

After completing Infantry School and Ranger training, Ray McCoy served in a variety of combat and command assignments stateside and overseas, including two tours in Vietnam and one in Korea. In the operations theater, his abiding concern for his charges, his roll-up-your-sleeves approach to getting the mission done, and his tempered-steel military bearing earned him the respect of all who soldiered with and for him.

As his career progressed, he served in a number of high-level staff positions at the Department of the Army, Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Army Material Command, and the Defense Logistics Agency [DLA] America's combat support agency. For the past 2 years, Major General McCoy has served as DLA's Principal Deputy Director. His vision and leadership were vital to the agency's business-process reengineering, which incorporated the best public and private sector practices. These initiatives elevated material readiness and strengthened the management and oversight of Defense contracts—and at markedly reduced cost to the taxpayers and the warfighters. Blending combat experience with business acumen, Ray McCoy was instrumental in the agency's successful efforts to accelerate logistics response and improve weapons-systems readiness. With Major General McCoy having led the charge, DLA is now a front line partner with combat and contingency operations forces in Bosnia and around the world.

Whether it was on the rough terrain of the combat theater or behind a desk, Ray McCoy served his country with valor, loyalty, and integrity. With the physical stature of a sturdy oak and the energy of a southwestern tornado, Ray McCoy demonstrates time and time again that he truly deserves to be called a soldier's soldier. On the occasion of his retirement from the U.S. Army, I offer my congratulations and thanks to this esteemed son of the Sooner State, and wish him well in his future pursuits.●

#### NATIONAL CENTER FOR RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I ask to have printed in the RECORD a copy of a resolution passed on May 29, 1997, by the Vermont Association of Chiefs of Police supporting H.R. 1524 which creates a National Center for Rural Law Enforcement.

I would like to thank them for sharing these resolutions with me. I also look forward to working with Senators HATCH, BIDEN, and others in introducing legislation in the Senate in support of a National Center for Rural Law Enforcement.

The resolution follows:

Whereas, the Vermont Association of Chiefs of Police support the National Center for Rural Law Enforcement as several chiefs have attended regional conferences to discuss and identify the training and technical assistance needs of rural law enforcement agencies nationwide; and

Whereas, more than two hundred law enforcement officials, from rural areas, have attended these regional meetings and validated the need for federal assistance in areas of technical assistance, management training, and the formation of an information clearinghouse for rural law enforcement agencies; and

Whereas, the majority of existing local, state, and federal programs are too costly for small rural enforcement agencies and are generally designed to serve the larger law enforcement agencies of the country; and

Whereas, approximately one-third of all Americans live in rural areas, ninety percent of all law enforcement agencies serve populations of less than 25,000 residents, seventy-five percent of all law enforcement agencies serve a population of fewer than 10,000 residents, while rural violent crime has increased over thirty-five per cent in the last ten years; and

Whereas, rural law enforcement agencies have staffing limitations and financial limitations which make it difficult to properly train on and/or address the specific crime-related issues facing all rural law enforcement administrators in our country; and

Whereas, we believe that the creation of a national center for rural law enforcement would enhance and complement present state standards and training and does not duplicate any existing program; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Vermont Association of Chiefs of Police strongly support the creation of the National Center for Rural Law Enforcement that would be funded through federal legislation;

*Be it further resolved*, That the operational control and oversight of the National Center for Rural Law Enforcement would rest upon an advisory board made up primarily of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police from rural law enforcement agencies from each region of the county.●

#### COL. RYSZARD KUKLINSKI

● Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I rise today to acknowledge the work of an unsung hero, a man whose unparalleled sense of duty to a free and democratic Poland contributed immeasurably not only to that country's freedom from Soviet domination but also to the security of the United States. I refer to Col. Ryszard Kuklinski.

You see, during the height of the cold war, when NATO and Soviet-led Warsaw Pact forces confronted each other in a divided Europe, Colonel Kuklinski risked his life to help free Poland from foreign oppression.

This risk came in the form of over 35,000 pages of secret military documents he turned over to the United States Government, documents that detailed Soviet operational plans for surprise attacks on Western Europe, scenarios for a nuclear launch, specifications for more than 200 advanced Soviet weapons systems, and details of Soviet plans to impose Marshal law on Poland. His information was an invaluable asset to the West, and contributed immensely to the alliance's success in deterring Soviet aggression in Europe.

Colonel Kuklinski asked for nothing in return for his information. Instead, he was forced to flee his country with his family when his actions were discovered by Soviet authorities sometime in 1981.

After the Warsaw Pact realized what had happened after his departure from Poland, Colonel Kuklinski was issued in absentia a death sentence by a military tribunal.

On Monday, the Polish Government—the government of a free and democratic Poland—took the step of dropping espionage charges against this hero and formally recognized that his actions served the highest interests of Poland. I commend the Polish Government and its military for taking this much needed step.

I decided to raise the heroic story of Colonel Kuklinski for two reasons. First, to thank him and to express my admiration for the sacrifices he made for a free and democratic Poland. Second, as the Senate will soon be considering Poland's application for NATO membership, it is important to remember that Poland is not a former foe, but was once a captive nation whose people were ready to risk anything in order for their country to be free and to be full member of the transatlantic community of democracies.●

#### COMPREHENSIVE TEST BAN TREATY

● MR. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today to commend President Clinton for submitting the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty to the Senate for its advice and consent.

This treaty represents decades of work by eight administrations.

Now it is time for the Senate to do its job and ratify the CTBT at the earliest possible date.

Just as the United States was a leader in the development of nuclear weapons, the U.S. has also led the drive to limit nuclear testing. On June 10, 1963, President John F. Kennedy made an historic address at American University during which he announced that the U.S. and the Soviet Union would begin negotiations on a comprehensive test ban treaty.

President Kennedy said, "The conclusion of such a treaty, so near and yet so far, would check the spiraling arms race in one of its most dangerous areas. It would place the nuclear powers in a position to deal more effectively with one of the greatest hazards which man faces in 1963, the further spread of nuclear arms."

In the years since President Kennedy made those remarks, the world has witnessed the end of the Cold War, and the spiraling arms race he spoke of has come to an end.

But the spread of nuclear weapons is still as great a hazard in 1997 as it was in 1963. President Kennedy saw then that banning nuclear testing was an important step in curbing the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Now, 34 years after President Kennedy's speech and 52 years after the first nuclear test, we are finally on the verge of ending all nuclear explosions, including those underground.

I fully agree with President Clinton, who—in announcing the action on this

treaty in front of the United Nations General Assembly earlier this week—proclaimed the CTBT as the “longest-sought, hardest-fought prize in the history of arms control.”

I think President Bush and President Clinton deserve a great deal of credit for making the final push to achieve a total test ban.

In 1992, President Bush decided to place a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. President Clinton then extended the moratorium until a comprehensive test ban could be negotiated with the other nuclear powers.

The leadership shown by President Bush and President Clinton created the momentum that led to the passage of the CTBT in the United Nations last year. Had the United States not taken the initiative to halt its nuclear testing first, I doubt that the Senate would have a test ban treaty to consider.

It is critical that the United States not shirk its leadership role now that the CTBT is so close to going into effect. Already, eight states have ratified the CTBT including Japan, which ratified the treaty this past July, and, most recently, the Czech Republic on the 8th of this month.

But obviously the CTBT will be meaningless unless the five major nuclear powers ratify it. Here is where the United States can once again be at the front of the line. The United States has, after all, conducted the lion's share of nuclear tests in the last 50 years—1,030 in all, compared to 715 by the Soviet Union; 45 by the United Kingdom; 210 by France and 45 by China.

But perhaps the greatest challenge to this treaty will be getting the undeclared nuclear powers on board. India and Pakistan have not signed the CTBT and their absence endangers the entire treaty. As two countries who have been in conflict with each other since becoming independent nations, India and Pakistan may have the most to gain from a ban on nuclear tests.

The United States, along with each of the 145 other nations who have signed the treaty, need to work together to convince India of the wisdom of the comprehensive test ban. India should realize that the CTBT is just another step towards complete nuclear disarmament. Islamabad [iz-LAHM-ah-BAHD] indicates that once India agrees to the CTBT, Pakistan would also sign. This is an historic opportunity to help facilitate peace in Asia—one that the United States should not miss.

North Korea is another holdout.

But, unlike Pakistan and India, the North Koreans have yet to show a true commitment to greater integration in the international system. Many intelligence analysts from both the United States and South Korea believe that North Korea may already possess a crude nuclear device.

Hopefully, one day, even North Korea will bend to international pressure and accept a test ban.

Despite what critics of the CTBT might say, the treaty is enforceable.

Nuclear explosions of any substantial size are very difficult to hide. This treaty will establish an international monitoring system that incorporates seismological, infrasound, and other technologies. State-of-the-art seismological sensors can detect blasts as small as one kiloton anywhere in the world.

But the treaty also includes provisions for on-site monitoring so inspectors can visit test sights quickly if there is any suspicion that a nuclear blast has occurred.

Events of the last month have illustrated how important it is to have a well-monitored CTBT. On August 16, seismologists detected evidence that Russia may have exploded a nuclear device at its test site in the Arctic. However, there is evidence to back Moscow's claim that the seismic activity was the result of an underwater earthquake, rather than a nuclear test.

The monitoring regime that the CTBT will establish will make it much easier to investigate such incidents and will reduce mutual suspicion between the nuclear powers.

The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is indeed something that will enhance the security of the United States. In addition to making the nuclear programs of China and Russia more transparent, the test ban will make it significantly more difficult for rogue states like Iran or Iraq to complete development of their own nuclear weapons.

As a complement to the CTBT, the United States and the other nuclear powers should do all they can to ensure that threshold countries do not have access to advanced technology—such as high-speed computer modeling—that would help them to develop reliable weapons without actually conducting nuclear tests.

Mr. President, the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is now in our hands and it is up to the Senate to act.

I hope the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee [Mr. HELMS] will hold hearings on this treaty before the end of the First Session of the 105th Congress so that the full Senate can ratify the CTBT by early next year.

This treaty has won near unanimous support in the United Nations. Countries—both Communist and capitalist, developing and developed—have signed this treaty. The CTBT has overwhelming multilateral support and it deserves full bipartisan support in the Senate.

I urge all my colleagues to support the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

Let me close with another quote from President Kennedy's speech at American University. “Genuine peace must be the product of many nations, the sum of many acts. It must be dynamic, not static, changing to meet the challenge of each new generation. For peace is a process—a way of solving problems.”

Mr. President, the CTBT is an important tool in meeting one of today's big-

gest challenges: ending the threat of nuclear war.

We must meet this challenge.

#### TRIBUTE TO RAFAEL GARCIA AND OCTAVIO VIVEROS, JR.

• Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the Hispanic American population during National Hispanic Heritage Month. Every year, from September 15 through October 15, Hispanic Americans celebrate their Heritage and are honored for their many civic contributions and achievements throughout the Nation. In the spirit of Hispanic Heritage Month, I recognize two individuals, Rafael Garcia and Octavio Viveros, Jr., whom I nominated to represent my home State of Missouri on the United States Senate Task Force on Hispanic Affairs.

Rafael Garcia is president and owner of Rafael Architects, Inc. (RAI). Honored with many architectural awards, Rafael has also received numerous Community Service awards. In 1997, Rafael earned “Entrepreneur of the Year Finalist” to add to his Hispanic Leadership award, and his “Top 25 Hispanic Leaders in Kansas City” honor given by Dos Mundos Newspaper. He is a member of several Charity and Community Boards of Directors including Heart of America United Way, Starlight Theater and the Kansas City Art Institute. Rafael volunteers for FOCUS/Odyssey 2000 West as a facilitator and for Project HOPE (Hope, Opportunity, Performance, Education through Entrepreneurship) and has been written up in several prominent magazines for his many accomplishments and contributions. He personifies everything positive in the Kansas City Metropolitan area and I am excited to have him working on this important cause for Hispanic communities across the United States.

Octavio Viveros, Jr. is a Founder and Partner of Viveros & Barrera L.C. Law Firm and is Founder and President of LatAm Trading, Inc. Octavio has been appointed to the Board of Indigent's Defense a Gubernatorial Appointment for the State of Kansas and the Key Commission a Mayoral Appointment for the City of Kansas City, MO. He is the founder of the Hispanic Economic Development Corporation of Kansas City, a former President of the Board of Directors for the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce of Greater Kansas City and a member of the Kansas City Centurious Leadership Program, to name a few of his civic accomplishments. Octavio has earned many awards including recognition as one of the “25 Most Influential Hispanics in Kansas City” in 1993 by Dos Mundos Newspaper. Most recently he attended United States Senate Republican Conference as a member of the Task Force on Hispanic Affairs here in Washington, DC. His continuing commitment to not only the Kansas City Community, but also the entire Hispanic