

Iraq, Somalia, Haiti, and Bosnia—they faced forces on the other side that had gained access to U.S. weaponry, training, or military technology in the period leading up to the conflict.

“Surplus” weapons giveaways have emerged as a major military assistance program. While other, more visible forms of military aid have been cut since the end of the cold war, shipments of surplus arms through a variety of programs have increased dramatically. The United States transferred military equipment worth \$7 billion 1990 through 1995, including 4,000 tanks, 125 attack helicopters, 500 bombers, and 200,000 pistols and rifles. In the majority of cases, the equipment was provided for free.

The Pentagon appears to be giving away still useful equipment in order to justify the procurement of new weapons. Congress never debates or votes on surplus arms grants, as it does with other forms of military aid and these transfers are generally omitted from statistics on the overall value of U.S. arms exports. ***HD***elements of funding title

Section 201 of my bill eliminates the Leased Defense Articles Program, which transfers U.S. equipment to other nations for minimal or no rent. Its cost over 5 years is \$3.25 billion.

The United States leases weapons systems that we might want back in the future, rather than selling or giving them away. We also lease equipment when the recipient cannot afford to purchase the weapons outright. The recipient pays rent on the equipment equal to the depreciation of the articles while leased. Weapons systems are loaned for free for cooperative military research and development projects and for joint training exercises.

Section 202 also eliminates the Excess Defense Articles Program, which gives away surplus weapons worth \$2 billion over 5 years.

Every year, the Pentagon transfers thousands of militarily-useful items it no longer wants to other countries. These items range from boots and uniforms on up to tanks and fighter aircraft. These transfers offer a way to keep potential customers acclimated to U.S.-made equipment. These giveaways of surplus military hardware help hook foreign armies on U.S. equipment, paving the way for future sales.

Section 203 mandates recoupment fees on weapons sales to foreign purchasers. These fees recover some portion of the taxpayer-financed research and development costs of the weapons system.

All weaponry exported by U.S. firms benefits from billions of dollars of taxpayer investments in research and development and plant and equipment. In order to pay back a part of this taxpayer investment in these weapons systems, for more than 25 years it was U.S. Government policy to assess recoupment fees on foreign sales of U.S. military equipment. The fees are determined by dividing total R&D and other one-time costs by the total number of units that are expected to be produced. These fees are no longer required.

The General Accounting Office estimates that if the fees are imposed on all government and commercial arms sales, revenues recouped by the Treasury would average \$500 million per year.

Section 204 of this title eliminates Foreign Military Financing [FMF] funding for Greece, Turkey, Cambodia, Caribbean and South Asian countries, and Partnership for Peace-eli-

gible countries in Central and Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union. FMF provides grants and subsidized loans to buy U.S. military equipment. We will spend \$1 billion on this funding over the next 5 years.

FMF provides loans and grants to foreign nations for the purchase of U.S. military equipment. The true financial beneficiaries of FMF are not the recipient countries but rather the defense contractors who supply the equipment.

FMF is simply a roundabout way of funneling money from U.S. taxpayers into the coffers of major arms exporting firms; in many cases the funds never leave the United States but are issued to U.S. companies as defense contracts as their work on a given foreign order proceeds. This is a direct export subsidy to the U.S. arms industry.

Section 205 eliminates Economic Support Fund [ESF] moneys for Turkey, Cambodia, Latin America, and the Caribbean. ESF is for strategic considerations rather than development needs. We will spend \$1 billion in ESF for these countries over the next 5 years.

The ESF Program provides cash assistance, commodity imports, and other support for countries of particular security concern to the United States. ESF financing serves as an indirect subsidy to foreign purchasers of U.S. weaponry which provides them with either the cash resources or the financial flexibility to sustain their arms purchases from U.S. companies.

If ESF were truly an economic development program, disbursement of the funds would be based on criteria such as level of need of the recipient nation and the bulk of the funds would not be routinely set aside for major U.S. arms clients as is currently the case.

Finally, section 206 eliminates authority to use Federal dollars for participation in international arms bazaars—overseas promotional events and demonstrations for potential weapons buyers.

In a typical year, the U.S. Government helps promote U.S. weaponry at over half a dozen major international air shows. Costs to U.S. taxpayers include revenues foregone from leasing fees that are no longer charged to U.S. manufacturers to display U.S. Government-owned weaponry. These waived fees alone can cost taxpayers \$5–10 million per show.

These weapons exhibitions are called training missions so the costs of getting U.S. equipment and personnel to them don't have to be reported to Congress. The flight of a B-2 bomber to the Paris Air Show involved at least a 24-hour round-trip at \$14,166 per hour to operate the plane. Pentagon justification for participation in one of these bazaars—in Santiago—stated that it is “consistent” with U.S. goals of “promoting democracy, increasing prosperity and trade ties, and achieving sustainable development” in Latin America.

In addition to Northrup Grumman's B-2, other equipment sent to these shows includes McDonnell-Douglas's F-18 fighter, Lockheed-Martin's F-16 fighter, Sikorsky's Black Hawk utility/assault helicopter, Boeing's Chinook transport helicopter, General Dynamic's Abrams tank, and Raytheon's Patriot missile defense system.

The cost to U.S. taxpayers for these shows in 1995 was \$27 million.

In summary, I urge support for my bill. I will be working hard to accomplish the important

goals outlined here and I look forward to working with my colleagues to bring about fairness for immigrants.

TRIBUTE TO NORMA C.
NOTTINGHAM

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, Emerson wrote that “To know that even one life has breathed easier because you have lived. This is to have succeeded.”

Today, I rise to honor an outstanding American citizen who far surpassed Emerson's definition. I come to the floor to recognize the retirement of a woman who has touched the lives of thousands of our Nation's youth. Mrs. Norma C. Nottingham has reached into each of our districts—transcending partisan politics—to help shape America's air and space forces through the admissions process at the U.S. Air Force Academy.

Mrs. Nottingham retires this week from a key Pentagon post in the Air Force Academy Activities Group where her contributions have been both monumental and long lasting. I rise to not only recognize this retirement, but to honor the woman whose nearly 44-year career in Government service has been marked by a deep commitment, a high level of caring, and an inspiring sense of humor.

Mrs. Nottingham is a native of the Washington, DC area and has performed brilliantly in a variety of positions throughout her career. She served two U.S. Senators, Ken Keating of New York and Pete Williams of New Jersey, as a staff assistant during the 1970's. Prior to that involvement, she was employed by the Office of the Surgeon General, U.S. Army. Since June 1981, Mrs. Nottingham has been the key point of contact for Congress in the nomination and admissions process for the Air Force Academy.

While serving in her latest position, Mrs. Nottingham's exemplary dedication to the Academy and its mission was a key factor in ensuring the brightest and best young men and women were nominated and appointed to the Academy. Her exhaustive knowledge of Academy policies and programs earned her the respect and trust of virtually every congressional office on Capitol Hill. Additionally, her skills in the political arena were of immeasurable benefit to the Academy and the Air Force on numerous occasions: her experience on Capitol Hill proved invaluable as she assisted in the preparation of legislation, counseled congressional staffers on the Academy's admission procedures, orchestrated staffer visits to the Academy as well as regional instructional workshops for the staffers, and played a key role in the success of hundreds of congressional-sponsored Academy Day events across the Nation.

Mrs. Nottingham personally traveled to my district 9 years ago to assist me with my first Academy Day and has been instrumental in the planning and development of each annual program, providing hands-on service and expert advice to my staff and constituents.

Mrs. Nottingham also contributed significantly to the Foreign Cadet Program through

her contact with American Embassies throughout the world, State Department representatives in the Washington, DC area, and key admission officials from other service academies.

Perhaps Mrs. Nottingham's greatest legacy is not what she has personally done, but what she has done to educate, empower and guide hundreds of staffers who will continue to bring her dedication, zeal and compassion to the academy admissions process. Norma has personally aided hundreds of young men and women, but the staffers she has inspired and taught have touched the lives of thousands more. There can be no doubt that her work will continue for generations because she took the time to do more than her job—she took the time to teach all she knew to hundreds, if not thousands, of other willing men and women dedicated to helping the thousands who yearly seek admission to a U.S. Service Academy.

Not only have lives breathed easier because of Norma Nottingham's direct involvement, but for many, many years to come, her legacy will continue through us to inspire bright, honest, and hardworking young men and women to seek a career in service to our great Nation. Truly, this is to have succeeded.

EVERY WOMAN COUNTS

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remind my colleagues that October is National Breast Cancer Awareness Month and to recognize California's Breast Cancer Early Detection Program Partnerships for making available to all California women timely clinical screening, mammography, and treatment for newly detected breast cancers.

This remarkable accomplishment has been made possible by the cooperation of health care providers through the federally funded Breast Cervical Cancer Control Program [BCCCP]. Through the BCCCP, volunteers join with public and private providers in making available clinical examinations, mammography, education and outreach efforts, epidemiology, and the provision and funding of treatment for women in need of these services.

Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women, and far too often the lack of preventative care and examinations serve as a death sentence to low-income women and women of color. Sadly, many women lack the necessary resources to obtain screening services.

In the 3 years, since its inception through March 1997, the San Diego/Imperial County Breast Cancer Early Detection Program Partnership has funded screening services for greater than 5,000 women and has diagnosed many cases of breast cancer among women who may not have received breast cancer screening services without the partnership. Through March 1997, the partnership has funded outreach and educational efforts to an additional 14,500 women. Ongoing education and outreach projects are expected to reach thousands more in 1997 and 1998.

Generous grants from the California endowment and donated services from local hos-

pitals and providers regularly ensure that all women diagnosed with breast cancer who do not qualify for other private or public funds receive state-of-the-art treatment. Many cancer survivors join with other volunteers to provide a helping hand to newly diagnosed women.

I want to also salute Ms. Rebecca Charles, a resident in my 50th Congressional District, who serves as the co-chair of the Volunteer and Recruitment Committee of the Board of Governors of the Scripps Green Clinic for the Early Detection Breast Cancer Awareness Program.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in support of these exemplary efforts to reach each and every woman with needed services before it is too late. Every Woman Counts!

IN HONOR OF NATIONAL MIDWIFERY WEEK

HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise this afternoon to salute the important work of certified nurse-midwives. The week of October 5 through October 11 is National Midwifery Week honoring the professionals who dedicate their lives to this noble calling.

As a nurse and a mother, I recognize the need for safe and satisfying health care for women and newborns. Investing in the health care of women and children is essential to the future of our country and should be of paramount importance to our society. The lack of primary health care providers for women has fueled the rise in the U.S. infant mortality and low-birthweight rates. Certified nurse-midwives, in caring for women and their babies, have made outstanding contributions in reducing infant mortality and low-birthweight rates by making accessible quality care to women. Certified nurse-midwives take a personalized approach to women's health, offering a full scope of care including maternity, well-woman gynecological, and family planning care. Their efforts to bring quality care to an often underserved population are to be commended.

The American College of Nurse-Midwives has declared the theme of this year's National Midwifery Week to be "Listen to Women." I encourage my fellow legislators and all citizens to take this opportunity to learn more about nurse-midwifery and the important work they perform.

CHILD ABUSE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, October 1, 1997, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

CHILD ABUSE

One of the most difficult questions government at all levels faces is how to protect children from abuse. Everyone agrees that the government has an obligation to intervene when children's health and safety are

endangered by their parents. But not everyone agrees on when or how to intervene. Each case of suspected child abuse requires a balance between the government's responsibility to protect children and the right of parents to exercise broad discretion over how their children are raised and disciplined.

LEVELS OF ABUSE:

Reports of suspected child abuse and neglect have escalated by nearly 50% in the last decade. Some of this increase is attributed to greater awareness of child abuse, but studies also suggest that many cases of child maltreatment are still unreported.

Most Americans cherish their children, but there is woeful evidence that many do not. Around the country, there are thousands of children who scream for help. In 1996, 3.1 million reports of suspected child maltreatment—either abuse or neglect—were received by state child protection agencies. About one-third were substantiated, meaning that nearly one million children were victims of verified abuse or neglect. Over half of all substantiated cases of maltreatment involve neglect, while the remainder involve physical, sexual, or emotional abuse. About 1,000 children died as a result of maltreatment; most of them were younger than age 5, and over 40% were less than one year old. In Indiana, just over 22,000 children were victims of substantiated abuse or neglect in 1995, and 29 children died as a result.

RESPONSE:

State governments are primarily responsible for efforts to prevent child abuse, investigate reports of child abuse, place children in foster care, and punish their abusers. States establish their own definitions of child abuse and neglect and guidelines for determining when children should be removed from home.

The federal government plays an important role by providing funding for these efforts—over \$5 billion in 1997—and by imposing certain requirements on states. By far the majority of federal funding is devoted to foster care. Substantial funding also goes toward efforts to prevent child abuse, to provide counseling and other supportive services to families where abuse or neglect has occurred, and to facilitate the adoption of children who cannot be returned to their parents' care.

ISSUES:

Congress and state legislatures are likely to examine a number of issues:

Resources: The enormous increase in reports of abuse and neglect has placed strain on state child protective service agencies. Many critics charge that caseloads are far too large, meaning that caseworkers are not able to conduct thorough investigations or to adequately monitor families where abuse has been substantiated. These critics point to studies which indicate that the families of about 40% of children who die from abuse or neglect had previously been reported to child protective services. In addition, concerns have been raised that better training is needed for caseworkers and others who are required by law to report abuse on how to accurately spot abuse and neglect.

Family preservation: In order to receive federal funds, states must pledge to make "reasonable efforts" to prevent or eliminate the need to place a child in foster care, and to reunite children in foster care with their families. This requirement is based on the belief that many abusive or neglectful parents can become fit if they get appropriate assistance. That could include treatment for substance abuse (which is implicated in between 50-80% of child abuse and neglect cases), parenting classes, economic aid, or other types of assistance.