

card and dice games, watching nightly films or reading books. Those with more religious ties spent time in the ship's Protestant, Catholic or Jewish chapels. Daily lifeboat and abandon ship drills also made the monotony more bearable, and some units occupied their time with training lectures and exercise. Eating and sleeping schedules were rotated in order to accommodate the troops. The elegant First-Class Dining Room became a 24-hour mess hall.

The Grey Ghost also served as a means of transporting prisoners, patients and "very important passengers." Her most notable wartime passenger was British Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Churchill and his entourage of government officials were housed in staterooms outfitted with the trademark Cunard luxuries. Instead of having to stomach such wartime staples as chipped beef on toast, Churchill and his staff savored such specialties as macaroni Bolognese, Navarin of Lamb and Corn Ox Tongue. Cigars and dinner mints, displayed on silver trays bearing Churchill's family coat of arms, were passed butler-style for all to enjoy. Despite the indulgence, Churchill and his staff maintained a grueling schedule aboard. Plans were orchestrated for an allied invasion; aerial offensives against Hitler were worked through, and many other strategies were in place before the ship reached its destination.

THE END OF THE WAR

On May 7, 1945, Nazi Germany surrendered ending the Second World War in Europe and in August, Japan would be forced to do the same. Almost immediately, The Grey Ghost began transporting American soldiers home. As the ship approached New York Harbor, troops swarmed the upper decks to get their first glimpse of the Statue of Liberty. Within two months, the troopship had returned more than 31,000 American soldiers to their native land, and the numbers would increase dramatically as similar voyages were made.

The ship's final tour of duty was one of her most pleasant, "Operation Diaper" was announced in January 1946, and more than 66,000 women and children were to be transported to their new homes in America and Canada. Before she could begin her "Bride and Baby" voyages, the ship had to be demilitarized in order to comfortably accommodate the women and children. Each of the staterooms was equipped with six comfortable beds—compared to the 12 to 16 standing room bunks occupied by the troops. Additional cabins, which would house expectant mothers, were installed with call bells connected to the ship's hospital. The functional mess halls—designed to move the troops in and out—were restored to relaxing dining areas complete with starched linens, china, crystal and silverware. The ocean liner was also given a clean sweep from stem to stern as engines, boilers and steering equipment were examined. Although her exterior was still painted a dull gray, the ship took on an air of elegance as she prepared for yet another historic voyage.

In February of 1946, the Queen Mary joined the "Bride and Baby" fleet and traveled from Southampton to New York in just five days. The war brides enjoyed an array of lectures, classes and social gatherings such as cooking and sewing classes; English language lessons; afternoon teas; bingo games and dancing lessons. The Queen Mary traveled more than 31,000 miles and transported more than 12,000 war brides and their children to America before embarking on several "Bride and Baby" voyages to Canada. Overall, the Queen Mary safely transported nearly 25 percent of all service dependents brought from Europe following the end of the war.

THE LEGEND

After transporting more than 800,000 troops, traveling 600,000 miles and playing a major role in virtually every Allied campaign, the Queen Mary retired from her 79-month military career. In the course of her duties, the Queen Mary had become a shipping pioneer. She was the first to carry 10,000 people at one time, the first to transport an entire American military division in a single crossing, and the first and only ship to ever carry 16,500 persons on a single voyage. The Queen Mary was constantly hunted by the enemy, but was never attacked. She never had to fire her guns in anger and never lost a single passenger to enemy action.

FLEXIBILITY FOR SCHOOLS TO MEET THE DIETARY GUIDELINES

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1995

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, last year the Congress enacted changes to the National School Lunch Program and required schools to meet the Dietary Guidelines for Americans under the school lunch and breakfast programs.

Schools were allowed to use nutrient-based menu planning, assisted nutrient-based menu planning or a food-based menu system—which was the only method of menu planning used under prior law—as long as they met the dietary guidelines.

On Tuesday, June 13, 1995, the Department of Education published their final regulation on the School Meal Initiatives for Healthy Americans.

Schools throughout the Nation are concerned about the implementation of these final regulations. Of special concern are changes to the food-based menu system which will add from 10 cents to 17 cents to the cost of school meals. The reason for the increased cost is the requirement to add additional servings of grains, bread, and fruits and vegetables. Even schools currently meeting the dietary guidelines under the previous food-based menu plan would have to enact such changes. Estimates are that this will add \$550 million per year to school costs—just for food. The alternative would be to use the nutrient standard menu plan, which would require schools to make a significant investment in computer hardware and require extensive training and technical assistance to implement the new software and procedures associated with this plan.

The legislation introduced today, will continue to require schools to meet the Dietary Guidelines for Americans. However, it will permit schools to use any reasonable approach to meet the dietary guidelines, including nutrient-based menu planning, assisted nutrient-based menu planning or a food-based menu system contained in the regulations issued by the Department. This legislation will neither negate or postpone the requirement that schools implement the Dietary Guidelines for Americans as currently required by law.

This is sound policy and reflects my support for providing students with healthy meals which both meet the dietary guidelines and which provide schools broad flexibility in designing menus which appeal to students.

ELECTIONS IN ARMENIA—REPORT OF OBSERVERS

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1995

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month, the Republic of Armenia held national elections. The country's citizens were called to the polls to decide both who would serve in their National Assembly and whether they would adopt a new constitution.

Because this was Armenia's first post-Soviet election for these purposes—a president was democratically-elected in 1991—there was widespread international interest. Additionally, controversy occurred in electoral preliminaries that prompted a widespread wish that the process be internationally monitored.

At the request of the Armenian Embassy, I was invited to join as an observer. Although commitments in my own schedule precluded personal participation, two members of my senior staff agreed to my request that they take part.

My decision to be so represented in the Armenian electoral process had a particular basis in my constituency. California's San Joaquin Valley, and especially the community of Fresno, much of which I represent, is the home of many American citizens whose forebears came to this land from Armenia. Thus, the term, "diaspora," is heard to define the settlement of Armenians in the 19th Congressional District and other parts of America.

The report prepared by my staff members, Mr. Speaker, I believe is worth of being examined by our colleagues, and I ask that it be entered in the Congressional Record accordingly. In doing so, I also want to add my appreciation to the individuals and institutions that their report notes afforded assistance in conducting their mission.

Finally, I wish to offer special thanks to the Lincy Foundation for covering the costs of travel and lodging for my staff members. By doing so, as is permitted by House ethics rules, the Foundation made it possible for an important international undertaking to go forward without its having to be a burden on the public purse.

REPORT TO THE CONGRESSMAN

(By Will Dwyer II, Counsel and Steve Samuelian, District Director)

INTRODUCTION

The maxim that the past is prologue certainly helps an understanding of modern Armenia.

More than two millennia ago, the then kingdom of Armenia controlled an empire that stretched from the Mediterranean to the Caucasus. But, it fell first under the Byzantine Empire, followed by the Muslim Turks, then the Mongols, the Ottomans, and the Soviets.

Subordination to and maltreatment by foreign powers produced an intense national sensibility. Indeed, the Armenian-American author, playwright, and novelist William Saroyan (born in Fresno in 1908) captured that consciousness in perhaps his most famous quotation about his ancestors, "When two of them meet anywhere in the world, see if they will not create a new Armenia."

In this century, Armenia and her people have been put to tortured tests. An estimated 1,750,000 Armenians were massacred or deported by the Turks in and around 1915.