As you would suspect, many widows continued to apply to the VA for reinstatement of their benefits, only to learn for the first time that their benefits were being denied. Imagine the shock and surprise of these widows who were never notified of the change in the law, many making financial planning decisions under the mistaken assumption that they would be eligible for reinstatement if their subsequent marriage ended by death or divorce.

Mr. Speaker, my bill will reinstate DIC eligibility for widows who were remarried before November 1, 1990, and whose second or subsequent marriage is terminated by death or divorce. Recognizing the budget restraints under which Congress must operate, I initially have set the compensation rate at 50 percent of the current DIC rate. The bill would also require the Department of Veterans Affairs to notify all current and previously eligible DIC widows of the change.

I would also like to thank one of my constituents, Lt. Col. Raymond Russell—Ret. USAF—for his dedication to veterans' issues and his assistance with H.R. 2220. Lieutenant Colonel Russell is the legislative officer for the Joint Veterans Alliance of Burlington County; New Jersey State Council of Chapters—Retired Officers Association [ROA]; and Lakes and Pines Chapter—ROA.

I urge all of my colleagues to please consider supporting this bill.

WEIZMANN INSTITUTE FOR SCIENCE

HON. SIDNEY R. YATES

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 24, 1997

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with the Members of this House an article that appeared in the July 3, 1997 edition of the USA Today concerning the new and novel research techniques that the Weizmann Institute for Science in Rehovot, Israel, has developed to help identify tumors as benign, or malignant, without invasive surgery.

Finding cancer without subjecting the individual to a traumatic procedure promises to increase the possibility of early detection and ultimately save lives.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the full text of the article be placed in the RECORD so that my colleagues may have an opportunity to read about this revolutionary new procedure.

FINDING CANCER WITHOUT BIOPSIES

(By Steve Sternberg)

Researchers have found a novel way to peer beneath the surface of the intact human breast and tell benign lumps from malignant ones, according to a report out today.

The technique, if proven reliable in large-scale studies, promises to spare women with breast lumps the discomfort of a biopsy, during which doctors remove a bit of suspect tissue for close examination.

Although this research focuses on breast tumors, doctors say the method also may help diagnose other tumors and monitor treatment.

Hadassa Degani, lead author of a report appearing in today's *Nature Medicine*, says the method uses a standard diagnostic tool in a new way. The tool is known as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), which detects magnetic oscillations deep within tissues.

With the help of a computer, MRI turns this information into images—a rapid sequence of them or one at a time. By taking individual frames, the researchers can obtain detailed images of the tissues' architecture, showing whether cells are densely or loosely packed and whether blood vessels are normal or riddled with leaks.

Degani, of the Weizmann Institute for Science in Rehovot, Israel, and colleagues inject the breast with a fluid that shows up in high contrast in an MRI image. They create one image before the fluid is injected and two afterward. Using three images, rather than a rapid sequence of them, guarantees clear resolution.

By carefully timing the three exposures, doctors can also observe dynamic changes as the contrast medium penetrates the breast tissues. Cancerous tissues show up as a wildly disorganized jumble of cells, with black regions of dead cells and tangles of leaky blood vessels. Normal tissues are more orderly and less compressed, with normal blood vessels.

Degani says that potentially ''any abnormally can be diagnosed, monitored and assessed.''

Mitchell Schnall, head of MRI at the University of Pennsylvania Medical Center, Philadelphia, praises her work. ''She's done some careful studies to lay the groundwork for us to understand what we see in breast studies by MRI.''

IN REMEMBRANCE OF DR. EUGENE SHOEMAKER AND DR. JURGEN RAHE

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 24, 1997

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, we have all been enthralled by the exciting images we have been receiving from the Mars Pathfinder since its successful landing on the 4th of July. I think that we all would join in congratulating the team of scientists, engineers, and managers who made this amazing mission a reality.

Yet as we celebrate another success in the ongoing exploration of space, I believe that we also need to pause to honor the memory of two individuals who are no longer with us, but who have done much to help us better understand our solar system: Dr. Eugene Shoemaker and Dr. Jurgen Rahe. We had just begun to come to terms with the tragic loss last December of Dr. Carl Sagan, the distinguished astronomer and advocate for scientific reason, and now we have lost two more gifted space scientists. We mourn their deaths, but we also celebrate their accomplishments.

Dr. Shoemaker was a distinguished geologist and discoverer or co-discoverer of some 820 asteroids and comets. Perhaps his most famous discovery was that of the Shoemaker-Levy Comet, which was discovered by him, his wife Carolyn, and Mr. David Levy. I was that comet's spectacular collision with the planet Jupiter that stirred public interest in the possibility of comets or asteroids someday impacting the Earth with disastrous consequences.

However, Dr. Shoemaker had long been concerned with the potential for such impacts from his earliest days as a scientist when he was able to demonstrate that Arizona's meteor crater was likely the result of an impact by an asteroid. Throughout his career, he did much to increase public and scientific awareness of the potential threat posed by Earth orbit-crossing asteroids and comets, and he was a tireless champion of the need to detect and catalog those objects. I had come to rely on his insights and vision as Congress has attempted to come to grips with the public policy implications of a phenomenon that has a low probability of occurrence but that carries severe consequences for life on Earth. I shall miss him.

Dr. Rahe was also a distinguished scientist and a leading figure in NASA's solar system exploration program. I think that his impact on NASA's activities was well stated by Dr. Wesley Huntress, NASA's Associate Administrator for Space Science, when he said that under Dr. Rahe's leadership, ''NASA's planetary exploration program was experiencing an almost unparalleled period of major discoveries at the same time that a number of new missions were being started and launched. His legacy to the exploration of space is large, and I like to think that Jurgen's ideas, hopes, and dreams are aboard many of the spacecraft now headed to the frontiers of our Solar System.''

Both of these men were outstanding individuals in their profession. However, each also was a man with a strong sense of integrity and a love of life and of learning. Dr. Shoemaker and Dr. Rahe made the world a better place, and I know that all Members join me in expressing our deep sympathy to their families.

I include herewith obituaries of these two great scientists.

EUGENE SHOEMAKER DIES; DISCOVERED GIANT COMET

PHOENIX.—Eugene Shoemaker, 69, the geologist-astronomer who warned about the dangers of asteroids hitting Earth and who helped discover the giant Shoemaker-Levy 9 comet that slammed into Jupiter in 1994, died July 18 of injuries suffered in a car crash in outback Australia. He lived in Flagstaff, Ariz.

His wife, fellow Lowell Observatory astronomer Carolyn Shoemaker, suffered hip and chest injuries in the crash but was in stable condition at a hospital, authorities said. The car they were riding in collided head-on with another car on a dirt road about 310 miles north of Alice Springs, authorities said.

Dr. Shoemaker and his wife had discovered about 20 comets and 800 asteroids, but they were best known for the discovery with amateur astronomer David Levy of the comet Shoemaker-Levy 9, which broke up and smashed into Jupiter's gaseous atmosphere in 1994. The team had been searching the sky for new comets.

It was Dr. Shoemaker's fascination with asteroid impacts—such as the one that caused a Meteor Crater near his home—that drove most of his work.

A geologist by training, he was a leading expert on craters and the interplanetary collisions that caused them. He first proved to the scientific community that Meteor Crater was indeed the result of an asteroid impact, said University of Arizona planetary scientist Larry Lebofsky.

He also was the author of an influential paper in the early 1960s comparing Meteor Crater with a large crater on the moon.

Dr. Shoemaker, a Los Angeles native, was a 1947 graduate of the California Institute of Technology. He received a doctorate in geology from Princeton University. He worked for the U.S. Geological Survey from 1948 until retiring in 1993.

He founded the U.S. Geological Survey's Center of Astrogeology in Flagstaff in 1961 and served as the center's chief scientist. He also was involved in several U.S. space missions, including the Apollo moon missions. He lectured the Apollo astronauts on such topics as craters.

Dr. Shoemaker, who had wanted to be an astronaut but was rejected because of a medical problem, said in a 1996 interview that he hoped for more manned space missions soon—to nearby asteroids, if not to the planet Mars.

''I don't think I will live long enough to see us get to Mars,'' Dr. Shoemaker said.

In addition to his wife, 67, Dr. Shoemaker's survivors include two daughters, Linda Salazar and Christine Woodward of Los Angeles; and a son, Patrick, of Iowa.

NASA MOURNS DR. JURGEN H. RAHE, SOLAR SYSTEM EXPLORATION SCIENCE PROGRAM DIRECTOR

Dr. Jurgen H. Rahe, 57, Science Program Director for Exploration of the Solar System at NASA Headquarters, Washington, DC, died tragically June 18 in the Washington, DC, area. Dr. Rahe was killed during a severe storm when a large tree fell on his car as he was driving near his home in Potomac, MD.

Dr. Rahe had a distinguished career in NASA and in the field of astronomy and space exploration. In his most recent position, he was responsible for overall general management, budget, and strategic planning for NASA's Solar System Exploration programs, including the Galileo mission to Jupiter and several upcoming missions to Mars, including the July 4, 1997, landing of Mars Pathfinder.

''I am shocked and deeply saddened by the loss of Jurgen Rahe. He was a good friend and an extremely dedicated scientist,'' said Dr. Wesley T. Huntress, Jr., Associate Administrator for NASA's Office of Space Science, Washington, DC. ''Under his leadership NASA's planetary exploration program was experiencing an almost unparalleled period of major discoveries at the same time that a number of new missions were being started and launched. His legacy to the exploration of space is large, and I like to think that Jurgen's ideas, hopes, and dreams are aboard many of the spacecraft now headed to the frontiers of our Solar System.''

As a member of the Office of Space Science Board of Directors, Rahe also was responsible for the upcoming Cassini/Huygens mission to Saturn. NASA's low-cost Discovery missions and several upcoming missions to Mars. Dr. Rahe also was the editor of one scientific journal (''Astrophysics and Space Science'') and a member of the editorial board of two others (''Earth, Moon, and Planets'' and ''II Nuovo Cimento'').

Dr. Rahe previously served as a Discipline Scientist, Chief Scientist for Planetary Astronomy, and Director of the Solar System Exploration Division at NASA Headquarters. Before joining Headquarters full-time in 1989, Dr. Rahe was a Staff Member at the California Institute of Technology/Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, CA. He has also served as the Co-Leader of the International Halley Watch; Co-Investigator on the European space Agency's Giotto mission; Program Scientist for the Clementine, Rosetta, and NEAR (Near Earth Asteroid Rendezvous) missions; and as the Associate Program Scientist for the Hubble Space Telescope.

Previously, he was a Professor of Astronomy and Director at the Astronomical Institute of the University Erlangen-Nuremberg (Germany). During his tenured professorship, Dr. Rahe worked for extended periods as a Visiting Professor in several different countries. He has published many papers in scientific journals and books, edited more than a dozen books and conference proceedings, and served as President and/or member of three International Astronautical Union committees. He also served previously as the Director of the Remeis Observatory in Bamberg, Germany.

Rahe is survived by his wife and daughter, who live in Potomac, MD.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES M. ALAFBERG

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 24, 1997

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Charles M. Alafberg, AFL–CIO Community Services Liaison for the United Way of central Massachusetts, on an outstanding and distinguished 27-year career in the labor movement.

Over the course of his career, Charlie Alafberg has made a demonstrable and eminently positive impact on the central Massachusetts community. Beginning his labor career organizing at the Wyman-Gordon Co. in North Grafton, MA, Charlie showed continued success as a union organizer between 1956–69, and was elected shop steward for Local 2285 in 1970. By 1978, Charlie moved steadily up the ranks—his peers' confidence in his leadership and organizing abilities rapidly growing—ascending to the position of union trustee and grievance committeeman. In 1986, Charlie was elected to the high office of president of Local 2285, representing the largest steelworkers local in the Third Congressional District with 1,400 active members.

In addition, since 1970 Charlie has held the position of delegate to the Worcester/Framingham Central Labor Council and serves as a labor representative on the Central Massachusetts Regional Employment Board. Always active in the local community, Charlie is an avid member of the Worcester Democratic City Committee. He is married to Diane Krikorian, and together they have four wonderful children—John Alafberg, Mary Alafberg, Kraig Krikorian, and Kimberly Krikorian, and two spritely grandchildren, John and Ashley.

Charlie Alafberg, through his strong commitment to serving the hard-working men and women of central Massachusetts and his genuine concern for others in his community, is an example of unwavering public service which will sorely be missed.

INTRODUCTION OF THE KING COVE HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT OF 1997

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 24, 1997

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the King Cove Health and Safety Act of 1997. This legislation will for the first time provide residents of King Cove, AK, with a safe form of access to and from their community. Specifically, the legislation grants a right-of-way across certain Federal land in exchange for acquisition by the United States of land containing prime habitat owned by a Native corporation. Surface transportation made possible through the right-of-way will connect the city of King Cove, which has an ill-equipped airport, with Cold Bay, which has a modern, 24-hour all-weather airport and the State's third-largest runway.

King Cove, AK, is a remote community on the western end of the Alaska Peninsula, with a population of about 900. Most residents are of Aleut descent and have lived in the community long before Federal ownership of the surrounding area. Unfortunately, the only modes of transportation to and from this fishing community are by air and sea through some of the most extreme—and deadly—weather and topographic conditions in the world.

Weather conditions permitting, travel is done by small aircraft from King Cove's tiny dirt landing strip with no navigational aids to Cold Bay's modern facility, just 20 miles away. Because King Cove's landing strip is surrounded by mountains and experiences some of the harshest wind, snow, and dense fog found anywhere, residents do not have safely reliable transportation linking them with the modern airport facility in Cold Bay, from which access to the rest of the State and lower 48 States is available. People in King Cove are literally trapped in their community for days at a time during poor weather, and the risk of adverse conditions is present year round.

There have been several fatal accidents in the corridor between King Cove and Cold Bay. Even an attempted medivac during a life-and-death situation resulted in an accident, killing all aboard the aircraft. These accidents alone point to a need for a road between the cities.

In carrying out the land exchange, the bill specifically directs that the Secretary of Interior and the Aleutians East Borough, the municipal government representing King Cove and Cold Bay, to develop terms and conditions on use of the right-of-way to protect the lands and resources affected. This will assure that public and private interests in the lands surrounding the area are protected. In addition, the land acquired by the United States under the exchange is very high quality and maintains the quality of the public's resources.

In summary, this bill opens the way to safe, cost-effective access to King Cove and benefits the public, and it is my intent to move this legislation.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS CHIEF MARLAN HILLMAN

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 24, 1997

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise before you today to pay tribute to Chief Marlan Hillman who is retiring after 50 years of dedicated service to the Springfield Township Fire Department.

Since the establishment of the Springfield Township Fire Department in 1947, Chief Hillman has been a devoted firefighter and mentor. He has always taken the time to share his experience and wisdom with the dozens of firefighters he has worked with. Marlan Hillman is well known for his leadership, faith, and devotion to public service. At a very early age, Marlan was taught the importance of serving his community by his father, Charles, who served as Springfield's first