

Ms. Russo's work on behalf of ending violence against women earned her a seat on the 1997 Task Force to Study Domestic Violence, along with the Attorney General and other state leaders.

In addition to her work at the PCSW, Ms. Russo also serves on the Advisory Board of Woman magazine and the Advisory Council of the Rape and Sexual Abuse Crisis Center. She was recently appointed to the Board of Directors of the National Association of Commissions for Women (NACW). She is also President of the Women's Business Development Center of Connecticut, a new agency that moves women from welfare to work.

Pat Russo's leadership has earned her numerous awards, including the prestigious Hannah G. Solomon award, given by the National Council of Jewish Women, and the distinction of "Woman of the Year" by the Business and Professional Women of Connecticut.

In 1997, Ms. Russo was named to the Racial Justice Committee of the YWCA of Greenwich, and is an honorary member of the American Association of University Women, in celebration of her 20 years of activism on behalf of Connecticut women.

I have known Pat personally for many years and worked with her on many important issues. I have always found her to be extremely capable and completely dedicated to improving the quality of justice for women in this country. She is truly a remarkable individual, and I am sad to see her go. I wish her only the best as she leaves for Japan and in all of her future endeavors.●

#### U.S.-PHILIPPINE RELATIONS

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to cosponsor a resolution offered by my colleague the Senator from Hawaii, Mr. AKAKA. This resolution commemorates 100 years of relations between the people of the United States and the people of the Philippines.

100 years ago, Mr. President, the Philippines gained their independence from Spain. This was the beginning of a long and fruitful relationship between our two countries and our two peoples.

The people of the Philippines have shown a strong commitment to free government, individual liberty and a market economy. Over the last 100 years they have worked hard to establish democratic institutions and to develop a thriving free market economy.

The Philippines has served as an important ally to the United States, protecting the peace and security of South Asia as it provided an example of the human desire for freedom.

What is more, Mr. President, Filipino soldiers have fought side by side with American troops in World War II, Korea and Vietnam. The people of the Philippines have shown themselves to be strong and loyal friends of America.

The significant number of Filipinos who have come to the United States

also have made great contributions of our nation through their culture and their individual initiative.

The Philippines has become a major trading partner for the United States and remains a strong ally in our efforts to maintain regional stability.

It is my hope that our two nations will enjoy another 100 years of mutual respect and support, and that my colleagues will join me in congratulating the Philippines on the anniversary of its independence from Spain.●

#### U.S. SPECIAL FORCES TRAINING

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, several months ago, as the conflict in Indonesia escalated, United States Special Forces training of Indonesian troops came under intense scrutiny. As journalists and human rights groups compiled and publicized allegations of torture, disappearances and killings by "Kopassus," an Indonesian special forces commando group, and other Indonesian military units, the Defense Department was conducting joint exercises with some of these same forces. It was only several weeks ago that Defense Secretary Cohen suspended the program because of instability in the country.

The training of U.S. Special Forces on foreign soil provides a valuable opportunity for our soldiers to learn how other militaries operate and to familiarize themselves with different cultures, climates and terrain. They need to be able to operate in the most difficult conditions. However, while the program benefits our soldiers, it also provides training to foreign security forces. And sometimes those forces have a history of involvement in human rights violations. Unlike the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program which screens foreign participants for any involvement in human rights violations, the Special Forces program, which conducted training exercises in 102 countries in fiscal year 1997, apparently does not. No credible effort is made to screen prospective foreign participants. If there were, there is no way this training would be conducted with Kopassus, which has been implicated in a pattern of torture and extrajudicial killings dating back many years.

A May 25, 1998 article in the Washington Post describes how the Special Forces program in Colombia has continued to operate and maintain close relationships with foreign security forces there despite the Colombian army's abysmal human rights record, pervasive allegations of drug-related corruption and accusations linking the armed forces with paramilitary killings of civilians. Just as in Indonesia, where Special Forces training continued despite a congressional cut-off of IMET assistance due to human rights concerns, the Special Forces training program in Colombia, funded by the Department of Defense, continued in 1997 even though our aid to the

Colombian army was withheld on account of a human rights provision in our Foreign Operations law.

I do not oppose Special Forces training. Our soldiers need the experience. But we also need a consistent human rights policy. The human rights procedures that have been applied to the IMET program are far from foolproof, but they do help reduce the chance that the foreign forces we train have been involved in human rights abuses. These same screening procedures should apply to training conducted by U.S. Special Forces.

Mr. President, a country is judged, in part, by the company it keeps. By failing to establish a clear, transparent and comprehensive policy that governs all our military training programs and adequately takes into account human rights considerations, the United States, and our soldiers, will continue to be implicated in the atrocities of those we train.●

#### RELEASE OF "UNDER THE RUG: SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND THE MATURE WOMAN"

● Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, today I joined former First Lady Betty Ford, former HEW Secretary Joe Califano, and Congresswoman NANCY JOHNSON to release the first national, comprehensive study of the abuse of alcohol, cigarettes, and psychoactive prescription drugs by women over age 59. The study found that in 1998, substance abuse by mature women will trigger more than \$30 billion in health costs—\$10.1 billion in inpatient hospital bills, \$12.2 billion in nursing home bills, and \$7.7 billion for physician services and home health care.

I would like to pay a special tribute to Mrs. Ford. Her courage and her gallantry has given hope to others who have faced similar if not identical problems. By speaking out and by facing her own problems with the love and support of her family, she gave those who have less power, or maybe less love, the strength to do what she did. Mrs. Ford, Liz Taylor, Ann Richards, I think we really owe a debt of gratitude to them, and we owe a debt to every well-known woman in our society who has been willing to step forward, speak up and speak out about the dangers of older women and substance abuse.

I'd also like to pay tribute to President Ford for the courage to organize a family intervention. Thank you for showing us that when a man really loves a woman, sometimes you need tough love. If Mrs. Ford had had a heart attack, Mr. Ford would have been the first one there with CPR. His intervention was the CPR of substance abuse.

Today's findings address a problem hidden in the shadow for too long. Mature women who struggle with depression and loneliness and fight them with drugs and alcohol today know they are not alone. This study shines the bright light of research and knowledge to take this problem out of the shadows.