

## TRIBUTE TO DIANA LEWIS

• Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today to extend my warmest congratulations to Diana Lewis of Charlottesville, VA, on her selection as the 1996 Private Sector Employee of the Year by the General Council of Industries for the Blind and the National Industries for the Blind. She will be honored at their Annual Training Conference on October 8, 1996.

Ms. Lewis was born with congenital cataracts. She underwent several eye operations as a young child, which delayed her entry into school. However, her desire to succeed did not waiver. She attended Romney School for the Blind in West Virginia but left school early to marry, become a homemaker, and eventually became the mother of two sons.

Ten years ago, Ms. Lewis moved to the Commonwealth and soon faced the challenge of finding her first job. As a single parent with two young sons, Ms. Lewis turned to the Virginia Industries for the Blind [VIB], a division of the Virginia Department for the Visually Handicapped [VDVH], for employment and training opportunities. She quickly demonstrated her desire to succeed by mastering many sewing operations, becoming an accomplished seamstress.

During her employment at the Virginia Industries for the Blind, Ms. Lewis earned her general education diploma [GED] and continued her education to become a certified nursing assistant. She joined Westminster Canterbury of the Blue Ridge in Charlottesville a year ago, and is currently employed as a certified nursing assistant in the skilled care unit. As a nursing assistant, Ms. Lewis tends to elderly residents who require constant care. Ms. Lewis hopes to one day become a physical therapist.

Ms. Lewis' drive and dedication to overcome adversity makes her an example for all of us. I am pleased to join Ms. Lewis and her family and friends in wishing her much success in all of her future endeavors. Ms. Lewis is an outstanding representative of the blind community in Virginia, and I ask you to please join me in congratulating her as the 1996 Private Sector Employee of the Year.●

SHUT DOWN THE U.S. ARMS  
BAZAAR

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, one of the finest editorials I have read in recent months appeared in the Chicago Tribune, titled "Shut Down the U.S. Arms Bazaar."

It is contrary to the security of the interest of the United States that we are the No. 1 arms merchant in the world. Not only are we the No. 1 arms merchant, but we subsidize what ultimately can prove harmful to our security.

And it is not only a threat to our security.

When I visit a place like Angola and see so many children going about with

one leg missing or two legs missing and know that this has been caused, in part, by land mines built in the United States, or financed by the United States, I am troubled.

Again and again, we are in a situation where we find American weapons used against our troops. That should teach us something, but it doesn't seem to.

This is one editorial that every Member of the Senate and every staff member should read.

I ask that the editorial be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The editorial follows:

[From the Chicago Tribune]

## SHUT DOWN THE U.S. ARMS BAZAAR

President Clinton spoke eloquently and probably expressed the view of most citizens when, accepting the Democratic Party's nomination in Chicago last month, he pledged that U.S. foreign policy would be one that "advances the values of our American community in the community of nations."

Here's a place to start, Mr. President: End the outdated and outrageously dangerous policy of encouraging sales of American weapons abroad, particularly to countries in the developing world, unless there is a compelling U.S. security interest to be defended.

What American value is represented by the fact that the U.S. remains the largest exporter of weapons in a post-Cold War world in which there is no monolithic enemy to be contained?

Although Russia made the news in recent days by outstripping the U.S. in sales of arms to Third World governments in 1995, a careful reading of the report showed that this was an artifact of one transaction: a \$6 billion sale of fighter jets to China.

Otherwise, however, Uncle Sam is boss of the arms bazaar, with contracts for about half of all arms sales worldwide. Year in and year out, America sells more weapons to the Third World than any other country.

Certainly these developing lands could put their scarce financial resources to better use, namely to build or improve schools, hospitals, sanitation and transportation systems.

Aha, you say! If the U.S. stops selling these arms abroad, someone else—Russia, France, Italy, Germany, Britain, the Czech Republic, even—will rush in and snatch up the lucrative contracts.

So what? Of the 50 armed conflicts in this decade—mostly vile ethnic, religious or tribal rivalries, guerrilla uprisings and petty territorial disputes—45 were fought with weapons stamped "Made in the USA."

Should weapons sales be our ambassador of democracy? Is increasing the efficiency of armed combatants, without regard to vital U.S. interests, a value we choose to represent America abroad?

Even espousing a traditional sense of national security, the U.S. can dominate the international arms market, according to Sarah Walkling, a senior analyst with the Arms Control Association. That's because NATO, the western military alliance that is the backbone of American national security and includes this nation's dearest allies, is the largest market for U.S. arms, consuming 43 percent of American weapons sales abroad at a cost of \$3.9 billion. NATO will continue to be the biggest client for American weapons, which is a fine thing for all concerned.

But now Chile wants U.S. F-16 jet-fighters. With no international threat to the region, to what purpose would those top-of-the-line attack craft be put? Only to act upon territorial ambitions and border disputes and to spark a wasteful hemispheric arms race.

And then there's Indonesia. Indonesia is in the midst of a crude crackdown on political dissent that is the antithesis of values America wants to promote. Should Indonesia get the F-16s it wants? Certainly not.

Although Clinton pledged a values-driven foreign policy, a Presidential Decision Directive he signed last year pushes arms sales abroad to "enhance the ability of the U.S. defense industrial base, to meet U.S. defense requirements and to maintain long-term military technological superiority at lower costs."

That, in the words of William Hartung, a senior fellow of the World Policy Institute at the New School for Social Research, is nothing but welfare for big arms manufacturers and weapons dealers.

In order to help American firms get to a bigger share of the world arms market, the U.S. government spent \$7.6 billion—in 1995 alone—in subsidies, grants, guaranteed loans and cash payments, and in the use of government personnel to promote products and overseas air shows, Hartung says.

The argument that these arms sales abroad protect jobs at home is no longer necessarily true, since many new purchasers now demand, as part of the contract, the right to produce these expensive weapons on their turf. Thus, Hartung says, the biggest production line for the F-16 is no longer in the U.S. but in Turkey.

Even more sinister is the concept of "blowback."

During the Cold War, a powerful argument for arms sales abroad was to allow the United States leverage over foreign powers and to give us inside knowledge about another power's arsenal—to "know what we're up against." Today, all bets are off, and what American troops have come up against is the finest American weapons wielded by opposition troops—in Panama, in Iran, in Iraq, in Haiti, in Somalia and, to a smaller extent, in Bosnia.

America cannot control its weapons once sold. Allies whose national security interests coincide with ours deserve our trust and have earned the right to purchase American-made weapons.

But weapons sales motivated solely by a market opportunity merely fuel conflict—conflict that may require America to step in later with its diplomatic and military muscle.

There is no profit in that.●

## AD-HOC HEARING ON TOBACCO

• Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, on September 11th, I co-chaired with Senator KENNEDY an ad-hoc hearing on the problem of teen smoking. We were joined by Senators HARKIN, WELLSTONE, BINGAMAN and SIMON. Regrettably, we were forced to hold an ad-hoc hearing on this pressing public health issue because the Republican leadership refused to hold a regular hearing, despite our many pleas.

We held this hearing to listen to real people tell us about the addictiveness of nicotine and their support for the President Clinton's FDA proposal to cut teen smoking in half. Unlike one of the other Presidential candidates, we know that nicotine is addictive. And we know that the FDA should regulate it and protect our children.

We also made it clear that we will reject half hearted compromise legislative proposals which do not protect our children from the tobacco companies.