

(Mr. BOND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2566, a bill to provide Coastal Impact Assistance to State and local governments, to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1978, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act, and the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (commonly referred to as the Pittman-Robertson Act) to establish a fund to meet the outdoor conservation and recreation needs of the American people, and for other purposes.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 285

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 285, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that all necessary steps should be taken to ensure the elections to be held in Gabon in December of 1998 are free and fair.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 310—AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. HELMS (for himself and Mr. BIDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

## S. RES. 310

*Resolved,*

## SECTION 1. PRINTING OF BACKGROUND INFORMATION RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Public Printer shall print—

(1) as a Senate document a compilation of materials, with illustrations, entitled "Background Information on the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate (7th Revised Edition),

(2) in addition to the usual number, there shall be printed 500 copies of the document for the use of the committee, and

(3) the cost for printing this document shall not exceed \$5,825.00.

## ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

## RESIDENCY FOR VOVA MALOFIENKO

• Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise today to express my pleasure that legislation providing permanent residency in the United States for 13-year-old Vova Malofienko and his family, residents of Short Hills, NJ, passed the Senate. Vova Malofienko has leukemia from his having lived 30 miles from the Chernobyl nuclear reactor in Ukraine during and after the infamous disaster. His leukemia is in remission only because of the emergency medical treatment he's received in the United States.

Were Vova forced to return to Ukraine, the United States would be placing an innocent child near the front of the line on death row. Vova was one of eight children of Chernobyl

who came to the United States in 1990—and when the seven others later returned to Ukraine, they died one by one because of inadequate cancer treatment. Not a child survived.

On behalf of the Malofienkos, I thank my colleagues for their invaluable support of this legislation. We are a compassionate nation that has opened its heart to Vova and his family, who came in dire medical need.

Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to tell my colleagues a bit more about Vova and his family. Vladimir "Vova" Malofienko was born on June 29, 1984 in Chernigov, Ukraine. His mother, Olga Matsko, was born on September 29, 1959 in Piratin, Ukraine, and his father, Alexander Malofienko, was born on December 25, 1957 in Chernigov, Ukraine.

Vova was only 2 when the Chernobyl reactor exploded in 1986 and exposed him to radiation. He was diagnosed with leukemia in June 1990 at age 6. Vova and his mother came to the United States later in 1990 on a B-1 visitor's visa so that Vova could attend a cancer treatment camp for children, sponsored by the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund. Vova was invited to stay in the United States to receive more extensive treatment and chemotherapy. In November of 1992, Vova's cancer went into remission. Vova's father, Alexander Malofienko joined the family in 1992, also on a B-1 visa.

Vova and his family have wanted to remain in the United States because of the extraordinary health concerns facing Vova. Regrettably, as I mentioned earlier, Vova is the only survivor from a group of eight children of Chernobyl who came to the United States together in 1990. The seven other children returned to Ukraine and have since died. Now that Vova is in remission, it would indeed be tragic to return him to an environment which would once again endanger his life. The air, food, and water in Ukraine are contaminated with radiation that people residing there for several years have grown accustomed to, but which could be perilous to Vova's weakened immune system.

Furthermore, treatment available in Ukraine is not as sophisticated and up to date as treatment available in the United States. Before Vova came to the United States, no aggressive treatment for his leukemia had been provided. Although Vova completed his chemotherapy in 1992, he continues to need medical follow-up on a consistent basis, including physical examinations, lab work and radiological examinations to assure early detection and prompt and appropriate therapy in the unfortunate event the leukemia recurs.

According to Dr. Peri Kamalakar, Director of the Valerie Fund Children's Center at Newark Beth Israel hospital, where Vova has received care, Vova's cancer is considered high risk with a threat of relapse. He is also at risk to develop significant later complications secondary to the intensive chemo-

therapy he received, including heart problems and secondary cancers. Another significant risk is relapse in the bone marrow, testis, or central nervous system. Dr. Kamalakar has concluded that Vova's chance for a permanent cure is considerably better if he stays in the United States.

I am pleased that this bill has passed today. It is now up to the House of Representatives to send this bill to the President and allow Vova and his family to remain in the United States. Finally, I would like to thank all of the Senators, from both sides of the aisle, who were involved in negotiations on these private relief bills.●

## LIEUTENANT GENERAL CAROL MUTTER

• Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a fine Marine Corps Officer, Lieutenant General Carol Mutter, the Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D.C.

General Mutter, a native daughter of Colorado, will soon retire from active duty following a long and distinguished career as an officer of Marines. A graduate of the University of Northern Colorado, in Greeley, CO she joined the Marine Corps in 1966 and completed the Woman Officer Basic Course in 1967. She was then trained as a data processing officer and assigned to data processing installations in Quantico, VA and Camp Pendleton, CA. In 1971, she returned to Quantico as a platoon commander and instructor for women officer candidates and basic course lieutenants.

Over the years, Carol has made significant accomplishments both as a Marine officer and as a woman. As a Colonel, in July 1988 she joined the U.S. Space Command, J-3 (Operations) Directorate in Colorado Springs where she became the first woman to gain qualification as a Space Director. After initially serving as a Command Center Crew Commander/Space Director she became the Division Chief responsible for the operation of the Commander in Chief's Command Center. In June 1992, she transferred to Okinawa for a second tour, this time as the first woman of general/flag officer rank to command a major deployable tactical command, the 3d Force Service Support Group, Third Marine Expeditionary Force, U.S. Marine Forces Pacific. Finally, upon advancement to Lieutenant General (the first woman in the Marine Corps to attain this rank) on September 1, 1996, she assumed her current duties.

Throughout her services as a Marine, she worked continually to improve herself through furthering her professional military education and earning a M.A. degree in National Security and Strategic Studies from the Naval War College at Newport, RI and honorary doctorate degrees from Salve Regina College, also in Newport, RI and another