

Moritsugu, an Assistant Surgeon General of the United States, is a donor husband and donor dad who tells movingly how organs donated by his wife and daughter, who were killed in separate traffic accidents, brought life to many others.

Mr. President, this altruism in the face of despair is a challenge to us all to become donors and give a gift of the Five Points of Life. I only wish all of you had the chance to see first-hand, as I have, the look of joy on the face of a child who, after receiving a transplant, no longer has to gasp for breath. As we give gifts of love to our spouses and sweethearts this Saturday, Valentine's Day, let us promise to give another gift of love to others we may not even know, the greatest gift of all, the gift of life.●

SOUTH DAKOTANS DEPLOYED TO THE PERSIAN GULF

● Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I want to take this opportunity to thank the brave South Dakotans who are part of the latest deployment of American troops to the Persian Gulf. The men and women from Ellsworth Air Force Base and the South Dakota Air National Guard embody the spirit of all Americans by assisting the international effort to rid Iraq of nuclear and biological weapons.

Saddam Hussein's deportation of United Nations weapons inspectors and his continued obstruction of international monitoring efforts clearly show that Iraq does not desire to live by international rules of peace and commerce.

We now face the possibility of using force against Saddam Hussein to ensure that Iraq does not develop the capability to make and use weapons of mass destruction, and our thoughts and prayers are with our American troops stationed overseas and their families back home. We have faith in the readiness of our troops and know that, if called upon, they will succeed in their mission. The 114th Fighter Wing of the South Dakota Air National Guard will be enforcing the no-fly zone over southern Iraq, a task they have performed since 1992. The recent deployment is also a historic occasion for Ellsworth Air Force Base because it marks the first time B-1 bombers have been deployed in a potential military conflict.

I am a strong supporter of the National Guard working alongside active duty personnel in response to future emergencies, both at home and abroad. The Persian Gulf War was the truest test of this strategy and illustrated the Guard's ability to be trained, mobilized, deployed, fight alongside active duty personnel, and demobilized in response to a national emergency. As you know, Mr. President, South Dakota National Guard participated in that impressive effort.

The National Guard's effectiveness further proved itself in the natural disasters of the past few years. Our state

is indebted to the National Guard for its stellar performance in the recent past in helping communities deal with crises ranging from flood waters to snow drifts.

I join all South Dakotans in wishing our troops from Ellsworth Air Force Base and the South Dakota Air National Guard a safe and successful completion of their mission as they protect our interests overseas.●

WOMEN'S RIGHTS NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL ACT

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today with my friend and colleague, the senior Senator from New York, Senator MOYNIHAN to introduce the "Women's Rights National Historic Trail Act" which authorizes that the Secretary of the Interior study alternatives for establishing a national historic trail to commemorate and interpret the history of women's rights. New York has that history.

In 1848, despite social, legal and economic constraints, the action of several women from New York led to a movement that would eventually provide freedom to women across this country and for generations to come.

In Seneca Falls, 1848, the first Women's Rights Convention was held leading the way for the 19th Amendment which granted women the right to vote. On July 19th, the first day of the two day convention, the Declaration of Sentiments was read at the convention promoting the right to vote, the right for a woman to attain a higher education, the right to own property and the right to retain one's own wages—some of the most fundamental principles of our democracy. As stated by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, one of the leaders of the convention, "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal."

The other leaders of the Convention including Lucretia Mott, Jane Hunt, Ann M'Clintock and Martha Wright began the movement to fulfill the freedom of Americans by changing the treatment of women in American society.

I support the designation of a corridor commemorating the triumphs of these and other women, and believe that the Buffalo-Boston trail deserves serious consideration. Areas like Seneca Falls, where we can find the Elizabeth Cady Stanton House, and her church, the Old Trinity Church, I believe, should be part of the historical trail for women's history. Other areas in New York have a tremendous historical significance for women's rights including: the Susan B. Anthony House, voting site and gravesite in Rochester and the M'Clintock House where the idea of a convention was conceived and the Declaration of Sentiments was written.

This bill only requires the Secretary to study the alternatives available to him and does not dictate where that commemoration occurs. But the events

that occurred the summer of 1848 should be remembered and treated as part of a historical connection. The importance of Seneca Falls is key in the advancement of the rights of women in our nation and that is why I have also joined with Senator MOYNIHAN in June 1997 to introduce a S. Con. Res. 35, urging the U.S. Postal Service to issue a commemorative postage stamp to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the first Women's Right Convention.

I am pleased to join Senator MOYNIHAN in this effort to preserve the historical significance of women's rights in New York and I urge my colleagues to join us in co-sponsoring this legislation.●

HARRY S. ASHMORE: COURAGEOUS JOURNALIST

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, the revered journalist Harry Ashmore died last month at the age of 81. He died one day after the day set aside to observe Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday and our nation's bitter struggle for civil rights. Mr. Ashmore was a leader in the struggle to integrate schools in Little Rock, Arkansas. His writings helped deliver Americans peacefully from unjust and oppressive laws.

A native of Greenville, South Carolina, Mr. Ashmore was raised to revere Southern traditions. His grandfathers fought for the Confederacy. As a young man, he was graduated from Clemson Agricultural College and then worked as a reporter in Greenville and in Charlotte, North Carolina. He served during the Second World War as an infantry battalion commander in the European theater and completed his military service a Lieutenant Colonel. After the war, he returned to North Carolina and to The Charlotte News, where he rose to the position of editor. In 1948, he moved to Little Rock and began his eleven years at The Arkansas Gazette. There, he would become The Gazette's executive editor.

Harry Ashmore loved the South. He embodied the dignity of a southern gentlemen throughout his years. But he was never provincial—either in his writing or his thinking. He studied at Harvard University as a Nieman fellow; from 1960 to 1963, he was editor-in-chief of the Encyclopedia Britannica and from 1969 to 1974, he was president of the Center for the Study of Democracy in Santa Barbara, California. In addition, he found time to author, co-author and/or edit a dozen books. In 1996, he was honored with the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Lifetime Achievement Award.

But it was in newspapers where he would have his greatest influence on American life. In 1957, three years after the Supreme Court's decision in Brown, Arkansas' Governor Orval E. Faubus called out the National Guard because of "evidence of disorder and threats of disorder." As ever, Harry Ashmore called it like he saw it. He described