

operations and electronic warfare officer. Involved in frequent deployments to both the Western Pacific and Southwest Asia, Commander Casalegno participated in military operations following the fall of the Shah of Iran, and numerous humanitarian operations.

In 1985, Commander Casalegno reported to Carrier Airborne Early Warning Squadron 116, where he served as operations officer and maintenance officer during deployments to the Western Pacific and Southwest Asia. Commander Casalegno was involved in operations which included escorting U.S. merchant ships through the Straits of Hormuz and retributive strikes on Iranian oil facilities.

Following this tour, Commander Casalegno was assigned to the staff of Commander Allied Forces Southern Europe in Naples, Italy. As a staff officer, he was involved in numerous North American Treaty Organization operations, including support of allied forces during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

In 1990, Commander Casalegno was assigned as the United States Navy Exchange Officer to the Royal Navy's Maritime Tactical School in Portsmouth, England, where he trained senior allied officials in the employment of naval forces. In 1994, Commander Casalegno returned to the United States to serve at the Navy's Tactical Training Group, Atlantic Fleet, as the air defense instructor.

Commander Casalegno, his wife Marla, and his sons Cory and Phillip are stalwart Americans whom have sacrificed greatly for the past 30 years. Commander Casalegno has honorably and faithfully upheld the Nation's special trust and confidence conveyed through his military commission. In every way, he has lived up to his oath of office and bore true faith and allegiance to our Constitution and the Nation. It gives me great pleasure to recognize Commander Casalegno before my colleagues and wish him all of our best in his retirement.●

REGARDING IRAN

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to briefly discuss Iran. As we have all read, Iran has placed chemical weapons on disputed islands in the Strait of Hormuz. They have also placed at least 6,000 troops on these islands. It is becoming very clear that Iran is not content with projecting its twisted criminal acts of terrorism through third parties. They are now, like with the case of the placement of Hawk missiles a few weeks ago, issuing a direct challenge to the West in the waterway so vital to the flow of oil: the Persian Gulf.

As I have spoken on other occasions regarding Iran, we face a dangerous situation there. To compound this, we are forced to admit that Iran's military and terrorist operations are being subsidized by the purchase of Iranian oil by overseas subsidiaries of American

oil companies, with the oil being resold overseas. This practice, stemming from a loophole in the regulations governing our embargo with Iran, is perfectly legal. This, however, does not make it morally right.

It is precisely for this reason that I introduced S. 277, the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions Act of 1995. We need a total United States trade embargo against Iran. We can no longer subsidize vast military buildups and terrorist operations sponsored by Iran against United States interests and United States allies.

In this regard, I ask that a statement by Prof. Patrick Clawson of the Institute for National Strategic Studies of the National Defense University, be printed in the RECORD, following the text of my remarks.

In this, "Policy Watch" statement of the Washington Institute, Professor Clawson details effects of a total trade ban on Iran. I urge my colleagues to read it to help them determine how we might best deal with this burgeoning threat from Iran.

The statement follows:

ESTIMATING THE EFFECTS OF COMPREHENSIVE UNITED STATES SANCTIONS ON IRAN

(By Patrick Clawson)

Secretary of Defense Perry's statements in Bahrain today highlighting the "potential threat" of Iran's deployment of "8,000 military personnel * * * anti-ship missiles, air-defense missiles and chemical weapons" on disputed Persian Gulf islands will renew debate over imposing comprehensive economic sanctions on Iran. A key element of that debate is the argument that sanctions would have no effect on Tehran but would impose a considerable burden on the United States. This claim is not accurate: unilateral U.S. sanctions would cost Iran money. Lost revenue could affect Iranian actions, and the forgone business would be no great loss to the U.S. economy.

HOW SANCTIONS WOULD COST IRAN MONEY

Comprehensive U.S. sanctions on Iran would reduce Iran's foreign exchange receipts several ways:

Oil Trade. Iran sells about one-fourth of its exported oil to U.S.-owned firms. In the event of sanctions, Iran would have to sell this oil to other oil companies. Iran would have no difficulty finding other buyers for the oil, but the loss of access to U.S. firms will have a price for Iran. U.S. firms are prepared to offer slightly better terms than firms from other countries, which is exactly the reason why Iran has been selling to the U.S. companies. When it can no longer sell to the U.S. firms, Iran will lose that extra margin. The exact size of its margin is unclear, but most probably less than \$50 million per year—admittedly small relative to Iran's oil income (\$12-15 billion, depending on oil prices).

Planned Oil Swaps Involving Iran and Former Soviet States. The U.S.-led consortiums producing oil in Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan are planning to ship oil to Iran across the Caspian Sea. Iran would use that oil in its northern cities, especially Tehran, while increasing the export of Iranian oil from the Gulf. This swap arrangement, which could start in a matter of months, is supposed to be temporary. But nothing lasts as long as a temporary deal. Iran will earn several tens of millions of dollars a year in profits and cost-savings from this arrangement. These swaps have all the earmarkings of being another

Conoco case—the U.S. government signals the U.S. oil firms that the deal is permissible, but when the public announcement is made, the political reaction is such that the U.S. government has to feign shocked indignation.

Oil Field Renovation and Expansion. Iran's oil fields are old; production will decline unless Iran develops more difficult-to-reach offshore areas and/or uses sophisticated techniques to recover more oil from aging fields. European oil technology is about as good as the United States, but Iran has found that U.S. firms offer good terms for oil equipment, as testified by Iran's desire to use Conoco over the French firm Total for developing the fields off Sirri Island. Now that President Clinton has ordered U.S. firms not to invest, European firms will step in, at somewhat higher cost to Iran.

Investor Confidence. Comprehensive U.S. sanctions will add to the impression that Iran is a politically risky place to do business. European investors and bankers are already hesitant about Iran because of its heavy indebtedness, and Iranian businessmen are worried about increasing government restrictions. It is possible that comprehensive U.S. sanctions would trigger a further run on Iranian currency, which has already lost a third of its value in the last three months.

In short, sanctions would cost Iran tens of millions, if not a hundred million or more dollars a year in export revenues and in capital invested in the country.

AND THE EFFECT ON THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC'S BEHAVIOR

Because comprehensive U.S. sanctions could reduce Iran's income by several tens of millions of dollars each year, the pressure on the Iranian budget, already under tight constraints, would be even greater. This could force Iran to decrease its military spending, given the difficulties of making adjustments elsewhere, e.g., on food supports and social welfare projects.

Indeed, one of the unsung accomplishments of the current U.S. policy towards Iran is its success in forcing Iran to curtail its ambitious 1989 plan for acquiring a large-scale modern military. Iran planned to buy \$10 billion in arms in 1989-1993, primarily from the Soviet Union. The arms purchases had to be cut in half when Iran was locked out of world capital markets, thanks to both its own incompetent economic practices and to U.S. pressure not to make politically-motivated loans to Iran. The difference in military potential is highly significant. Today Iran is a threat in certain areas, mostly terrorism and weapons of mass destruction. Had Iran carried out its 1989 plan, its conventional forces would pose an even more urgent and worrisome threat than they currently do.

The impact of comprehensive U.S. sanctions should not be oversold, however. While they may reduce Iranian military spending some, there is no prospect that the Islamic Republic would fall because of sanctions. The fate of the Islamic Republic will be decided largely by internal factors, over which the U.S. has little or no influence.

IRAN'S SHRINKING ECONOMIC RELEVANCE

Some argue that the U.S. should woo Iran because it is the strategic prize in the Persian Gulf region. As far as economics are concerned, this view is outdated: Iran is no longer a country with great economic significance.

Iran is not an oil superpower. Iran produces less oil today than it did in 1970. While production has soared in other parts of the world, it has steadily declined in Iran. In 1970, Iran produced almost 9 percent of the world's oil; today, it produces only about 5 percent. Moreover, it has to invest several

billion dollars a year just to maintain its present output.

Iran is not a lucrative market. Iran's imports in 1994 were little more than \$12 billion, which was less than it imported in 1977. Iran's imports in 1994 were less than one-half of one percent of world imports, whereas in 1977, its imports were 1.5 percent of the world total. The simple fact is that Iran's economic importance faded along with its oil wealth.

No one action itself will bring about the change Washington wishes to see in Iran and in Iranian behavior. But the best chances of success, especially over the long term, come from a firm stance in defense of U.S. principles. The bitter lesson of the last 15 years, learned from experiences like the Iran-Contra affair, is that the United States cannot expect moderation in Iranian foreign policy if it extends a hand of friendship.

A TRIBUTE TO LARRY PLOTT AN OUTSTANDING IDAHOAN

• Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Mr. Larry Plott, the current director of the Idaho Peace Officers Standards and Training Academy, who has announced that he will be retiring March 31, 1995, after 37 years of service to the State of Idaho. Larry has had a distinguished career in law enforcement, and I would like to enumerate a number of his achievements and accomplishments.

Though he was born in Kansas, Larry was raised on a farm south of the city of Twin Falls. Although he liked farming, he always had a dream of being an Idaho State patrolman. Upon graduation from Twin Falls High School in 1956, he went to San Francisco where he attended the City College of San Francisco, graduating with a degree in criminology.

At this point, he returned to Twin Falls where he was hired to work as a dispatcher and jailer with the Twin Falls County Sheriff's Office. He married Marilyn Ruhter from Filer on March 1, 1959, and was promoted to roving deputy that same year. It was at this time that he began an illustrious career of revolver and automatic handgun shooting. Over the 25 years that Larry shot competitively, he garnered over 250 trophies for State and regional championships and was awarded the Distinguished Pistol Shooting Medal for .22 .38 and .45 caliber by the United States Army Reserve, one of only four Idahoans ever to receive this honor. He also has been a member of the FBI's Possible Club since 1972. To achieve a Possible, one must shoot a perfect score over a 50-yard course from various positions using both the left and right hand. Larry also augmented his shooting expertise by learning the art of quick-draw. In the early 1970's he met Officer Dan Combs from the Oklahoma Highway Patrol, who was a national quick-draw specialist. Inspired by Combs' influence, Larry not only learned and mastered quick-draw himself, but he then incorporated a demonstration of the technique into his firearms safety programs at local schools and other community and civic events.

In April 1960, Larry joined the Idaho State Police (ISP) and was stationed at the Huetter Port of Entry in Coeur d'Alene. After a year there, he returned to Twin Falls and worked at the Hollister Port of Entry until 1962, at which time his dream came true and he was promoted to the ISP patrol. Driving the familiar black and white stripped car #476, with two whip antennas flipping in the back, Larry became a familiar site throughout the District #4 Twin Falls area. After three years he was transferred to the Wood River Valley as the ISP resident patrolman, where he stayed until 1969.

In January 1970, he was offered a position as a training coordinator at the newly created Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) Academy in Pocatello, then under the auspices of the Idaho State University. He resigned from the ISP, and moved his family to Pocatello. After two years as training coordinator he was promoted to Director of POST, a position where he has been responsible for training all the law enforcement officers throughout the entire state of Idaho.

Since his installment as Director of POST, Larry has supervised and instructed at all of the 105 sessions that have come through the training academy. Officers in a session attend POST for seven weeks, and upon completion of the basic course, are awarded a diploma of certification. These officers come from all the law enforcement agencies in the state including the Idaho State Police, the Idaho Fish & Game, Idaho Parks & Recreation, port-of-entry officers, prosecuting attorneys, and all county and city officers. Idaho law requires that an officer must be certified by POST to remain in law enforcement.

As Director of POST, Larry has set new exemplary training standards that other states are now attempting to follow. In 1972, Larry attended the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia, and was impressed by the high quality of training given to the agents. There, attention was not only given to firearms expertise, but to physical fitness and knowledge of the law. Larry has focused on all three of these areas at POST, and has developed the Idaho POST Academy into one of the finest police academies in the United States.

The programs and changes that have been implemented by Larry since he took over as Director of POST and numerous and impressive. He:

- Instituted the first mandatory physical fitness requirements for the POST program in the United States.

- Compiled/assembled the first Abridged Edition of the Idaho Criminal Code for Idaho police officers.

- Developed the first law enforcement career camps for Idaho youth. For this he received the Kiwanis International Award for Service to the Community and the Citizens of Idaho.

- Brought the first Executive Command College to Idaho, taught by the FBI.

- Developed requirements for 15 categories of training certification and classification for police, deputies, and detention officers. He also developed a classification program for dispatchers and jailers.

- Created a spouse relationship program for police officers, which was the first of its kind in Idaho and the United States.

- Originated the Governor's Ten pistol competition.

- Authored, proposed, and was instrumental in getting a fee assessment passed through the Idaho legislature for funding of the POST Academy.

- Obtained college credit approval for courses taught at POST, allowing officers to earn up to 12 college credits.

- Developed a public open house at the POST Academy.

- Designed the following training certificates: Basic, Intermediate, Advanced, Master, Supervisor, Management, Executive, Jailer, Canine, Reserve, Marine Deputies, and Dispatchers.

Not only has Larry strived for a higher level of excellence for all the police officers in Idaho, but has applied those standards to himself, and is one of the best examples of an individual who practices what he preaches. For example, he not only designed the training certificates awarded by POST, but earned several of them himself, including the Basic, Intermediate, Advanced, Supervisor, Management, and Instructor. The Idaho Department of Law Enforcement recently awarded him the Outstanding Administrator Award, one of their highest honors.

Larry has written and had numerous articles published in various bulletins and magazines including: The FBI Bulletin, The Winning Edge, and The IPOA Magazine. He has also written special segments for the Idaho Association of Counties and Cities, and for the past 18 years has published the POST Bulletin. He is currently the President of the International Association of State Law Enforcement Training Directors (IASLET) for the northwest Region, and is the Past President of the National Association of State Directors of Law Enforcement Training (NASDLET). Larry also served as President of the Idaho Peace Officers Association (IPOA), and is currently a board member of the Law Enforcement Television Network (LETN).

Always urging his officers to stay physically fit, Larry began running in 1975 and has continued to this day. He has competed in several races since then, and won Gold, Silver and Bronze medals in varying events at both the World Police/Fire Olympic Games in Vancouver, and the northwest regional Games. He also served as Director for the 1990 Northwest Police/Fire Olympic Games in Boise, and is a current board member for the northwest region. In 1983 he ran the Great Potato Marathon