

site was excavated. Captain Barnes' remains were eventually returned to his family for burial.

According to a report by JTF-FA Detachment 2 in Hanoi, Vietnamese cooperation throughout the period remained excellent. All recovery team leaders commented positively on cooperation at the central, provincial, and local levels of government. One team leader described cooperation and the Vietnamese preparation done to support the joint field operations, as the best he'd ever seen in Vietnam. Additionally, reports from senior JTF-FA officials in Vietnam: Col. Mel Richmond (1994-95) and Col. Timothy Bosse (1995-96) rated Vietnamese cooperation as high.

As cooperation strengthened, Vietnam saw the benefits of growth. The U.S. paid Vietnam for its workers, equipment, and land use. Millions of dollars a year went to the Vietnamese government in support of recovery operations. The CIA concluded "Hanoi's cooperation has been sparked by its impression that relations with the U.S. are warming, albeit at a slower pace than Vietnam would like, and is fueled by Hanoi's desperate need to attract financial assistance to improve the sagging Vietnam economy. We believe that Hanoi is badly interested in access to badly needed funds from the International Monetary Fund and The World Bank; Hanoi probably hopes a more cooperative attitude on the POW MIA issue will weaken the U.S. resistance to loans".

Additionally, there was a new generation of Vietnamese wanting the war put behind them. They called it a "musty history." Many young Vietnamese wanted to enter the business world. They wanted Vietnam to find its identity and catch up economically with the rest of South-East Asia. A cornerstone to solidify strengthening relations and putting the past behind them was the opening of the U.S. embassy in Vietnam in August 1995 in Hanoi. With the opening, President Clinton extended full diplomatic recognition to Vietnam.

The opening of the embassy, as depicted in Appendix 6, finished a process begun by the Bush Administration in 1991 when Washington and Hanoi agreed on steps for recognition. President Clinton stated, "This moment offers us the opportunity to bind up our own wounds," evoking words used by Lincoln at the end of the Civil War. "They have resisted time for too long. We can move onto common ground." Clinton also stated he would continue to press Vietnam for full accounting of our remaining missing service personnel. He argued that in the months after lifting the trade embargo more than 29 missing Americans were identified and Hanoi turned over hundreds of pages of relevant documents. At the same time, Vietnam's Prime Minister, Vo Van Kiet, pledged to the U.S. to continue cooperation in helping account for missing service members.

In the end, both countries got what they needed turning conflict into compromise. The U.S. got cooperation on the POW/MIA issue to include conducting recovery operations within Vietnam. Vietnam received desperately needed money for economic development, access to loans, and increased trade. With renewed diplomatic relations, trade, modern factories, and jobs soon followed. Companies such as Coke, IBM, General Electric and ExXon to name a view invested in new plants providing much needed jobs to a poor country. Vietnamese cooperation continues today and relationships continue to improve. Just recently President Donald Trump hosted the Prime Minister of Vietnam Nguyen Xuan Phuc at the White House to chart an agenda for U.S.-Vietnam relations, building on the positive momentum of the comprehensive partnership be-

tween the two countries. Over the years, one thing remained constant, providing the fullest possible accounting for the POW/MIAs. It remains the U.S.'s highest priority when dealing with Vietnam. Even today, recovery teams operate with the Vietnamese across the countryside. The compromises that took place in the 1990s led to cooperation and trust between two former enemies to the benefit of both countries.

BAKERS CREEK TRAGEDY 75TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION

HON. SCOTT PERRY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 13, 2018

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 75th Anniversary of the Bakers Creek Air Crash on June 14, 1943, in which forty U.S. Army Air Corps Service Members tragically perished at Bakers Creek, Queensland, Australia during World War II.

These deaths were the result of the crash of a B-17C Flying Fortress, which proved to be the worst aviation disaster of the Southwest Pacific War. More men died on that plane from Pennsylvania (6) than from any other State. The PA Fallen were: Pvt James E. Finney/Erie; T/Sgt Alfred H. Frezza/Altoona; Sgt Donald B. Kyper/Huntingdon; Pfc Frank S. Penska/Moscow; Sgt Anthony Rudnick/Philadelphia; and Cpl Raymond H. Smith/Oil City.

Only since passing the FY06 National Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 109-163) has Congress officially recognized this previously classified wartime accident. Previously, most of the crash victims' Families were left in the dark about the truth of their loved ones' deaths in World War II.

A dozen years ago, many of my colleagues actively supported efforts to place a memorial in Arlington. Moreover, in June 2008, the Pennsylvania Legislature passed a resolution designating June 14th as "Bakers Creek Memorial Day."

I understand that Colonel Kimberly A. Peebles, Garrison Commander, Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall, the Honorable Joe Hockey, Australian Ambassador to the United States, and U.S. Fifth Air Force Commander, General Ralph E. Eberhart, USAF Ret will place a wreath at the Bakers Creek Memorial to commemorate the 75th Anniversary of the crash.

I applaud the Service Members at JBM-HH and members of the Bakers Creek Memorial Association for their continued efforts to help bring closure to the casualty Families with annual public remembrance ceremonies for the forty American Servicemen who perished at Bakers Creek in Australia during World War II.

TESTING INCENTIVE PAYMENTS FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH PROVIDERS FOR ADOPTION AND USE OF CERTIFIED ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORD TECHNOLOGY

HON. RON ESTES

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 13, 2018

Mr. ESTES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3331, encouraging

the adoption of electronic health record technology by behavioral health providers. The Meaningful Use Program has been instrumental in providing incentives to eligible clinicians to use electronic health record technology. Unfortunately, behavioral health providers have been left out of this program. H.R. 3331, sponsored by Rep. LYNN JENKINS, would incentivize psychiatric hospitals, community health centers and substance use treatment facilities to use the electronic health record technology.

Mental health includes emotional, psychological and social well-being and affects how individuals think, feel and act. This bill is an important step in ensuring medical providers have access to records for both mental and physical health, so that we can improve care coordination and meet the needs of patients. Rep. JENKINS has been a champion for mental health reform and I look forward to continuing our work on this important issue.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. AL GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 13, 2018

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, June 12, 2018, I missed the following votes:

H.R. 5327, Comprehensive Opioid Recovery Centers Act 2018. Had I been present, I would have voted YES on this bill.

H.R. 5041, Safe Disposal of Unused Medication Act. Had I been present, I would have voted YES on this bill.

Journal Vote. Had I been present, I would have voted YES on this bill.

HONORING THE NICHOLAS ACADEMIC CENTER

HON. J. LUIS CORREA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 13, 2018

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Nicholas Academic Center in Santa Ana, California. The Nicholas Academic Center is an after-school tutoring and mentoring program that first opened in 2008. Now with three centers opened throughout the city, high school students have been given the opportunity to have a safe and nurturing space where they can receive academic and study assistance, emotional support, mentoring and social services to prepare students as they pursue their educational goals at an institution of higher learning.

The Nicholas Academic Center was established by Henry T. Nicholas III and Judge Jack K. Mandel in 2008. Their goal was to establish a center where all the necessary tools could be provided to underprivileged students for them to succeed in the future. The Nicholas Academic Center has provided students with academic assistance, college connections, and scholarship opportunities. Staff member are also highly qualified and dedicated to helping students succeed not only in high school but also through college.

Today, the Nicholas Academic Center has served more than 1,500 students in their 10-