

We cannot fail to take this initiative and implement the law the way it was intended—it was intended to bring sanctions upon those who deal with countries that promote terrorist activities unless and until those countries change and mend their ways. Failure to act now will only come back to haunt us in the future. It will only bring more in the way of conduct that can be detrimental to world peace and to our security and to the national interests of the United States. I hope we have the courage to stand and act, instead of listening to those in the corporate and business sector come down and say: “Oh, well, if they take this action today against Total that tomorrow it may impact against us.”

This is a battle. It is a war. It is a different kind but in many ways it is even more dangerous, more pernicious, more evil than the kinds of wars where nations may declare themselves against another nation. There, you know where the battlefields lie and you understand what is taking place. But this is a savage one, which is waged against innocent civilians, children—people throughout the world. That is why we need to employ all of the economic power and legal and moral authority that we have in bringing our allies together with us.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COATS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

GERI MEAGHER

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, our prayers today are with Mrs. Geri Meagher and her family. Geri, as most of us know, is the majority floor Doorkeeper. Hers is one of the brightest and friendliest faces greeting us on the Senate floor every day. And we miss her sunshine today.

I always look back to see Geri there keeping an eye on the Senate floor and making sure that everything is working in proper order. But last night she was stricken with a brain aneurysm and today is undergoing surgery. Our prayers for her recovery and return to us go with her today.

Mr. SMITH of Oregon addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

TRIBUTE TO LIZ HEASTON, THE FIRST WOMAN TO PLAY COLLEGE FOOTBALL

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise with a pleasant report today. There are very serious things that occur on this floor in this great Cham-

ber of debate. This is also serious, but very pleasant to report.

This past Saturday history was made in our country. It occurred in my State. It occurred because a young woman by the name of Liz Heaston appeared in a men's football game at Willamette University. She became the first woman in college football history to play in a game.

Before a crowd of 2,500 people, Liz kicked 2 extra points in what helped Willamette University defeat Linfield College 27-0.

Liz is a starter for the Willamette University soccer team. And at the last minute she was asked to fill in for the team's regular kicker who was injured. She did it with great aplomb and obviously very effectively.

After the game, Liz merely said, “I was out there to have fun and do my job on the field for the team. That was enough for me.”

It isn't enough for me to just acknowledge this, but I wanted to come to the Senate floor today to pay tribute to her and to say in this day and age anything is possible.

I commend her for being the first woman to play in a men's college football game.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

WOMEN IN MILITARY SERVICE TO AMERICA MEMORIAL

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to those whose service has at long last been recognized by their country. I am speaking, of course, of those women who have served their country in uniform. This past weekend, women veterans converged in Washington for ceremonies dedicating the Women in Military Service to America Memorial.

Two million women have stepped forward to serve in every conflict from the American Revolution to Desert Storm. This is a surprising fact when you look around Washington, DC, with its many monuments to American military heroes and battles—generally men on horseback.

The Women in Military Service to America Memorial, thanks to the dauntless effort of retired Brig. Gen. Wilma Vaught, has finally become a reality. It will serve as a permanent reminder that the words “duty, honor, country” are not merely the motto of West Point cadets; they are part and parcel of citizenship in this great Nation. They certainly are not gender specific.

Today, there are over 1 million women who are veterans of our Armed Forces; and 14 percent of the U.S. military are women, many of whom have made military service a career.

These are women who have nursed the wounded and comforted the dying; they have flown aircraft; they have delivered the mail; they have requisitioned and moved supplies; they have maintained equipment; they have gathered and assessed intelligence; they

have managed offices and pushed paperwork.

They have braved every condition and suffered every deprivation. They have been prisoners of war; they have been wounded; and many have offered the ultimate sacrifice of their lives for the Nation.

A person who serves in our Nation's Armed Forces is a citizen who has sworn to step into harm's way to defend freedom. Male or female, we owe our veterans a debt of gratitude for taking on these risks.

With the dedication of the Women in Military Service to America Memorial, we are finally recognizing the contributions of women in our Armed Forces.

I want to pay special tribute to the many women of Utah who have served. Utah's population includes more than 6,000 women veterans.

During the First World War, the Red Cross made desperate pleas for qualified nurses to staff the hospitals for the troops. One-fourth of the nurses in Utah at the time offered their skills and joined the effort. I think it is of particular note that, although Utah women had the right to vote, other women volunteered for military service in World War I before they could even vote.

And yet, they served under brutal conditions.

Mabel Winnie Bettilyon of Salt Lake City worked at an evacuation hospital in France where she faced an unrelenting patient load. During one night, more than 800 wounded American soldiers came into the hospital, and she was assigned to care for 136 of them.

Ruth Clayton called her service in France “the most important experience of my life” because, she said, “I was able to help.” She worked in a mobile medical unit caring for soldiers wounded by gas attacks, many suffering from horrifying disfigurement. She held the hands of the dying and strengthened the weak. They ate sitting in the mess tent on a wooden coffin. Upon Clayton's return, she went on, as so many others did, to a distinguished nursing career at home.

During World War II, Mary Worrell of Layton, UT, was among a select group of women who were trained to fly military cargo planes. Although relegated to the copilot's chair, these women proved their bravery and skill. Worrell trained as a Navy transport airman, a WAVE, flying the B-54 in alternately hot or cold unpressurized cabins. One of her assignments was to distribute the balance of weight in the plane. She recalls directing passengers to stand in the front of the plane for take off, or have them crouch in the tail depending on conditions. Today, Worrell helps educate and inspire visitors as a volunteer at the Hill Aerospace Museum in Utah.

Other women became Women Airforce Service Pilots [WASP's]; 25,000 women volunteered for the program to compensate for the shortage of pilots; 1,037 were accepted and completed the