

surpassed the quietness of the most advanced, quietest, and most survivable boats—the Los Angeles-class SSNs—now in the U.S. active fleet. The threat posed by Russia's stealthy Akula-class SSNs imposes new and unprecedented demands on U.S. sensors and weapons. Thus, despite its temporary surplus of nuclear-powered attack submarines, the United States has two compelling reasons to build new and even more advanced SSNs: (a) it must preserve the stealthiness of its own submarines; and (b) it must overcome the stealthiness of the most advanced foreign-built submarines.

The Seawolf SSN program, and the follow-on new attack submarine (NSSN)—scheduled to begin construction in 1998—are intended to meet both of these needs. The NSSN will incorporate the advanced quieting, sensor, and weapons technology of the Seawolf in a less expensive hull that is more compatible with anticipated future budgetary limitations. Although it will cost considerably less than the Seawolf, it will be able to accomplish all of the post-Cold War missions, including the land-attack mission, envisioned for U.S. attack submarines.

The pace of development for the NSSN will not allow construction of the first of the class to begin any earlier than 1998, however. The Navy already has committed \$900 million to the construction of a third Seawolf submarine, and in the fiscal year 1996 defense budget is seeking the remaining \$1.5 billion needed to complete it. That common-sense economic rationale is not, of course, the only reason the Navy wants to complete construction: The third Seawolf will contribute significantly to future seapower capabilities, and will help satisfy a Joint Chiefs of Staff requirement for at least 10 to 12 submarines with Seawolf-quality stealthiness by 2012.

THE BUDGETARY/RISK TRADEOFF

A recent study of the U.S. submarine production base by the Rand Corporation concluded that little money would be saved by allowing a production gap to develop in the construction of new submarines. The risks, though, would be considerable. The third Seawolf illustrates this finding clearly. The cost of the boat will be \$2.4 billion, of which \$900 million is already obligated. Since it will cost at least that much more to terminate contracts and shut down production of the third boat, the Navy faces the choice of spending: (a) nearly \$2 billion, with nothing to show for it; or (b) \$2.4 billion, to get a very capable submarine.

Its decision to embrace the latter option is driven, though, not only by the budgetary arithmetic, but also by the urgent need to preserve the nation's ability to build submarines. Consolidation of all nuclear-ship production at Newport News Shipbuilding—builder of the Navy's nuclear-powered carriers and other surface combatants, as well as more than three dozen SSNs and SSBNs—would not only reduce the U.S. nuclear shipbuilding industrial base to one yard, but also would deprive the nation of the pre-eminent submarine integration facility at Electric Boat, and of a highly skilled work force as well.

It might at some future date be considered necessary, for strictly budgetary reasons, to consolidate all nuclear construction at one yard—but to do so would mean a loss of flexibility and of surge capacity, and would entail some serious national security risks as well.

Fortunately, that decision does not have to be made this year. The overwhelming case for completing the SSN-23 gives the Navy, and Congress, the time needed for a detailed and much more comprehensive study of the cost/benefit tradeoffs involved in making what would be an irreversible change in the

long-term U.S. submarine construction program. For at least the time being, though, the Navy itself apparently has concluded that it makes more sense to keep nuclear submarine production at its preferred source, Electric Boat, while maintaining the construction of nuclear-powered surface ships at Newport News Shipbuilding.

The near-term costs of such an approach are outweighed, the Navy says, by the overriding national security need to ensure the preservation of an adequate industrial base. The Navy's industrial plans for submarines are in that respect similar to its military plans. Both focus on the long term, because it is assumed that the long term is when major new threats to national security may arise. A long-term approach may, of course, create certain near-term budgetary pressures, but those pressures reflect the service's unwillingness to sacrifice its enduring requirements in order to address the more transitory concerns of the moment. Considering the evidence of the recent past and the global trends evident today in technology and politics, it is hard to argue with such an approach.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN EAST TIMOR

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 7, 1995

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, as cochairman of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, I rise today to speak out about human rights conditions in Indonesia, and specifically, on the island of East Timor. Home to nearly 200 million people, Indonesia is the fourth most populous nation in the world. Congress has already pressed the Government of Indonesia to give the people of East Timor greater freedom and to ensure the protection of their fundamental human rights. I am disheartened, however, by the lack of progress on ending abuses being committed by Indonesian military forces and the frequent reports of torture and other serious abuses being committed in East Timor. This year, the State Department's "Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1994" states:

The [Indonesian] Government continued to commit serious human rights abuses and in some areas, notably freedom of expression, it became markedly more repressive, departing from a long-term trend towards greater openness. The most serious included the continuing inability of the people to change their government and harsh repression of East Timorese dissidents.

In November 1994, the U.N. Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary, and Arbitrary Executions reported that the atmosphere in East Timor continues to be oppressive and resembles the conditions that precipitated the mass killings by Indonesian forces in November 1991. The rapporteur's report serves as a warning to the world and should be a call to action for the international community to prevent a repetition of severe human rights violations.

In addition, I remain concerned about the large Indonesian military presence on the island and about reports indicating that one of the Indonesian army battalions that was responsible for the Santa Cruz massacre recently returned to the region. I also oppose the mistreatment of Timorese political prisoners, the heightened migration of Indonesian

settlers to East Timor, and the obstruction of international observers who are working to monitor trials of dissidents and report on conditions in East Timor. I firmly believe that these developments demand a strong response by the international community.

Indonesian President Suharto has recently cracked down on free press, causing the firing of journalists who voice their dissent. This campaign to intimidate journalists is not the only repression that has intensified. There are frequent cases of Christians being arrested, beaten, and intimidated. There is little freedom of association, assembly or expression, and members of the security forces responsible for these human rights violations enjoy virtual impunity. Assistant Secretary of State John Shattuck recently reported to Congress that the human rights situation "Which began worsening in late 1994, worsened further in January of this year." I call on Members to put pressure on the Indonesian Government to end their pattern of abuses in East Timor. I call on my colleagues to join me in my efforts to remain vocal and keep a bad situation from further deteriorating.

I also commend to Members the following article, from the Boston Globe dated April 3, 1995, which explains United States shortcomings in promoting human rights in Indonesia.

One way to continue to keep pressure on the Indonesian Government is to continue the ban on International Military Education and Training [IMET] funds to them. I applaud Representative REED of Rhode Island for the amendment he intends to offer to the American Overseas Interest Act to cut all IMET funds to Indonesia for fiscal year 1996 and fiscal year 1997. I urge Members to support this amendment, which is a strong and clear message to the Indonesian Government that their disregard for human rights will not be tolerated by the United States.

[From the Boston Globe, April 3, 1995]

COMPROMISING HUMAN RIGHTS

The most generous way to describe the Clinton administration's approach to human rights is to call it ambivalent.

John Shattuck, assistant secretary of state for human rights, has said all the right things and produced candid reports on human rights around the world. But President Clinton ignored Beijing's abuses for the sake of trade, subordinated human rights to strategic concerns when Boris Yeltsin assaulted Chechnya and made the fatal mistake of refusing to classify the mass murders in Rwanda as genocide when to do so might have enabled UN forces to stop the slaughter.

Recently there has been an unusually overt demonstration of the administration's ambivalence on human rights. Speaking in the Indonesian capital, Jakarta, the vice chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Adm. William Owens, said the Pentagon wants to resume a US program for the military and educational training of the Indonesian army, a program that Congress suspended in 1992 because of Indonesia's flagrant abuse of human rights on the conquered territory of East Timor.

The same day, Shattuck was telling Congress that the human right situation on East Timor, "which began worsening in late 1994, worsened further in January this year." Shattuck's testimony replicated a report by the organization Human Rights Watch/Asia on "Deteriorating Human Rights in East Timor." The report describes "extrajudicial

executions, torture, disappearances, unlawful arrests and detentions and denials of freedom of association, assembly and expression."

As Clinton and the new Congress consider the Pentagon's request for \$600,000 to spend on the training of Indonesian officers, they ought to heed the counsel of the US Catholic Conference. "As difficult as the situation in East Timor has been over the years," the bishops' office noted, "congressional protests and representations by various US administrations have helped limit the severity of human rights abuses, keeping a bad situation from becoming much worse."

This is no time to encourage Indonesian persecution of the East Timorese.

SALUTE TO M.L. "LIN" KOESTER

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 7, 1995

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a longtime friend and former colleague who will be leaving the city of Simi Valley to become Ventura County's chief administrative officer.

When I joined the Simi Valley City Council in 1979, one of our first objectives was to find an administrator who could lead the city into the next decade while restoring the fiscal and personal security city residents expected and deserved.

Lin Koester was that administrator. In more than 15 years on the job, he has established a list of accomplishments and successes that would be the envy of any manager in the private or public sector.

Through Lin's tenure, Simi Valley has earned the respect of other municipalities from around the State for its strong record of fiscal conservatism and financial stability. With an annual budget of more than \$88 million and more than 500 employees, the city has weathered the economic downturn that has plagued southern California and the entire Nation over the past few years and has emerged in good financial shape with a \$14 million general fund reserve.

But Lin's achievements are hardly limited to the area of financial management.

While he has served as city manager, Simi Valley has established a statewide reputation for its innovative efforts and programs in the areas of recycling and hazardous waste management.

Under Lin's leadership, the city has maintained its reputation as one of the top three safest cities of its size in the entire country. It has also financed and built a new city hall and senior center and has helped establish a local DMV office, a new county courthouse and a library. The city has also seen the construction and opening of the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library, while construction continues on a new cultural arts center—scheduled to open later this year. A new, state-of-the-art, police facility is expected to open within the next 3 years.

None of these things happened by accident. They happened because of strong, thoughtful leadership and an ability to get the most from a well-chosen, well-organized professional staff.

As Lin moves on to put his time-tested talents to work for the county, Mr. Speaker, I

would like to join many of his former colleagues and friends in wishing him well. I know that Simi Valley is a much better place today because the years Lin spent at the helm. I am confident that, years from now, we will be able to look back and say the same thing about Ventura County.

HONORING ALISON GAVRELL

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 7, 1995

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, in June, a very talented young woman from my district in California will be traveling to Washington to receive a major literary award. Alison Gavrell will receive the Silver Award at the Scholastic Art and Writing Awards National Exhibition at the Corcoran Gallery of Art for her short story, "Don't Believe Everything You Read."

This prestigious program, which honors talented young writers and artists from across the Nation, is designed to encourage some of America's finest and most gifted students in the pursuit of excellence. Alison plans to read from her story at the Library of Congress Saturday, June 17, and will be part of the ceremony and recreation for all national award winning students at the Corcoran the following day.

Alison, a student at the Dorris-Eaton School in Walnut Creek, deserves high praise for her diligence, self-discipline, and creativity. My congratulations also go to her parents, Elaine and George Gavrell, and her teacher, Ms. Deeni Schoenfeld for their contributions to Alison's signal achievement. It is a pleasure for me to recognize Alison in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

TRIBUTE TO STEPHEN H. WATTERS

HON. CHAKA FATTAH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 7, 1995

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Stephen H. Watters, who for 19 years, has been the director of the middle school at William Penn Charter.

Over the past 20 years, he has helped to define and shape one of the finest middle school programs in the country. Stephen H. Watters has demonstrated his long-term leadership and commitment to the school, the development of its curriculum, and to his caring approach to students, parents and peers.

Steve is leaving the Penn Charter family this summer and will assume his new responsibilities as head of the Green Vale School, a K-9 school in Glen Head, NY.

Steve's departure will further impact Penn Charter with the departure of his wife, Anne Watters, who has served as director of lower school admissions as she joins her husband in New York.

I ask my colleagues to join me in applauding Mr. Watters for a job well done.

HONORING YVONNE MCCALL

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 7, 1995

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to an outstanding educator from Fairfax County, VA, who is retiring this month.

S. Yvonne McCall, is the principal of Silverbrook Elementary in Fairfax Station, VA. She was selected as the National Distinguished Principal of Virginia 1993.

I first met Mrs. McCall in 1981 when she brought in private and charitable donations to build a new playground at Glen Forest Elementary School, where she was principal.

Mrs. McCall encourages her students to strive for academic excellence. Her motto is: "Reach for the moon. If you don't make it, then you'll at least land among the stars."

McCall has designed a number of innovative programs at Silverbrook. They include: PEP [Parents Energizing Parents], a parent support group; PLUS [Parents Lending Us Support], a program designed to train volunteer parents; RESPECT [Rules Expected at Silverbrook—Plans Everyone Can Trust], a schoolwide discipline program designed to reward positive behavior; Social Skills, a program that encourages good cafeteria behavior by rewarding well-behaved students with a complimentary lunch at a local restaurant; and, a mentor program with employees of the school's business partner, HFSI, through which the partners communicate via electronic mail.

Mrs. McCall began her career in Fairfax County in 1971 as a reading teacher at Fairview Elementary School. In 1980, she assumed the post of principal at Glen Forest Elementary School and later served as principal at Dogwood Elementary School, where she remained until assuming the reigns at Silverbrook Elementary in 1988.

Throughout her career, Mrs. McCall has earned honors. She received the Outstanding Principal Award from Mount Olive Baptist Church in 1985. From 1986 to 1993, McCall was nominated seven times for the Washington Post Distinguished Educational Leadership Award. She received the Department of the Army's Outstanding Civilian Service Medal in 1991. In 1991, McCall was also a finalist in the National Distinguished Principal of Virginia program. In 1993, she was awarded the Virginia Association of Elementary School Principals' School Bell Award for her leadership abilities and her innovative and successful school programs.

Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues join me in honoring Yvonne McCall for all of her hard work and dedication in molding the way that our children view themselves and the world. Mrs. McCall is a credit to her profession and has been a vital assets to thousands of families in northern Virginia who have been touched by her professional leadership.