Baghdad had set in. “He started crying and started throwing things,” she said about her 26-year-old husband from Frackville, Pa.

Littte by little, though, the things he didn’t about came light. Among them were the four roadside bomb attacks that he survived but left some of his buddies behind. Out of the worst, she said, were the times he was called to bag up body parts of dead soldiers who had been blown up by improvised explosive devices on patrols ahead of a mortar troop of the 1st Squadron, 89th Cavalry Regiment from the 10th Mountain Division out of Fort Drum, N.Y.

With her husband displaying the classic symptoms of PTSD, or post-traumatic stress disorder, she checked him into a privately owned psychiatric hospital where he was treated for depression related to PTSD. He was given anti-depressants and while he was there, she said, his first sergeant called to inform him he would be listed as absent without leave and his paycheck for May would be canceled if he didn’t report back to his squadron in Iraq, one of many regular Army units whose tours had been extended.

Lori Shoup said her husband told the first sergeant about his bout with PTSD. The sergeant’s response, she said, was: “How’s that different from the way you normally act?” That really upset him. It was as if they didn’t care.

With his mental problems persisting, John Shoup met with doctors at O’Callaghan Federal Hospital at Nellis Air Force Base. Doctors told him he would be out of uniform, but on April 14, the day before he was supposed to return to Fort Drum, his condition took a turn for the worse. While at home, he took too many drugs described as a suicide attempt, and was rushed back to the Nellis hospital to undergo psychiatric treatment until he was well enough to return to Fort Drum. “Then they would direct him to the Nellis hospital to continue PTSD treatment until he was well enough to return to Fort Drum. Then they would direct him to the Nellis hospital to continue PTSD treatment until he was well enough to return to Fort Drum.”

In the meantime, the spokesman at Fort Drum acknowledged that John Shoup had called the fort, described as a modern-day Vietnam. While at home, he took too many drugs described as a suicide attempt, and was rushed back to the Nellis hospital to undergo psychiatric treatment until he was well enough to return to Fort Drum. Then they would direct him to the Nellis hospital to continue PTSD treatment until he was well enough to return to Fort Drum. Then they would direct him to the Nellis hospital to continue PTSD treatment until he was well enough to return to Fort Drum. Then they would direct him to the Nellis hospital to continue PTSD treatment until he was well enough to return to Fort Drum. Then they would direct him to the Nellis hospital to continue PTSD treatment until he was well enough to return to Fort Drum. Then they would direct him to the Nellis hospital to continue PTSD treatment until he was well enough to return to Fort Drum.

For Lori, the gravity of the situation became too much last week, when she experienced a nervous breakdown that resulted in a misunderstanding that stemmed from a miscommunication from her husband. “How’s that different from the way you normally act?” That really upset him. It was as if they didn’t care.

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In 2002 a child or teen was killed in a firearm-related accident each year; on average more than 135 each year were under the age of 15.

The overall firearm-related death rate among U.S. children under the age of 15 was nearly 12 times higher than among children in 25 other industrialized countries combined.

As adults, parents and grandparents, we have a responsibility to protect our children from gun-related deaths. Trigger locks and other sensible gun safety measures can have a significant impact. I urge my colleagues to wait no longer to act on such measures.

**ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS**

**IN MEMORY—ARTHUR H. GUENTHER, PH.D.**

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, today I note the passing away of Dr. Art Guenther on April 21, 2007.

Art Guenther was born April 18, 1931, in Hoboken, NJ. As a kid he loved the outdoors and became New Jersey’s youngest Eagle Scout. He wanted to be a forest ranger and hoped to attend a college with a good forestry program, but those schools didn’t accept out-of-state students. A teacher had noticed Guenther’s aptitude in math and suggested he got him into Rutgers. There he majored in chemistry, earning his bachelor’s degree in 1953.

As a graduate student at Penn State, he wanted to pursue optics. His thesis advisor asked, “Why optics? The cream is gone,” meaning all the good research had been done. Guenther persisted, receiving his Ph.D. in chemistry and physics in 1957. He joined the Air Force and was sent to Kirtland Air Force Base. His mother wondered why they were sending him out of the country on his first assignment. After serving 2 years, he left the Air Force and became a civilian employee and a New Mexican for the remainder of his life. His optics work would pay off in 1960, after the death of his father, on the laser that was first demonstrated. As the only person at Kirtland with a background in optics, Guenther was asked by the commander of the research directorate to evaluate lasers for potential Air Force use. He toured the country and reported back on the promise of one new technology. As a result of the Air Force, he established a laser program and later became chief scientist of the Air Force Weapons Lab, a...