

AL RECORD — SENATE

May 1, 1986

present a bill close to the
on. Mr. President, I ask
editorial be printed in the

al follows:

York Times, Mar. 29, 1986]

NOT FREE AT LAST

to widen your barge canal
to dredge my harbor... In
with politics. Americans have
up with pork. Typically, the
vest Federal dollars in water
had a lot to do with deal-
tle with economic merit. Now,
decade of stubborn effort by
the system is on the verge of

passed by both the House and
local beneficiaries of improve-
er transport irrigation, flood
municipal supply will have to
the expense. Neither bill is per-
use's version, authorizing \$20
projects. Is downright proflig-
cost-sharing is likely to survive
egislation and should progres-
the most deplorable boondog-

wasteful or environmentally
water projects have sometimes
ged in Congress, and occasion-
But the battles have had to be
t a time, and the odds against
e always been long. Every
Congress knows that the next
r attack may be his own.

Carter challenged this cozy
77, questioning wasteful water
n under way and refusing to
nes. President Reagan has kept
sure, threatening vetos to en-
torium on all new projects until
reed to reform. Now, after a
out a single major new authori-
egislators are reluctantly giving

passed by the Senate last week re-
half the cost of all inland navi-
struction be paid out of fuel
fees would offset up to 45 per-
costs of harbor maintenance.
nd control projects, communities
to cover 25 to 35 percent of con-
sts, with 5 percent paid up front.
sharing provisions in the House
nsiderably weaker. The House,
chose to authorize dozens of
at haven't even been declared
the Army Corps of Engineers.
istration, which originally asked
ent cost sharing, sensibly warns
compromise leaning toward the
ion will be vetoed.

e tough battles lie ahead, some
ems assured. Uncle Sam may com-
nd water projects, including some
be justified by economic criteria.
on, however, users that reap most
benefits will bear some of the

**SERVICE CONTRACT
REFORM ACT OF 1986**

HUMPHREY. Mr. President, on
of this year, I introduced the
Contract Reform Act of 1986.
At this time, eight distin-
Members, Senators HECHT,
ND, EAST, HELMS, ZORINSKY,
NG, SYMMS, and GRAMM have
with me in cosponsoring this
legislation. Support for S.
also come from private-sector
tions. On April 25, I received a

letter of endorsement for the reform
measures of S. 2261 from Mr. David Y.
Denholm, president of the Public
Service Research Council of Vienna,
VA. The Public Service Research
Council has been a leading organiza-
tion which aggressively has supported
efforts in Congress to promote free
and open competition in the work-
place. I commend the PSRC for its ex-
cellent work in educating the public
on the reforms of S. 2261. I ask that
the letter of support from Mr. Den-
holm be printed in the RECORD.

The letter follows:

PUBLIC SERVICE RESEARCH COUNCIL,
Vienna, VA, April 23, 1986.

The Hon. GORDON HUMPHREY,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR GORDON: On behalf of the members
of the Public Service Research Council, I
want to express our strong support for the
Service Contract Reform Act, S. 2261, which
you introduced on March 27, 1986.

This is a very well crafted piece of legisla-
tion. It is responsive to the concerns of
those who desire to retain the original
intent of the SCA while at the same time
greatly lessening the ill effects inherent in
such laws.

The urgent need for the government to
eliminate waste and reduce spending should
make S. 2261 a very popular proposal. We
look forward to working with you to mobi-
lize support for this vitally important legisla-
tion.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID Y. DENHOLM,
President.

**STINGER MISSILES AND
TERRORISTS**

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I am
pleased today to cosponsor Senator
DeCONCINI's legislation, S. 2286, re-
quiring strict security measures for all
Stinger antiaircraft missiles sold by
the United States. If enacted, this leg-
islation will help prevent these dan-
gerous and extremely accurate weap-
ons from getting into the wrong
hands. I would like to commend Sena-
tor DeCONCINI for his leadership on
this issue, and for putting together
this important bill.

It was revealed a few weeks ago that
rebel forces in Angola and Afghanis-
tan had begun receiving shipments of
Stingers from the United States. This
concerns me because of the danger
that some of these shoulder-fired mis-
siles, which have a range of 5 kilome-
ters, might be diverted to the black
market and become available to terror-
ists. The Stinger—with its advanced
infrared targeting system and lethal
precision—can destroy an airplane
from 3 miles away, and is more ad-
vanced and reliable than comparable
Soviet weapons. I have little doubt
that the same fanatical terrorists who
have recently singled out Americans
for attack are greedily eyeing the
Stinger.

The delivery of Stingers to rebels in
Afghanistan and Angola provides a
new opportunity for terrorists to
obtain these weapons. Since they are

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CONGRES

being delivered to the Aghani and An-
golan resistance forces without the
strict security requirements we place
on the Stingers we sell to other coun-
tries, the chances are greatly increased
that Stingers could find their way into
the hands of terrorists. Our legislation
takes steps to prevent this.

The bill requires that the launcher
and missile components of each Sting-
er be stored in separate areas. Each
area must have a full-time guard and
an intrusion-protection system, and
must be surrounded by a 6-foot fence
on steel or reinforced concrete posts.
Other requirements include strict ac-
counting of the number of missiles, in-
spection by U.S. officials, protection of
information relating to the Stinger,
and a separate key system under
which two people are necessary in
order to open the storage area.

Mr. President, I see no point to plac-
ing strict security requirements on the
Stingers we send to some countries,
but not on those we send to Angola
and Afghanistan. Either we believe ter-
rorists will try to obtain this weapon
or we do not, and if we do, we must
work to thwart them. I urge my col-
leagues to consider the tragic possibili-
ty of terrorists using the best of our
military technology to shoot innocent
Americans out of the sky. With that
terrible scenario in mind, I hope they
will support this legislation.

**MARY THOMPSON HOSPITAL: A
TRADITION OF EXCELLENCE**

Mr. DIXON. Mr. President, I would
like to take this opportunity to recog-
nize one of Chicago's oldest and most
dedicated health care facilities.

On May 12, 1986, Mary Thompson
Hospital, the city's second oldest exist-
ing hospital, will celebrate its 121st
year of service to Chicago's Near West
Side.

Mary Thompson Hospital has been,
and continues to be, an important in-
stitution in the community and pro-
vides a diversity of high-quality medi-
cal services.

The hospital's founder, Dr. Mary
Harris Thompson was the first female
surgeon in the United States and a
pioneer in community health care.
When Dr. Thompson came to Chicago,
neither of the two hospitals then open
would allow women on their medical
staffs, and one would not admit
women or children as patients.

Chicago, at the time, was a thriving
frontier town whose development had
outpaced the growth of its health and
sanitary facilities. The city was crowd-
ed with refugees uprooted by the Civil
War, in addition to large numbers of
needy soldiers' wives, widows, and or-
phans. Consequently, there was a tre-
mendous need for medical care. Dr.
Thompson opened her new hospital,
called Chicago Hospital for Women
and Children, in a large frame house
at the junction of Rush and Indiana
Streets. The hospital had a capacity of
14 beds and provided care for 766 pa-