

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## OUR NATION'S DEFENSE

**HON. BOB SCHAFFER**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 22, 1998*

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the important topic of our nation's defense. One of America's leading experts in national security issues and U.S. defense strategy lives in my home state of Colorado. Mr. James H. Hughes of Englewood, Colorado, has written countless articles concerning this topic. I would like to submit Mr. Hughes, latest article entitled "Defense: America's Decision" for the RECORD.

DEFENSE: AMERICA'S DECISION

(By James H. Hughes)

President Clinton's blatant efforts aiding the proliferation of ballistic missiles and nuclear weapons technology, selling U.S. satellite and ballistic missile technology and foreign policy in return for political campaign contributions from the Chinese army and other questionable parties, has manifested itself in the escalating tension and aggressive nuclear testing between India and Pakistan.

Pakistan's six nuclear tests were a response to India's five nuclear tests in May 1998, including India's test of a thermonuclear device (hydrogen bomb). India's nuclear tests were in turn a response to Pakistan's flight test on April 6, 1998 of its new intermediate range ballistic missile called the Ghauri. The significance of Pakistan's flight test of its Ghauri intermediate range ballistic missile deserves our understanding.

The Ghauri ballistic missile increases Pakistan's ability to deliver nuclear warheads from a range of 186 miles (using Pakistan's Chinese-made and designed M-11 missiles) to 930 miles. In one step the Ghauri enables Pakistan to strike targets from along its border to targets deep inside India, threatening practically the entire Indian subcontinent. Pakistan's flight test of the Ghauri precipitated India's nuclear tests, especially as Pakistan belligerently claimed the Ghauri could strike many Indian cities.

India correctly perceives President Clinton could care less about the risks India faces from Pakistan's new ballistic missile. Indeed, President Clinton could care less about our own defense against long-range ballistic missiles. Since taking office in 1993, President Clinton has cut and stripped down our advanced ballistic missile efforts, and insists we remain undefended against intermediate and long-range ballistic missiles.

President Clinton, rather than even attempting to reassure India diplomatically against Pakistan's aggressive stance with its Ghauri ballistic missile, has played the role of a stooge for the proliferation of ballistic missile and nuclear weapons technology by China and Russia. India had little choice but to test its nuclear weapons to deter Pakistan.

China provided Pakistan with the ballistic missile technology and expertise to build the Ghauri and its nuclear weapons program, in violation of nonproliferation agreements with the U.S. President Clinton has not sought to enforce nonproliferation agree-

ments with China, rather President Clinton has sought "inventive legal interpretation to avoid sanctions under U.S. proliferation laws" (Majority Report of the Senate Subcommittee on International Security, Proliferation, and Federal Services, January 1998, p. 10).

We should enforce our nonproliferation agreements with China and halt our transfers of advanced technology. If we deploy a ballistic missile defense in space where it could defend against ballistic missiles launched from anywhere including India or Pakistan, we would provide for our own defense and could defend other countries from ballistic missiles. A ballistic missile defense in space would increase our prospect for peace.

Mr. Speaker, I think Mr. Hughes has issued another thoughtful report and it is important that we take a good look at our current defense policy and focus on the safety of Americans now and in the future.

## TRIBUTE TO THE GREATER WILKES-BARRE LABOR COUNCIL

**HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 22, 1998*

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Greater Wilkes-Barre Labor Council, the United Way of Wyoming Valley, and the City of Wilkes-Barre, the most populous city in Pennsylvania's Eleventh Congressional District. These three entities were recently honored by the AFL-CIO at its National Conference on Community Services. I am proud to bring this outstanding alliance to the attention of my colleagues.

1998 marks the 50th anniversary of the partnership between the Greater Wilkes-Barre Labor Council and the United Way of Wyoming Valley. The AFL-CIO award recognizes outstanding community services, activities and programs provided by the United Way and the Labor Council. The City of Wilkes-Barre was named a Model City in Community Services for the Northeast Region for its affiliation with the partnership.

Some of the programs recognized by the award included: union counseling, blood drives, services to retirees, food drives, and a wealth of other volunteer activities.

Mr. Speaker, the Labor Council consists of more than forty unions of a diverse nature and has active standing committees on Community Services, Education, and Political Action and Legislation.

My good friend Sam Bianco has been the President of the Labor Council for the past 19 years and an active United Way volunteer for nearly 40 years. Betty Friday has been the Chair of the Labor Council's Community Services Committee for 17 years and a United Way Volunteer for 40 years. Another good friend Lois Hartel, the Council Secretary, has been an active United Way Volunteer for 25 years and a past recipient of the prestigious

United Way of America's Joseph Beirne Community Services Award.

These hard-working, dedicated people and the others working with them on countless volunteer committees deserve our gratitude and respect. I join with the community in congratulating the Greater Wilkes-Barre Labor Council, the Wyoming Valley United Way, and the City of Wilkes-Barre for sharing this outstanding honor and bringing pride to Northeastern Pennsylvania.

## IN SUPPORT OF FUNDING THE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 22, 1998*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 399, a resolution urging Congress and the President to fully fund the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act.

In passing IDEA in 1975, Congress required the Federal, State and local governments to share the cost of educating children with disabilities. When enacted, the Federal Government was to assume 40 percent of the national average per pupil expense for such children.

While Congress has authorized this amount since 1982, the appropriation amount has never come close to the stated goal of 40 percent. Last year, it reached the highest level ever at 11 percent. The balance has been left to the State and local governments.

The result has been an enormous unfunded mandate on State and local school systems to absorb the cost of educating students with disabilities. In doing so, local school districts must divert funding away from other students and education activities. This has had the unfortunate impact of draining school budgets, decreasing the quality of education and unfairly burdening the taxpayers.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for both Congress and the President to demonstrate that they are truly interested in our Nation's children's education. By fully funding IDEA, Congress will simultaneously ease the burden on local school budgets while ensuring that students with disabilities receive the same quality of education as their non-disabled counterparts.

## THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF FATHER JOE ORLANDI'S ORDINATION TO THE PRIESTHOOD

**HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 22, 1998*

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I call to your attention the 25th

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