

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A TRIBUTE TO JOHN H. MCCONNELL—WORTHINGTON INDUSTRIES

HON. DEBORAH PRYCE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Ms. PRYCE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Mr. John McConnell, chairman emeritus and founder of Worthington Industries of Columbus, OH. John McConnell is retiring this year, but the impact that he has in central Ohio will certainly continue.

John McConnell has truly lived the American dream. In 1955, he borrowed \$600 on his 1952 Oldsmobile to start Worthington Industries. Under his leadership, Worthington Industries has grown to employ 9,700 people at 55 facilities in 23 States, Canada, Mexico, and France. He turned his initial \$600 loan into a \$1.8-billion-a-year company that serves as a model for both efficient production and effective leadership. When Worthington Industries was just starting out, John would spend the morning in a suit with customers, but after lunch he would change clothes and spend the afternoon working in the plant. It is this commitment to his company and its employees that has won their respect and loyalty.

Equally important, however, is John McConnell's social and civic involvement. He is chairman of the Law Enforcement Foundation of Ohio, a director of GMI Engineering and Management Institute in Flint, MI, and chairman of the board of the U.S. Health Corp. He also serves on a summer of charitable boards, including the Columbus Zoo and the YMCA.

All of these accomplishments have not gone unnoticed. He is a recipient of the 33 Degree Scottish Rite Mason, the Horatio Alger Award, the Ohio Governor's Award, and the Mr. Ohio Gold Award. Mr. McConnell has been named a Michigan State University Outstanding Alumni and Entrepreneur of the Year by Southern Illinois University. Financial World magazine recognized him as an outstanding Chief Executive Office of the Year. Industry Week magazine applauded his excellence in management.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating my good friend, Mr. John McConnell, on a long and brilliant career with Worthington Industries. I wish him and his wife, Peggy, of 50 years continued health and happiness.

HOW BUREAUCRATS REWRITE LAWS

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring a recent article by John DiIulio, Jr., to the attention of my colleagues.

[The Wall Street Journal, Oct. 2, 1996]

HOW BUREAUCRATS REWRITE LAWS

(By John J. DiIulio Jr.)

As the historic 104th Congress draws to a close, scholars have already begun to debate its legislative record. Some stress that the first Republican Congress in four decades enacted fewer major laws than any Congress since the end of World War II. Others respond that it was only natural that a new conservative Congress committed to restraining the post-New Deal rise of national government activism would pass fewer big-government bills. Likewise, while some interpret President Clinton's bright re-election prospects as a negative referendum on the GOP-led House and Senate, others focus on how Republicans ended up setting the agenda on everything from balancing the budget to welfare reform.

For at least two reasons, however, both sides in this early war over the 104th's history are firing intellectual blanks. One reason is that it is not yet clear how much of the legislation will stick politically. For example, Mr. Clinton has made plain that, if reelected, he plans to "fix" the new welfare law. And should the House fall to the Democrats, ultraliberal committee chairmen will move quickly to undo much of what the Republicans did legislatively on welfare, crime, immigration and more.

The other and more fundamental reason is that, no matter what happens in November, it is by no means certain that the laws passed by the Republican Congress over the last two years will survive administratively.

BUREAUCRATIC WARS

Victories won on the legislative battlefield are routinely lost in the fog of bureaucratic wars over what the laws mean and how best to implement them. One of many recent examples is how the Federal Communications Commission has already virtually rewritten the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

On Feb. 8, President Clinton signed the first major rewrite of telecommunications law in 62 years. To many observers, the act represented the culmination of a series of political and judicial decisions that began in 1974 when the U.S. Justice Department filed an antitrust suit against AT&T, leading to a breakup of the old telephone monopoly and the creation in 1984 of the seven regional "Baby Bells." The bill-signing ceremony, the first ever held at the Library of Congress, was draped in symbolism. The president signed the bill with a digital pen that put his signature on the Internet. On a TV screen, comedian Lily Tomlin played her classic telephone company operator Krnestine, opening her skit with "one gigabyte" instead of "one ringie-dingie."

During the debate over the bill and for weeks after its enactment, the press played up the law's social-policy side-shows, like the requirement that most new television sets contain a "V-chip" enabling parents to lock out programs deemed inappropriate for children. But its true significance lay in removing barriers to competition in the telecommunications industry, and devolving responsibility for remaining regulation to the states. While its language is often technical, you need not be a telecom junkie to understand the letter of the law or the record of floor debates in Congress.

For example, Sections 251 and 252 of the law promote competition in local telephone markets, expressly giving state commissions authority to decide, via a strictly localized, case-specific process, what constitutes "just and reasonable" rates. It affords the FCC no role whatsoever in setting local exchange prices: "Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to apply or to give the Commission jurisdiction with respect to . . . charges, classifications, practices, facilities, or regulations for or in connection with intrastate communication service."

The law's devolutionary language and deregulatory intent was so clear that groups such as the National Council of Governors' Advisors quickly produced reports advising key state and local decision makers to prepare for "telewars in the states." Soon, one NCGA report on the law explained, "governors' offices, state legislatures and state public utility commissioners will be drawn into state debates on how to ensure a 'level playing field for competition' among those firms seeking to provide local and intrastate telephone service." The major battles, the NCGA predicted, would be over the terms of price and interconnection agreements. Telephone company rivals could be expected to lobby governors, utility commissions and state legislatures in search of allies.

But within six months of the law's enactment, the FCC declared a victor in the "telewars in the states"—namely, itself. The commissions produced a 600-page document promulgating presumptive national pricing standards in local telephone markets. The FCC insists that the order is necessary to pry open local markets to long-distance carriers like AT&T, small firms like Teleport, and cable and wireless companies. Otherwise, the commission asserts, incumbent local carriers like the Regional Bell Operating Companies will remain invulnerable to real competition as potential entrants to intrastate markets are forced to contend with 50 different, localized state regulatory regimes.

But the FCC's rushed, revanchist rewrite of the telecommunications law is based on a hypothetical pricing scheme that only an armchair economist could love. In its hundreds of pages of national regulatory dictates, the FCC almost completely ignores the actual costs that local companies incurred to create the system, and the regional and other variations in how they operate.

On Aug. 23, GTE Corp. and Southern New England Telephone Co. jointly challenged the FCC in court, arguing that the FCC's order constitutes an uncompensated taking under the Fifth Amendment by requiring

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

them to sell their services at below actual costs. The order, they claim, would almost certainly enervate competition by permitting long-distance giants like AT&T to buy up local phone networks at huge discounts—an ironic potential outcome indeed given how all this began in 1974. Moreover, not only giants like AT&T but fly-by-night arbitrage artists could enrich themselves at the expense of consumers on the spread between actual operating costs and the prices set by the FCC. In response to the suit, a federal appeal court ordered a temporary stay of the FCC regulations and will hear oral arguments in the case tomorrow.

At a recent press conference, GTE's senior vice president and general counsel, former U.S. Attorney General William P. Barr, demanded to know why the FCC believes that it is better at making decisions "for 50 states than the state commissions are, who have done this historically, who have all the data that are relevant to the state before them."

A MOCKERY

But whether or not the FCC is wiser than the states, and regardless of who is right about the economics of the case, the FCC bureaucrats' orders mocks key provisions of a democratically enacted law. The FCC's action is at odds not only with the textbook understanding of "how a bill becomes law," but with the first principles of limited government and American constitutionalism.

The FCC's action should serve to remind us that the devolution and deregulation of federal authority are always in the administrative details. On telecommunications, welfare, and almost every other major issue, big government is the administrative state in which judges and unelected officials, and not the elected representatives who debate and enact the laws, govern us all.

TRIBUTE TO VICE PRESIDENT PREMIER LIEN OF TAIWAN

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend Vice President/Premier Lien of Taiwan on his interest in continuing to lead Taiwan's move towards democracy, enhanced human rights, and global competitiveness.

I understand that Vice-President/Premier Lien recently reviewed Michael Porter's book "The Competitive Advantage of Nations." In the review, he indicated that the book has great relevance to the future development of Taiwan. Lien calls Porter's work "the leading edge of contemporary thought that can influence government policy." * * *

Mr. Speaker, I know that the residents of Taiwan are hard working, dedicated individuals who have demonstrated their strength by becoming one of the most successful business environments in Southeast Asia. Not only have they excelled economically, but politically, they enjoy a strong and vibrant democracy. They also enjoy more individual liberty and personal freedom than any of their neighbors. I share Vice President/Premier Lien's belief that there is a definite relationship between political and economic freedom and continued international financial success. Clearly, Vice President/Premier Lien believes in a dynamic

free market and I endorse his position to promote economic opportunity for everyone.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to learn more about the changes that have taken place in Taiwan during the last few years.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD M. LOBENTHAL

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, as this session ends, an era is coming to an end in Michigan. After 32 years of commitment and dedication, Richard M. Lobenthal has led an impassioned fight against prejudice and discrimination as it affects all human beings. As the Michigan director of ADL, Mr. Lobenthal established a reputation as an advocate for the Jewish community speaking out against anti-Semitism and hate crimes.

The mission of the Anti-Defamation League is to preserve and translate into greater effectiveness the ideals of American Democracy. Mr. Lobenthal's advancement of this mission encompassed all minorities and extended beyond the borders of the United States.

Mr. Lobenthal has served in leadership positions on various boards and has been the recipient of numerous awards. He is a founder and past president of the Ecumenical Institute for Jewish-Christian Studies. He is also a founding board member of the Michigan Coalition for Human Rights and served as a cochair of the Bias Crimes Response Task Force of the Michigan Department of Civil Rights. Appointed by Governor Blanchard in 1987, Mr. Lobenthal served on the Michigan Council for the Humanities. In 1989, he was appointed by the Michigan Chiefs of Police as a consultant on anti-democratic movements.

In 1989, Mr. Lobenthal's expertise was sought by the West German government in their study of social and political movements in Europe and Germany and their effects on democratic structure. In 1993, Mr. Lobenthal was named as an American consultant to an international conference in Sofia, Bulgaria aimed at reducing ethnic tension.

I have been privileged to know Dick Lobenthal personally. For three decades, he has been a leader in the fight against injustice, anywhere and at anytime. Indeed, all of us have benefitted from his untiring efforts and dedication. He will be deeply missed.

A TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN ANDY JACOBS

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, ANDY JACOBS is one of those guys who carries the Golden Rule in his heart. I feel very strongly about the caliber of this man, and I think the people really ought to know what he's like.

ANDY JACOBS sits on the other side of the aisle from me, and although we are political

opponents, so to speak, I believe him to be one of the most outstanding Congressmen in the House of Representatives.

ANDY has worked these many years in the House to protect the Social Security System and was the chief sponsor of the Social Security Administration to become an independent agency, as well as several other Social Security provisions which have become law.

ANDY has long been a leading proponent of pre-school programs for educationally-disadvantaged children. He authored a provision which was enacted in 1994 which created demonstration projects designed to enhance the cognitive skills and linguistic ability of children under the age of 5 years.

ANDY also was responsible for the law which made Father's Day a national holiday. He authored a law which ended age-old immunity of Federal employees from court process to collect just debts owed by them. And, there are so many more accomplishments by this distinguished gentleman during his 30 years in the House of Representatives.

Indianapolis Republican mayors have praised ANDY for protecting Indianapolis' interests in Washington during his many years in Congress.

We know ANDY's wife, Kim, and their two sons are very happy he is coming home to stay, but their gain is our loss. Regardless of who replaces ANDY, he will be missed by us on both sides of the aisle.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. TOM DeLAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the First Baptist Church of Angleton, TX, on its 100-year anniversary.

October marks the celebration of a century of service to the community of Angleton. Growing and changing over the years, the church and its congregation of over 1,800 are currently involved in mission projects and television ministry.

I want to take this opportunity to commend the First Baptist Church of Angleton for its contributions and service and I wish the church and its congregation God's blessings for the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSWOMAN ENID GREENE

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, as this historic session of Congress draws to a close, I wanted to take a moment and reflect upon the contributions of one of its finest Members—ENID GREENE. I have been proud to associate myself with ENID during the past 2 years, and I am sorry to see her leaving so soon.

Few will ever know the hard work, the long hours, and the dedication she has shown. Her

tireless work on the Rules Committee has helped to fashion some of the most important legislation we have seen in decades; the balanced budget amendment, the line-item veto, welfare reform, and many, many others. She is a principled person of the highest integrity who has weathered some of the roughest personal seas that could ever be imagined. Through it all, she never lost her vision or gave up on her responsibilities in the Congress. She showed that she was able to continue working despite personal hardships. I marvel at her talents and abilities. She has much to offer, and I know that she will yet contribute in many other ways. I know that I join my colleagues in thanking ENID for her efforts, and wish her well in the future.

TRIBUTE TO RANDOLPH YUNKER

HON. RICK LAZIO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to my constituent, Mr. Randolph Yunker of West Babylon, NY, who spent his career in service to his country and this House, and in doing so has made a real difference in his community.

For the past decade, Randy has served the people of Long Island, first as executive assistant to our former colleague, Norman Lent, 4th district, New York, and most recently district director to PETER KING, 3d district, New York. In these capacities, Randy has helped literally thousands of constituents, from the senior citizen experiencing problems receiving a social security check to the anxious child needing an emergency visa to visit an ailing parent in another country. Randy has taken the time to listen to their concerns and then acted quickly to resolve those problems, which may sound trivial to some, but in reality are quite important to the person needing assistance. In recognition of his dedication and support, Randy has been awarded membership in the National Association of Postmasters of the United States, making him the first congressional staff member in history to be accorded that honor.

Mr. Speaker, too often we forget the fine work that is done on our behalf by our dedicated and professional staff. Their efforts often help make our Government more responsive to the people we serve. So, it is only fitting that I take this time to honor Randy Yunker, who has a distinguished career of service to the people of Long Island.

CLINTON'S READING PLAN

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I want to encourage my colleagues to read the following article which appeared in the Marietta Daily Journal September 15, 1996. As we look for ways to improve our country's schools, we

would do well to listen to the advice of the teachers and parents who are working with the students every day. While the administration would like to simply spend more money on the wasteful education bureaucracy and curry favor with teachers unions, there is no substitute for individual help from teachers like Kay Vaughn who are working with children on a daily basis to teach them to read and write.

[From the Marietta Daily Journal, Sept. 15, 1996]

LOCAL TEACHER SAYS CLINTON'S READING PLAN MISSES THE MARK

(By Jamie Floer)

President Bill Clinton's proposal to send Americorps volunteers into the nation's schools to help teach children to read by the third grade gets a failing mark from Cobb educators.

The president promised during his nomination acceptance speech in August to emphasize reading performance when he proclaimed that "every student in America should be able to read by the third grade."

But when professional reading teacher Kay Vaughn heard about the idea, she knew better.

Surrounded by a table of first-graders at Dunleith Elementary School in Marietta, every day Ms. Vaughn teaches students the skills they need to become literate, and she contends the president's plan is not needed.

"We're really working on reading in kindergarten, first and second grade. . . . They definitely know how to read by third grade," she said. "The earlier you get them started the easier it is to break them of bad habits." Sitting down to read an easy-reader book about a cat, 6-year-old Darius Alexander, the son of Frances and Lisa Alexander of Marietta, just started first grade a few weeks ago. "Reading is my favorite thing to do," Darius said.

Seeing the reading process click for students like Darius and his classmates makes Ms. Vaughn's efforts worthwhile.

Dunleith Principal Dr. Emily Lembeck said, "We have a lot of programs in place to support reading in our school." A former first-grade teacher herself, Dr. Lembeck said grasping the basics of reading is important and should definitely be in place well before third grade.

Dunleith uses innovative approaches such as the Partnership in Literacy Program that began last year where volunteers spend 15 minutes a week listening to students read aloud.

Throughout Marietta, at schools such as West Side and A.L. Burruss, which was recognized last year with an international award for reading, reading has long been a focus.

Kelly Henson, assistant superintendent of the 6,000-student school district, said the city system's approaches have changed but the goal has remained the same—teach children to read by the end of first grade.

For three or four years the system used a one-on-one program called Reading Recovery, which was funded federally.

However, this school year the Early Intervention Reading Program was put into place to expand the program and serve more students. Under the new program school principals can choose to continue with one-on-one instruction or use small groups.

"It takes different shapes at every school depending on the needs. . . . We tried to take some of the restrictions off," Henson said.

Henson estimated that 99 percent of the students in Marietta City Schools know how

to read by the third grade, except for a few students who speak a foreign language and students with extreme learning difficulties.

"Most of our students are reading easily in the first grade," Henson added.

85TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

HON. SOLOMAN P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I know that I speak for many of my colleagues in offering my congratulations on the 85th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China.

Taiwan is a model of 21 million hardworking men and women, who have achieved enormous economic success and political freedom, as well as international admiration and respect.

President Lee Teng-hui and Representatives Jason Hu should be very proud of the achievements of their citizens. I support their continued pragmatic campaign to promote international recognition of the efforts, and successes, of the 21 million men and women living on Taiwan.

I would also like to congratulate Dr. Lyushun Shen on his transfer back to Taiwan for a promotion as the Director of the North American Affairs at the Republic of China Foreign Ministry. As an outstanding diplomat, his services in the past 3 years as the congressional liaison director at the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in Washington, DC has strengthened our bilateral relations. I wish him the best in his new position.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in offering best wishes to the Republic of China on the 85th anniversary of its creation, and thanking Dr. Lyushun Shen for his contribution to a greater understanding of the issues relating to Taiwan.

CONGREGATION SHIR TIKVAH GROUNDBREAKING

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, October 20, Congregation Shir Tikvah will break ground for their permanent home, a house of worship in the heart of Troy.

Congregation Shir Tikvah was founded 14 years ago when Pam Spitzer and Phyllis Wenig met in an elementary school parking lot. Recognizing the need for a worship community for Jewish families in the area, 18 families came together and the number quickly grew to 70. Today, Congregation Shir Tikvah has a membership of 240 families. Until now, the congregation has held its services in the Mormon, Catholic, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Unitarian, and Methodist Churches. The cross-cultural enrichment from these exchanges of hospitality fostered outreach to people of other faiths.

Shir Tikvah's Ark houses a sacred Torah which was seized after World War II in Nazi Germany. It travelled from Germany to England and then to Detroit. Led by Rabbi Arnie Sleutelberg, the congregation is open and welcome to all. It is a place to gather for spiritual growth, education, and socialization. Rabbi Arnie and his congregants are an active presence in the faith community of the area.

Shir Tikvah translates as "Song of Hope," and the congregation's groundbreaking on October 20 is, indeed, a symbol of their hope for the future. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the members of Congregation Shir Tikvah on the realization of their dream, and I wish them continued success.

A TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN
JOHN T. MYERS

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, one of my very good friends in Congress is JOHN MYERS. JOHN has represented Indiana's 7th District which is adjacent to mine.

JOHN is retiring at the end of this Congress, and he is really going to be missed by everyone who appreciates a warm smile and cheery greeting.

Throughout JOHN's career in the House of Representatives he has the reputation of being a staunch fiscal conservative. He consistently voted against higher spending and never voted for a tax increase.

JOHN has been an institution on the Appropriations Committee. He has served as chairman of the Energy and Water Development Subcommittee during the 104th Congress, after being ranking Republican on the full committee for several years. He also has served as ranking Republican on the Ethics Committee and on the old Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

JOHN's intelligence, fairness, and integrity are unquestionable. JOHN is known to be an independent thinker and is one of those congressmen who really thought hard about an issue before deciding how he should vote. His record of achievement has earned him the respect of everyone on both sides of the aisle.

JOHN has served the 7th District and the State of Indiana in an exemplary manner these past 30 years. I'm really going to miss him. This place won't be the same without him. I wish JOHN and Carol a very long and happy retirement.

LET'S HEAR IT FOR FIRE SAFETY:
TEST YOUR DETECTORS

HON. ROBERT E. WISE, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to Fire Prevention Week. This year's Fire Prevention Week theme is "Let's Hear it for Fire Safety: Test Your Detectors."

One life lost to fire is a great tragedy. When that tragedy could have been prevented, it compounds the loss. Smoke detectors are necessary equipment in every home to prevent tragedies from occurring. Every home in West Virginia should be equipped with properly installed and maintained smoke detectors outside sleeping areas as well as one on each level of the house, basement included.

Statistics show that 13 out of every 14 homes have at least one smoke detector, but far too many are not working. I am trying to raise that statistic in West Virginia to 100 percent. With the assistance of the Berkeley County Office of Emergency Services and State Farm Insurance, I have made a fire prevention video which teaches children how smoke detectors operate and how to maintain them. This video is distributed to every elementary school in West Virginia.

Obtaining a smoke detector can be as easy as contacting the local fire department. Many fire departments and local organizations participate in free give-aways of smoke detectors.

Over the past 2 weeks the Congressional Fire Services Institute hand delivered to every Member of Congress, a Fire Prevention Week Community Awareness Kit, courtesy of the National Fire Protection Association. I urge all my colleagues to use the information contained in those kits.

USTR ANNOUNCEMENT ON
ARGENTINEAN FOOTWEAR

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I support the action taken by United States Trade Representative Charlene Barshefsky on October 1, 1996, concerning Argentinean footwear. USTR announced the United States has filed a section 301 complaint with the World Trade Organization [WTO] against Argentina due to their practices concerning footwear and textiles. This action is necessary to curb Argentina's unfair trade practices.

Argentina maintains specific import duties on textiles, apparel, and footwear that are above the 35-percent ad valorem tariff rate to which Argentina committed under the WTO agreements. USTR has decided to invoke WTO dispute settlement procedure. The WTO should take action to make Argentina comply with the WTO agreement.

Argentina has taken action in the past and this action is unacceptable. USTR realizes the actions taken by Argentina are insufficient and inappropriate. Consultation with the WTO has become necessary. I commend Ambassador Barshefsky for taking the appropriate action.

For companies in Massachusetts, this action by Argentina is dangerous. The action taken by USTR will help those businesses who have been discriminated against because of the unfair trade practices of Argentina. In Massachusetts, companies such as Reebok and thousands of Massachusetts employees, depend upon fair access to foreign consumer markets for their livelihoods.

Once again, I congratulate Ambassador Barshefsky and offer my continuing support for

firm steps to enforce our international trade treaties to benefit U.S. interests.

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE
DON RITTER

HON. EDWARD R. ROYCE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I insert the following for the RECORD:

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE DON RITTER—FORMER CO-CHAIRMAN, U.S. CONGRESSIONAL TASK FORCE ON AFGHANISTAN, JUNE 6, 1996, NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIAN AFFAIRS SUBCOMMITTEE, SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

I want to thank you Chairman Brown and the other distinguished Members of this Committee for holding this important and timely hearing on Afghanistan. I would also like to express my appreciation to my former colleagues, Congressman Dana Rohrabacher and Congressman Charles Wilson, as well as the other witnesses offering testimony today before this Committee. Congressional leadership on this issue has always played an important and historic role.

We are gathered here today out of concern for the people of Afghanistan and that war-torn country that has suffered unspeakable brutality and neglect. Clearly, the United States, so active over so many crucial years, needs to place a higher priority now on the agony and devastation of Afghanistan and its people.

Mr. Chairman, the United States has a moral obligation to the people of Afghanistan because of their pivotal role in defeating the Red Army at a time when Communism was on the march around the globe. This seems like ancient history sometimes but, ultimately, Afghanistan proved to be the Achilles Heel of the Soviet Communism and military expansion. One can make a strong case that the Soviet Empire would not have met its demise, nor would the Berlin Wall have come down and the people of eastern Europe and the former U.S.S.R. made free, if the people of Afghanistan had not had the courage to fight the Red Army when it invaded. For over a decade, the Afghan people paid a heavy and horrible price fighting the Soviet Union for their beloved country—mass executions, chemical attacks, cities destroyed, villages burned, the countryside mined, children orphaned. Millions of Afghans fled or were murdered by the communists. The point is this Mr. Chairman: Freedom loving people in the United States and around the world thus owe an important debt to the Afghans for helping to win the Cold War and the course of world history.

The bipartisan Congressional Task Force on Afghanistan that I helped lead with Senator Gordon Humphrey, Congressman Charles Wilson, Congressman Bob Lagomarsino and others pressed for U.S. humanitarian and military support for the Afghan people during some of the darkest and most brutal periods of Soviet military operations in Afghanistan. In recent years, after the Soviet withdrawal and the communist defeat, I have grown increasingly troubled by the tragic fate that has overtaken Afghanistan. The United States must again reassert a leadership role to help the people of Afghanistan.

The point is this: We fought together with the Afghan people to win the war. In a very

real sense they served on the front lines for us. Now is the time to fight together to win the peace. Its the right thing to do. We have the responsibility.

Although I no longer serve in Congress, I am willing to step forward once again to join you, Mr. Chairman, along with Congressman Wilson, Congressman Rohrabacher and others committed to helping to find solutions to the situation in Afghanistan. I would encourage others to join me in this effort—Americans and Afghans, those in government as well as in the private sector. Now is the hour. Now is the time for the United States to launch a new initiative to help bring peace, stability and prosperity to the war-weary and suffering people of Afghanistan.

Finally, the United States, as this Committee well knows and will explore today, ignores the situation in Afghanistan at great peril. Afghanistan remains important to the national interest of the United States for geostrategic and national security reasons because of its pivotal role regarding Central Asia, the Middle East, and South Asia. If the United States will not take a leadership role in Afghanistan, Iran and other hostile terrorist forces will. In a world that for us grows ever smaller and more integrated all the time, this prospect in South Asia is more threatening to the United States. America must act with resolve and courage to help the people of Afghanistan while there is yet time.

TRIBUTE TO THE CIRCLES OF SERBIAN SISTERS OF NORTHWEST INDIANA

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my great honor to commend the Circles of Serbian Sisters of Northwest Indiana. This distinguished organization is holding its fourth annual benefit at St. George Serbian Orthodox Church in East Chicago, IN this Sunday, October 6, 1996.

The Circles of Serbian Sisters of Northwest Indiana is the combined effort of four separate Circles of Serbian Sisters organizations, each of which contains about 200 members. The presidents of the Circles of Serbian Sisters are: Ms. Helen Tezich, from St. George Serbian Orthodox Church in East Chicago; Ms. Natalie Tieca, from St. George Serbian Orthodox Church in Schererville; Ms. Ann Rudman, from St. Sava Serbian Orthodox Church in Merrillville; and Ms. Milica Bodrozic, from St. Elijah Serbian Orthodox Church in Merrillville.

Four years ago, these organizations unified to assemble this humanitarian fundraiser in order to provide aid to orphaned and refugee children in the former Yugoslavia. Last year alone, the Circles of Serbian Sisters sent over 7,000 packages and vaccines to these displaced children, who are forced to live in refugee camps and shelters. These individually wrapped packages consisted of underwear, sweat suits, and candy. Circles of Serbian Sisters of Northwest Indiana works with the International Orthodox Christian Charities and the Serbian Orthodox Church in the former Yugoslavia.

Four priests, who have supported this effort from the very beginning are: Father Steve

Kovacevich, from St. George Serbian Orthodox Church in East Chicago; the Very Reverend Father Milan Savich, from St. George Serbian Orthodox Church in Schererville; the Arch Priest John Todorovich, from St. Sava Serbian Orthodox Church; and Father Lazar Kostur, from St. Elijah Serbian Orthodox Church.

The following distinguished clergymen from the Serbian Orthodox Church have sent their blessings for the event Metro Bishop Irney—Kovacevich—Serbian Orthodox Hierarch of the New Granica Metropolitanate, seated in Third Lake, IL; His Eminence Metropolitan Christopher—Kovacevich—Serbian Orthodox Hierarch for Midwestern America, seated in Libertyville, IL; and His Grace Bishop Sava—Jurich—Serbian Orthodox Bishop of Australia and New Zealand, Surrogate Bishop to His Holiness Serbian Orthodox Patriarch Pavle, administrator of the Serbian Orthodox Diocese of USA and Canada.

During this year's banquet, which is held at a different church each year, two sisters, Ms. Milica Bodrozic and Mara Dobrijevic, who have been involved in this movement from the very beginning, will describe what they experienced as they traveled to the former Yugoslavia to deliver the aid packages. Thank you notes from the orphaned children will also be read during this benefit.

Mr. Speaker, during this sad time in the former Yugoslavia, the mission of the Circles of Serbian Sisters offers renewed hope in the humanity of all people. I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in commending the Circles of Serbian Sisters and wishing them well on their fourth annual banquet, as well as the continued success of their humanitarian efforts.

THE SOUTH DADE/HOMESTEAD MOTORSPORTS EXHIBITION CENTER

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, Economic Development Administration [EDA] funding of an economic development grant is being sought for the South Dade/Homestead Motorsports Exhibition Center.

Mr. Speaker, the Homestead/South Dade community is still recovering from the brunt of hurricane Andrew in 1992. We continue to seek economic revitalization assistance from the Federal Government, the State of Florida and from the private sector to bring this community back to prosperity.

The South Dade/Homestead Motorsports Speedway Complex has already attracted millions of tourists to the area and has generated jobs at all levels in the community. The city of Homestead and a nonprofit partnership involving private businesses, have proposed a motorsports exhibition center which will build on the success of this complex.

The south Florida community is hopeful that the Subcommittee on Commerce, State and Justice and the EDA will support this project in fiscal year 1997.

HONORING GATEWAY DAY HABILITATION PROGRAM

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, today begins a new program to help the developmentally disabled come into the mainstream of life. The Gateway Day Habilitation Center, a not-for-profit organization, will work to help their consumers achieve further independence and integration into the community at large. In describing the philosophy of Gateway, Sylvia Lask, the director of community relations, says Gateway has as its goal a high quality of life to be achieved, in part, by gainful employment.

Gateway will also help society embrace the developmentally disabled to foster the development of a variety of meaningful relationships. It will provide such day-to-day skills as cooking, money handling, domestic skills, reading, mathematics, writing, basic safety, travel training, therapeutic exercises, and many others. Gateway deserves the praise and cooperation of all of us for the goals it has adopted in helping our fellow citizens.

SUPPORT FOR AUNG SAN SUU KYI

HON. DANA ROHRBACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, the Burmese regime is once again cracking down on Aung San Suu Kyi and her democratic movement. The large scale repression and violence by Burma's tyrants we have witnessed over the past week justifies a tougher approach toward the Rangoon regime.

I introduced legislation this year to impose economic sanctions on Burma. Although that legislation did not become law, the American people are becoming more familiar with the tragic situation in Burma. I intend to reintroduce similar legislation concerning Burma in the 105th Congress if I am reelected.

Last month, the Burmese regime held a long press conference during which various officials criticized Aung San Suu Kyi and the United States. Specifically, the Burmese criticized the International Republican Institute, and its program officer, Mr. Michael Mitchell, for working with the democratic forces inside Burma. That kind of criticism is a badge of honor.

Although the international spotlight rarely shines on Burma, I am watching closely what is happening in that tortured land. The escalating reign of terror against democracy activists and hilltribe people belies Rangoon callous disregard for the infinite value of human life.

Mr. Speaker, the American people stand behind Aung San Suu Kyi and I am proud the International Republican Institute is doing what it can to support democracy in Burma.

THE IMPORTANCE OF FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, in light of the \$3.5 billion increase just given to education in the omnibus spending bill, I rise today to underscore yet again the crucial role that our Federal education programs play. This apparent sudden concern on the part of my Republican colleagues for protecting education is gladly received, because millions of young Americans will benefit from these resources.

During the 104th Congress, the Democratic members of the Economic and Educational Opportunities Committee, however, were distressed by the repeated attempts by the majority to slash funds for education. In fact, earlier this year, we held a hearing to demonstrate the impact that Federal education programs have on preparing America's children for a bright future. At this hearing, we heard many witnesses testify in trenchant detail about the pain that defenseless children, students, and families were suffering from the cuts Congress had imposed on Federal education programs. The higher education student community was represented at this hearing by two outstanding students, Rob Sewell and Willie Brown, then the president and vice-president, respectively, of the American Student Association of Community Colleges. I would like to insert their testimony into the RECORD at this time, because it perfectly illustrates from a student's point of view why Democrats will always fight for education. After all, education is the true path to opportunity, and our role as legislators should be to increase access to lifelong learning for all Americans. This is the only way that our country will become stronger and more productive into the 21st century.

TESTIMONY BY MR. ROB SEWELL, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN STUDENT ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES AND MR. WILLIE BROWN, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN STUDENT ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES

We appreciate this opportunity to speak to our elected Representatives about federal programs that promote college access and lifelong learning.

My name is Rob Sewell, a student at Northern Virginia Community College Annandale Campus, and President of the American Student Association of Community colleges. I am accompanied by Willie Brown, ASACC's Vice President for the southeast Region, and a student at Thomas Nelson Community College at Hampton, Virginia, who is now a member of AmeriCorps.

In my years at Northern Virginia Community College, I have held several student leadership positions, including President of our Student Government Association, and President of our campus chapter of Phi Theta Kappa, the International Honor Society of two-year colleges. These activities have made me very conscious of how important and indispensable the federal student aid programs, and especially Pell Grants, are to our students in their pursuits of marketable skills and worthwhile careers.

As popular as Pell Grants are, I believe they are under-appreciated as an engine of

American competitiveness. Higher education as a community should bear the blame for not doing more research to document the economic significance of Pell Grants: but the general evidence is very plain to see.

As you already know, community colleges have become the nation's largest source, outside industry itself, of the advanced technical training (and retraining) that American workers must have to keep themselves globally competitive in the 21st Century, and to maintain the standard of living that most of us enjoy.

Approximately 11 million students of all ages are now taking credit and non-credit courses annually in the two-year colleges, most of them pursuing better job skills. In some states, the community colleges are tempted to boast that they are the largest graduate school, because they now serve more students with bachelor's or higher degrees than the senior institutions of their state.

Roughly one-third of the full-time equivalency of all this enrollment is identified with students receiving Pell Grants, according to estimates we've heard from various campuses.

Spot surveys of former Pell Grant recipients, made by three colleges at ASACC's request, are giving us a dramatic picture of how the grants have enriched the recipients' lives and work paths.

The latest returns, from Pell grant alumni of North Central Technical College in the district of Rep. David Obey of Wisconsin, typically show a very substantial economic return on the federal investment.

With such positive findings among community colleges, which serve the greater numbers of high-risk students, we have to believe that the same survey done by four-year colleges, public and private, would show equally impressive if not more striking correlations between Pell Grants and post-college success. We believe higher education owes the Congress broader and deeper data in this vein. Pell Grants have helped about three times as many Americans pursue their American Dream, as the four separate GI Bills have. We regard Pell Grants as the best competitiveness policy Congress has yet devised, and colleges essentially have been taking the program for granted.

Summing up our concerns, we emphasize the importance of smaller Pell Grants in community colleges. Our commuter and part-time enrollments are significantly higher than those of four-year colleges. Willie wants to elaborate on this point. Congress will undercut both national competitiveness and the American Dream if it caps either Pell Grant funding or the total awards. The threshold grant should remain \$400, and the grant maximum should be increased again.

Funding should also be increased for Work-Study. The benefits could be spread to greater numbers of needy students, if the local matching requirement were increased by 5 percent. Innumerable low-income students taste their first real employment through campus work-study.

I cannot close without expressing deep concern over the expiration of tax code Section 127. The very modest federal contribution to Employee Education Assistance—modest in relative terms—has proven to be another powerful engine of competitiveness. We are actively supporting H.R. 127, which would restore EEA permanently. Because of their low cost, community colleges are the most frequent choices among workers using this incentive to upgrade their job skills. It will be a sad step backward for both the American

Dream and workforce productivity if this Congress fails to reinstate Section 127 retroactively.

This policy should never be mistaken for federal give-away—employers are not about to waste tuition payments on workers who can't benefit from the courses they want. I wish I could recall the source of data a decade or so ago that showed that workers who have either two-year or four-year degrees have careers several years longer than those with only a high school diploma or equivalency. Ignoring any promotions, the added federal taxes from those longer careers would alone repay the "revenue foregone" a hundred-fold or more.

As students, we will do our best to answer your questions. We respectfully ask that the record of this hearing include the ASACC statement of priorities for this session of Congress.

Again, we thank you for investing our testimony.

THE HONORABLE DON RITTER: HELPING THE PEOPLE OF AFGHANISTAN BUILD A BRIGHTER FUTURE

HON. CHARLES WILSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I have devoted a significant amount of effort over the years assisting the people of Afghanistan in their struggle for freedom and peace. During difficult periods and in pivotal policy debates, I could always count on a key Member of Congress—DON RITTER. Hence, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to a remarkable individual who has consistently stood with the people of Afghanistan and other freedom loving peoples worldwide during some of their darkest hours and most critical battles. For well over a decade, I have had the distinct honor and pleasure of working with the Honorable DON RITTER, an aggressive champion for freedom and human rights.

As one of the leading congressional proponents of United States assistance to the people of Afghanistan during the Soviet invasion and occupation, DON RITTER continues to seek to build international support for solutions to Afghanistan's problems. DON RITTER is now forging the Washington, District of Columbia-based, Afghanistan Foundation. RITTER seeks to build his organization into a national and international vehicle that will help to bring peace, stability, and prosperity to Afghanistan.

DON RITTER was a leader of the American effort to help the people of Afghanistan throughout the 1980's, working closely with Afghan community and resistance leaders here and abroad. He was the first Member of Congress to act publicly using his position as senior member of the Congressional Helsinki Commission to engage that body in the Afghan human rights and policy debate.

To discuss founding the Afghanistan Foundation, RITTER will be hosting a historic meeting on October 14th in Laguna Beach, CA, with a number of important Afghans who share his vision to help build a brighter future for Afghanistan. Among those attending this special event will be representatives from a

variety of Afghan organizations as well as Afghan community and business leaders, professionals, scholars, and artists.

RITTER was the founder of the Congressional Task Force on Afghanistan, the only high level body in Congress to give consistent voice, both public and private, to the cause of freedom for Afghanistan. In this capacity, he helped lead the fight in Congress for humanitarian and military aid to the people of Afghanistan. Congressman RITTER organized a series of historic meetings of task force members with top governmental officials having responsibility for the Afghan assistance program. The Congressional Task Force on Afghanistan played a major role in moving United States policy toward a higher level of positive and practical involvement that helped free Afghanistan from the Soviet military occupation.

Today, RITTER believes that the time has come for the same kind of application of United States policy and influence to help free the people of Afghanistan from the terrible violence and division that have pervaded that country. He sees the Afghan community worldwide as increasing its influence in the professional and business world and ready to assume substantial new responsibility to contribute to Afghanistan's future. The Afghan people have an important and valuable friend in DON RITTER. I salute his efforts to help them bring about a brighter future for their nation.

SPEECH BY JOHN HOLUM, DIRECTOR, U.S. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY, ON THE COMPREHENSIVE TEST BAN TREATY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, since the President signed the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty at the United Nations on September 24, 1996, there are already 100 countries which have followed the U.S. lead. This is truly a significant achievement of this President and his team led by the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Such a diplomatic tour de force would not have been possible without the dedicated efforts and personal involvement of the Secretary of State, Warren Christopher and John Holum, Director of ACDA, who were helped by many others in and out of the U.S. Government, not to mention the contributions of many other nations and individuals.

This unique achievement was the subject of a speech by Mr. Holum at the American Bar Association on September 26, 1996. Mr. Holum, in his speech, clearly articulates the CTBT's contribution toward erecting a mighty political barrier to any more nuclear explosions anywhere and at the same time makes a convincing case of how this treaty does not compromise U.S. national security, even as we wait for its entry into force. The text follows:

The crux of my message today is legal, and so I'm grateful for this sophisticated audience of international lawyers, and the chance to discuss the full implications of events earlier this week in New York.

Two days ago, at the United Nations, President Clinton signed the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty—a major break with the nuclear past, and an immense practical step toward a safer future. It is a landmark achievement for President Clinton, who took a personal and active interest in the effort, and for Secretary Christopher, Secretary O'Leary, National Security Advisor Lake, and many others who played decisive roles.

ACDA, as you know, had the lead in the negotiations and in the backstopping in Washington. That means I'm realizing these days what Casey Stengel said when he defined managing as "getting paid for home runs someone else hits." For this above all is an achievement of a remarkable team of negotiators, policy analysts and advisors, technical experts, secretaries and clerks—and, of course, lawyers, most of whom you know very well, including Tom Graham, Tom's successor as ACDA's General Counsel Mary Lib Hoinks, and Marshall Brown and Peter Mason, who carried the legal ball in Geneva.

For my own part, aside from relevant internal management and the interagency effort to craft negotiable positions, early on I saw one contribution I could make on the scene in Geneva. It began when the negotiations opened in January 1994, and I went there and made a speech on the test ban to a plenary session of the Conference on Disarmament. I threatened to keep coming back about every six months and making more speeches until the Treaty was completed. And I make good on that threat.

The only problem turned out to be that India apparently really liked those speeches—and so was prepared to keep the negotiations going for many more years to come.

As you know, that obstacle was surmounted. And so we have completed an effort that has been building since the fallout fears of the 1950s, the verification jockeying of the 1960s, the "missile gap" perceptions of the 1970s, the further MIRVing of the 1980s, and now the strategic reductions of the 1990s.

Ever since the Trinity test made glass of the desert sand near Alamogordo, New Mexico in 1945, testing has proved a hard habit to break. Partial measures—the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963, the Threshold Test Ban Treaty of 1974 and the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty of 1976—curbed its most frightening environmental harms, but hardly broke its military momentum. Indeed, most of the world's nuclear tests have occurred in the years since 1963, when the LTBT drove them underground. And with continued testing, nuclear arms capabilities have proliferated horizontally to more countries, and vertically, to fearsome heights of power, portability, and efficiency.

Still, for all the Treaty's historic importance, its practical effect is widely underestimated. Indeed, the entry into force provision probably has received more attention than all the rest of the Treaty combined. For that provision, as you know, establishes as indispensable for entry into force a group of countries that have in common Conference on Disarmament membership and either nuclear power or research reactors—a total of 44 nations. Among them is India. India says it won't sign. That, it is said, makes the Treaty a nullity.

Today I want to discuss with you just one issue, which is why that proposition is wrong—why the CTBT, as it stands, in fact means that more than half a century of nuclear testing is over, at least as surely as anything ever can be in international affairs.

I'll address that based upon both the Treaty's political effect and its legal effect now,

as well as what we intend to do bring it formally into force.

THE POLITICAL EFFECT OF THE CTBT

The CTBT's political effect has already been considerable. All five declared nuclear weapon states have already stopped testing, in anticipation of the Treaty and under the spotlight of the negotiations. Most recently that has included China. Remember that it also includes a French government under President Chirac that hardly anyone thought would agree to this step.

The restraining effect was powerfully reinforced when virtually all of the now-61 members of the Conference on Disarmament agreed on the text that Chairman Jaap Ramaker of the negotiating committee drew out of nearly three years of painstaking negotiation. For the first time in history, all five of the declared nuclear weapon states accepted not only the principle of a test ban, but every clause of a completed text. At the last minute in Geneva, India was joined only by Iran in blocking consensus—but then Iran voted for the Treaty in New York, so 60 out of 61 CD members came to be in favor.

Next, through an initiative by Australia, an overwhelming margin of UN members—158 to 3—voted in New York to approve the Treaty and open it for signature. On that vote India was joined only by its client state Bhutan and by Libya.

Now we are in the midst of the next step—countries signing and ratifying the Treaty. Thus far 80 countries have done so, including all five of the nuclear weapon states, who signed in succession on Tuesday. Israel also has signed.

The world is acting with unanimity and resolve, in part because we are not so much making new promises as fulfilling existing ones. In particular, in last May's review and extension conference for the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, there was no dissent to the decision either to make the NPT permanent or to conclude a CTBT no later than this year. And last December the UN General Assembly resolved, by consensus, for an even faster test ban timetable.

What has happened is this: There was considerable sympathy in Geneva and New York for the lofty disarmament mandates in which India wrapped its positions. But there was no sympathy whatsoever for any more nuclear tests by anyone, anywhere, for any purpose. There was certainly no sympathy for the idea that one state should present itself as the world's agent to threaten its own nuclear tests as leverage for further disarmament by others. Instead, the countries of the world were determined to validate the work of the Conference on Disarmament, and claim a forty year dream that could no longer be deferred.

In so doing, no matter what else happens, they have erected a mighty political barrier against nuclear testing. They have declared unmistakably that henceforth the world community will view it as out of bounds for any state. In all likelihood that, alone, will be enough to preclude further nuclear explosions.

THE LEGAL EFFECT OF SIGNING THE CTBT

But there's a strong argument that the CTBT is considerably more than a high political barrier against testing—that the Treaty signings well underway this week erect a legal barrier as well.

As you know, under customary international law as codified in Article 18 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a signatory is obliged, pending ratification, to refrain from any action that would defeat its

object and purpose. Broadly speaking, the CTBT's object and purpose is to halt nuclear explosive testing. But we also need to ask, "Why?" If the sole aim of the Treaty is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to more countries, for example, then arguably its object and purpose would not be defeated if countries that already have such weapons conduct further tests.

Fortunately, we are not left guessing, for the CTBT text speaks to this issue. The Preamble declares, in pertinent part:

"The States Parties to this Treaty . . . Convinced that the cessation of all nuclear weapon test explosions and all other nuclear explosions, by constraining the development and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and ending the development of advanced new types of nuclear weapons, constitutes an effective measure of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation in all its aspects . . .

It is fair to assume that the parties, being "convinced" of these effects, intend them. The nuclear explosive testing to be stopped by the Treaty is conducted both to develop nuclear weapons and to improve them. Accordingly, as indicated by its Preamble, the CTBT's objective and purpose is to arrest both horizontal and vertical proliferation—not only the spread of nuclear weapons to the "have nots," but also their qualitative improvement by the "haves."

The text of the CTBT has always reflected this dual purpose. The United States expectation has been affirmed many times, at the highest possible level. Most recently, after he signed the Treaty Tuesday, President Clinton told the UN General Assembly:

"The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty will help to prevent the nuclear powers from developing more advanced and more dangerous weapons. It will limit the ability to other states to acquire such devices themselves."

Having identified the Treaty's objects and purposes, the next step is to determine whether they would be defeated by testing. Over the years the United States has developed two basic principles for applying the Vienna Convention rule. First a signatory must take no action that would render its eventual full compliance impossible. Second, it must take no action that would render impossible, at entry into force, re-establishment of the status quo for the signatory as of when it signed. In these ways, the rule prevents a signatory from taking advantage of the situation to effectively deprive other parties of the benefits of their bargain.

By these standards, for example, a country probably could continue to produce chemical weapons after signing the Chemical Weapons Convention, because those made in the interval could still be destroyed, re-establishing the status quo.

Nuclear explosive testing, however, is done to produce something that is not so destructible: knowledge—or specifically experimental data about whether and how nuclear weapons work. And such knowledge, once gained, cannot be rescinded. Once a country conducts a nuclear test, it cannot unlearn the resulting information. Indeed, even if the test data is not used today in weapons design, it remain available tomorrow for analysis and exploitation. A nuclear explosion is a bell that cannot be un-rung.

Yet denial of such experimental data is the heart of the CTBT bargain. For all countries, the CTBT aims to pull the plug on the primary escalator up the nuclear weapons learning curve. So for any country to conduct a nuclear explosive test would be to deprive other countries of the benefit of their

bargain—denial of the technological fruits of that activity to the testing country.

It might be argued, of course, that a test could be conducted for a purpose entirely unrelated to those stated in the Treaty—for example, to make sure an existing weapon won't explode accidentally. But the Treaty negotiators concluded, in part at our insistence, that even nuclear explosions confirmed as entirely peaceful are precluded, because they can't be distinguished from tests with weapons value. Some of you may have heard me refer to so-called "peaceful nuclear explosions" as the atomic equivalent of a friendly punch in the nose. Whether or not it accepted the characterization, the CD agreed with the conclusion and outlawed PNEs.

In short, because a test cannot be undone, and the resultant data will not disappear, it is reasonable to conclude that any further testing would defeat the CTBT's object and purpose, and thus is precluded by any signatory state—that if a country signs the CTBT, it is legally bound not to test, whether or not it has ratified, and whether or not the Treaty is in force.

THE U.S. IS PROTECTED PENDING ENTRY INTO FORCE

Does this mean the U.S. has signed on to a bad security bargain, because we cannot test while others, who haven't signed, can press ahead?

First, it is important, of course, that all the declared nuclear weapon states, having signed, are bound to the same extent we are.

Moreover, note that the obligation not to frustrate the object and purpose of the Treaty does not usurp the Senate's constitutional role of advice and consent to ratification. So if we decide based on international developments that restraint is no longer in our interest, we simply have to provide an authoritative national signal that we no longer intend to ratify the Treaty, and we will no longer be constrained. This is considerably simpler than invoking the "supreme national interest" clause after ratification to withdraw from the CTBT according to its terms.

Meanwhile, we can do a great deal to assess whether other countries are holding to the bargain. Even before entry into force, we have excellent and improving capabilities to monitor compliance.

This baseline confidence derives from our National Technical Means for detecting nuclear explosions—seismic techniques we've been working on for more than 35 years, our satellite nuclear burst detection system, and other assets. Over the years, our seismologists and other scientists have made great strides in event detection, location, and identification—giving us truly sensitive seismic arrays and other forensic techniques of extraordinary utility. Recent strides in computer modeling and data integration are further improving our capabilities. Such efforts have been spurred by the President's call last year to heighten confidence even at very low yields. So even pending the Treaty's entry into force, our national abilities to monitor nuclear testing will stand us in good stead.

WE WILL NOT REST UNTIL THE TREATY ENTERS INTO FORCE

Does all this mean our diplomatic job is done? Obviously not. Formal entry into force remains indispensable. For only this will bring into being the CTBT's full apparatus for verifying compliance, including the International Monitoring System with four different kinds of sensors, and its International Data Center, where data from these

sensors will be compiled, analyzed, integrated and shared. And the Treaty's provision for on-site inspections is an important means of detecting and deterring cheaters—especially in light of recent and emerging advances in detecting the slightest traces of radioactivity that linger for weeks in the vicinity of even a small and well-hidden nuclear explosion.

This is no time to break strike in the hard climb toward entry into force. For we know that a state violating a treaty commitment is even more of a pariah than one violating a powerful international norm . . . that evidence of any violation is all the more credible when every nation has a state and a voice in its discovery . . . that any would-be testing state is less likely to proceed if it has made a conscious decision not to, instead of chafing against an international opinion it does not share.

It is deeply in our interest for the CTBT to be a binding legal commitment on every country—and for every country to participate in its enforcement. So we are determined to bring it into force.

CONCLUSION

More than 30 years ago, John F. Kennedy said of a CTBT, "The conclusion of such a treaty, so near and yet so far, would check the spiraling arms race in one of its most dangerous areas. And it would place the nuclear posers in a position to deal more effectively with . . . the further spread of nuclear arms." President Kennedy was right on all counts. And his vision is now being realized—a truth to celebrate and savor.

Nuclear weapons have been explored twice in war—and more than 2,000 times in contemplation of war, at more than 20 locations around the globe. And all the while, the world's store of knowledge about how the work has continued to mushroom.

Now, after five decades of testing and four decades of calls to end it, the world has said, "enough." At long last we have erected a powerful barrier to further testing.

Let us do out utmost to buttress it, bring it into force—and then enforce it for all nations, for all time.

For as we do, we will ensure that nuclear explosions were known to our century alone—and as the President said at the UN, enter "a century in which the roles and risks of nuclear weapons can be further reduced, and ultimately eliminated."

With the era of nuclear testing at an end, we are a giant step closer to that ultimate goal.

TRIBUTE TO PROVIDENCE POLICE DEPARTMENT'S TOP COPS—DETECTIVES FRANK DELLAVENTURA AND FREDDY ROCHA

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to recognize and pay tribute to two distinguished individuals who have dedicated their lives to protecting Rhode Islanders against crime and violence.

Today, Detectives Frank DellaVentura and Freddy Rocha of the Police Department in Providence, RI, will receive Top Cops Awards for their outstanding service in protecting our

Nation's communities. The Top Cops Award is the only national award for officers nominated by their peers in law enforcement.

Across our country, drug abuse is a root cause of the crime and violence that plague our neighborhoods. In recent years, we have made important strides to stop drug-related crime. Law enforcement has been a vital part of this effort, and Detectives Rocha and DellaVentura have been instrumental in this fight.

For example, in 1994, Detective Rocha went undercover to investigate a group of criminals who were identifying themselves as law enforcement agents and stealing drugs and money from drug dealers. Risking his life by posing as a major cocaine dealer, Detective Rocha gathered evidence against this group, which was also linked to organized crime. Winning the group's confidence, he arranged a meeting at which its members expected to receive drugs and money, but instead were apprehended by the Providence SWAT team. The criminals are now serving prison sentences.

Detective DellaVentura has also played a critical role in Rhode Island's fight against drugs. He organized several of the undercover operations in which Detective Rocha has served. In addition, Detective DellaVentura's detailed research, careful surveillance, and thorough knowledge of the requirements of federal law have been essential to these operations' success.

The work of Detectives DellaVentura and Rocha has been nothing short of exceptional. I respectfully ask my colleagues to join me in saluting these Top Cops for their efforts to make the streets of Rhode Island safer for law-abiding citizens.

ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION REFORM AND IMMIGRANT RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF 1996

HON. ENI F. H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to clarify the treatment of American Samoans who are nationals but not citizens of the United States under the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 contained in H.R. 3610. It is my understanding that the new act does not alter the status or rights of noncitizen nationals.

I am advised that the intent of the new act is to apply the existing statutory definition of alien as set forth in the Immigration and Nationality Act [INA], 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(3). Under the INA, noncitizen nationals of the United States are not considered aliens, and I am advised that they are not considered aliens under the new act. In some instances, the new act expressly incorporates and applies the existing statutory definition of alien contained in the INA. In other instances, the new act amends existing law in a manner which automatically invokes the existing INA definition of alien.

Title I of the new act provides for improvement of border control, facilitation of legal

entry, and interior enforcement. For purposes of title I, the INA definition of alien is specifically incorporated. § 1(c).

Title II of the new act covers alien smuggling and document fraud, and it amends both the INA and the criminal statutes contained in title 18 of the United States Code. The amendments of the INA are automatically subject to the existing INA definition of alien. I am advised that criminal provisions in title 18 of the Code involving immigration offenses are normally interpreted to follow the INA definition of alien.

Title III of the new act covers inspection, apprehension, adjudication, and removal of inadmissible and deportable aliens. This title amends the INA and is therefore automatically subject to the existing INA definition of alien.

Title IV of the new act provides for the enforcement of employment restrictions, including use of citizen attestation programs. The title specifically provides that "United States citizenship" includes "United States nationality." § 401(d)(6).

Title V of the new act places restrictions on benefits for aliens. The title expressly incorporates the INA definition of alien. § 594(1). Thus, the benefits of noncitizen nationals are not affected.

Title VI of the new act contains miscellaneous provisions, some of which amend the INA and are thus automatically subject to the INA definition of alien. For those provisions of title VI which do not amend the INA, the new act specifically incorporates the INA definition of alien. § 1(c).

GEORGE COBBS HELPS BAY AREA WORKERS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the achievements of Mr. George E. Cobbs, Jr., president of the International Employee Assistance Professional Association [IEAPA] and a member of the San Francisco Bay Area Chapter of the Employee Assistance Professional Association [EAPA]. On October 12, 1996, the San Francisco Bay Area Chapter of the EAPA will celebrate its 25th anniversary at the IAMW Union Hall in Burlingame, CA, where Mr. Cobbs will be honored for his many years of dedicated service to the association.

The San Francisco Bay Area Chapter of the Employee Assistance Professional Association is recognizing Mr. Cobbs for his distinguished leadership in the IEAPA and for his 30 years of service in the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. As president of the IEAPA, Mr. Cobbs has tried to foster a work ethic that promotes the idea that, recovery in the workplace is good business.

The many programs offered through the Employee Assistance Program provide assistance to employees with alcohol and drug related programs as well as with issues dealing with grief, divorce, parental matters, and emotional distress. The Employee Assistance Program provide confidential assessments and re-

errals, management consulting, and many other services to our country's work force.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask that you and my colleagues join me in recognizing Mr. George E. Cobbs, Jr., for his distinguished service to the Employee Assistance Program and for making the Employee Assistance Program such an exceptional program that benefits so many in today's work force.

PALAU NEEDS U.S. ASSISTANCE

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday, September 17, the bridge connecting the islands of Koror and Babeldaob in the Republic of Palau collapsed into the ocean during rush-hour traffic. Two men died in the incident—four others were injured. While the leaders of Palau are thankful that more injuries or deaths did not result it was and is a devastating accident. I rise today to call upon the Federal Government to act quickly in assisting the Republic of Palau.

The Koror-Babeldaob bridge was not just a means of efficient transportation between Palau's two major islands; islands which have no other connection—natural or man-made. The 267-yard structure also brought power and water to Babeldaob, the island with Palau's largest population and industrial base. In addition, the collapsed bridge connected Palau's airport and hospital to many of its villages. Because of this, the impact of the bridge collapsing is far greater than it would have been if it was simply a means of transportation.

One Pacific Daily news report characterized the bridge as the "backbone" of Palau's economy. The analogy is a poignant and accurate one. Many of Palau's residents are still without water or power and it is uncertain when these utilities will function again.

The Government of Palau has organized boats and barges to move people and vehicles across the channel and I applaud those private boat owners and others who acted quickly to help in any way they could. I would also like to commend the people of Guam who have offered their assistance in Palau's time of need including the members of the Guam National Guard.

Assistance from the Federal Government, however, is necessary and must go beyond initial emergency assistance and an assessment of the cause of the collapse. The Federal Government must also help Palau restore power and water supplies to its citizens and assist Palau in its effort to build another, more reliable bridge.

As many of you know, the Republic of Palau commemorated its second year of independence just yesterday. Prior to its independence, the Republic of Palau was part of the United States Trust Territory of the Pacific. Palau, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia, entered into negotiations with the Federal Government in 1968.

In 1994, Palau became an independent nation in free association with the United States.

This is a special relationship that Palau and the United States entered into over the long term. This relationship has also helped build a strong relationship along with a special cultural bond between the People of Guam and the People of Palau.

The Federal Government has an obligation and a duty to assist Palau in this time of crisis. I urge the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and other appropriate Government agencies to assist Palau in meeting its immediate health and safety needs as well as the long term infrastructure needs resulting from this disaster.

**BEWARE AMERICAN CONTRACTOR!
KUWAIT DOES NOT PAY ITS BILLS**

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, Saddam Hussein is beating the war drums again and the United States is marching to Kuwait to once again save the Kuwaitis from aggression. Fighting for democracy is an American tradition that we want to keep but there is something going on that the Congress and the American people need to know.

When Johnny came marching home from Kuwait after the gulf war his pockets were empty—some say Johnny's pockets had been picked by Kuwaiti business practices.

Take the example of a small business based in Maryland, Integrated Logistics Support Systems International, Inc. [ILS], that helped the Kuwait security by building a sophisticated air support warehouse at Al Jabar Air Base near the Iraqi border. The Al Jabar Base is now used by the U.S.-supported military operations as the first line of defense against Saddam's aggression.

During the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and Operation Desert Storm, ILS was one of the first American companies called upon to provide vital strategic services to Kuwait in order to protect America's national security interests. ILS immediately responded at the request of the U.S. Navy with tactical support facilities. Operation Desert Storm desperately needed the mobile operations vans provided by ILS in order to operate from an austere base in the Saudi Arabian Desert.

ILS directed activities which permitted the shipment of maintenance material, aircraft spare parts, ordnance and other supplies from the U.S. to Saudi Arabia, enabling the KAF to achieve a reconstituted wartime status. Humanitarian assistance to Kuwaiti citizens in the United States and other nations outside their homeland, was provided by ILS. Special equipment was obtained for the Kuwait resistance movement during Desert Storm/Desert Shield as well.

After the war, the KAF, with the approval of the USN, requested ILS to design a state-of-the-art automated supply system and to adapt the new system to the facilities in Kuwait. ILS did so.

The climate conditions in Kuwait were extreme. ILS responded to the challenge because logistic supply support facilities were

critical to the operation of the KAF F-18 Hornet aircraft based at Al Jabar Air Base.

Capt. Nick Kobylk, U.S. Navy, retired, was the former director of operations for the U.S. Navy International Programs Office [Navy IPO] with oversight of more than 5,400 foreign military sales [FMS] contracts for the U.S. Navy prior to his retirement in September 1992. Captain Kobylk who is currently working and living in Kuwait, visited the building site at Al Jabar Air Base while it was being built. He observed the following:

The warehouse location is over an hour drive through the desert and oil fields from the nearest hotel. It was built with temperatures in excess of 50 degrees Celsius (122 degrees Fahrenheit). The work was exhausting and became more dangerous as the day progressed. Food, water and ice were brought daily to the sites by ILS. The base had no security. Unexploded ordnance was discovered around the work area. One man was killed and another wounded for life. The closest full medical facility was over an hour away. There was intermittent and unreliable electrical and water service. The only consistent and reliable means of communication was via a mobile telephone system.

These harsh conditions still exist. However, electrical power, potable water, dining and medical facilities are now locally available. The population has increased. ILS and U.S. Corps of Engineer personnel support and operate a major air base in the desert. The warehouse supply support system implemented 3 years ago met the demands of October 1994. The F/A-18's were prepared and ready to defend Kuwait as Saddam Hussein began massing on the border again. The ILS warehouse system meets the current demands of September 1996, even with the influx of the USAF highly sophisticated weapon systems and their unanticipated requirements. The KAF has realized one of the finest warehousing systems in the world. It is essential to their national security. They are more than pleased with it.

ILS received high praise from the Kuwaitis for the quality of its professionalism and performance.

Kuwait's size, topography, and population do not permit it to unilaterally conduct a meaningful defense of its borders. Kuwait must rely on allies and air defense. The work of ILS literally provided the linchpin of Kuwait's national security by providing the most sophisticated logistical support/supply facility of its kind in that region of the world.

Today, as tensions once again escalate, we should notice that this small American company is to be credited for providing the foundation for the success of the security of the region.

However, Kuwait has not paid its obligations to this company. The U.S. Navy has not assisted this American contractor to obtain payment from Kuwait either.

The contractor has been told that Kuwait will pay its debt if the Navy authorizes it. The Navy has told this contractor the reverse. I consider this to be the run-around.

Why won't Kuwait pay ILS for the work that has been performed or direct the Navy pay the ILS? It is because Kuwait has been systematically defaulting on its debts after the gulf war. It is the way this country does business with American companies.

Congress should initiate a full investigation of these business practices that leave U.S.

contractors holding the bag for work that was successfully performed, especially such critical work as this.

Congress should also assist these contractors to unwind the ball of redtape that binds the United States Navy which administers contracts for Kuwait and other foreign allies.

Congress should not allow Johnny to come marching home after the gulf war with his pockets picked by Kuwait.

**TRIBUTE TO THE 119TH FIGHTER
GROUP**

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the 119th Fighter Group of the Air National Guard based in Fargo, ND. The 119th, more commonly known as the "Happy Hooligans," was featured in today's edition of the USA Today as they prepare to defend their title as champion of the William Tell air-to-air combat competition. I have submitted a copy of the article that will appear in the RECORD following my remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to take the time to read this story about the truly remarkable people of the 119th. Two years ago, the Hooligans sent a team to Tyndall AFB, FL, to compete in the most prestigious air-to-air event in the entire Air Force—the William Tell competition. The Hooligans were pitted against the cream of the crop, the "top guns" from the Active Duty Air Force. What's more, the Hooligans were flying relatively aged F-16's but competed against units flying the more advanced F-15. Much to the surprise and considerable dismay of the Air Force's young fighter jocks, the Hooligans outperformed the entire field and took home the William Tell trophy.

In 2 weeks, the Hooligans will return to Florida to defend their title. I am confident that they will once again distinguish themselves and make North Dakota proud. Last year, I had the opportunity to fly with the Happy Hooligans in an F-16 piloted by Lt. Colonel Maury Borud, so I can personally attest to their top-shelf performance. I would also note that today Colonel Borud will make the last flight of his distinguished 28-year career.

Mr. Speaker, on an issue of special interest to Congress, I ask my colleagues to remember the championship quality of the Happy Hooligans if the Pentagon once again advances plans to reduce the fighter force structure in the Air National Guard. Such plans are short-sighted and ill-advised, especially given the unparalleled performance of the Hooligans and other ANG fighter units. Cutting the Hooligans would be like benching Michael Jordan, a foolish mistake by any measure.

Congratulations to the Happy Hooligans. You never cease to make North Dakota proud.

[From the USA Today, Oct. 3, 1996]

OLD-TIME PILOTS SHOW "TOP GUNS" WHO'S HOT

FARGO, N.D.—The scene around the air base of the 119th Fighter Wing of the Air National Guard here would never be confused

with the set of Top Gun. It is no hotbed of 20-something fighter jocks tooling around on motorcycles and doing shooters at the local bar after work.

Here you see balding middle-agers with chiseled faces. People whose "other jobs" are at the insurance office, on the farm or flying for FedEx. They are members of local churches, officers in local civic organizations, habitués of the nearby public golf courses.

Yet, when you strap one of these senior fliers into the cockpit of an F-16 Fighting Falcon, the younger boys get out of the way because these are the best air-to-air combat fighters in the world. They are the God-fathers of air superiority—and right now, they are in the final "spin up" to defend that title.

Two years ago, in October 1994, Fargo's "Happy Hooligans" as they are called, flew down to Tyndall Air Force base in Florida to duke it out in the Super Bowl of dogfights—the biennial William Tell competition. What they accomplished there may rank as one of the greatest upset victories since Joe Namath took his Jets to Florida in 1969.

The Fargo team had the oldest pilots and the oldest aircraft in the competition. Their F-16s were slower and their radar range shorter than that of the F-15s flown by the Air Force regulars from around the world. The Air Force had a vast pool of planes, maintenance crews and sharp young pilots on their teams.

The Fargo group was so sparse, they had Guard part-timers, classic "weekend warriors," flying some of their jets.

And, as if to emphasize their underdog status, Fargo's lead pilot was a diminutive lieutenant colonel nicknamed "Pee Wee."

A FAMILY AFFAIR

The William Tell is a grueling weeklong competition conducted by the Air Force that combines air-to-air combat games, weapons loading drills and target shooting.

Imagine a typical scenario. You are strapped in the cockpit of an F-16 racing at nearly twice the speed of sound, defending a chunk of air space that extends from 0 to 50,000 feet high, 50 miles deep, 30 miles wide.

Five jets come screaming into that space—four "hostiles," one "friendly." Your radar is jammed, you are being fed conflicting and erroneous communications, the horizon is lurching skyward to your right.

Your mission: destroy the hostiles and let the friendly pass. You have five minutes.

"Your concentration level is so high," says Maj. Bob Becklund, who will lead Fargo's team as they defend their title Oct. 21. "Everything is happening so quickly that it just starts feeling like slow motion."

When a pilot jerks his plane skyward, as he may do several times in a competition like this one, the blood actually drains from the head and concentration can be affected. Still, the pilot must react instantaneously.

At that point, says Robert "Pee Wee" Edlund, "you are not really flying the plane, it is just something strapped to your back" as you go through the maneuvers.

In situations like this, the Fargo pilots use the F-16 to their advantage.

"You can visually spot an F-15 maybe 10 miles out," says Becklund. "In the F-16, if I've got the nose pointed at you, and I'm jamming your radar, you aren't going to pick me up visually until I'm maybe 3 miles out."

At Mach 1.6, three miles out is as good as in your back pocket. If both planes are mov-

ing at about the same speed, the F-16 is on you in less than 7 seconds.

"It is physically and emotionally very demanding," says Edlund. "When it's over you are emotionally drained, but euphoric."

In 1994, when the Fargo team won, "people were surprised and upset—shocked," says Edlund, who is prevented by the rules from competing again but is serving as a kind of coach for the team. "Believe me, there are some big egos out there. I know those F-15 crews went home embarrassed." Particularly because Air Force crews flying F-15s had won the previous two competitions.

The Fargo team also won the Hughes Trophy that year, an award given to the best air combat unit in the Air Force. They were the only F-16 unit ever to win it.

How did a group of such precision fighters spring up in the unlikely location of North Dakota?

"It is a family kind of thing," says Maj. Marshall Kjelvik, one of the pilots who will fly in the William Tell. We are a family-oriented organization, with deep roots in the community."

Indeed, Kjelvik's father worked in maintenance at the Fargo air base and introduced him to jet fighters as a child. "After that, I always wanted to fly," he says.

"It means a lot to represent your hometown, where my family and my father are from," says Kjelvik.

Familial connections run through the base like electrical wiring, Kjelvik's sister works in the maintenance division. Becklund's father, retired Brig. Gen. Thornton Becklund, was a former base commander.

First Lt. Brad Derrig is an alternate pilot who will travel to Tyndall. His father also flew for the guard and his brother, Tom, is the flight surgeon. "That's one of the unique things," he says about Fargo. "There are a lot of brothers, sister and family members working together."

PRIDE IN SAFETY RECORD

But surely, there must be some Tom Cruise wannabes in the bunch.

"There is a fine line between being a cocky fighter pilot, and being a good pilot. If you are really good, you realize you don't have to be cocky," says base commander Col. Mike Haugen, who at 50 still flies the F-16. "When you are 23, you think there is no end to life and you are always going to be here. But this is a serious business."

First Lt. Jon Wutzke, 31, is on the Tell team. He joined the Air Force straight out of high school and joined the Fargo Air National Guard when he has going to college at North Dakota State University.

"The age difference was a shock for me," he recalls. "Back then we were flying F-4s and I worked in the shop. Some of those guys have been working on those same engines since the 1950s! So the corporate memory here goes way back."

And continues. The Fargo team would not be as good in the air without the skills of the crews on the ground.

"As proud as I am of our performance at William Tell," says Haugen, "it is our safety record and our ground crews that make it possible. We haven't lost an aircraft in over 100,000 hours of flight time, over 25 years of flying" he says.

"Frankly, we should have lost three of those aircraft by now," says Haugen of the F-16s on the runway.

"That's what the statistics say."

Those statistics do not trouble the men who fly these F-16s, however.

"It's like I tell my wife," says Edlund, "the only dangerous part about being a jet fighter pilot is driving to the air base. We have some of the oldest jets in the world, F-16 wise, but the way they are maintained by our crews, they are like brand new."

EXPERIENCE COUNTS

When it came William Tell contest time, the Hooligans had rebuilt, retuned and customized their F-16s like hotrods in the shop.

As a result, when those old planes went to Tyndall, they were ready to do things that were not even possible when they were brand new.

There also is a distinction among the fliers.

"They are young," says Edlund of the regular Air Force units. "We are experienced. The younger guys might pull more Gs (maximum speed maneuvers) and have quicker reactions, but we've got more flight time. There is no substitute for having been there."

Edlund, 39, has been there. He spent 11 years in the Air Force, then joined the Guard full-time six years ago. It is not an easy way to make a living.

An F-16 can fly at Mach 2, twice the speed of sound. It is capable of making a 9G turn or climb. In a 9G turn, the gravitational pull on the body is 9 times that of gravity. The force of such a turn is so great that if you happen to be looking over your left shoulder at an approaching plane or missile, and you throw your jet into a steep 9G turn to the right, the force can break your neck.

Even if you do everything right, you can return from a routine flight bruised up and exhausted.

In a 9G turn all the organs of the body will be pulled two inches out of their normal alignments. The liver shifts, the heart moves, connective tissue strains. Pilots training for William Tell will often fly twice daily.

"I pulled a neck muscle once in a 9G turn and it was bad. I couldn't fly for a month," says Edlund. "Finally I went to the flight surgeon and he cleared me. He said, 'Pee Wee, you're good to go. You can fly, no problem.' But then he took me aside and said he wanted to show me something. He pulled out my X-rays and there were these white spots, calcium deposits and stuff, all up and down my neck and back."

"He said, 'Pee Wee, this is what a 60-year-old man's back looks like. Nobody knows what the long-term affects of flying a jet aircraft like the F-16 will be, but the body was just not designed to take all these Gs.'

"I said, 'That's great, doc, but can I get that in writing?'" He laughs.

"I mean, this the best job there is. Where else can you get to fly a multi-million dollar aircraft that is the best in the world? I wouldn't trade it for all of Bill Gate's money or Michael Jordan's fame," he says.

Edlund is nearing the end of his career as a jet pilot. His hair is gray, he's working in an industry that is constantly downsizing. He has a wife, two kids, a dog and a cat, a house in the suburbs and a Little League team he has taken to the state championships. He is no longer much of a Hooligan, but still good to go.

"I'll probably have to hang it up in five years or so, maybe when I have 5,000 hours. That would be a pretty good career for a fighter pilot. Then, I'll just push paper. Be a ground-pounder for the team."