

Ms. Russo's work on behalf of ending violence against women earned her a seat on the 1997 Task Force to Study Domestic Violence, along with the Attorney General and other state leaders.

In addition to her work at the PCSW, Ms. Russo also serves on the Advisory Board of Woman magazine and the Advisory Council of the Rape and Sexual Abuse Crisis Center. She was recently appointed to the Board of Directors of the National Association of Commissioners for Women (NACW). She is also President of the Women's Business Development Center of Connecticut, a new agency that moves women from welfare to work.

Pat Russo's leadership has earned her numerous awards, including the prestigious Hannah G. Solomon award, given by the National Council of Jewish Women, and the distinction of "Woman of the Year" by the Business and Professional Women of Connecticut.

In 1997, Ms. Russo was named to the Racial Justice Committee of the YWCA of Greenwich, and is an honorary member of the American Association of University Women, in celebration of her 20 years of activism on behalf of Connecticut women.

I have known Pat personally for many years and worked with her on many important issues. I have always found her to be extremely capable and completely dedicated to improving the quality of justice for women in this country. She is truly a remarkable individual, and I am sad to see her go. I wish her only the best as she leaves for Japan and in all of her future endeavors.●

U.S.-PHILIPPINE RELATIONS

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to cosponsor a resolution offered by my colleague the Senator from Hawaii, Mr. AKAKA. This resolution commemorates 100 years of relations between the people of the United States and the people of the Philippines.

100 years ago, Mr. President, the Philippines gained their independence from Spain. This was the beginning of a long and fruitful relationship between our two countries and our two peoples.

The people of the Philippines have shown a strong commitment to free government, individual liberty and a market economy. Over the last 100 years they have worked hard to establish democratic institutions and to develop a thriving free market economy.

The Philippines has served as an important ally to the United States, protecting the peace and security of South Asia as it provided an example of the human desire for freedom.

What is more, Mr. President, Filipino soldiers have fought side by side with American troops in World War II, Korea and Vietnam. The people of the Philippines have shown themselves to be strong and loyal friends of America.

The significant number of Filipinos who have come to the United States

also have made great contributions of our nation through their culture and their individual initiative.

The Philippines has become a major trading partner for the United States and remains a strong ally in our efforts to maintain regional stability.

It is my hope that our two nations will enjoy another 100 years of mutual respect and support, and that my colleagues will join me in congratulating the Philippines on the anniversary of its independence from Spain.●

U.S. SPECIAL FORCES TRAINING

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, several months ago, as the conflict in Indonesia escalated, United States Special Forces training of Indonesian troops came under intense scrutiny. As journalists and human rights groups compiled and publicized allegations of torture, disappearances and killings by "Kopassus," an Indonesian special forces commando group, and other Indonesian military units, the Defense Department was conducting joint exercises with some of these same forces. It was only several weeks ago that Defense Secretary Cohen suspended the program because of instability in the country.

The training of U.S. Special Forces on foreign soil provides a valuable opportunity for our soldiers to learn how other militaries operate and to familiarize themselves with different cultures, climates and terrain. They need to be able to operate in the most difficult conditions. However, while the program benefits our soldiers, it also provides training to foreign security forces. And sometimes those forces have a history of involvement in human rights violations. Unlike the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program which screens foreign participants for any involvement in human rights violations, the Special Forces program, which conducted training exercises in 102 countries in fiscal year 1997, apparently does not. No credible effort is made to screen prospective foreign participants. If there were, there is no way this training would be conducted with Kopassus, which has been implicated in a pattern of torture and extrajudicial killings dating back many years.

A May 25, 1998 article in the Washington Post describes how the Special Forces program in Colombia has continued to operate and maintain close relationships with foreign security forces there despite the Colombian army's abysmal human rights record, pervasive allegations of drug-related corruption and accusations linking the armed forces with paramilitary killings of civilians. Just as in Indonesia, where Special Forces training continued despite a congressional cutoff of IMET assistance due to human rights concerns, the Special Forces training program in Colombia, funded by the Department of Defense, continued in 1997 even though our aid to the

Colombian army was withheld on account of a human rights provision in our Foreign Operations law.

I do not oppose Special Forces training. Our soldiers need the experience. But we also need a consistent human rights policy. The human rights procedures that have been applied to the IMET program are far from foolproof, but they do help reduce the chance that the foreign forces we train have been involved in human rights abuses. These same screening procedures should apply to training conducted by U.S. Special Forces.

Mr. President, a country is judged, in part, by the company it keeps. By failing to establish a clear, transparent and comprehensive policy that governs all our military training programs and adequately takes into account human rights considerations, the United States, and our soldiers, will continue to be implicated in the atrocities of those we train.●

RELEASE OF "UNDER THE RUG: SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND THE MATURE WOMAN"

● Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, today I joined former First Lady Betty Ford, former HEW Secretary Joe Califano, and Congresswoman NANCY JOHNSON to release the first national, comprehensive study of the abuse of alcohol, cigarettes, and psychoactive prescription drugs by women over age 59. The study found that in 1998, substance abuse by mature women will trigger more than \$30 billion in health costs—\$10.1 billion in inpatient hospital bills, \$12.2 billion in nursing home bills, and \$7.7 billion for physician services and home health care.

I would like to pay a special tribute to Mrs. Ford. Her courage and her gallantry has given hope to others who have faced similar if not identical problems. By speaking out and by facing her own problems with the love and support of her family, she gave those who have less power, or maybe less love, the strength to do what she did. Mrs. Ford, Liz Taylor, Ann Richards, I think we really owe a debt of gratitude to them, and we owe a debt to every well-known woman in our society who has been willing to step forward, speak up and speak out about the dangers of older women and substance abuse.

I'd also like to pay tribute to President Ford for the courage to organize a family intervention. Thank you for showing us that when a man really loves a woman, sometimes you need tough love. If Mrs. Ford had had a heart attack, Mr. Ford would have been the first one there with CPR. His intervention was the CPR of substance abuse.

Today's findings address a problem hidden in the shadow for too long. Mature women who struggle with depression and loneliness and fight them with drugs and alcohol today know they are not alone. This study shines the bright light of research and knowledge to take this problem out of the shadows.

It is the first step to help mature women get help from doctors, from family, and from friends. It is the first step to help grown men and women identify the warning signs of addiction, not just with their own kids, but with their parents. It is startling and troubling that mature women are more likely to be hospitalized for substance abuse than for heart attacks.

In Maryland in 1996, 285 mature women sought help for substance abuse in certified treatment centers, 230 in 1997. Thousands more are too scared, too sick, or too alone to seek out care they need. This study can help them. And it can help America.

I have been a life-long fighter for mature Americans. I believe "honor your mother and father" is not just a good commandment, it's good public policy. That's why I am such a big supporter of research like today's study. This study not only highlights a big problem, it highlights opportunities to make good public policy.

If we can end substance abuse among the elderly, we can lower financial costs for Medicaid and Medicare. More importantly, we can lower the emotional cost to women and families. We can't let a blanket of shame and denial blind us to problems that we can and should solve.

I support more research to help protect seniors from scams, from poverty, and from threats to their health. I send thanks to Bristol-Myers Squibb and to the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse for revealing this troubling problem and helping to create solutions.

Today's research, which focuses on women and seniors, is one big reason I am a big supporter of NIH. Women's health has made great headway with NIH. In 1990, Congresswomen CONNIE MORELLA, Pat Schroeder and I showed up on the steps at NIH to launch what we hoped would be a women's health initiative. Through our efforts, the Office of Women's Health Research was established so that women would no longer be left out of clinical trials and research protocols. I am pleased that we are now seeing more and better research on women's health.

I am sending this report to Dr. Varmus, Director of NIH with my endorsement and with my request that NIH expand its research on alcohol and drug abuse by mature women. Today's study is a shining example of what can get done with attention and money and more women in the House and Senate.

I would ask all my colleagues, men and women, Democrat and Republican, House and Senate, to read the executive summary of "Under the Rug: Substance Abuse and the Mature Woman", which I will send to them. We shouldn't play politics with women's lives, and we shouldn't play politics with the lives of the mature women and their families who are trying to cope with the terrible problems of substance abuse.

BEVERLY GIBSON

• Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise today to honor an outstanding Montanan, Beverly Gibson. She will retire June 30 after twenty years as assistant director of the Montana Association of Counties and nearly 30 years of outstanding public service to her State. Through her work I believe Bev knows almost everyone involved in county government in the State, and those of us who have had the great fortune to know her stand in awe of this great lady's achievements.

Montana-born and journalist by training, Bev has been the heart and soul and living history of MACO since its very early expertise have touched many lives. In a State like mine, with its vast area and sparse population spread over 56 counties, local government is the lifeblood of politics. Bev is the real champion in this arena.

At MACO Bev is known as the person who gets things done. Twice a year, MACO holds statewide meetings and she was always the first to get there and welcome everyone. She would research all the issues, staff committees, act as official photographer, coordinate speakers and agency representatives and was the last to say goodbye. Can you imagine doing that for 168 commissioners of different parties? I honestly don't know how the organization will get along without her, except that she is leaving an incredible legacy that will brighten the way for others.

As she retires, I want to wish her much joy, health and happiness. And I also want to say thanks, Bev, for a job well done and for a real service to Montana. •

COMMEMORATION OF PRO-DEMOCRACY ACTIVISTS OF 1989

• Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today to join in marking the ninth anniversary of the Tiananmen Square Massacre, a tragic day when a still unknown number of Chinese—some say hundreds, others, thousands—died at the hands of the People's Liberation Army, and perhaps thousands more were placed in detention.

Despite this monumental tragedy, China's leaders remain unwilling to re-examine the events of June 4, 1989. Indeed, they would like nothing more than to have Tiananmen fade from the world's memory.

But today, the spirit of Tiananmen lives in our memory in the strongest way. We have recently welcomed to the United States two key pro-democracy leaders who were released from Chinese prisons. But as lucky as we are to have Wei Jingsheng, Wang Dan, and others in our midst, we are all well aware that they are not yet free; they remain in the United States because they cannot return freely to their homeland.

Moreover, at least 158 people remain in prison for their role in the 1989 demonstrations. Certainly for these people and their families, Tiananmen remains a part of daily life.

For those of us who are concerned about human rights in China, the very date of June 4th remains a powerful reminder that the Chinese Government has not changed.

But despite the lack of progress, the executive branch of our government continues to pursue a policy of constructive engagement with China, a policy that will be capped off by the President's visit to Beijing at the end of the month. This upcoming summit is yet another in a long line of unwise steps that the Administration has taken with respect to China. I have generally opposed all of these steps because I do not see that progress has been achieved on human rights in China. This includes the October 1997 state visit of Chinese President Jiang Zemin. That was a mistake. We should challenge China's leaders rather than toast them.

The failure of the United States to sponsor a resolution condemning human rights abuses in China and Tibet at the most recent meeting of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights was also a mistake. The Administration made this decision despite the overwhelming support in the Senate of a resolution that urged the United States to "introduce and make all efforts necessary to pass a resolution" at the Commission on Human Rights. I was proud to co-sponsor that resolution.

As we all know, for the past few years, China's leaders have aggressively lobbied against resolutions at the UN Human Rights Commission earlier and more actively than the countries that support a resolution. In 1997, China threatened Denmark, which had made a difficult and courageous decision to sponsor a resolution on human rights in China. This year, Chinese officials played a diplomatic game with various European governments, and succeeded in getting European Union foreign ministers to drop any EU co-sponsorship of a resolution.

The complete failure of the United States and the EU to push for a resolution at the Commission was, in my mind, gravely unfortunate. The multilateral nature of the Commission makes it an appropriate forum to debate and discuss the human rights situation in China. By signing international human rights treaties, China has obliged itself to respect international human rights law. One of the basic purposes of the Commission is specifically to evaluate China's performance with respect to those commitments. The Commission's review has led to proven, concrete progress on human rights elsewhere, and the expectation has been that such scrutiny would lead to concrete progress in human rights in China, but China's rulers cynically ignore their legal and moral duty to respect the human rights of their own citizens. And they do it with impunity.

Despite China's announcement last year that it would sign the United Nations Covenant on Economic, Social