

power is not just an ancillary to the ground counteroffensive. If we have air superiority, it too can attrit enemy ground forces. And it can do so at a far lower cost in American blood. All this potentially has major implications for budgets and force structure. It is ironical that those who comment upon—and sometimes complain—that sixty percent of the procurement budget goes to Tac Air, have not fully grasped the potential advantages that that confers. It raises a question, for instance, whether the allocation between platforms and munitions is the right one. Given the military significance of precision-guided munitions, one wonders whether it is wise to allow our inventories to be as low as they are. (The Committee may wish to check what kind of a dent the air war against the Bosnian Serbs in 1995 or (what may be) the forthcoming military operations against Iraq put into our inventory of precision-guided weapons.) It is a regrettable fact that, if inventories are constrained and are expected to be limited, that in itself may alter military plans—in a way that makes them less effective. The size of inventories is also a choice.

An issue of at least equal importance that we have not yet thought through is what dependence on these newly-available military technologies may do to our vulnerability. Not only is the United States more dependent upon these technologies than any other nation, its extraordinary military leverage now comes from these technologies. That makes us more vulnerable to all of those stratagems that fall under the rubric of information warfare.

That underscores at least two things. First, it is essential for the United States to continue to forge ahead of other nations, not only in the exploitation of information warfare, but in defensive measures. Other nations are now industriously studying how to exploit information warfare. The secret is now out.

Second, we must continuously examine whether or not we are becoming *overly dependent* on these new technologies in a way that might create a critical vulnerability. If these technologies are essential as force multipliers, neutralization by others of our exploitation of these technologies would place us at an immediate disadvantage. We must, therefore, examine to what extent we should hedge against such a vulnerability. Such hedging could be costly. To hedge against the neutralization of force multipliers, one can maintain larger forces. But if one were totally to hedge, one would forfeit the cost benefits (though not the benefits in effectiveness) embodied in the revolution in military affairs.

I close by reminding the Members of the Committee of the longer-term problems of sustaining our military advantages and thereby sustaining our ambitious foreign policy. The Department of State has recently stated (in response to Russian complaints about our indifference to their sphere of influence in the "Near Abroad") that the Department of State states that the United States does not acknowledge the legitimacy of spheres of influence. That presumably applies only to *other* countries, since the United States, as the single universal power, regards all the outside world as its sphere of influence. Yet, if we are unable to sustain our military forces and sustain our military advantages into the 21st Century, despite the ambitions of our foreign policy, we would be obliged to retreat.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you and the Members of the Committee for your attention. I would be pleased to answer any questions that you may have.

#### MEMORIAL FOR ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER YITZHAK RABIN

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, two years ago last November, Israel lost its beloved Prime Minister, Yitzhak Rabin, and the world lost a great peacemaker. My son Patrick and I had the sad honor of traveling to Israel for the funeral. Like millions of people around the world, we admired his leadership and the power of his vision of reconciliation between Israel and the Arab world.

On November 13, friends and admirers of Prime Minister Rabin gathered in Boston for a memorial service to commemorate his life and pay tribute to his leadership in putting Israel on the path to peace. His Eminence Bernard Cardinal Law, Israel's renowned poet Yehuda Amichai, and Israel's Consul General Itzhak Levanon gave voice to the grief of the world. As we work to carry on the work of peace in the Middle East, the guiding presence of Prime Minister Rabin is deeply missed.

I believe my colleagues will be interested in the eloquent reflections of the speakers at the service on Prime Minister Rabin's life and death, and especially on his extraordinary commitment to peace in the Middle East. I ask unanimous consent that the remarks at the memorial service in Boston be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### INVOCATION BY HIS EMINENCE BERNARD CARDINAL LAW

To remember is at the heart of Jewish (and Christian) faith. To recall God's covenant, His fidelity and His promises, is a solemn duty which each son and daughter of Abraham is asked to fulfill. Only by thinking back on what God has accomplished yesterday, will we have sufficient courage for today and tomorrow.

In light of this profound religious conviction, we are here to remember a life, prematurely snatched from us by the bullet of an assassin—Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Because his death had so many tragic implications, our mood may be dark and despairing as the one described in the Book of Wisdom: "... they seemed to be dead; their departure was reckoned as defeat, and their going from us a disaster."

Wisdom confronts and challenges this earthly despair with the emphatic reminder that, "The souls of the just are in the hands of God . . . they are at peace, for though in the sight of men they may be punished, they have a sure hope of immortality; and after a little chastisement they will receive great blessings, because God has tested them and found them worthy to be His." (Wis: 3: 1-6).

We shall also never forget—but remember with undiminished hope—Yitzhak Rabin's dream of peace between Israel and the Palestinian people. The steps toward this peace which he took with such great courage cannot be reversed, for both people have gone too far along the path toward that day when the psalmist's prayer will be answered.

Let the psalmist's words be ours this evening:

Pray for the peace of Jerusalem: "May they prosper who love you.

Peace be within your walls, and security within your towers."

For the sake of my relatives and friends I will say, "Peace be within you."

Amen.

#### REMARKS OF YEHUDA AMICHAH

I would like to strike a rather personal note. There were a lot of traumatic events for us, one event which has a lot of trauma in it. Trauma number one is that it is the death of our generation, the generation of people who grew up towards 1948 and we were in the Palmach, the commando unit of the Haganah, and later the Israeli army. Yitzhak was already a big commander there, I was a very small commander, and he was actually the last of the Palmachniks to fall, many years after the end of the war, and there had been about two thousand out of six thousand that had fallen in the war, so he was the last of us. And the second trauma is the trauma of Jewish history, of "milhemet achim", of Jews killing each other, and it brings up the whole traumatic event of the destruction of the second temple, and we were hoping that it would never be again.

When Yitzhak Rabin received his peace award in Oslo, he invited me and my wife to join him there, and he read this poem which I am going to read, in his acceptance speech in Oslo of the peace award.

G-d has pity on kindergarten children.

He has less pity of schoolchildren

And on grownups he has no pity at all

He leaves them alone

And sometimes, they must crawl on all fours in the burning sand to reach the first aid station, covered with blood.

But perhaps he will watch over true lovers

And have mercy on them and shelter them

Like a tree over the old man sleeping on a public bench.

Perhaps we too will give them the last rare coins of compassion that mother handed down to us so that their happiness will protect us now, and in other days.

And Yitzhak Rabin added to this poem his own words, and he said "Let's hope that now" after the peace agreement "there will be pity for all of us."

He was already, I must say, he was already in his fighting days as a commander of the Har-El brigade, he had already the clear eyes of vision towards peace. While he was deeply involved in winning that war against this vast Arab majority, in his eyes there was something of a vision, very harsh and hard vision of peace. While all of us were still involved in war he was a very down to earth like our prophets. He never was enthusiastic or showed enthusiasm about peace, he was always very inverted, and very much introverted, but he was down to earth like our prophets. Perhaps the most famous prophecy of peace in the bible is about the lamb and the wolf shall lie alongside each other and not disturb each other. They never, the prophets were down to earth, they knew that love and peace may be far away, but at least you start by two enemies lying alongside each other without disturbing each other. And Yitzhak Rabin was one of those, that is why his vision was so wonderful because it was down to earth. I would like, I think that in a way, with Yitzhak Rabin, it is perhaps the greatest trauma for all of us. It was as if, in your American terms, Kennedy and Lincoln were murdered with him again, because he engulfed everything—the beginning of the state, and the middle of the state, the war and the peace, our national anthem is called Hatikvah, The Hope. And I hope that we will still have, and his spirit will not let our hope die.

And I would like to finish with a poem that I read at his first "shloshim," first memorial in Jerusalem. And it is about a friend of both of ours who was in the Palmach and who fell back in 1948, and I wrote this poem and I think it fits Yitzhak too.

And you, who remember only a face,  
Do not forget the outstretched hands, and  
the legs that run so easily in the earth.  
Remember that even the road to terrible bat-  
tles always passes by gardens and win-  
dows, and children playing, and the  
barking dog  
Remember the fruit that fell and reminded of  
its leaves and the branch  
Remind the hard ones that they were soft  
and green in springtime  
And do not forget that the first too was once  
the palm of an open hand and fingers.  
May Yitzhak be forever.

REMARKS OF ISRAELI COUNSEL GENERAL  
ITZHAK LEVANON

A master in the skies, the Albatross was  
soaring high in the air. Remaining airborne  
on motionless wings, and gliding abreast the  
strongest winds with little effort. He was  
watched from the land, flying majestically  
towards new horizons. The sky was clear and  
the winds favorable. The Albatross showed  
self-confidence, determined to reach new  
heights, disregarding the dangers. None  
would dare to defy him on his royal journey.

Suddenly three gun shots fatally hit the  
Albatross. He swung in the air, refusing to  
bend and hit the ground. He looked toward  
the sky, which he has just conquered a few  
moments before and whispered: why?

Rabin was like this. He flew high in the  
sky, defied strong winds, knew which direc-  
tion to head and covered long distances in a  
short time. He too asked himself, lying on  
the ground, why? Why should a leader who  
dedicated his entire life to the welfare of his  
own people, die like the Albatross died? This  
question is still on the lips of every Israeli,  
two years after his assassination, and will  
remain so for years to come.

Rabin's fatalism reminds me of another  
leader in the Middle East—Anwar Sadat. He  
too disregarded the warnings. He too be-  
lieved that he was doing only what was right  
for his people and therefore, there was no  
cause for one of them to harm him. But both  
were so trusting, and both paid the price.

I remember his face, full of happiness and  
satisfaction that evening in Montreal, after  
a poignant speech at the General Assembly  
where he spoke in all frankness about his  
fears and his hope for the peace process.  
When we arrived in this room he laid his  
eyes on his wife Lea, and, with a typical  
Israeli expression said to her "Nu?" You  
could see the joy in his face and how, with  
his timid smile, he wanted to say 'I am  
happy that they hear my words,' and how he  
felt that he was not alone in his struggle. In-  
deed, battalions were behind him.

Senator Edward Kennedy recently wrote to  
me about Rabin, and the absence created by  
his death, describing him in the following  
words: "The cause of peace lost one of its  
greatest champions of our time, perhaps of  
all time, and I continue to miss his leader-  
ship."

After Rabin's death, many poems were  
written. I have chosen one of them, which in  
my judgment reflects the feelings of most  
Israelis, *The Tears*, by Smadar Shir:

There are left wing people and there are  
right wing  
There are religious and there are secular  
There are Sephardi and there are Ashkenazi  
There are Israelis and there are Arabs  
There are clever people and there are dumb  
But for all of them there is the same tear  
and the tears are still warm, aching  
and painful  
These tears are for a great man, who fell  
down while trying to reach peace be-  
tween all these people.

Many disagreed with Rabin's ideas. Others  
criticized him, but none can argue the fact

that for most Israelis he was like a god-  
father, the one who took care of everything.  
He was the mind which thought, the author-  
ity which made decisions, the man who en-  
dorsed responsibility and the leader who did  
not worry about damaging his standing if it  
benefited his people. Rabin was a leader, but  
he was also the commander, the diplomat,  
the politician, and most of all, the father.

May the soul of this great man be blessed  
forever.

Thank you.

HONORING STEVEN CHOTIN

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President,  
today I honor Mr. Steven Chotin, one  
of Colorado's leading citizens, for his  
many contributions and outstanding  
dedication to our great state.

On the heels of his 50th birthday, I  
would like to take this opportunity to  
formally recognize my friend, a long-  
time motorcycling partner, for his  
philanthropic and civic activities of  
the past few decades. Steven has been a  
legend in a variety of charitable causes  
in Colorado, giving of his time and en-  
ergy generously, as well as financially,  
to The Denver Center for the Perform-  
ing Arts, The Colorado Symphony, The  
Allied Jewish Federation of Denver,  
National Jewish Hospital, Shalom  
Park and many other worthy endeavors.

Mr. Chotin has served on the boards  
of numerous community and charitable  
organizations, including Fresh Start, a  
program committed to paving a way  
out for Denver's inner-city youth.  
Equally renowned are Steven's activi-  
ties in civic and business affairs. As  
head of The Chotin Group Corporation,  
National Mortgage Corporation and  
Merchants Mortgage Corporation, he  
has succeeded in providing gainful em-  
ployment to a significant number of  
Denver area residents.

I am sure I speak for all Coloradans  
in extending Steven my congratula-  
tions and appreciation for leaving such  
an indelible mark on our state by the  
young age of 50. I wish him many more  
years of happiness and fruition as a  
Colorado resident.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and I  
suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ROB-  
ERTS). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk pro-  
ceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Madam President, I  
ask unanimous consent that the order  
for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. COL-  
LINS). Without objection, it is so or-  
dered.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Madam President, I  
ask unanimous consent I may speak as  
in morning business for 20 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without  
objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HOLLINGS. I thank the distin-  
guished Chair.

THE BUDGET

Mr. HOLLINGS. Madam President,  
last week in remarks on the floor I re-

ferred to the Congressional Budget Of-  
fice's report, "Economic and Budget  
Outlook for the Fiscal Years 1999 to  
2008." And at that particular time,  
Madam President, I pointed out that  
even the Congressional Budget Office  
had projected deficits not only of \$188  
billion for the present year and \$170 bil-  
lion for 1998, but of \$200 billion for 1999,  
the year in which everyone in this  
town has been screaming we will reap a  
budgetary surplus.

Now we have the President's budget.  
Madam President, this morning we not  
only received that budget, we saw in  
this country's newspapers of record  
such headlines as "On Budget Eve,  
Congress Feels Surplus Fever." This  
particular article reports that the dis-  
tinguished Speaker of the House, Newt  
Gingrich, stated, "We are on the edge,  
if we will have discipline, of a genera-  
tion of surpluses."

So we have the President talking  
about balanced budgets as far as the  
eye can see in his State of the Union  
Message. And we now have the distin-  
guished Speaker talking about sur-  
pluses as far as the eye can see for the  
next generation.

Would that it were so. Would that we  
did not have any increase in the na-  
tional debt. Would that we had no in-  
crease in the deficit. Would that we  
had no increase in the interest costs of  
the carrying charges on our national  
debt, which are now projected, Madam  
President, to be \$1 billion a day, or \$365  
billion a year. That is one thing that  
everyone can agree on: that the inter-  
est on the federal debt is going up, up,  
and away.

Let me emphasize the matter of the  
debt before I home in on the matter of  
Social Security and the spending of  
surpluses. In 1981, we had a national  
debt of \$995.5 billion. We had not  
reached a trillion-dollar debt.

For the first 200 years of our history,  
including the costs of all the wars our  
nation fought during that time—the  
Revolutionary War, the War of 1812,  
the Mexican-American War, the Civil  
War, the Spanish-American War, World  
War I, World War II, Korea, and Viet-  
nam—we did not reach a trillion-dollar  
debt. But in the last 16 years, we have  
reached now a \$5.5 trillion debt, with  
interest costs of a billion dollars a day.  
Interest on the debt used to stand at a  
mere \$95 billion; it now stands at \$365  
billion. So we are spending \$270 billion  
more on interest alone than when we  
supposedly were going to balance the  
budget back in 1981.

I remember when our distinguished  
President Ronald Reagan ran on bal-  
ancing the budget and was elected in  
1980. He came into office in 1981 and  
said, "Whoops. This is way worse than  
I ever expected. Instead of balancing  
the budget in a year, it's going to take  
me 3 years."

Even after passage of the Gramm-  
Rudman-Hollings Bill, we ran into the  
highest deficits we ever had heard of.  
The deficits and debt went up, up, and  
away under Reaganomics. Of course,