

the United States from Soviet nuclear attack with space-based missiles, even General Graham's opponents acknowledge that he was probably the most persistent advocate for the approach.

"Dan Graham got it on the national agenda and, though it's been modified recently, the ballistic missile defense concept has remained on the agenda ever since," said John Pike, director of the space policy project of the Federation of American Scientists, a research group in Washington.

The Strategic Defense Initiative changed its name to the Ballistic Missile Defense Project in 1993. Mr. Pike noted, but the project is still spending more than \$3 billion a year on the kind of high-technology programs that General Graham championed.

A graduate of West Point, General Graham spent 30 years in the military, serving in Germany, Korea and Vietnam. Much of his career was spent in military intelligence as a Soviet specialist, and he became an expert in missile defense systems and satellite surveillance. He rose to become deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency for two years in the 1970's, before he became the director of the Defense Intelligence Agency from 1974 to 1976, when he retired.

The general was known as an ardent hawk, even among his Pentagon peers, a man who strongly believed in the 1970's that the rapid growth of the Soviet Union's military was being ignored within the American intelligence community. And it was after General Graham retired from the military that he was able to press his views most effectively.

In 1976, General Graham advised Ronald Reagan in his first Presidential campaign, which was unsuccessful. In late 1979, the general was again asked to advise Mr. Reagan on military matters in his bid for the Presidency. Even then, General Graham was enthusiastic about shifting the nation's military resources to an antimissile defense. But as the general recalled later, the invitation from Mr. Reagan prompted him to get "really busy" on finding a way to pursue an antimissile defense policy.

In his research, General Graham came upon a plan developed in the Eisenhower Administration to destroy Russian missiles early in flight with Ballistic Missile Boost Intercepts, or Bambi, an early blueprint for space-based battle stations. The project was canceled after the Kennedy Administration concluded that it would be costly and unworkable.

Yet General Graham came to the view that technical strides in the intervening two decades gave the concept of space-based missile defense new life, according to "Teller's War," a 1992 history of Star Wars by William J. Broad.

In 1981, General Graham set up High Frontier Inc., a policy organization intended to study and promote defense systems in space. In the last few years, High Frontier has focused more on space transportation and support systems instead of missiles, said General Richardson, deputy director of High Frontier in Arlington, Va.

Born on April 13, 1925, General Graham spent his childhood as the son of farmers near Medford, Ore. He came from a poor family, working in saw mills and orchards as a teen-ager, his son, Douglas, of Arlington, said yesterday.

General Graham is survived by his second wife, Adele Piro Graham, whom he married in 1994. His first wife, Ruth Maxwell Graham, died in 1989.

Besides his wife and son, General Graham is survived by six other children, Daniel Jr. of Fairfax, Va.; Melanie of Los Angeles; Laurie of Falls Church, Va.; Elizabeth of Fal-mouth, Va.; Julianne Stovall of Alexandria, and Margaret Cuccinello of Thomaston, Me.;

two brothers, Patrick of San Diego and James of Colorado Springs, and one sister, Sharon Martinez of Pacifica, Calif.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JAMES A DOPPKE

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, today, I'd like to congratulate Dr. James A. Doppke as he is inaugurated the seventh president to serve at the College of St. Francis in Joliet, IL.

As part of its 75th anniversary celebration, the College of St. Francis will inaugurate Dr. Doppke on February 9, 1996.

Dr. Doppke, who previously served as executive vice president of the College of St. Francis, was appointed president by unanimous board decision, which cited his leadership and commitment to the college and its growth.

Before coming to the College of St. Francis, Dr. Doppke was vice president for Educational Affairs at the College of Lake County. He also served as associate provost and professor of English at Chicago State University.

Dr. Doppke holds a baccalaureate degree with honors from the University of Notre Dame and master's degree and doctor of philosophy degrees in English from the university of Chicago.

We need dedicated and hard working educators like Dr. Doppke as we look to a younger generation for our future leaders, workers, parents, and citizens.

Thank you, Dr. Doppke, for your commitment to education, and we wish you the best of luck during your tenure as President of the College of St. Francis.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S DENTAL HEALTH MONTH

HON. CHARLIE NORWOOD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize two events which have helped to keep America smiling over the years. The year 1996 marks the 55th year of annual recognition of the importance of children's dental health. It also marks the 100th anniversary of Johnson & Johnson's dental floss product.

The annual observance of children's dental health began as a 1-day event in Cleveland, OH, on February 3, 1941. On February 8, 1949, the American Dental Association held the first national observance of Children's Dental Health Day. This single day observance became a week-long event in 1995. By 1981, the program was extended to a month-long celebration known today as National Children's Dental Health Month.

As far back as 1850 dental references recommended the use of "waxen silken floss." In 1896, Johnson & Johnson introduced its dental floss by advertising in dental journals. It was a welcome alternative to the popular method of treating gum disease at the time—live leeches. The product was originally made out of silk—the same silk that was used in the

company's surgical sutures. During World War II, with silk in great demand for parachutes, Johnson & Johnson began manufacturing its floss using nylon. Today, its floss is available in a wide variety of forms and flavors. Flossing removes plaque, a sticky colorless substance that forms on your teeth, from places that cannot be reached by a toothbrush. If plaque isn't removed, especially from below the gum line, the bacteria in the plaque can attack the surrounding gums and supporting bone. Flossing is an integral part of proper tooth and gum care, and is considered by organizations such as the American Dental Association and American Dental Hygienists' Association to be a major preventative measure against gum disease and tooth decay.

Mr. Speaker, as a Member of the House and as a dentist, let me stress that flossing is as important for children as it is for adults. Pediatric dentists have found that during the cavity prone years of childhood, flossing morning and night can actually reverse the earliest stages of tooth decay by allowing the tooth enamel to rehardened.

Attitudes and habits established at an early age are critical in maintaining good oral health throughout life. During National Children's Dental Health Month, I urge parents to make sure their children are following a good oral healthcare program that includes regular brushing and flossing. I also urge everyone to visit their oral healthcare professional to learn how to properly care for their teeth and gums.

I ask my colleagues to join me as I salute the American Dental Association for their continued responsibility and dedication to the health and well-being of America's children, and to congratulate Johnson & Johnson for a century of giving Americans a healthy smile.

SEALY TIGERS WIN CLASS 3A STATE HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP—AGAIN

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, we Texans take our football pretty seriously. We look forward to Sunday afternoons when we can watch the Houston Oilers and the Dallas Cowboys. Even more, we relish Saturday afternoons—when our A&M Aggies, UT Longhorns, Baylor Bears and other take the field. But what we really live for is Friday evenings, when young men throughout our State don their uniforms and helmets to fight for the honor of their high schools and their communities.

Sealy High School is one such high school, and Sealy, TX, is one such community.

Again last year, the players and coaching staff of the Sealy Tigers defended the honor of their high school and their home town by compiling a 15-0 record, and winning the class 3A Texas high school football championship for the second consecutive year. The Sealy Tigers have compiled a 32-0 record over the last two seasons, and a 42-3 record over the last three seasons.

Such an outstanding record is a testament to the hard work and dedication of the school's football players, and its coaching staff—especially Sealy High School's head football coach and athletic director, T.J. Mills.