

interests will continue to deteriorate with potentially disastrous consequences.

While our Armed Forces have been forced to work within greatly increased budget restraints, they have been deployed on more peacetime and humanitarian missions per year than ever before—missions that were often unplanned and unbudgeted. Besides humanitarian and peacekeeping operations already underway in Rwanda, Bosnia, and the Middle East, the U.S. faced several new missions including military intervention in Haiti, preemptive buildups in Kuwait and Korea and the movement of forces off the coast of Somalia to assist the withdrawal of U.N. personnel. Nearly 100,000 troops have been deployed on these operations in just the past 4 months, and almost 50,000 remain deployed today. The costs of such demanding efforts totals over \$2.5 billion.

Mr. Speaker, such costs do not begin to reveal the effects of these deployments on troop morale and readiness. In fact, to finance these operations the Department of Defense uses operation and maintenance accounts which results in funds being diverted from critical tasks such as training, base support operations and equipment maintenance. I am pleased that today we approved a supplemental appropriation to cover these costs and to prevent damage to the readiness and training of our troops.

However, today's appropriation does not address the manner in which this President and the civilian leadership at the Pentagon are committing our diminishing defense resources both unilaterally and through multilateral operations with the United Nations. Haiti is just a recent example of our military forces being placed at serious risk in pursuit of ill-defined objectives outside the scope of their traditional and essential mission of protecting the national security interests of the United States. H.R. 872 will drastically reform our Nation's contributions to the United Nations and U.N. operations, and gives Congress a greater say in committing troops abroad.

The National Security Revitalization Act recognizes a fundamental reality about U.S. involvement in the United Nations—while the price tag for peacekeeping has skyrocketed, the United Nation has had little success making any country more peaceful. In fact, the term "U.N. peacekeeping" has virtually become a cruel oxymoron. There is no better illustration of this than the war in the former Yugoslavia. It is the United Nation's most expensive operation at \$1.6 billion a year, of which the United States is billed for about 31.7 percent or about \$500 million annually. Money which has purchased little in the way of peace.

H.R. 872 will fight the growing influence of the United Nation's over America's troops and budget. The measure would deduct from our Nations' annual United Nation peacekeeping dues the extra costs the Pentagon incurs in United States-led military missions that receive the blessing of the United Nation—like Haiti. In addition, the bill prohibits American troops from serving under U.N. commanders unless the President cites a national security need.

Mr. Speaker, approval of the National Security Revitalization Act is good news for U.S. foreign policy and U.S. taxpayers. It is high time we reaffirmed our Nation's commitment to a strong national defense and reigned in U.N. peacekeeping which is out of control.

NO INVITATION EXTENDED TO
KURT WALDHEIM

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1995

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the decision of Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali not to invite Kurt Waldheim to speak at the festivities surrounding the 50th anniversary celebration of the United Nations. I applaud the Secretary General's decision that such invitation would not be appropriate in light of the fact that the information revealed about Waldheim's past would certainly have disqualified him from service at the United Nations. I also salute the International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, American Section, a not-for-profit professional association whose mission is to promote the rule of law, precepts of Judaism, and human rights around the world, for the leadership role it has taken in denouncing efforts to invite Waldheim to participate in the celebration. For the record, I have attached a copy of a letter written by Nathan Lewin, president of the IAJLJ, American Section to Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali which describes their position and their gratitude for the Secretary General's action.

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
JEWISH LAWYERS AND JURISTS,
Washington, DC, February 22, 1995.
Re 50th Anniversary of the U.N. and Waldheim.

Secretary General BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI,
United Nations Headquarters, New York, NY.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY GENERAL: On behalf of the International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, American Section ("IAJLJ"), a non-governmental organization member of the United Nations, I applaud your decision not to invite Kurt Waldheim to participate in the festivities surrounding the 50th anniversary celebration of the United Nations.

Our Board of Governors resolved to oppose Mr. Waldheim's participation in the celebration. The IAJLJ's grave concern with honoring Mr. Waldheim is rooted in his well documented links to Nazi activities during World War II. The information that has been revealed about Mr. Waldheim's past would certainly have disqualified him from service at the United Nations if it had been known at the time. It would, therefore, have been totally inappropriate for the United Nations, which was created to prevent a recurrence of the horrors of World War II, to honor an individual who has been tied to those very horrors.

Accordingly, we applaud the decision to ensure that Mr. Waldheim will neither attend nor participate in the 50th anniversary celebration.

Sincerely yours,

NATHAN LEWIN,
President, American Section.

HONORING TRIO PROGRAMS

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1995

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to praise a series of Federal education programs, known as TRIO,

which allow students from needy families overcome barriers that often prevent them from attending college.

This weekend in my district, Fordham University is holding a TRIO Day to spread the word about these worthwhile programs. I commend Dr. Eliot Palais and his staff at Fordham University for the fine work they do in promoting these programs.

TRIO programs include Upward Bound, which assists students from families with incomes under \$24,000 where neither parent graduated from college, and Talent Search, the early intervention program that targets young people in grades 6 through 12. Other TRIO programs provide information on academic and financial aid programs and assistance in applying to colleges.

More than 1,200 colleges and agencies now offer TRIO programs serving nearly 700,000 low-income Americans between the ages of 11 and 27. The common bond in all TRIO programs is empowerment. While student financial aid programs help students overcome financial barriers to higher education, TRIO programs help students overcome class, social and cultural barriers to higher education.

Indeed, I know at least two of my distinguished colleagues, Representative CLEO FIELDS of Louisiana and Representative ALBERT WYNN of Maryland, who participated in TRIO programs. They are among thousands of Americans who can attest to the power and effectiveness of TRIO.

I am deeply committed to maintaining and expanding programs of this nature. They represent the highest aspirations of our Nation and enjoy the support of the American people. When we allow all our citizen access to education and economic opportunity, we lift our entire Nation to a higher level.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND RESCISSIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. THOMAS W. EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 22, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 889) making emergency supplemental appropriations and rescissions to preserve and enhance the military readiness of the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, and for other purposes.

Mr. EWING. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 889, as amended, to include the rescission language of H.R. 845, and to commend House Appropriations Committee Chairman LIVINGSTON for including offsetting rescissions from current expenditures to pay for this, much needed, Department of Defense supplemental appropriations package. I would also like to thank the members of the conservative Opportunity Society who joined me in supporting termination of the U.S. Air Force's SR-71 Blackbird reconnaissance aircraft reactivation program, which the Appropriations Committee has included in the rescissions package.

Reactivation of the SR-71 was not supported by the House conferees during the House-Senate conference on the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1995. Furthermore, the U.S. Air Force does not consider reactivation of the three existing SR-71 planes to be a national defense priority or cost effective.

The Defense Airborne Reconnaissance Office's [DARO] "Report to Congress on Reactivation of the SR-71" concluded:

(1) The SR-71 is a capable good weather Broad Area Coverage collector but adds value only in pre-hostilities crisis or peace-time and only if overflight is authorized.

(2) The SR-71 adds little benefit in a hostilities situation since it does not meet timeline requirements. The early achievement of air superiority and suppression of air defenses would permit existing systems to achieve better coverage.

(3) The SR-71 is an extremely limited crisis surveillance platform since it does not have a near-real-time or loiter capability.

(4) The SR-71 in a stand-off mode (pre hostilities crisis) is much less capable than existing reconnaissance assets (e.g., U-2).

In its conclusion, the DARO report expressed the Air Force's concern "that as the remaining spares are depleted or shelf life expires, the cost to acquire parts that have been out of production could cause expenses to climb rapidly." Simply stated, the SR-71 reactivation is truly a low-priority defense program and it does not deserve funding at this time.

Congress authorized and appropriated \$100 million for reactivation of the SR71 in fiscal year 1995, and DARO estimates the 6-year cost of the program to average \$95.6 million per year. Unfortunately, the Appropriations Committee is only able to recover \$80 million at the present time. Nevertheless, Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the Appropriations Committee for including the SR-71 rescission in the bill.

INTRODUCTION OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT LEGISLATION

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1995

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today, Mr. TORKILDSEN and I introduced legislation to increase the effectiveness of child support enforcement by requiring the imposition and execution of liens against the property of person past due on child support obligations. Under the current system, many who owe child support enjoy real estate, boats, luxury cars, and other assets while they do not support their children.

Current law allows the imposition of liens by processing orders through the judicial system. This is a difficult process for an out of State parent. This legislation would improve the current system by ordering States to give full faith and credit to any lien imposed by another State in the pursuit of child support collection.

My home State of Massachusetts has been very successful in improving child support and should serve as a role model for the rest of the country. Massachusetts has increased its child support collection rate from 51 to 67 percent over a 3-year period. Massachusetts has improved its child support collection by issuing

administrative liens in every case where an obligor owes more than \$500 in past child support. This type of provision on the Federal level would raise the rate of compliance in interstate cases.

Currently, the potential for child support collection is approximately \$48 billion per year. However, only \$14 billion is actually collected. This leaves a \$34 billion gap. Requiring administrative liens for all cases would help reduce this gap. Child support enforcement is an essential aspect of welfare reform. I urge you to support this legislation.

IN SUPPORT OF THE TECHNOLOGY REINVESTMENT PROJECT

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1995

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Technology Reinvestment Project [TRP], an innovative government-industry partnership which deserves continued funding within the Federal budget.

This year, as we mark the anniversaries of important battles of World War II and pay tribute to those who fought so bravely some fifty years ago, the realities of the post-cold-war world have compelled us to make dramatic changes in our military, economic, and political thinking. While we commemorate the monumental events of the past, we also look toward the future and the approach of the 21st century. Today we are presented with tremendous opportunities for creating lasting peace in historically volatile areas such as the Middle East, while at the same time we are faced with new challenges such as how best to curb the spread of weapons of mass destruction which threatens our security and the security of generations to come. As we enter this new era, the enormous opportunities and challenges which await us apply also to our industrial competitiveness and economic security.

Since its inception in 1992, the Technology Reinvestment Project has been an important part of our military and economic strategy for the next century. It is clear that the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the cold war did not bring an end to the need for a strong U.S. military. Instead of a potential confrontation with a global nuclear superpower, however, we now must prepare for regional conflicts and protect our position as a world leader in technology development for both military and civilian uses. The TRP has been a key tool for maintaining the future readiness of our Armed Services by ensuring that cutting-edge technologies continue to be developed in support of U.S. soldiers around the world. As the first comprehensive post-cold-war approach to defense technology, the TRP has greatly expanded the ability of our forces to utilize the creativity and strength of the commercial marketplace to affordably obtain the technology needed today and in the future.

Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Army now is the seventh largest in the world and is heading towards eighth place. Leading edge technology always has permitted our Armed Services to be the world's best fighting force. Over the years, our technological superiority has made it possible for our soldiers to work smarter, not harder. The TRP is crucial for the maintenance

of our leadership in both the military and civilian sectors. As such an important transition point in world history, when we are adjusting to the changes brought about by the fall of communism and measuring national security not merely in military terms, but also in economic terms, the need for the TRP never has been greater. I urge my colleagues to support full funding for the TRP and similar programs aimed at bolstering our military and economic strength.

THE ASSOCIATION OF EQUALITY IN EDUCATION CELEBRATES THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF FEDERAL TRIP PROGRAMS

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1995

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to my colleagues' attention the 30th anniversary of our Federal TRIO programs, which in my South Bronx district will be celebrated this Saturday by the Association of Equality and Excellence in Education at Fordham University's Rose Hill Campus.

Mr. Speaker, title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 created a trio of programs to assist students in overcoming class, social, and cultural barriers to higher education. Expanded to five programs—Upward Bound, Student Support Services, Talent Search, Educational Opportunity Centers, and Ronald E. McNair Post-Baccalaureate Achievement—TRIO provides vital assistance to disadvantaged youth at all stages of the quest for higher education.

From academic preparation and application counseling for secondary school students, to support services for enrolled college students and guidance for undergraduates considering doctoral study or a career in college teaching, TRIO programs are a highly effective, proactive effort to put advanced study within the reach of poor and minority students. I was pleased to have had the opportunity, as a member of the conference committee that crafted the final version of the higher education amendments of 1992, to play a direct role in expanding and improving this already successful program.

Mr. Speaker, among the many outstanding individuals who benefitted from TRIO are two of our colleagues, Mr. ALBERT WYNN of Maryland and Mr. CLEO FIELDS of Louisiana. I ask all of my colleagues to join us and the Association of Equality and Excellence in Education in celebrating the 30th anniversary of this exceptional program.

TRIBUTE TO MARIO AND MADELINE JASON

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1995

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Mario and Madeline Jason, who have given tirelessly of their time and resources to Shaarey Zedek Congregation of North Hollywood and the Jewish community of