

The Clinton Administration, with bipartisan congressional support, has been providing just that. The Bureau of Export Administration of the Department of Commerce, the Defense Enterprise Fund, the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction Program, and other government programs and entities are promoting Russian firms that are not abandoning military production, but have merely opened civilian production lines to attract American support. The Commerce Department bulletin BSNIS Search for Partners (December 9, 1994) describes some of the firms.

"the principal designer and producer of Russian shipborne air defense missile systems"; "designs and produces sensor/guidance systems for airborne weapons"; a major producer of electronic components for space and military use"; "responsible for design and development of land-based, road-mobile solid-propellant missiles"; "global positioning system work with . . . MiG aircraft"; "developed guidance, navigation, and flight control systems for ballistic missiles"; "a leading developer of space satellite systems, sea and land-based cruise missile systems, and intercontinental ballistic missile systems"; "designs and develops tactical medium-range surface-to-air missile systems and weapons guidance systems for fighter aircraft"; "probably the world's leading producer of VHF air surveillance and surface-to-air missile target acquisition radars, which have counter-stealth features"; "a leading center for the design of launchers and ground support equipment for missiles and aircraft"; "a leader in the development and production of electronic control systems for missile complexes"; "a developer of submarine-launched ballistic missiles. . . ."

#### POINTS TO CONSIDER

Is Congress serving the nation by helping an increasingly hostile and unstable Russia to modernize its decaying war machine? Current policy is inadvertently exacerbating the following problems:

Strengthening the un-reformed military-industrial complex with the means to expand its political base in Russia; Proliferation of high-tech weapons to rogue regimes; Threats of a revitalized, high-tech military against Russia's neighbors; New threats to the United States, particularly through proliferation and strategic nuclear modernization.

#### LIST OF ARMS CONTROL AGREEMENTS RUSSIA IS CURRENTLY BREAKING

The debate about ballistic missile defense is mainly between those who place their faith in arms control agreements with Russia, and those who place their faith in U.S.-controlled defensive systems to knock out ballistic missiles fired at the United States or its allies.

The Russian parliament will demand that the U.S. comply "unconditionally" with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) treaty if Russia is to ratify START II—i.e., no ballistic missile defense. However, Moscow is systematically breaking current commitments and the U.S. is not demanding "unconditional" compliance. The following list drawn from open sources shows Russia's track record.

Biological Weapons Convention. Russia maintains a substantial covert biological weapons program in violation of the 1972 convention, according to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency's (ACDA) recent annual report to Congress. Russian defectors and public officials, as well as the CIA, confirm the report.

Chemical weapons agreements. Russia is reported not to be complying with a 1989 bilateral chemical weapons accord with the U.S., and with the 1993 Chemical Weapons Convention. Although the Convention has

not been ratified by the U.S. or Russia, both sides have come to an understanding that they will abide by it and allow mutual inspections. As of 1995, Russia continued to conceal chemical weapons facilities from U.S. inspectors.

Missile Technology Control Regime. Russia violated the 1990 Missile Technology Control Regime by seeking to sell SS-25 ICBM technology to Libya, and by successfully selling SS-25 technology to Brazil. The administration declined to impose sanctions because Russia "promised to stop."

START I. Moscow conducted a mock nuclear attack on the United States in 1993, failing to give the U.S. advance notification as required by the treaty. Russia conducted a mock SS-25 ICBM, air-launched cruise missile, and submarine-launched ballistic missile attack on the United States on June 22, 1994, but ACDA will neither confirm nor deny whether Russia gave the required advance notice. In 1995, Russia used SS-25s as space launchers without properly notifying the U.S. in advance. Questions remain about encryption of SS-19 ICBM flight tests, whose telemetry should be decipherable so the U.S. can determine the warhead load.

START II. The new ACDA annual report states that Moscow intentionally tried to conceal technical characteristics of the SS-N-20 SLBM in tests in 1991 and 1995. The administration failed to pursue the violation.

Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty. Moscow has broken the CFE treaty by waging the war in Chechnya, and has stated its intention to violate the CFE treaty further, not only by maintaining disallowed troop and armor concentrations in the northern Caucasus, but by creating a new 58th Army to be based in Chechnya.

Agreements on transparency of fissile material storage and weapons dismantling. The July 1995 ACDA report finds that Russia is not making good on its agreements with the U.S. to make all fissile material storage facilities and weapons dismantling processes transparent to U.S. inspectors.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF 150 YEARS OF THE ORSON STARR HOUSE

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 29, 1995

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, 1995 marks the 140th anniversary of what is believed to be the oldest standing home in Royal Oak, MI. On Sunday, October 8, the Woman's Historical Guild will celebrate this impressive anniversary. They will be joined by their friends from the Royal Oak History Society, the Royal Oak History Commission, and the Royal Oak Historical District Study Commission.

Orson Starr first moved to Royal Oak, MI, with his wife Rhoda Gibbs Starr, and their son, John Almon Starr, in 1831. As Mr. Starr's manufacturing business prospered, the family moved from the original log home to a house which Mr. Starr, built with such extraordinary craftsmanship, it is still standing today. The house was originally built in Greek Revival architectural style. The style is still apparent to the home today and is more commonly known as "Michigan Farmhouse" style.

Despite major changes in the 1900's, interested citizens have been successful in maintaining the home and preserving its history. The Woman's Historical Guild of Royal Oak is presently responsible for preservation of the

interior of the home. Through the contributions of the Historical Guild, the city of Royal Oak, and individuals, this historic site is now open for all to see and learn from.

My thanks to all those individuals and organizations involved in the preservation of Royal Oak history, and my congratulations and best wishes on this 150th year of the Orson Starr house.

#### A TRIBUTE TO AJEA 2000 FOR THEIR SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 29, 1995

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to AJEA 2000, an organization in my district that has contributed greatly to the educational enrichment of the minds of our youths. AJEA 2000 is a network of four innercity Catholic schools in Chicago who raise funds to support tuition and other educational costs for financial disadvantaged children. These schools have worked successfully for decades within Chicago's neighborhoods to produce well educated young people who have become leaders in our city and beyond.

The four participating schools, St. Ambrose, St. Elizabeth, St. James, and Holy Angels, have one of the best records of student retention, graduation, and academic achievement in the city. By providing scholarships and other award grants to students, many otherwise disadvantaged children have the opportunity that every American deserves—and that is the opportunity for the best education possible.

Mr. Speaker, please let the record show that I am proclaiming Saturday, October 7, 1995, "AJEA 2000 Day" in Chicago in honor of the more than 2,000 financially disadvantaged children they have helped. AJEA 2000's commitment to further the education and lives of young people is one that should be commended. It is an honor and a privilege to enter these words into the RECORD.

#### MEDICARE REFORM

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 29, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, the Clinton administration's trustee's report warns the Medicare Trust Fund starts to go broke next year and the entire program will go bankrupt in 7 years.

America's elderly and future generations are at risk. If the fund goes bankrupt, the law says the government will make no hospital or other trust-paid health services available. We can save Medicare by using new approaches, new management, and new technologies.

Medicare and Medicaid are Government-run health care programs filled with fraud and waste—roughly \$44 billion each year. Currently, Medicare spends more than twice the amount of the private sector and in 1994 costs rose 11 percent. The plan we purpose will allow for increased Medicare spending, but at

a slower rate. If spending increases 6 percent instead of 10 percent as Clinton proposes, the trust fund will be solvent.

We need to create a system that offers the best care at the lowest costs. We can save Medicare and improve it, and give seniors the greatest control over their own health care.

If we don't act, our 32 million seniors, 4 million disabled, and our future generations will be the ones in jeopardy.

#### CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 29, 1995*

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and recognition of the centennial celebration of St. Mary's Hospital in Passaic, NJ.

The celebration began Sunday, August 13, 1995, and events continued throughout the week. St. Mary's is dear to me not only because I was born there, but also because it is a beacon for the community. Advanced medical specialists and eternal charity have come to characterize this establishment. For 100 years St. Mary's has served the people of Passaic County; its longevity is a testament to its success. I have no doubt that generations to come will be the beneficiaries of St. Mary's loyal service.

In 1895, St. Mary's opened her doors to the public in the old St. Nicholas Young Men's Parish Center as a 20-bed emergency hospital. Sponsored and staffed by the Sisters of Charity of St. Elizabeth, St. Mary's Hospital continues, "the healing mission of Jesus by responding to the changing health care needs of the communities we serve." The mission statement and goal of the Sisters of Charity is embodied by the staff of St. Mary's and illustrated every day through their gentle care and kind hearts.

St. Mary's Hospital remains a leader in the development and implementation of innovative medical procedures. The hospital's vision and altruism does not end there; St. Mary's continues to help those members of the community burdened by poverty. Their humanism is further illustrated through the practice of giving each patient one-on-one personal attention, thereby ensuring a comfortable and thorough diagnosis of their ailment.

Through dedication and love St. Mary's Hospital has healed millions of lives both spiritually and medically. By opening their doors to those who cannot afford the medical attention they deserve, the hospital provides a service rarely seen in this day and age. This reiterates their loyalty to their mission which began 100 years ago.

The centennial of this outstanding hospital demonstrates the exceptional dedication of a staff devoted to serving others for the betterment of their community.

#### DEDICATION, ACCOMPLISHMENT, FRIENDSHIP

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 29, 1995*

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, there are moments in life that are a mixture of joy and sadness, and many of us who care about Saginaw Valley State University, are about to experience such a time with the retirement of Charles B. Curtiss. For the past 32 years, this man has been a member of the university's governing board, and on Monday, October 2, he is being honored for his years of service following retirement from the SVSU Board of Control.

Charles Curtiss is certainly dedicated. He served as the chairman of a local committee that led to the establishment of Saginaw Valley State University. His 32 years of service is the longest length anyone has ever served at a public institution of higher learning in Michigan. His motivation on behalf of SVSU specifically and higher education generally, has been inspirational to many who have come after him and will continue to serve as a model for years to come.

He has had many accomplishments. Besides helping to create a university, he is most active with fund raising to help keep it strong. He has greatly contributed to the raising of millions of dollars during his tenure. He designed the management formula for the university to make sure that it kept its focus by effectively establishing one program before moving on to another.

Perhaps most importantly, Charles Curtiss is a good friend, and has made many. I was privileged to work with him during my days as a student at SVSU, as a student body president. Our friendship developed quickly and early, and has grown over the years. Charles' appointment and reappointments to the SVSU board by both Republican and Democratic Governors, including George Romney, William Milliken, and James Blanchard, clearly demonstrating his ability to make people of different persuasions understand his effectiveness at leadership.

At the coming event, Charles will be honored by having the Business and professional Development Building of the West Complex of Saginaw Valley State named as "Charles B. Curtiss Hall." This is a fitting tribute for a man who has given of himself over the years, and has left a mark that will be most difficult to match.

Mr. Speaker, we need dedicated leaders who make true accomplishments while conducting themselves in a friendly and respectable manner. We need people like Charles Curtiss. That is precisely why I said earlier that this moment is a mixture of joy and sadness. We have joy because we appreciate all that Charles has done, and we wish him well. We are sad because we will miss him, and we know that someone like him is so hard to find.

I urge you, Mr. Speaker, and all of our colleagues to join me in thanking Charles B. Curtiss for his years of dedication, accomplishment, and friendship, and wish him well for the new challenges he is certain to undertake.

#### REMARKS OF CONGRESSMAN NICK SMITH AT A.B. LAFFER, V.A. CANTO AND ASSOCIATES 36TH WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 29, 1995*

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD my speech I made this morning at the A.B. Laffer, V.A. Canto and Associates 36th Washington Conference.

There are two points I wish to make. First, that a failure to increase the debt ceiling, even for a prolonged period, will not result in a default. Second, the Federal debt has become a burden on everyone in our society and congressional fortitude in balancing our budget would result in lower interest rates.

Since the Second Liberty Bond Act was passed in 1917, Congress has set an overall dollar ceiling on the amount of debt the Treasury can issue. Prior to the act, Congress voted on each debt issuance. The limit applies to nearly all debt of the Federal Government, including nonmarketable securities issued to trust funds. Periodically the debt reaches the ceiling and Congress is faced with the question of whether to increase the limit. Since 1940 Congress has responded with an increase 77 times. In October of this year, the debt ceiling will again be reached and this will be the leverage that my colleagues and I will use to ensure the American people get a balanced Federal budget for the first time since 1969.

The Secretary of Treasury and the President have called for separating the increase in the debt ceiling from the budget. However, there exists substantial precedent for using the debt ceiling to affect legislation, particularly on budget issues. There were prolonged interruptions in the debt ceiling associated with the debate over the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act—Gramm-Rudman-Hollings—in 1985. The debt ceiling vote was withheld, and the Treasury began underinvesting trust funds in early September of 1985 and by November of 1985 actively disinvested trust funds in order to make payments. A permanent increase in the debt ceiling to \$2.0787 trillion was enacted on December 12, 1985.

The 1990 budget was resolved during six temporary increases in the debt ceiling between August 9 and a permanent increase on November 5. During this session the Treasury primarily used the postponement of auctions to manage the cash flow.

The Congressional Budget Office, as of yesterday, estimates the debt limit will be reached sometime at the end of October. Treasury's first potential cash management problem could occur November 3. At this point, Social Security payments must go out. During the first week of November, these payments, along with other retirement and disability payments, will reduce Treasury's cash by about \$37 billion. The next hurdle will be on November 15, when interest payments of approximately \$25 billion are due. Overcoming this hurdle will require clever cash management on Treasury's part.

Some have argued that failure to raise the debt ceiling will result in a "train wreck" which will cause Treasury to default and forever