

knowingly and materially to the efforts by Iran or Iraq to acquire destabilizing numbers and types of advanced conventional weapons. The mandatory sanctions include a suspension of U.S. bilateral assistance, a requirement that the United States oppose multilateral loans to that country, a suspension of codevelopment or coproduction agreements, a suspension of military and dual-use technical exchange agreements, and a ban on exports of products on the U.S. munitions list, all for a period of one year. The legislation does contain a Presidential national security waiver, Mr. Speaker, but the outrageous thing is that the President has not even bothered to issue the waiver. He is simply ignoring the law. So apparently, is the author of the law.

Worse, this administration is ignoring the threat. And the threat comes not only from the rogue nation of Iran, but from its rogue supplier, Communist China. The instances of weapons and dangerous technology transfers by this outlaw nation are too numerous to list, and so is the number of times that the Clinton administration has responded with outright capitulation. This will only beget more of the same Mr. Speaker.

The travesty is that one day young American men and women may find themselves in a fight with any number of nations that have been armed and supplied by Communist China, and we will then have to ask ourselves why we didn't try to stop these dangerous transfers sooner.

IRAN TRIPLES GULF DEPLOYED MISSILES—
U.S. NAVY

(By Diana Abdallah)

DUBAI, July 15.—Iran has in the past two years tripled the number of missiles deployed on its Gulf coast and is fitting Chinese-built cruise missiles on up to 20 of its naval boats, a senior U.S. navy commander said on Monday.

Vice Admiral John Scott Redd, Commander of the U.S. Fifth Fleet and Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Central Command, said Iran's acquisition of Chinese-built radar guided C-802 anti-ship missiles was "a new dimension" in the regional naval threat.

He told Reuters from his headquarters in Bahrain that Iraq and Iran continued to pose a threat to security in the region which produces a third of the world's oil supply.

Redd said there were no indications of threats against U.S. naval forces following two bombs that killed 24 Americans in Saudi Arabia in the past year, but that the navy had taken "prudent measures." He did not elaborate.

"Iraq is the major land threat in the region . . . Because it still has the most capable and largest ground force in the region, while Iran is more of a naval threat," said Redd, who ends his assignment on Wednesday to return to Washington.

He said Iran was expected to have up to 20 patrol boats fitted with anti-ship Chinese-built C-802 cruise missiles.

It already has two Russian Kilo submarines "and they have another one coming we think before the year is out," he said.

"There has been a tripling of shore-based missiles both that shoot at ships and those that are surface-to-air missiles," he said. "The number they have deployed on the Gulf coast and in the Strait (of Hormuz) roughly tripled."

"The newest dimension is that they have Chinese-built C-802 missiles against ships . . . The Houdong patrol craft they got from China came fitted to fire the C-802s and they have now received all 10 of them. Some arrived in the last couple of months."

"They are also taking some of the other patrol craft and modifying them to carry the missiles and the work is in progress. We could be looking at 20 or more patrol ships at sea capable of carrying those surface-to-surface missiles," he said.

Officials in the United States, which accuses Iran of sponsoring terrorism and has imposed sanctions on it, have expressed concern since the 1991 Gulf War about what they say is Iran's growing military capability and aims in the region.

Iran has rejected all these charges.

Redd said U.S. forces were capable of dealing with any Iranian military threat.

Navy spokesman Commander T. McCreary said 34 U.S. vessels, including an aircraft carrier group, cruisers, destroyers—some capable of firing TOMAHAWK cruise missiles—frigates and submarines, were currently deployed in Central Command area, most of them in Gulf waters.

Up to 15,000 sailors and marines are stationed in the area.

LEONARD AND RUBY BASSETT
CELEBRATE GOLDEN WEDDING
ANNIVERSARY

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1996

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today to commemorate Leonard and Ruby Bassett on their golden wedding anniversary. The Bassetts' children, Leonard Jr., Dennis, Leatha, and Oddette, are hosting a joyous celebration honoring their parents' 50 years of love, friendship and devotion. This event will be held this Saturday, July 20, 1996, at the Genesis Convention Center in Gary, IN.

While in their early twenties Leonard Bassett and Ruby Holman met in the spring of 1946 at a dance hall located across from Froebel High School in Gary. Mr. Bassett had just returned from 28 months of service in the U.S. Navy and resolved to attend a dance that was being held for young adults. It was there that they first met. The two knew of each other during their years at Roosevelt High School, but they did not formally meet until this magical night at the dance.

After courting for a couple of months, the two discovered that they shared the same dreams of settling down and starting a family. After a short period of dating, Leonard and Ruby knew that they had found true love and that they were destined to be partners in life. Shortly thereafter, Leonard and Ruby were joined in holy matrimony on July 21, 1946.

During the Bassetts' 50 years of marriage they had 4 children: Leonard, Jr., Dennis, Leatha, and Oddette. The Bassetts are thankful that, following graduation from Roosevelt High School, all four of their children were able to continue on to higher education and establish themselves in their respective careers.

In 1983, Leonard retired from U.S. Steel after devoting 37 years of his life to the steel industry. Leonard retired as a production foreman. When Ruby retired, she was head cook of the Gary Community School Corp. Currently, she is a part-time employee with the Lake County government. Ruby is also a precinct committee person and co-captain of the fifth precinct in Gary.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other colleagues to join me in congratulating the

Bassetts as they celebrate 50 years of marriage. In today's world, it is refreshing to see two people who have devoted their lives to creating a successful marriage and happy family. May the Bassetts be a positive role model for today's young couples who are starting families. They are proof that a little dedication and a lot of love can make marriage one of life's most magnificent experiences.

DEFENSE OF MARRIAGE ACT—
PERSONAL EXPLANATION

SPEECH OF

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 12, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3396) to define and protect the institution of marriage:

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, on July 12, 1996, there was a vote for final passage of H.R. 3396, the Defense of Marriage Act. On rollcall vote No. 316, as you can see from my statement on this issue, which is attached, I intended to vote against that bill, but in my haste to get to the airport so that I could get my plane to Chicago and my district, I inadvertently pushed the green button and was, therefore, recorded as having voted for the bill.

I want my constituents to know I intended to vote against that bill:

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the gentleman from Massachusetts' amendment that suspends the definition of marriage for any State that adopts a different definition through its normal democratic process.

Mr. Chairman, the so-called Defense of Marriage Act should really be called the Republican Offense on People Who are Different Act because it is nothing more than blatant homophobic gay-bashing.

The conservative elements of our American society have often discriminated against and tried to prevent whatever they didn't like or didn't understand, it hasn't been so long ago that blacks and whites weren't allowed to marry in any State. So, devoted couples pledged their commitment to caring for each other in private ceremonies, their children were considered illegitimate, and the spouses were not legally entitled to inherit from their partners, nor share in any public benefits.

And, not so long ago, 50 States and the District of Columbia had very different laws about who could marry, the age the partners had to be, the length of the waiting period between applying for a marriage license and the ceremony—and they still do. Even now there are different laws about divorce, about residency requirements to obtain a divorce, about the kind of alimony or support one spouse has to pay to another, and many other differences. The Federal Government sorts out who is eligible to benefit from public support from these spouses and former spouses, even as people move from one State to another; and the Federal Government can and will continue to sort these issues out as they become timely, which this Offense on Marriage Act is not.

The issue of who should marry within a State are the proper jurisdiction of the individual States. My grandmother probably couldn't envision a time when interracial marriages would be legal in America, but