

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 peacetime 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 mainte-

nance 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

the San Fernando Valley. Since 1978, the year the Jasons joined the congregation at Shaarey Zedek, they have been committed to the growth of the synagogue and the cause of Jewish education. It is the efforts of people such as the Jasons that has guided the Orthodox Jewish community of North Hollywood to such remarkable growth in recent years.

For example, the Jasons have been closely involved with the development of Jewish day schools in their neighborhood. They have done so both as devoted Jews and parents who enrolled their three children in Emek Hebrew Academy. In addition, the Jasons' two sons, Howard and Mark, attended Valley Torah High School. Today the Jason children—who are in their mid and late 20s—remain passionately involved with Judaism and the Jewish community. Their parents taught them well.

There is another side to the Jasons, one that further illustrates their zest for life. Since 1984, when he sold his business, Mario has become a noted sculptor whose work has been exhibited in 14 galleries across the United States. Madeline, who has a degree in education from Cal State Northridge, today works at her alma mater as administrative assistant for the summer academic program for elementary school students. She also volunteers as a docent at the Simon Wiesenthal Museum of Tolerance.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Mario and Madeline Jason, who have worked tirelessly on behalf of Shaarey Zedek Congregation and the Jewish community. They are a shining example to us all.

TRIBUTE TO GWENDOLYN A.
BROWN

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday February 23, 1995

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, on March 1, 1995, Ms. Gwendolyn A. Brown will be sworn in as the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health, Budgets, and Programs at the Pentagon. Although her departure from my office creates a void that will be difficult to fill, I am delighted to have this opportunity to announce her well-deserved selection to this exciting and challenging new position.

Gwen arrived on Capitol Hill in August 1984 as a LEGIS fellow from the International Trade Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce. At Commerce, she served as a country specialist for North Africa, and was responsible for the promotion of United States commercial interests in that region of the world. Her considerable expertise in international trade affairs proved of invaluable service to me in my work as a then-member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations. I was so impressed with her knowledge and performance that I offered her the senior legislative position in my office upon completion of her fellowship.

Thus it was that on April 22, 1985, Gwen officially became my legislative director. Over the course of the next several years, Gwen provided exceptional service as the principal member of my staff responsible for appropriations issues and the direction of my legislative program. She did an outstanding job and proved an invaluable asset to my office.

For her last 4 years on the Hill, Gwen handled all of my defense appropriations work. She immersed herself in the arcane and intricate details on a panoply of military matters. In time, she developed considerable proficiency in defense material, working tirelessly and gaining support for programs important to the California economy, including preservation of the Los Angeles Air Force Base and the Long Beach Naval Shipyard. Her keen intellect, knowledge about the appropriations process, and her rapid ability to grasp complex issues, were of immeasurable benefit as we sought to preserve programs important to the southern California area.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and a pleasure to have this opportunity to salute the exemplary work of Ms. Gwendolyn A. Brown. Employees of her caliber do not come along often, and I am especially grateful to her for her years of selfless dedication and commitment to me and the citizens of Los Angeles. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating her as she embarks on a new chapter in a distinguished career of public service. Please join me in wishing her and her husband, the Reverend Dr. Cameron Byrd, best wishes for continued success and happiness in the future.

NATIONAL SECURITY
REVITALIZATION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. MELVIN L. WATT

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 17, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 7) to revitalize the national security of the United States.

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, H.R. 7 didn't come out of a committee on which I sit. So I'm sure my colleagues are happy that I have not been especially active in debating or trying to amend this bill. Before I exit stage right following my high level of involvement on the series of crime bills, however, I want to talk about this bill and about the outrageous inconsistency of my Republican colleagues.

First, last week my Republican colleagues told the Congress and the courts to get out of the way of police and let the police kick in the doors of American citizens, search and seize their homes and papers whenever police officers thought that reasonable. They said the 4th amendment and the rules the Supreme Court took years to spell out micromanaged the police. Today, under H.R. 7, my Republican colleagues want us to micromanage the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and even the Commander in Chief, the President of the United States.

Second, for weeks my Republican colleagues have told us here on this House floor and have told the American people that the top national priority we have is getting rid of the national deficit. Yet this bill (H.R. 7) sets the stage for revitalization of the outdated cold war, star wars program at a cost of \$40 billion or more.

Well, I've concluded that there are two things my Republican colleagues are consistent about:

First, they don't believe in the principle that debate and deliberation are important parts of democracy. That's evident from the rule under which H.R. 7 is being considered which deprives the Members, and more importantly the American people, of the kind of debate and deliberation such important matters as the safety and security of our Nation deserve.

Second, they'll do anything to undermine, not uphold, the Constitution of the United States. Last week it was the 4th amendment and habeas corpus. Today, it's an attack on the principle that the President is the Commander in Chief of our military forces. I thought it was the Soviet Union which had a central committee. This is the United States of America. My Constitution doesn't provide for a central committee or for any kind of commission to govern our military. Mine says in article II, section 2 that "The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States * * *".

I can't help but believe that we're doing our Nation and our Constitution a major disservice today by the passage of this bill. I can't help but believe that this is a political decision, that there is no way this bill would be passed if we had a Republican President today. But, again, my Republican colleagues don't worry about consistency. For them, politics is far more important than public policy and politics is far more important than consistency.

National defense should never be a partisan issue. This is a truly sad day for America.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL AP-
PROPRIATIONS AND RESCIS-
SIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT
OF DEFENSE FOR FISCAL YEAR
1995

SPEECH OF

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

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. FAZIO. Mr. Chairman, I was disappointed that I could not support final passage of defense supplemental appropriations which I strongly believe is vital to our combat readiness. However, as presented to me yesterday, I was forced to choose between programs which I consider critical to long-term defense security as well as my district versus providing needed funding to pay for our foreign operations.

I support replenishing the defense funds used in various peacekeeping and humanitarian operations so our force structure remains strong. That is not the problem with this bill. The problem is the way in which this legislation seeks to pay for this replenishment—by hamstringing efforts to ensure military security through promotion of a strong economic and industrial base.