

March 17, 1987

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

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An international conference would fit squarely into the Soviet agenda to destroy American influence in the region by fatally weakening our most strategic asset in the region, Israel. With the State Department always reluctant to confront the Soviets, but eager to use every bit of leverage we have against our friends, Israel would be isolated, and pressured into negotiating away territory.

This idea of "exchanging territories for peace" seems always to resurface from those who abide by the Neville Chamberlain school of diplomacy. However, as history has proven time and time again, there is no piece of paper sufficiently strong to uphold regional arrangements that do not make common sense. Peace results only when there is a practical equilibrium in military force and the natural conditions of geography.

The fact remains that the animosity of Arab countries toward Israel does not spring from concern for the present inhabitants of Judea and Samaria, or the fact that Israel exercises administrative and military control over that territory. The animosity springs from the fact that Israel proper exists. Concessions on Judea and Samaria would only whet the appetite of animosity, not appease it.

Such concessions would fit squarely into the Soviet game plan for regional domination. Israel cannot continue to be a strategic asset to the United States—or even a viable nation—if it is made strategically vulnerable. Without control of the mountain ridges of Judea and Samaria—which overlook 80 percent of Israel's population and 60 percent of her industrial infrastructure—Israel will be lucky just to survive.

With hostile, or potentially hostile forces posed in this territory, Israel would no longer be able to serve as a bulwark and deterrent against pro-Soviet forces in the area. However, this could well be where an international conference would lead events.

Mr. President, an international "peace" conference with Soviet participation can only work to weaken our Nation. It would be so detrimental to American interests, and I cannot imagine President Reagan's wanting to pressure Israel into agreeing to such a conference. It is to be hoped that the efforts to concoct such a conference will not in fact become American policy.

DOLE CALLS ON GORBACHEV TO PROVE COMMITMENT TO "GLASNOST"

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, this morning in my office I received a phone call from Moscow. The call was made by a Soviet citizen, Yevgeny Yakir, who has been trying for the past 14 years to emigrate to Israel, with his wife Rima, and son Alexander.

The Yakirs have been "adopted" by a Kansas City Synagogue, Temple

B'nai Jehudah. Members from the congregation, along with others from Kansas and Missouri, were present when Yevgeny called. They have worked long and hard to lend the Yakirs moral support, and made a special trip to Washington to lobby on behalf of Soviet Jewry.

I told Mr. Yakir that I would write General Secretary Gorbachev today, asking for his help in obtaining exit visas for the Yakirs.

In that letter I wrote:

We in the West are well aware of and heartened by the new spirit of "Glasnost," which you have instituted. But we hope for further signs. Proof of your commitment to the principles of openness would be granting emigration visas to the Yakirs, and the many others who wish to be reunited with families in the West or settle in Israel, their spiritual homeland.

I would like to insert a copy of the letter to Secretary Gorbachev at this point in the RECORD.

Mr. President, the Yakirs are only one family. There are close to 400,000 Soviet Jews who would, if they could, leave the Soviet Union. For Glasnost to become more than just a catchword, the Soviet Government must grant its citizens basic human rights. And none is more basic than the right to live where one chooses.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,

Washington, DC, March 17 1987.

MIKHAIL GORBACHEV,

General Secretary of CPSU Central Committee, The Kremlin, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

DEAR GENERAL SECRETARY GORBACHEV: Earlier today I spoke by phone with Yevgeny Yakir, a Soviet Jew who has been trying to emigrate to Israel with his wife and son for the past fourteen years.

The Yakirs have waited much longer than most for permission to leave. There is no apparent reason for the denial of their application.

I assured Yevgeny that I would not forget his family and would do everything in my power to push for the granting of emigration visas. That is why I am writing.

We in the West are well aware of and heartened by the new spirit of "glasnost," which you have instituted. But we hope for further signs. Proof of your commitment to the principles of openness would be granting emigration visas to the Yakirs, and the many others who wish to be reunited with families in the West or settle in Israel, their spiritual homeland.

I appreciate your interest in this important matter.

Sincerely,

BOB DOLE,

Senate Republican Leader.

FRIENDS OF IRELAND—1987 ST. PATRICK'S DAY STATEMENT

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, today all Americans have a special reason to celebrate St. Patrick's Day. For the first time in over a decade, there is real hope for progress toward peace and reconciliation in Northern Ireland.

Last year marked the first year of the historic Anglo-Irish Agreement

and the establishment of a concrete framework for the British and Irish Governments to address the critical problems at the root of the 18-year-long crisis between the Nationalist and Unionist traditions in Ireland; 1986 laid the basis for real peace; let us do all we can to ensure that 1987 builds on that peace.

Each year a bipartisan group of Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives issues a statement outlining our views on recent events in Ireland and Northern Ireland and our hopes for peace in that troubled region. I am especially pleased that a record number of my colleagues have joined the Friends of Ireland in our 1987 St. Patrick's Day Statement—a total of 36 Senators and 124 Representatives.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of this year's statement may be printed in the RECORD.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY STATEMENT: FRIENDS OF IRELAND, U.S. SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 17, 1987

As Friends of Ireland in the United States Congress, we join today with Irish Americans everywhere to honor Ireland, to welcome the past year's progress toward peace in Northern Ireland, and to commit ourselves to building on this progress in the future.

1986 marked the first year of the historic Anglo-Irish Agreement, signed on November 15, 1985, which established a framework for reconciliation between the Nationalist and Unionist communities in Northern Ireland. We regard the Agreement as the best hope to end the long and bitter conflict that has wracked the province and taken over 2,500 lives in the past eighteen years.

We congratulate the new Taoiseach, Charles J. Haughey, on his election by the Dail last week, and we look forward to working once again with his government to achieve peace and stability in Northern Ireland. We also commend the outgoing Taoiseach, Garret FitzGerald, and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Great Britain, for their skillful statesmanship in negotiating the Anglo-Irish Agreement.

We applaud all those in the Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland, and Great Britain who have worked hard to achieve and maintain the Agreement. It provides an unprecedented but realistic role for the Irish government in representing the interests of the Nationalist community in the North, influencing the day-to-day affairs of Northern Ireland, and reducing tensions between the two communities.

We also commend the establishment under the Agreement of a framework to address the complex causes and festering problems at the heart of the Northern Ireland conflict. The Joint Secretariat, established in Belfast and composed of Irish and British officials, serves as a daily avenue for both routine and "hot-line" communications between the two governments on matters affecting Northern Ireland.

An Intergovernmental Conference, chaired jointly by the Irish Foreign Minister and the British Secretary of State, has also been established under the Agreement, to consider specific grievances of the two communities in Northern Ireland.

In the 16 months since the Agreement was signed, thirteen meetings of the Conference

have been held at the ministerial level to consider essential issues such as relations between the Northern Ireland security forces and the Nationalist community, a code of conduct for the police and a police complaints procedure, a more balanced representation within the judiciary, permission for the Nationalist community to display Irish flags and emblems, a proposed Bill of Rights for Northern Ireland, equality of opportunity in employment, voting rights, cross-border security cooperation, and a range of economic, social and cultural issues.

We believe the United States can and should continue to play an effective role in facilitating a peaceful solution in Northern Ireland that respects the human rights of all citizens and recognizes the legitimate aspirations of both the Nationalist and Unionist communities.

We renew our unequivocal condemnation of those in Ireland and Northern Ireland—and in the United States—who condone, support, advocate or engage in violence in any form, by words, or deeds, or dollars. We deplore terrorist acts in Northern Ireland on both sides.

Those who use violence to achieve political change or to preserve the status quo and those who dishonor the rule of law deserve no support. Those who resort to the bomb and the bullet are no friends of Ireland. Their tactics will not succeed, because violence and terrorism are not the answer to the crisis in Northern Ireland. We continue to believe that the most important contribution by the United States to peace in Northern Ireland is to make clear, in no uncertain terms, that men and women of violence have no support in the United States.

It is not enough, however, for the United States simply to speak against the violence. The Congress in 1986 authorized \$120 million over the next three years for the International Fund for Ireland, under the auspices of the Anglo-Irish Agreement, to promote reconstruction, development, and employment on a non-discriminatory basis in the areas of Ireland and Northern Ireland which have suffered most from conflict.

The Friends of Ireland deplore violence and we must act for peace. This was the premise of the first St. Patrick's Day statement issued ten years ago on March 17, 1977. We recall the commitment of President Carter to the search for peace when he said, " . . . the people of Northern Ireland should know that they have our complete support in their quest for a peaceful and just society."

We also commend, as we have in the past, this Administration's strong backing of the Anglo-Irish Agreement and its support for the International Fund for Ireland. All of us welcome President Reagan's deep personal interest in Ireland and his eloquent opposition to the violence and terror in Ireland.

We are pleased that young Irish men and women continue to see the U.S. as a place of opportunity and learning as did so many of their forebears. Under last year's Immigration Reform Act this important opportunity was enhanced and remains available, and both our countries will continue to be the beneficiaries of this long and valued relationship.

Finally, we pledge ourselves once again to the great goal of Irish unity. We invite all who seek an end to the violence to join us in actively encouraging the process of reconciliation, peace and justice. The foundation for a brighter future has been well laid in 1986. As Friends of Ireland, we intend to build upon it in 1987, so that true peace may finally come to this beautiful but troubled corner of the world.

FRIENDS OF IRELAND, 1987 ST. PATRICK'S DAY STATEMENT SIGNATORIES

UNITED STATES SENATE (36)

Edward M. Kennedy, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Brock Adams, Max Baucus, Joseph R. Biden, Jr., Jeff Bingaman, Bill Bradley, Alan Cranston, Alan J. Dixon, Christopher J. Dodd, Pete Domenici, David Durenberger, Thomas F. Eagleton, John Glenn, Albert Gore, Tom Harkin, Orrin G. Hatch, John

Ernest F. Hollings, John F. Kerry, Patrick J. Leahy, Carl Levin, John Melcher, Barbara Mikulski, George J. Mitchell, Claiborne Pell, William Proxmire, Donald W. Riegle, Jr., Terry Sanford, Paul S. Sarbanes, Richard Shelby, Paul Simon, Robert T. Stafford, Ted Stevens, Lowell P. Weicker, Timothy Wirth.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (124)

Jim Wright, Thomas S. Foley, Robert Michel, Brian J. Donnelly, Joseph M. McDade, Edward P. Boland, Gary L. Ackerman, Daniel K. Akaka, Bill Alexander, Frank Annunzio, Les Aspin, Chester G. Atkins, Les AuCoin, Jim Bates, Howard L. Berman, Tom Bevill,

Lindy Boggs, David E. Bonior, Don Bunker, Rick Boucher, Joseph E. Brennan, William S. Broomfield, John Bryant, Thomas R. Carper, Rod Chandler, Tony Coelho, Silvio O. Conte, Lawrence Coughlin, William J. Coyne, Peter A. DeFazio, Ronald V. Dellums, Ron de Lugo,

Butler Derrick, Norman D. Dicks, Thomas J. Downey, Bernard J. Dwyer, Joseph D. Early, Dennis E. Eckart, Don Edwards, Lane Evans, Dante B. Fascell, Walter E. Fauntroy, Vic Fazio, Edward F. Feighan, William D. Ford, Barney Frank, Sam Gejdenson, Kenneth J. Gray,

Bill Green, Lee H. Hamilton, Charles A. Hayes, Dennis M. Hertel, Frank Horton, James Howard, Steny H. Hoyer, Carroll Hubbard, Jr., William J. Hughes, Ed Jones, Paul E. Kanjorski, Marcy Kaptur, Joseph P. Kennedy II, Barbara B. Kennelly, Gerald D. Kleczka, Joe Kolter,

Peter H. Kostmayer, John J. LaFalce, Tom Lantos, William Lehman, Mickey Leland, Bill Lowery, Dan Lungren, Frank McCloskey, Matthew F. McHugh, Stewart B. McKinney, C. Thomas McMillen, Edward R. Madigan, Thomas J. Manton, Edward J. Markey, Lynn Martin,

Robert T. Matsui, Nicholas Mavroules, George Miller, John R. Miller, Norman Mineta, Joe Moakley, Alan B. Mollohan, Bruce A. Morrison, Sid Morrison, Austin J. Murphy, Robert J. Mrazek, John P. Murtha, Henry J. Nowak, Mary Rose Oaker, Jim Olin, Leon E. Panetta, Claude Pepper, David E. Price, Nick Joe Rahall II, Bill Richardson, Peter W. Rodino, Jr., Marty Russo, Martin Olav Sabo, James H. Scheuer, Patricia Schroeder, Bill Schuette, Phillip R. Sharp, E. Clay Shaw, Norman Sisisky,

Jim Slattery, Lawrence J. Smith, John M. Spratt, Jr., Harley O. Staggers, Jr., Fortney H. (Pete) Stark, Gerry E. Studds, Al Swift, Robert G. Torricelli, Bob Traxler, Morris K. Udall, Doug Walgren, Henry A. Waxman, Pat Williams, Robert E. Wise, Jr., George C. Wortley, Ron Wyden.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE SENATOR FROM NEBRASKA, EDWARD ZORINSKY

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, it was with deep regret that I learned last Friday of the untimely death of a respected colleague, Senator Edward Zorinsky.

Ed had a long and distinguished career of service to Nebraska and the Nation. He served in the U.S. Army and attended the University of Nebraska and Harvard University. His political career began as a member of the Omaha Public Power District Board, where he quickly earned a reputation for his fiscal responsibility. Prior to his election to the U.S. Senate, he served for 4 years as the popular mayor of Omaha.

Ed Zorinsky left an important legacy of work in the Senate, particularly his outstanding contribution as a member of the Senate Agriculture Committee. He played a major role in the development of legislation to aid the American farmer. Ed possessed keen insight into the problems and challenges facing his Nebraska constituents. He was never afraid to speak with an independent voice nor to fight for the interests of his constituents.

Mr. wife, Lois, joins me in sending our profound sympathies to Mrs. Zorinsky and the children. Our thoughts are with them during this most difficult time.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR EDWARD ZORINSKY

Mr. DIXON. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a great public servant, our colleague, and our friend, Senator Edward Zorinsky. He was greatly beloved and respected in his home State of Nebraska, as well as in the U.S. Senate. But more than that, I was pleased to call Ed Zorinsky my friend.

It was my honor to serve with Ed on the Senate Agriculture Committee throughout my first term in the U.S. Senate. As members of the committee, we spent many long hours debating agricultural policy. Ed Zorinsky believed in American agriculture. He believed in the family farmer. He fought to preserve a decent living for the family farmer.

Ed became ranking member of the Agriculture Committee in 1985, as the committee began its difficult work on the 1985 farm bill. He was one of a few dedicated Senators who sat day after day—hour after hour—in that committee room arguing about the intricacies of farm policy. I never heard him complain about the amount of time we spent crafting that bill, though our sessions were often long and tedious. Ed was always on time and ready to work. He was willing to go that extra mile to ensure that Senators on both sides of the aisle had the opportunity to speak and express their views on issues of importance to agriculture.

Ed will always be remembered for his dedication to American agriculture. He was committed to his role as a U.S. Senator and as a friend. We regret that his distinguished legislative career was shortened and his time in the U.S. Senate was incomplete. The U.S. Senate and American agricul-