

1,000 residents boasts not only magnificent surroundings, but a community of friendly, caring neighbors as well.

I congratulate the town of Jefferson on this historic milestone and wish them a happy bicentennial celebration. I send them my best wishes for continued success and a prosperous year as they mark their 200th birthday. Happy Birthday Jefferson.●

#### DR. JAMES J. DUDERSTADT

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise to honor Dr. James J. Duderstadt as he leaves the office of president of the University of Michigan after 8 years of outstanding leadership.

James Duderstadt has dutifully served the University of Michigan for the past 28 years. He first joined the faculty in 1969 as an assistant professor of nuclear engineering. He became an associate professor in 1972 and a full professor in 1976. During 1981-86, Dr. Duderstadt was appointed dean of the College of Engineering. In 1986, he was named provost and vice president for academic affairs. Dr. Duderstadt was elected president of the University of Michigan in 1988.

Under Dr. Duderstadt's leadership, the University of Michigan has become the Nation's top research university. He has worked hard to attract the best faculty and to solidify strong private and Federal support. Under his watch, U of M increased its endowment by five times to \$1.6 billion and became the first public university to earn an A+ credit rating from Moody's Investors Service. Dr. Duderstadt and the University of Michigan have put this new-found investment to good use. U of M is currently involved in renovating all of its campus buildings, diversifying the university community, and strengthening its academic programs.

Dr. Duderstadt's teaching and research interests include science, mathematics, and engineering. He has worked on projects involving nuclear fission reactors, laser-driven thermonuclear fusion and supercomputer development. Dr. Duderstadt's work in the areas of science and education have won him many national awards. He has been the recipient of the Mark Mills Prize for the outstanding thesis in nuclear science, the E.O. Lawrence Award for excellence in nuclear research, and the Arthur Holly Compton Prize for outstanding teaching.

I know my Senate colleagues join me in honoring Dr. James J. Duderstadt on the remarkable work he has done at the University of Michigan.●

#### CONTINUING DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAN

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I wish to warn my colleagues of continuing developments in Iran which I believe to be very dangerous to the national interests of the United States.

As many are aware, I have spoken before to express my concerns about the

continuing threat which I believe the leadership of Iran offers to the Middle East. Today, I would like to focus again on Iran's procurement of missiles which threaten the free passage through the Persian Gulf of oil and other goods vital to the United States.

Early this year Pentagon officials acknowledged that Iran had test-fired a Chinese-built C-802 antiship cruise missile. The test firing of this missile occurred near the approaches of the Strait of Hormuz, the strategic waterway at the entrance to the Persian Gulf. The C-802 antiship cruise missile can achieve speeds up to mach 0.9 and can be fired from over 50 miles from the target ship. It is powered by a turbojet with a rocket booster and attacks the target vessel at a height of only 15 feet above the ocean. The Pentagon said that five Chinese fast-attack craft are equipped to carry the missiles, with another five of the missile patrol boats expected to be delivered to Iran soon. Additionally, 10 Kaman-class fast attack boats are now being modified by Iran to carry the C-802. In response to this development, Senators LARRY PRESSLER, ARLEN SPECTER, CONNIE MACK, and I asked President Clinton to verify that China had sold this missile to Iran in violation of the Iran-Iraq Arms Non-Proliferation Act of 1992. I regret to say that the response of the administration was unsatisfactory.

A less publicized acquisition of Iran has been the procurement of the SS-N-22 (SUNBURN) anti-ship cruise missile from a Former Soviet Union State. This missile is much more capable and dangerous than the Chinese C-802. The SUNBURN missile can travel at speeds up to mach 2.5, almost 3 times as fast as the Chinese C-802 missile. It can perform "S" turns during flight and carries sophisticated electronic sensors. This missile, as I will discuss in more detail, poses a significant threat to our naval vessels and the free flow of oil in the Persian Gulf.

Mr. President, let me talk briefly and in very general terms about the systems which our naval vessels use to defend themselves. At the outset, I should say that the Navy has begun to improve its ship self-defense systems, as they are called, following the tragic incident in which the U.S.S. *Stark* was hit and badly damaged by an Iraqi-launched Exocet missile. The ship self-defense systems fall into two general categories. The first are sensors, missiles and guns which are designed to locate and shoot down the attacking missile. The idea is to hit a bullet with a bullet. I believe that there can be no disagreement that this is a difficult task. Because of the size of the Persian Gulf, ships are always relatively close to shore. When an antiship missile is fired from a land-based site as it could be in Iran, ground clutter can conceal the missile from ship or aircraft radar until it reaches open water, which reduces the reaction time of our ships and makes the interception much more difficult. With an anti-ship missile like

the SUNBURN, traveling at mach 2.5, the time from its appearance over the horizon until it impacts on its target is only approximately 30 seconds. Further, sophisticated missiles which engage in corkscrew and serpentine maneuvers as they enter their final phase make them very difficult to engage.

The second general category of ship self-defense systems are decoys. Navy vessels are equipped to fire chaff into the air when their sensors detect an incoming anti-ship missile. The chaff can confuse the sensors carried by the less sophisticated anti-ship missiles. This is simply an improvement of the technology used by aircraft early in World War II. A much more promising technology is the NULKA Decoy System. It is an all-weather self-protection missile that is especially designed to protect combatant amphibious ships operating in littoral waters against antiship missiles. This decoy draws the anti-ship missile away from its target and shows great promise against the most sophisticated threats when integrated with the ship's sensors and weapons systems. I urge the Pentagon and my colleagues on the Defense committees to take the necessary measures to expedite fielding of this system as quickly as possible.

Mr. President, I now ask what purpose the Government of Iran has for its actions? Its recent procurement of nuclear technology can be explained away, however lamely, with claims of non-military applications. An apologist could argue that Iran's procurement of submarines is defensive in its nature. However, there is no argument which can explain the procurement of anti-ship missiles of the type I have described. They are clearly for offensive purposes. They can only be used to attack ships in the Persian Gulf or threaten to do so. Imagine yourself as a sailor on one of our ships that has just detected the approach of such a missile. Thirty seconds is very little time to react in a meaningful way. I need not remind my colleagues that we fought in Iraq, in large part, to continue to guarantee free passage of oil from the Persian Gulf. If Iran cannot be persuaded to abandon its current course, I am afraid we may be forced to do so again.●

#### KESHIA THOMAS: LEADING BY EXAMPLE

● Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, recently we have been seeing a lot of headlines about violence, destruction, and racial hatred. Amidst these news stories, it is truly heartening to read about a person like Keshia Thomas. This courageous woman from Ypsilanti, MI, has shown the Nation that, despite all evidence to the contrary, there is still hope that we can set aside our differences and someday have a peaceful society. On the afternoon of June 22, the only statement Keshia planned to make was to counterprotest a KKK rally near her hometown. But

when she stepped into a group of people that were beating a man and risked bodily harm to protect him, she made a greater statement than she could have dreamed. I was certainly moved by the picture of a young black woman shielding a Ku Klux Klan member from an angry crowd. And from the tremendous response her action has gotten, it appears that people all over the Nation were moved as well.

Extremely modest about the incident and her status as "heroine", Keshia credits the people who raised her, joking, "who says teenagers don't listen." She considers herself very much a product of her upbringing by her parents and several other adults who taught her from an early age the value of education and tolerance. My office contacted Ms. Thomas and discovered that she was no stranger to Washington, DC. In 1994, Carol Tice, one of the influential people in Keshia's life, took her to the signing of Goals 2000, where she met President Clinton. Other family friends like Joseph Dulin, a principal of an Ann Arbor High School, Joe Lewis, Keshia's horseback riding instructor, and Bernadette Lewis have provided and continue to provide her with support and instruction.

Each of these men and women deserve credit in their own right, for recognizing the importance of mentoring young people. Far from the political rhetoric of family values, these people have shown by example what a valuable investment a community can make by supporting its children. The image of Keshia Thomas' bravery and humanitarianism touched us all, and we must remember that—like every image, there is a whole story behind it.

Keshia Thomas didn't act with the intention of being lauded by the press or given awards, and that is what makes her actions truly heroic. I would like to take this opportunity to thank her for giving the country a stunning example of compassion and a valuable lesson. Her philosophy of nonviolence echoes that of history's most influential activists. "Beating someone won't change their mind \* \* \* maybe what I did might change somebody's mind."

After the incident was over, one of the first things that made Keshia Thomas feel like a hero was her 11-year-old brother telling her he was proud of her. Mr. President, I think we all are. •

#### TRIBUTE TO GIRL SCOUT GOLD AWARD RECIPIENTS

• Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to salute an outstanding group of young women who have been honored with the Girl Scout Gold Award. The Gold Award is the highest achievement a Girl Scout can earn and symbolizes outstanding accomplishments in the areas of leadership, community service, career planning, and personal development. The award can be earned by girls aged 14-17, or in grades 9-12.

The young ladies from Kentucky who will receive this honor are: Alicia Beth Ayers, Nancy Bach, Karen Blandford, Stacy Cook, Erin Davis, Kimberly Dudgeon, Erin Emery, Emily Evans, Allison Grant, Sharon Hagan, Kimberly Hall, Colleen Kelly, Jennifer Kovacs, Katherine Lindle, Shannon Metcalf, Amy Poppell, Pasquel Ross, Emily Shults, Kimberly Stephenson, Renee Stewart, Heather Watt, Kate Woodford, and Allison Zettwoch from the Kentuckiana Girl Scout Council.

Christie DeMoss, Julie Ann Greis, Mindy Hiles, Jacqui Meier, Angela Schierberg, and Christina Teeters from the Licking Valley Girl Scout Council.

Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., an organization serving over 2.5 million girls, has awarded more than 20,000 Girl Scout Gold Awards to Senior Girl Scouts since the inception of the program in 1980. To receive the award, a Girl Scout must earn four interest project patches, the Career Exploration Pin, the Senior Girl Scout Leadership Award, and the Senior Girl Scout Challenge, as well as design and implement a Girl Scout Gold Award project. A plan for fulfilling these requirements is created by the Senior Girl Scout and is carried out through close cooperation between the girl and an adult Girl Scout volunteer.

Mr. President, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to these outstanding young ladies. They deserve recognition for their contributions to their community and their country and I wish them continued success in the years ahead. •

#### EQUITABLE RELIEF WITH RESPECT TO S. 1880, THE STOP TAX-EXEMPT ARENA DEBT ISSUANCE ACT

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I recently introduced two bills to correct a serious misallocation of our limited resources under the present law rules that govern the issuance of tax-exempt bonds. My first bill, S. 1879, the Section 501(c)(3) Nonprofit Organizations Tax-Exempt Bond Reform Act of 1996, would increase funding for educational and research facilities at private colleges and universities by removing the arbitrary and injurious \$150 million cap on the amount of tax-exempt bonds that can be issued on their behalf. The Senate has twice passed this measure as part of larger legislation that was vetoed for unrelated reasons.

My second bill, S. 1880, the Stop Tax-exempt Arena Debt Issuance Act—or "STADIA" for short—would provide a particularly appropriate revenue offset for the first bill. This bill would end a tax subsidy that inures largely to the benefit of wealthy sports franchise owners, by eliminating tax-subsidized financing of professional sports facilities. This legislation is important in its own right, and would close a loophole that ultimately injures State and local governments and other issuers of tax exempt bonds, that provides an un-

intended federal subsidy—in fact, contravenes Congressional intent—and that contributes to the enrichment of persons who need no Federal assistance whatsoever.

I chose to introduce S. 1880 with an immediate effective date for a number of reasons. Most importantly, Congress intended to eliminate the issuance of tax-exempt bonds to finance professional sports facilities as part of the Tax Reform Act of 1986. An immediate effective date is appropriate because the issuance of these bonds contravenes the clear and expressed intent of Congress. Also, an immediate effective date is necessary to prevent a rush to market. I have no doubt that bond market professionals would act very quickly to issue stadium bonds if provided a window of opportunity in which to do so. The potential for a rush to market would have a predictable impact on the revenue estimate for this measure.

At the same time, I recognized that a few localities may have expended significant time and funds in planning and financing a professional sports facility, in reliance upon professional advice on their ability to issue tax-exempt bonds. Thus, in my introductory statement, I specifically requested comment regarding "the need for equitable relief for stadiums already in the planning stages."

In response to my request, several localities that had been planning to finance professional sports facilities with tax-exempt bonds have already come forward. They have provided the details necessary to craft appropriate "binding contract" type transitional relief. They have also informed me that, despite my clear statement that appropriate transition relief would be afforded, some proposed stadium deals could be delayed or called into question in reaction to the introduction of the bill. Let me emphasize that the mere introduction of the bill has caused this reaction.

It is flattering that the mere introduction of a bill is given such credence by the bond markets. It is important to note, however, that at the time I introduced my bill to eliminate tax-exempt financing for professional sports facilities, 1,879 bills were on file in the Senate and 3,659 bills were on file in the House in this Congress. The vast majority of these bills have not and will not become law, including, in all likelihood, S. 1879 and S. 1880.

The history of this Senator's efforts to remove the \$150 million cap demonstrates this lesson well. The cap was first imposed under the Tax Reform Act of 1986, which President Reagan signed into law on October 22, 1986. I first introduced legislation to repeal this cap in 1987. Since then, legislation to remove the cap has been approved by the Finance Committee four times. Twice the legislation was passed by Congress, and both times President Bush vetoed the bills containing this measure for other reasons. Today, the cap remains in law.