

United States to send a half-million man expeditionary force to roll him back? Then again, who predicted Pearl Harbor, the invasion of South Korea, the Falklands War?

What kind of weapon, then, is needed by a country that is losing its foreign bases, is allergic to casualties and will have little time to mobilize for tomorrow's unexpected provocation?

Answer: A weapon that can be deployed at very long distances from secure American bases, is invulnerable to enemy counter-attack and is deployable instantly. You would want, in other words, the B-2 stealth bomber.

We have it. Yet, amazingly, Congress may be on the verge of killing it. After more than \$20 billion in development costs—costs irrecoverable whether we build another B-2 or not—the B-2 is facing a series of crucial votes in Congress that could dismantle its assembly lines once and for all.

The B-2 is not a partisan project. Its development was begun under Jimmy Carter. And, as an urgent letter to President Clinton makes clear, it is today supported by seven secretaries of defense representing every administration going back to 1969.

They support it because it is the perfect weapon for the post-Cold War world. It has a range of about 7,000 miles. It can be launched instantly—no need to beg foreign dictators for base rights; no need for weeks of advance warning, mobilization and forward deployment of troops. And because it is invisible to enemy detection, its two pilots are virtually invulnerable.

This is especially important in view of the B-2's very high cost, perhaps three-quarters to a billion dollars a copy. The cost is, of course, what has turned swing Republican votes—the so-called "cheap hawks"—against the B-2.

But the dollar cost of a weapon is too narrow a calculation of its utility. The more important calculation is cost in American lives. The reasons are not sentimental but practical. Weapons cheap in dollars but costly in lives are, in the current and coming environment, literally useless: We will not use them. A country that so values the life of every Capt. O'Grady is a country that cannot keep blindly relying on non-stealthy aircraft over enemy territory.

Stealth planes are not just invulnerable themselves. Because they do not need escort, they spare the lives of the pilots and the fighters and radar suppression planes that ordinarily accompany bombers. Moreover, if the B-2 is killed, we are stuck with our fleet of B-52s of 1950's origin. According to the undersecretary of defense for acquisition, the Clinton administration assumes the United States will rely on B-52s until the year 2030—when they will be 65 years old!

In the Persian Gulf War, the stealthy F-117 fighter flew only 2 percent of the missions but hit 40 percent of the targets. It was, in effect, about 30 times as productive as non-stealthy planes. The F-117, however, has a short range and thus must be deployed from forward bases. The B-2 can take off from home. Moreover, the B-2 carries about eight times the payload of the F-117. Which means that one B-2 can strike, without escort and with impunity, as many targets as vast fleets of conventional aircraft. Factor in these costs, and the B-2 becomes cost-effective even in dollar terms.

The final truth of the post-Cold War world is that someday someone is going to attack some safe haven we feel compelled to defend, or invade a country whose security is important to us, or build an underground nuclear bomb factory that threatens to kill millions of Americans. We are going to want a way to attack instantly, massively and invisibly. We have the weapon to do it, a weapon that

no one else has and that no one can stop. Except a "cheap hawk," shortsighted Republican Congress.

HONORING BON VIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. JAY KIM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 1995

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to a wonderful accomplishment that occurred on Saturday July 8, 1995—the grand reopening of Bon View Elementary School in Ontario, CA.

Several years ago, parents, school staff members, and concerned neighbors alerted me to problems surrounding the existing Bon View Elementary School. The school was in a neighborhood that had gone from a rural neighborhood to one in an urbanized setting. The changing environment encroached on the campus with low-flying planes, industrial traffic, city yards and the inherent problems of being completely surrounded by industrial facilities. This was not a good environment for our students to learn in.

The need for a new or relocated school was apparent. Working together with a design team of two teachers, parents, classified staff, maintenance staff, the board of trustees for the Ontario-Montclair School District, the school superintendent, school principal and the architect, a school was put together that truly meets the needs of quality education. This \$7.5 million facility was designed for a team approach to both curriculum and management, with the year-round schedule in mind. With funding from Asset Management, \$1.5 million from the FAA and Department of Airports, State matching funds, and a generous \$2.1 million gift from the city of Ontario, the dream of a new, state of the art school was realized.

The new Bon View Elementary School is truly a school for the entire community, and it is indeed a day for celebration.

A TRIBUTE TO THE VICTIMS OF "13TH OF MARCH" TUGBOAT

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 1995

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, today marks the first anniversary of the indiscriminate murder by the Castro regime, of over 40 Cuban citizens, mostly women and children, while they were attempting to escape the island aboard the *13th of March* tugboat. We do not forget the love of freedom which these Cuban nationals represented nor the risks they took to obtain that freedom.

Today, hundreds of Cuban exiles sail toward those same waters where the massacre occurred in order to pay tribute in a solemn ceremony to those who perished on that day and to the thousands of Cubans who struggle daily against Castro's repressive apparatus.

On this tragic anniversary, the White House and the State Department have acted as Cas-

tro's spokesman and have warned the flotilla participants that if attacked by Castro authorities, expect no help from their own national government. So it is that the saga continues in the Clinton administration's drive to coddle up to dictator's from Cuba to Vietnam while setting aside the aspirations of freedom of millions of citizens from around the world.

On this day, let us remember that while in the United States we are blessed with countless freedoms, only 90 miles from our shores, in Cuba, life is marked by repression, persecution, and misery. Let us remember those who have perished and continue to suffer under the hand of Cuba's tyrant.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM P. LUTHER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1905) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes:

Mr. LUTHER. Mr. Chairman, I wish to express my concerns regarding the future status of funding for the National Ignition Facility [NIF] included in the fiscal year 1996 House Energy and Water Appropriations measure.

I applaud the Appropriations Committee's decision to defer money for construction on this project. However, I am concerned that the full Appropriations Committee added \$10 million to the bipartisan subcommittee funding proposal for the NIF.

My major concern with the NIF is the stark reality of budgetary demands in future years, particularly with respect to the construction funds necessary of completion of the NIF. Current estimates of completion of the NIF, after design and construction, place the cost at more than \$1 billion and perhaps as much as \$1.5 billion.

At a time when Federal budget realities require hard, difficult choices, the NIF project will require an obligation of an ever-increasing amount of funds from an invariably shrinking funding source.

Therefore, in order to protect higher priorities, particularly basic science research projects, serious questions need to be raised in the coming months about future plans involving future funding for NIF design and construction.

There are some who argue that we need the NIF in order to keep our stockpile of nuclear weapons safe. The NIF is, in fact, the most expensive of many components that make-up DOE's stockpile stewardship program. Yet, according to most experts, the NIF's contribution to stockpile safety is nominal.

Given our current budget situation, and the recommended levels of funding for energy research in the recently passed budget conference report, we cannot afford to fully construct the NIF.

While I understand the compromise position of the full Appropriations Committee, Mr.

Chairman, I intend to monitor the NIF through-out future authorizations and appropriations legislation and when appropriate, will support efforts to limit significant amounts of funding intended for NIF construction.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL AP-
PROPRIATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL
DISASTER ASSISTANCE FOR
ANTI-TERRORISM INITIATIVES
FOR ASSISTANCE IN THE RECOV-
ERY FROM THE TRAGEDY THAT
OCCURRED AT OKLAHOMA CITY,
AND RESCISSIONS ACT 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. ERNEST J. ISTOOK, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 29, 1995

Mr. ISTOOK. Mr. Speaker, Congress is aware that several downtown churches were severely damaged as a result of the April 19, 1995, terrorist bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City. Among these are first United Methodist Church, First Baptist Church, St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral and St. Joseph's Catholic Church. These churches assisted in the emergency relief effort immediately after the bombing and one was even used as a temporary morgue for victims of the blast.

These religious institutions have been informed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that under current regulations they are not eligible for any Federal disaster assistance for the repair and reconstruction of their facilities. However, Congress recognizes that the Oklahoma City bombing is a unique case. The bombing was a single, man-made assault directed against our National Government. These churches, like the other businesses and residences in the damaged area, were innocent bystanders to a violent attack on the Federal Government. This special instance is therefore distinguished from other kinds of disasters in which religious buildings may be damaged. Congress thus agrees that religious institutions in Oklahoma City should be eligible for the Federal assistance provided in this bill in the same manner as nonprofit organizations providing public services.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF
SUNNY HILLS CHILDREN'S SERV-
ICES

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 1995

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Sunny Hills Children's Services as they celebrate their 100th anniversary. Sunny Hills has a main campus in San Anselmo, CA, as well as two group homes in Novato, CA, and a school and therapy program in San Rafael, CA, all of which are located in the congressional district that I am privileged to represent.

Started in 1895, Sunny Hills Children's Services is an extraordinary nonprofit organization that assists troubled teenagers, and helps them overcome their lives of abuse, ne-

glect, abandonment, and hopelessness. Sunny Hills' programs are so successful that they have become famous throughout the North Bay Area serving as a national model. There is no doubt that Sunny Hills helps hundreds of youth every year to lead independent and productive lives by providing them with the tools they need to deal with their troubles and problems.

The founders of Sunny Hills, which was then called the San Francisco Presbyterian Orphanage and Farm, clearly possessed the vision, compassion, and determination to make this endeavor the success it is. One hundred years later, the many people affiliated with Sunny Hills can be extremely proud of their numerous successes and accomplishments. On July 15, I am proud to be able to join them as they celebrate their achievements and recognize the many outstanding Sunny Hills volunteers, such as Helen Caletti, who has volunteered for the agency for almost 50 years. We will also be joined by current and former members of the Sunny Hills Board of Directors who are to be commended for contributing their time and energy, as well as for their commitment, to such a worthwhile cause.

Sunny Hills continues to be a major resource for young people in the San Francisco Bay area. The need for its services persists. In fact, in 1995, it is expected that half a million California children will be reported abused or neglected. Suicides are twice the national average in the Bay Area where one is seven teenagers contemplates suicide.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to pay tribute to everyone who has contributed to making Sunny Hills the success that it is today. It is appropriate that we offer sincere thanks for their dedicated and selfless commitment to helping our Nation's youth—and building our Nation's future.

TRIBUTE TO BOB COLLINS

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 1995

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, they very definitely threw away the mold when Bob Collins came along. He bought sunshine to the lives of hundreds of thousands of Hoosiers during his career as both sports writer and all-around wit for the Indianapolis Star.

The reason that we shall miss Bob unusually painfully is that he literally and literarily cannot be replaced.

[From the Indianapolis (ID) Star, May 30, 1995]

ROBERT J. COLLINS

Bob Collins professionally and personally was a legend in his own time. His death here Friday on the eve of this year's biggest sports weekend was as if he planned it that way. And maybe he did.

The veteran sports editor and columnist for the Indianapolis Star, who retired in 1991 after three years of serious illness and dire predictions from his doctors that he would not live another, had said he wanted to die in May because that was when so many of his friends from across the country would be in Indianapolis. But he didn't say what May.

Collins was correctly eulogized by Star sports writer Robin Miller as "the toughest of the tough":

"He never missed a deadline or a nightcap. Burn the candle at both ends? Collins was the eternal flame."

In his 43 years with The Star, Collins had covered virtually every major sporting event of the day, from the Superbowl, the World Series and the Olympics to the Final Four, the PGA tour and the Indianapolis 500 Mile Race where he could count many of the drivers as good friends.

There was no reason to doubt him when he said best of all he had enjoyed covering Indiana high school basketball, that and the Masters golf tournament at Augusta. The Masters, he wrote, was like stepping into another world.

Collins, who was a key organizer of the Indiana Pacers, was also a founder of the Indiana Basketball Hall of Fame. His early reporting of the all-black Crispus Attucks High School teams helped bring them into the mainstream of Indiana basketball.

As a writer's writer, Collins was a master storyteller with an elephantine memory. His simple, straight forward style rippled with humor, surprises and historical references.

Indiana University basketball coach Bob Knight, not one to praise journalists, once wrote that simply calling Collins a writer was an injustice.

"He is an analyst, a satirist, humorist and a philosopher bound together with an extraordinary ability of expression."

Longtime friend and Star sportswriter Don Bates noted correctly that Collins was "one of those rare journalists whose talent was as big as his ego."

Robert Joseph Collins, dead at 68, will be laid to his final rest tomorrow after 11 a.m. services in St. Anthony's Catholic Church. His legend and his words will long live in the hearts and minds of his many readers and friends.

SESQUICENTENNIAL OF CHESTER,
ORANGE COUNTY, NY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the town of Chester in Orange County, NY. Chester celebrated its 150th anniversary on March 22, 1995.

Chester's beginnings can be traced as far back as 1712. The first settlers of Chester settled on a spot on the edge of an Indian trail, later known as Kings Highway. The first house was built in 1716 by Daniel Cromline in Grey County. Chester is named after the birthplace of John Yelverton, the first private property owner in Chester.

In 1775, several inhabitants of Chester participated in engagements against the British during the Revolution. George Washington frequently visited Chester on his way from Trenton to his main army on the Hudson.

Many of Chester's first residents served in the Continental Army in the American Revolution. Early settlers of Chester were industrious, helping the town to grow quickly into farms and many small businesses. One of the most prominent early settlers of Chester was Hector DeCreveoeur, author of "Letters From an American Farmer." This novel which was written in and about Chester assumed international, literary, and political significance.

On March 22, 1845, after about three quarters of a century as a precinct of Goshen, NY,