

August 31: Nimrooz reports that anti-government slogans chanted during a football match in Tehran led to mass arrests. Two thousand persons received prison terms ranging from 5 years to life, while many others were executed, [Opposition sources believe as many as 400 were sentenced to death].

September 7: Nimrooz reports that a fight between two men in the town of Rey ended in blows and the death of one of the men, Hassan Ahmadi. As punishment, the mollahs of the town ordered that his assailant, Nader Zandi, be taken to the town square and beaten to death by the crowd, under the principle "an eye for an eye . . ."

September 13: Keyhan lists the names of 51 persons who were hanged in a single day in the cities of Mashad and Khach, on charges of drug-trafficking and illegal possession of weapons.

October 4: Keyhan lists the names of 65 persons executed by hanging in the towns of Mashad, Zahedan, Malayer, Busheir, Ardebil, and Sabzevar. In Kermanshah two petty criminals had fingers chopped off as punishment for theft.

Meeting with members of the French government's Human Rights Commission on November 22, the Foundation's President, Colonel Hassan Aghilipour, noted that the new European Charter just signed by 34 heads of State in Paris "devoted 45 lines to human rights," while in Iran executions and deportations were occurring daily. "There are 150,000 Iranians now condemned to Islamic gulags in the southeast of Iran and on the Persian Gulf islands," Aghilipour said.

OCTOBER 20, 1995.

Subject: Execution and arrest of Kurds in Iran.

FOUNDATION FOR DEMOCRACY IN IRAN

The Foundation for Democracy in Iran is concerned over recent reports from Iranian Kurdistan regarding the execution of 10 Kurds and the arrest of at least 26 others.

According to the opposition Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan (DPIK), 10 Kurdish political prisoners accused by the regime of being DPIK supporters were executed or died under torture in late September.

Six of the prisoners, Kurdish villagers from northwestern Iran, were executed by firing squad after a year of detention in Orumiyeh prison, the group said. Three others died under torture. The tenth, a Kurdish villager identified as Rashid Abubakri, was hanged on Sept. 21, also in Orumiyeh prison. All were detained and executed on the grounds they were supporters of a banned political opposition group.

In early October, the Iranian press reported that 345 persons had been arrested in Orumiyeh district at the same time as the alleged DPIK sympathizers were executed. On October 7, 1995, the DPIK released the names of 26 Kurdish civilians it claims have been arrested over the past two months in the Orumiyeh and Salmas regions in northwestern Iran, on charges of cooperating with a banned political opposition group. Those arrested were identified as follows:

1. Asgar Darbazi, son of Omar, native of the village of Barazi.
2. Aziz Hayavani, son of Shino, native of the village of Barazi.
3. Pros Azizi, son of Hussein, native of the village of Barazi.
4. Dino Ibrahim, son of Saleh, native of the village of Barazi.
5. Salahaddin Faghapur, son of Saleh, native of the village of Barazi.
6. Ghamar Mirazai, son of Timur, native of the village of Dostan.
7. Saleh Amini, son of Khaled, native of the village of Gozek.
8. Yunes Amini, his son, born in the same village.

9. Naji Mohammadi, son of Mohammad, native of the village of Gozek.

10. Omar Mohammadi, son of Timur, native of the village of Gozek.

11. Doctor Shirvan, son of Mostafa, native of the village of Haraklan.

12. Sadigh Alizadeh, son of Abubakr, native of the village of Haraklan.

13. Afshar Laal, son of Abdul Rahman, native of the village of Kalarash-Sofla.

14. Shafigh Hakkari, son of Reza, native of the village of Kalarash-Sofla.

15. Bakra Hakkari, son of Sultan, native of the village of Kalarash-Sofla.

16. Taghsim Mirzai, son of Mirza, native of the village of Tarikan.

17. Nuraddeen Taheri, son of Jahanghir, native of the village of Tarikan.

18. Farhad Zareh, son of Sayda, native of the village of Sharvani.

19. Tajaddeen Faghazadeh, son of Sadigh, native of the village of Sharvani.

20. Nasser Zarch, son of Mullah Sultan, native of the village of Sharvani.

21. Majid Hussein, son of Mullah Sayed, native of the village of Sharvani.

22. Nosrat Hassanzadeh, son of Khaled, native of the village of Sharvani.

23. Faysal Zareh, son of Tamo, native of the village of Sharvani.

24. Sadigh Majidi, son of Mamo, native of the village of Hamamlar.

25. Zaher Ahmadi, native of the village of Koran.

26. Ahmad Sultani, son of Smeh, native of the village of Islamabad.

The Foundation condemns the execution of individuals for their political beliefs, and calls on the UN Rapporteur for Human Rights to investigate these reports. The Foundation further condemns the recent round-ups of Kurdish civilians by the Iranian authorities as a clear attempt to intimidate citizens from the legitimate non-violent expression of their political beliefs.

OCTOBER 22, 1995.

Subject: New Security Violates Human Rights.

FOUNDATION FOR DEMOCRACY IN IRAN

The Foundation for Democracy in Iran is concerned that a sweeping new security law voted by the Iranian Parliament (Majlis) on October 17 adds a new threat to the human rights of ordinary Iranian citizens. The new law criminalizes a wide variety of non-violent political activity, and creates broad categories of "seditious" behavior that are punishable by law. It also creates a sweeping new "national security" provision, which can be used against political opponents both inside and outside Iran. This new law goes far beyond existing statutes in the Islamic Republic and suggests that recent riots in South Tehran and labor strikes in major factories may have destabilized the regime much more than previously thought.

The law imposes a penalty of two to ten years in prison for anyone, regardless of ideology, who forms or leads a group of more than two members, in Iran or abroad, with the aim of threatening the country's security, Tehran radio reported. For defendants who are found by an Islamic court to be "mohareb"—infidels—the penalty is death.

Under this provision, the Islamic Republic could claim legal justification in kidnapping political opponents living outside of Iran. A first instance of this appears to have occurred on September 27, when Ali Tavassoli, a former central committee of the Fedayeen (Majority) Organization, was reportedly kidnapped by Iranian government agents in Baku. Mr. Tavassoli had traveled to Azerbaijan from Britain for a business meeting. According to the Fedayeen he had retired from their active leadership in 1989.

Other provisions of the new law raise the intimidation level against ordinary Iranians

for any contact with foreigners or fellow citizens suspect of contact with foreigners.

The new law:

imposes a maximum ten year jail sentence on anyone convicted of passing "confidential" information on Iran's domestic or foreign policies to unauthorized persons;

imposes a maximum ten year jail sentence on "attempts to demoralize the armed forces and the police," including appeals to soldiers to desert.

a maximum five year jail sentence for foreign nationals caught spying in Iran on behalf of a foreign state;

This sweeping new security law is a clear violation of the fundamental human rights of Iranian citizens. The Foundation vigorously condemns these efforts by the Iranian regime, and calls on Iran's Majlis to rescind the law before it goes into effect.●

THE DEATH OF HENRY J. KNOTT, SR.

● Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, with great sadness, I rise today to pay tribute to an extraordinary man. Henry J. Knott, Sr., died yesterday at the age of 89. For many decades, we knew him in Baltimore and throughout Maryland as a talented businessman and a philanthropist whose generosity knew no bounds.

I first want to express my deepest condolences to his wife of 67 years, Marion Burk Knott, his 12 children, his 51 grandchildren, and his 55 great-grandchildren.

People in positions of power and responsibility should serve as role models for our young people and give something back to their communities. I have great admiration for people who have a sense of civic responsibility, for people who try to make their community a better place to live.

Mr. Knott epitomized these qualities. Throughout his career, he sought to help those less fortunate than himself get a better education and lead better lives. He donated millions of dollars to Catholic educational institutions like his alma mater, Loyola College; Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg; the College of Notre Dame in Maryland; and the University of Notre Dame in Indiana.

His legendary generosity extended well beyond education. He provided enormous help to health and cultural institutions as well. He donated essential funds to the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, the Johns Hopkins Oncology Center, and several Baltimore hospitals to help them establish an income fund to provide medical care for the poor.

His many business activities earned him a reputation as a highly disciplined and hard-working person. But his civic and charitable activities showed us that he was also an extremely modest person who had very deep feelings for the Catholic Church, his community, and the people around him.

In a 1987 Baltimore Magazine article, he was asked about his prodigious philanthropy. He replied that making money was "like catching fish. You get up early. You fill the boat up with fish.

And then you give them all away before they start to rot." This quote says a great deal about Henry Knott. He saw his wealth as a way to make life better for others. He never lost sight of this goal.

I mourn Henry Knott's death along with his family and the rest of Maryland. We will miss him greatly. However, I am very grateful that he was with us for 89 years, and I rejoice that he left Maryland and our Nation a better place than he found it.●

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS UNDER RULE 35, PARAGRAPH 4, REGARDING EDUCATIONAL TRAVEL

● Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, it is required by paragraph 4 of rule 35 that I place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD notices of Senate employees who participate in programs, the principal objective of which is educational, sponsored by a foreign government or a foreign educational or charitable organization involving travel to a foreign country paid for by that foreign government or organization.

The select committee received notification under rule 35 for Kari Austin, a member of the staff of Senator KASSEBAUM, to participate in a program in Germany sponsored by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation from November 11-18, 1995.

The committee determined that no Federal statute or Senate rule would prohibit participation by Ms. Austin in this program.

The select committee received notification under rule 35 for Kevin Wilson, a member of the staff of Senator PELL, to participate in a program in Germany sponsored by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation from November 11-18, 1995.

The committee determined that no Federal statute or Senate rule would prohibit participation by Mr. Wilson in this program.

The select committee received notification under rule 35 for Eric Burgeson, a member of the staff of Senator DOLE, to participate in a program in Korea sponsored by the Korean Economic Institute from November 18-26, 1995.

The committee determined that no Federal statute or Senate rule would prohibit participation by Mr. Burgeson in this program.●

DOMESTIC SUGAR POLICY

● Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I find it necessary today to set the record straight on the issue of domestic sugar policy. My remarks are in reference to comments made on November 17, 1995, by my good friend from Nevada, Senator REID, and on November 18, 1995, by my colleague from New Hampshire, Senator GREGG.

EVERYONE BENEFITS FROM FAMILY FARMERS

First, let me tell you about the significant importance of sugar to my

State of Idaho; 1,800 family farms raise sugar beets on an annual basis. These farms combine to grow over 200,000 acres and produce over 5 million tons of sugar beets. Sugar beets are the third largest crop in Idaho after potatoes and wheat.

Sugar-beets are also important to the communities where these family farmers live. Farmers generate sales at local businesses for their vehicles, fuel, farm implements, irrigation materials, fertilizer, and other inputs.

These sugar-beet farmers are also efficient. Of the 31 countries around the world that produce beet sugar, the U.S. beet-sugar industry is the second lowest cost producer. While these farmers are efficient, they need the stability of U.S. sugar policy to compete against unfair subsidies and trade practices used by foreign countries.

Sugar beets provide direct employment opportunities in Idaho communities. There are three processing facilities in Idaho—plus one in nearby Nyssa, OR—owned by the Amalgamated Sugar Co., that combine to pay in excess of \$45 million in salary and wages to their employees. There are 1,200 people employed year round and at the seasonal peak total employment approaches 4,000 people.

The Amalgamated Sugar Co., also pays \$50 million annually to the truck and rail transporters of raw beet sugar and the finished products.

ERRONEOUS GAO REPORT

My colleagues cited an erroneous figure of \$1.4 billion in annual consumer costs. This figure is based on an April 1993 General Accounting Office report. The U.S. Department of Agriculture recently admonished the GAO report for its flawed estimates, omitted data and ambiguous results.

In an October 24, 1995, letter, Under Secretary Gene Moos wrote that

Some data were used incorrectly and important data and sugar market issues were not considered . . . Based on this world price estimate and an average U.S. sweetener price over 1992-1994, a more normal price period, it can be shown using GAO's methodology, that there are no costs to domestic users and consumers.

Mr. Moos continues:

The estimated effects of the U.S. sugar program are highly sensitive to expected world prices if global sugar trade is liberalized. GAO's analysis, in my judgement, does not adequately consider the complexities and dynamics of the U.S. and global sugar markets.

The erroneous GAO results have been misinterpreted by my colleagues. First, the mistaken \$1.4 billion cost is not a payment to beet or cane producers. Sugar is not like the wheat or corn program; sugar farmers do not receive a Government payment. Rather, sugar growers pay a marketing assessment on their sugar that goes directly toward deficit reduction. Over the course of the Balanced Budget Act of 1995, the sugar assessment will provide \$287 million in deficit reduction.

Mr. President, at the conclusion of my remarks, I ask that the text of the

letter from Mr. Moos of USDA to Representative PATSY MINK regarding the erroneous GAO report be printed in its entirety.

WORLD AND U.S. SUGAR PRICES

To fully understand the selling price of sugar here and abroad, my colleagues need additional insight and information.

It is important to realize that the world sugar market is very volatile due to the small quantities traded and large number of countries with protectionist policies. According to USDA, all 110 countries producing sugar subsidize their sugar production, consumption, and/or trade in some way.

The world price of sugar has ranged from more than 60 cents per pound in 1974 and more than 40 cents per pound in 1980 to less than 3 cents per pound in 1985.

This world price does not correspond with the world cost of production. In fact, a 1994 Landell Mills study showed that the world price average of 8.4 cents per pound between 1982-92 and the average cost of production was estimated at 17.5 cents per pound during the same period.

This obvious presence of a world dump market does not and would not allow foreign needs to meet domestic demands at the suggested lower price. U.S. consumers use about 9 million tons of sugar each year, which is equal to more than a third of the total sugar traded on the world market each year.

PROGRAM EXTENSION

The gentleman from New Hampshire also took issue with the fact that the sugar program was extended for 7 years. Mr. President, for the record I would like to note that all agricultural commodities were extended for 7 years. Yes, every single commodity in the act title of the Balanced Budget Act. This includes not only sugar, but wheat, cotton, rice, peanuts, corn, and barley.

I would point out that the Balanced Budget Act of 1995 was designed to achieve a fiscal balance by 2002 and thus most, if not all, of the bill's provisions were approved in 7-year timeframes.

RECORD OF COMMITTEE REVIEW

For the record, I would also like to review the process of hearings and committee markups that the sugar section of the bill underwent prior to final inclusion. To suggest that the sugar program slipped into the bill is an insult to the members of the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Last December, the Agriculture Committee chairman, Senator LUGAR, asked 53 questions about domestic agriculture and rural policy that began an extremely comprehensive schedule of committee hearings. Eight full committee hearings were held between March and June to form the foundation of the 1995 agricultural legislation. Four subcommittee hearings were also held in May and June. In addition, I personally chaired a field hearing in Pocatello, ID, on August 15 to thoroughly review farm policy, including