress to seek another continuing resolution.

We have very difficult policy issues to be settled on foreign operations, the Labor bill, and the Commerce bill, but I do believe we can complete the budget aspect of those bills this week. The controversial riders that are attached to the bills will dictate whether we can complete all of our work on these appropriations bills within this extended period.

I urge Senators who are concerned about these bills to support this continuing resolution, to give the committee the time it needs to work out the remaining differences between the House and the Senate on the bills that I have just enumerated.

Mr. President, again, it is my hope that we will, in this session, pass the separate appropriations bills, let the President exercise his will with regard to each bill, and conduct our affairs in the Appropriations Committee with separate appropriations bills and not to have one all-encompassing global type of continuing resolution as we wind up this session.

It is possible, Mr. President, to do our job, as we should do it—13 separate bills. That is my plea to the Senate. Help us work out the 13 separate bills.

I thank the President and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Brian Symmes, a fellow, and Maggie Smith, an intern, be granted the privilege of the floor.

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

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I now be