

seas, maybe we would not hear, "Yankee go home," if we started to help the people in our cities.

Now, look, everybody here wants to help everybody else. The fact is we are the policemen for the world, but the truth is we are also becoming the neighborhood crime watch.

I say to the Congress, if we are going to become the neighborhood crime watch, let us take a look at your town and my town. Let us help our own country out.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY). The Chair would like to welcome our guests in the gallery, but you cannot participate in the debate, and you cannot applaud.

SOUTH CAROLINA COACH SETS NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL RECORD

(Mr. RAVENEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RAVENEL. Mr. Speaker, last Friday night, an event of national significance took place in South Carolina.

John McKissick, coach of the Summerville High School green wave football team, was credited with his 406th career win, establishing a new national record. McKissick's recordbreaking 406 came in this, his 42d season, all at Summerville.

In the words of his close friend and statistician, Archie Paris, "John McKissick's tenure has seen sons follow fathers, nephews follow uncles, and cousins gather to keep the dynastic program alive."

McKissick was selected the National High School Coach of the Year in 1980 and saw his stadium named John McKissick Field in 1987. Winning nine State titles, he was inducted into the National High School Hall of Fame in 1990.

John McKissick: A productive and nationally honored son of South Carolina of whom we are all proud.

PULL THE PLUG ON TV MARTI

(Mr. SKAGGS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, TV Marti—the United States Government's television broadcasts to Cuba—is a waste of money. We are spending \$60,000 a day to send 2½ hours of programming that no one receives, because the Cuban Government has jammed TV Marti from day one. In today's Washington Times there's an article written by a reporter who just returned from Havana. He searched and searched for a single TV Marti viewer to no avail. He writes, and I quote, "no

one could be found who has seen the television program or who knew any one who had."

He did, however, discover that as many as 100,000 Cuban households have primitive microwave receivers that pick up a nice 10-channel cable package. They are watching CNN, HBO, ESPN, Mexican commercial broadcasts, Spanish language stations out of Miami, and the Disney channel. Why would any hard-working Cuban wake up at 3:30 in the morning to watch the static and snow that is TV Marti, when they can tune in to prime-time news reports and the latest box office hits? Why indeed? As one of the people interviewed said: "I have HBO and CNN, why do I need TV Marti?"

A more important question for Congress though, is why have American taxpayers invested \$67 million to date for this futile venture? House and Senate appropriations meet tomorrow to decide TV Marti's fate—the House bill cut funds for TV Marti, but the Senate put all \$12 million back in. It is time to pull the plug on this ineffective cold war relic and score a victory for fiscal sanity.

Mr. Speaker, we are in conference on this tomorrow. TV Marti should have its plug pulled.

Mr. Speaker, I include the following article from the Washington Times of October 12, 1993:

(From the Washington Times, Oct. 12, 1993)

MARTI'S JAMMED BUT PIRATED CABLE A HIT
(By Tom Carter)

HAVANA.—Fidel Castro wants Washington to know that U.S. funding for Television Marti is money for nothing.

But even without TV Marti, thousands of viewers in Havana channel-surf past Cuban state television in favor of CNN, HBO, ESPN, Mexican commercial broadcasts, Spanish-language stations out of Miami and the Disney Channel.

As many as 100,000 Cubans in Havana have rigged primitive microwave receivers that pirate a 10-channel cable package that is beamed by satellite to the major tourist hotels in downtown Havana.

"My father, my brother and me love HBO and Disney," said Sandro, 29, a computer programmer who works at a bicycle parking lot in Vedado. "We use it to learn English. I love 'Cops.'"

Radio Marti is listened to throughout the island and is commonly heard on the streets of Havana. By some estimates, as many as 70 percent of Cuba's 10 million people listen to Radio Marti regularly.

TV Marti is another story.

Despite claims from the United States to the contrary, Cuban officials say no one sees it. And as long as it comes in, Cuban jamming technicians will keep TV Marti from the eyes of the Cuban people.

Specifically, Cuban officials want the U.S. Congress, which is currently in the midst of an acrimonious appropriations debate regarding funding for the TV program, to know that almost no one in Cuba can see the program, which is costing U.S. taxpayers an estimated \$60,000 a day.

"If effectiveness is spending money constructively, then [TV Marti] is inefficient," said Leonardo Cano, an analyst from the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party who monitors broadcasts from the United States to Cuba. "But if effectiveness

is only to provoke our government, then, yes, I agree TV Marti is effective."

Both Cuban and Western diplomats in Havana agree that the 2½-hour daily Spanish-language news and features program, which originates in Washington and is beamed to Cuba from a tethered satellite balloon in the Florida Keys at 3:30 a.m. each morning, is seen by almost no one.

"There are windows when it can be seen for a day or two," said one Western diplomat in Havana. "But generally speaking, it is reaching very few people," he said.

The only place TV Marti is seen regularly is in the waiting room at the U.S. Interests Section in Havana. The show is taped each night and shown on monitors to Cubans waiting to apply for visas to the United States. About 400 Cubans a day are able to see TV Marti that way.

In late August, Rolando Bonachea, the head of TV Marti in Washington, said that his daily broadcasts could be seen west of Havana in Pinar del Rio, Martel, Candelaria and Bahia Honda, but during two days there last week and dozens of interviews, no one could be found who had seen the television program or who knew anyone who had.

There was also a report out of Cojimar, east of Havana, that TV Marti was seen on several days in September.

"We were excited to see TV Marti," said Christian, 24, who is studying to be an English teacher in Pinar del Rio, about a two-hour drive west of Havana. "Prohibited ideas are exciting to college students, and we were hopeful that we could see it here, but it was rejected [jammed]."

Christian who asked that only his first name be used, rattled off a list of U.S. radio stations, including Radio Marti, that he listens to regularly.

"English radio is our influence—we listen to improve our skill—but in this province I have never heard of anyone who has seen TV Marti," he said.

The Cuban television engineer who directed the "development, production, installation and [current] operation" of the jamming of TV Marti estimates that the entire jamming system to keep TV Marti away from Cuban eyes has cost the Cuban government less than \$100,000 in materials. Carlos Martinez, who is one of the top officials in the Cuban equivalent of the FCC, said it costs about "5 to 7 pesos in electricity a day" (\$5 to \$7 on the official exchange but less than a quarter on the street), a figure Western diplomats in Havana call "preposterous."

TV Marti supporters say it costs the Castro government as much as \$1 million a day to jam the broadcasts because at least some of the devices are fixed to helicopters, which deplete Mr. Castro's dangerously low fuel supplies.

Mr. Martinez said he has jamming devices on "land, helicopters and on boats" but called the \$1 million figure "ridiculous."

The jamming process begins in downtown Havana at the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television. On the ninth floor, Carlos Rodriguez, a 22-year-old Communist Party Youth member who wears a scruffy beard and a sleeveless Motley Crue T-shirt, monitors the quality of Cuban radio and television broadcasts.

One television monitor is turned to Channel 13, where TV Marti comes in. One night last week, until 3:30 sharp, the monitor showed only static and snow. Like clockwork, when the TV Marti broadcast began, Mr. Rodriguez turned to a special white telephone hot line and gave the jamming order to a small telecommunications shack on a hill in the Lawton neighborhood of Havana.

Within seconds, the snow and static returned to the monitor.

Using parts stolen from the government or about \$50 worth of electronic equipment brought to Cuba by relatives or friends from the United States, Cuban TV whizzes fashion an illegal metal dish, resembling a garbage-can lid or a wok, and a receiver that can pick up the U.S. commercial signals, such as CNN and Disney.

The Cuban government allows the tourist hotels to broadcast the channels to their guest rooms, and while the private dishes technically are illegal, they are tolerated by the government.

Western diplomats say the government permits the channels only as long as they do not broadcast information damaging to the Cuban government.

Recently, when Cuban refugees washed up on the shores of Mexico and were then returned to Cuba, to be subsequently allowed to come to Miami, there was "dramatic footage" and a lot of unflattering commentary on Cuba on Mexico's Echo channel.

"The next week, Echo was no longer offered in the package," said a Western diplomat in Havana.

In a neighborhood near the Plaza de la Revolucíon, a half-dozen dishes poke out of the top of houses. Nobody seems to miss TV Marti.

"I have HBO and CNN. Why do I need TV Marti?" said one homeowner.

QUESTIONS FOR THE PRESIDENT

(Mr. DOOLITTLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, for many of us in Congress, President Clinton has not adequately justified our involvement in Somalia or defined our mission there. Most of the policies and issues that President Clinton is attempting to address today should have been addressed months ago.

To that end, a number of Members have posed in a letter to the President the following questions:

First, what are the vital national security interests that require the placement of United States forces in Haiti under the auspices of the United Nations?

Second, what is the mission of the United States forces involved in the U.N. mission in Haiti and the estimated duration of the mission?

Third, what is the exact size and composition of the United States forces involved in the U.N. mission in Haiti?

Fourth, what is the estimated cost of the U.N. mission to the United States?

Fifth, what is the precise command and control relationship between the U.S. forces and the United Nations?

Sixth, what is the precise command and control relationship between the U.S. forces involved and the commander of the U.S. military command here in the United States?

Seventh, to what extent will United States forces deployed to Haiti rely on non-United States forces for security and self-defense, and what is the ability of those non-United States forces to provide adequate security to the United States forces involved?

Eighth, what are the rules of engagement for the United States forces in Haiti?

Ninth, what are the conditions under which the United States forces can be withdrawn?

Mr. Speaker, I am greatly concerned that the Clinton administration will once again rush into another U.N. operation in Haiti without thoroughly defining our vital interests and mission or taking the steps necessary to protect our troops.

Mr. Speaker, we need these questions answered.

HAITI IS VITAL TO UNITED STATES INTERESTS

(Mr. OWENS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, if Cuba or France or some other foreign power invaded Haiti today, the overwhelming majority of the voice in Washington would be raised in a loud cry to send in the Marines to oust the interlopers. Rightly or wrongly, Haiti has always been considered a vital interest of the United States. Haiti is just 500 miles away in this Western Hemisphere. In the best and most positive spirit of an updated Monroe Doctrine now is the time for the United States to come to the aid of democracy in Haiti. A new Monroe Doctrine should strive to guarantee democracy and economic development throughout the Western Hemisphere. The United States is a party to the Governor's Island Agreement. This administration pressured President Aristide into signing an agreement which exposes all of his democratic allies in Haiti to injury and possible death. Haiti has a President elected by 70 percent of the votes. Haiti has a Prime Minister with a cabinet.

Mr. President, now is not the time to waffle. If we are concerned about the safety of our Embassy then you have the right to send in troops to protect our Embassy and American citizens. Do whatever is necessary to alleviate these fears. But I beg you, Mr. President, to stand behind the Governor's Island Agreement and guarantee the return of President Aristide on October 30. Democracy in Haiti is definitely a vital interest of the United States.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY). The Chair would like to remind Members that they cannot address the President directly, but they should address the Chair.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY YESTERDAYS

(Mr. SMITH of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, American troops went to Somalia to feed the starving. On May 5, President Clinton welcomed the United States commander, General Johnston, and his troops home from Somalia. In his speech he said:

General Johnston has just reported to me: Mission accomplished. And so on behalf of all the American people, I say to you, General, and to all whom you brought with you: Welcome home, and thank you for a job very, very well done.

Evidently, the job was not done. It has been 160 days since General Johnston announced "mission accomplished." Yet American troops are still there. Last Thursday, President Clinton, announced more troops would be sent and that they will continue to stay until at least late March of next year. Noncombat troops will continue to stay even longer. Of course, none of these troops were ever intended to be combat troops. As President Clinton himself said back on May 5, "your mission was humanitarian and not combat."

America cannot cut and run; we never have, we never will. The President has put America into a position where, if we do what should have been done in the first place, we will look like we are doing the wrong thing at the last minute. The President is the Commander in Chief. He has now determined troops will have to be there for many tomorrows. The question is, why were they there for 160 yesterdays?

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OUR GOAL IN SOMALIA: DISENGAGE OUR FORCES AND PROTECT EVERY AMERICAN THERE

(Mr. REED asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, the President was correct last week when he outlined American policy in Somalia. Strategically he indicated that we must disengage our forces because there is no overriding and overwhelming American interest to maintain large forces in Somalia. He was also correct tactically because, in order to accomplish such a disengagement, we must be strong on the ground. Therefore, we must reinforce our forces on the ground. Since May 4 of this year, American strength has decreased from 28,000 personnel to about 4,000 personnel. It is a path to reduce American presence, to bring our forces home and to reorient our policy in Somalia.

We also must be cognizant of a continuing role for the United Nations, but the United Nations should be able to find its way in Somalia. It is our goal now, the goal of the United States, to disengage our forces, and, over all, to protect every American service man and woman who is in Somalia. That ultimately is the challenge we face, to bring all our forces home safely and surely.