

(3) to acquire basing sets for more than 40 MX deployed missiles; or

(4) to procure long-lead items for the deployment of more than 40 MX missiles.

(c) All MX missiles acquired by funds appropriated pursuant to the authorization of funds in this division may only be used to support the MX missile reliability testing program or as spares within the logistics system supporting the deployed MX missile force.

GORTON (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 197

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. GORTON (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mr. SASSER, and Mr. EVANS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill S. 1160, supra; as follows:

On page 14, between lines 2 and 3, insert the following new section:

USE OF PRIOR YEAR FUNDS FOR THE SIMPLIFIED MUNITIONS LIFT TRAILER PROGRAM

Sec. 204. Not to exceed \$3,800,000 of any funds appropriated to the Air Force for research, development, test, and evaluation for fiscal year 1985, or any prior fiscal year, and which remain available for obligation shall be available to the Secretary of the Air Force to enter into a contract for the development of the Simplified Munitions Lift Trailer with the winner of the competition, which was mandated by section 112 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1985 (Public Law 98-525; 98 Stat. 2507), to determine the contractor best qualified to carry the Simplified Munitions Lift Trailer program.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the public that the Select Committee on Indian Affairs will be holding a field hearing on S. 400, the Indian Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Act of 1985. The hearing will be held on June 1, 1985, from 10 a.m. (DST) until 3 p.m. in the Kennedy Middle School Auditorium, 600 South Boardman, Gallup, NM.

Those wishing to additional information should contact June Tracy of Senator DeCONCINI's office at 224-4521 or Faith Roessel of Senator BINGAMAN's office at 224-5521.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. MATHIAS, Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Rules and Administration will meet on Wednesday, June 12, 1985, at 9:30 a.m., in SR-301, Russell Senate Office Building, to receive testimony on the nomination of Ralph E. Kennickell, Jr., to be Public Printer of the United States. Mr. Kennickell was appointed to this position by President Reagan during the last recess of the 98th Congress on December 11, 1984. On January 3, 1985, Mr. Kennickell's nomination as Public Printer was sent to the Senate and referred to the Rules Committee.

Members of Congress and other interested organizations and individuals who wish to testify before the committee or submit a statement for the

hearing record are requested to contact Mr. Gerald Gereau of the Rules Committee staff on 224-0286.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 22, 1985, to receive testimony concerning the nomination of J. Frederick Motz, of Maryland, to be U.S. district judge for the district of Maryland.

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

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 22, for the purpose of hearing testimony on S. 797, the Youth Employment Opportunity Wage Act.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FAMILY FARM

Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Family Farm of the Committee on Small Business be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 22, to hold a hearing on small issue industrial development bonds as a source of financing for small business.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 22, 1985, in order to hold a hearing on the U.S. policy toward South Africa.

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

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 22, to conduct a business meeting to consider S. 979, the Energy Policy and Conservation Amendments Act of 1985.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Civil Service, of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 22, 1985, in order to conduct a hearing on the GAO report, "Pay Equity Study."

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 22, to hold a hearing on S. 765, the Great Lakes Management Act.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

KENNEBUNK BOY SCOUTS SAVE LIFE OF SCOUTMASTER

● Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. President, I rise today to honor 11 members of the Kennebunk, ME, Boy Scout troop who put their knowledge and skills to the ultimate test and saved the life of their scoutmaster.

On Saturday, April 20, 1985, 11 members of the Kennebunk Boy Scout troop were on an overnight hike in the White Mountains of New Hampshire when their leader, Peter Burr, fell 75 feet from a ledge and rolled to the bottom of a ravine. The scouts, ranging in age from 12 to 17, provided mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and cardiopulmonary resuscitation in an attempt to revive their leader.

The troop then began to apply tourniquets made from their T-shirts and pant legs to control the profuse bleeding from a deep wound in Burr's back that had punctured his kidney. Two of the boys ran more than 3 miles down the mountain to get help, while the remainder of the troop continued to work to control the scoutmaster's bleeding.

Peter Burr was taken to a nearby hospital where doctors on duty credited the troop for saving the life of their leader.

Mr. President, I am proud to honor these outstanding young men from Maine who were confronted with the supreme test any person could face in a lifetime and who, because of their training, skills, and devotion to their leader, succeeded in saving a life precious to them.

I would like to add my name to many others in Maine in honoring Darrell Eaton of Cape Porpoise, Doug Carter, Bill Seegel, David Eagleson, Josh Nadeau, Rob Hunt, Mike Perry, Mike Crimmins, Rob Zdunczyk, Roger Kendrick of Kennebunk, and Liam Crotty of Kennebunkport, ME, for their outstanding efforts which saved the life of their scoutmaster, Peter Burr.

Mr. President, I also ask that the full text of a newspaper article from the *Biddeford-Saco Journal Tribune*, describing in detail the ordeal of Peter Burr and the quick and effective techniques used by the troop to save his life, be printed in the *Record* following my statement.

The article follows:

**SCOUTS' TRAINING SAVES LIFE OF
SCOUTMASTER**

(By Ged Carbone and Joel Barrett)

KENNEBUNK.—Peter Burr had spent long hours teaching the 50 members of his Boy Scout troop everything they would need to know to save a man's life.

He hoped he had also given them the courage to carry it out if they were put to the ultimate test.

Saturday, at the bottom of a remote cliff in the White Mountains, 11 of Burr's scouts passed the test as they breathed life back into Burr's body following his 100-foot fall into a ravine.

"When I first came to him he wasn't really breathing, he was just shaking," said 17-year-old Eagle Scout Liam Crotty of Kennebunk. "His mouth was shut. He was trying to breathe but he was just shaking."

Burr was the lone adult leading 11 scouts on an overnight hike when he fell 75 feet from a ledge on Mount Paus near North Conway, NH.

"We had come to a big cliff, a big rock, and we were waiting," said Crotty. "He (Burr) and another kid (Mike Perry) were looking for a safe way to go around it. We were just waiting for him to come back."

"We saw some rocks come down the cliff," said 14-year-old Josh Nadeau, who is also an Eagle Scout from Kennebunk. "Then we saw (Burr) come down and tumble."

"He was just rolling," said Crotty. "I wasn't sure how severe it was at first. I didn't know how out of control he was. Then he just kept rolling. It was a long way. It was a long, long way."

Crotty told the other scouts, ranging in age from 12 to 17, to stay put while he ran into the ravine to check Burr's condition.

"He was just shaking," said Crotty. "While I realized I needed help I called Josh (Nadeau) to come down."

Nadeau slid into the ravine and helped with the cardio-pulmonary resuscitation.

"The first thing we're supposed to do is provide mouth-to-mouth (resuscitation) but his mouth was clamped shut," said Crotty. "The next thing we're supposed to do is nose-to-mouth. You're supposed to arch his head back but I didn't dare to do that because I wasn't sure if he had back or neck injuries."

While Crotty blew into Burr's nose Nadeau gently pumped the 38-year-old scoutmaster's chest.

"Slowly his mouth started to open," said Crotty. "Then I started mouth-to-mouth. After a minute or so—it wasn't too long, it just seemed to be a long time—he started mumbling."

"The next thing you have to do is stop the bleeding," said Nadeau. "Otherwise he'll just bleed to death."

Crotty and Nadeau shouted for other scouts to bring down some T-shirts so they could apply the cloth as a pressure tourniquet over a deep gash in Burr's back.

Crotty then left Nadeau in charge as he and Perry ran 3 1/4 miles down the mountain for help. Help was a long time coming as rescue workers had to bring supplies over the rugged mountain terrain.

"People were in shock and everything," said Nadeau. "They got sick sometimes because it was so bloody. But we all knew what we had to do."

The scout troop kept Burr alive by ripping up T-shirts and pant legs to use as pressure tourniquets to prevent Burr from bleeding to death. "Without training I don't know what we would have done," said Nadeau. "The doctor said that we did save his life. Because he was really pretty badly hurt."

Burr was taken to North Conway Memorial Hospital for initial treatment, before he was transferred to Maine Medical Center.

"I feel like I went 10 rounds with Marvin Hagler," Burr said from his hospital bed this morning.

"When they reached me I was unconscious and they started CPR right away and brought me back to where I was stable. I can't say enough for them—for what they did," said Burr, who is also a selectman.

"You couldn't ask for a better scoutmaster," said Crotty. "He provides the weekend trips, it's not just the weekly meetings."

Burr said that he fell when "I went to grab a birch tree. I made the classic mistake—I didn't test it first."

When Burr grabbed the tree its roots gave way and Burr found himself falling four or five feet to the ledge he had just come from. When he hit it, his body then spun outward and dropped off the ledge.

"The last thing I remember was twisting my body so I wouldn't injure anything (vital)," he said.

Once past the ledge, Burr estimates he fell another 65-75 feet before slamming into the ground. After the impact, Burr said he continued to "plow along" another 25-30 feet.

Burr suffered a puncture wound to his back that laid his left kidney wide open. He also felt a momentary paralysis. "He said he couldn't feel his left side," said Nadeau. "That was hurting him. And he said his chest hurt some."

"He said we did all the right things," Nadeau said. "There was not much else we could do." ●

THE TRAGIC STORY OF JEWS IN NICARAGUA

● **Mr. ARMSTRONG.** Mr. President, of all the talk about the Communist government in Nicaragua, there has been little discussion on the anti-Semitic activity of that regime.

That the so-called Sandinista or Communist government of Nicaragua is anti-Semitic should come as no surprise. Repression of Jews is a common trait of Communist governments around the world.

The tragic story for Jews in Nicaragua is well told in the following statement from the National Jewish Coalition. Property confiscated; lives threatened; synagogues burned; families forced to flee; anxiety and fear while living in exile in nearby countries. How many times do we have to hear that story before we wake up to the nature of these regimes. How many times?

I submit for the RECORD a statement from the National Jewish Coalition on Nicaragua.

The article follows:

NJC STATEMENT ON NICARAGUA

In the months of civil war that preceded the overthrow of the Somoza government in Nicaragua, the country's small Jewish community found itself, for the first time, the target of violent and frequent anti-Semitic attacks. Conditions became so dangerous for Jews in Nicaragua, that within a few months of the Sandinista revolution, the entire community fled the country fearing for their lives.

One of the first attacks came on a Friday evening in 1978. While members of the community were gathered in Managua's synagogue for Sabbath services, a fire-bomb was

thrown at the building setting it aflame. "We tried to escape from the fire," says Mrs. Sarita Kellerman, a member of the congregation. "But when we reached the door, masked gunmen forced us at gunpoint back into the synagogue. They wanted to burn us along with the building. When we asked who they were, they told us they were Sandinistas and they were doing this for 'their friends—the PLO.' " The congregants were saved from being burned alive in the synagogue when the fire department arrived and chased the gunmen away.

Mrs. Kellerman, a native Nicaraguan, now resides in the United States with her husband, Oscar. Together, the Kellermans have spoken of their experiences to groups at the White House, on Capitol Hill and to political and religious groups in this country.

The fifty or sixty Jewish families who lived in Nicaragua continued to be terrorized both during the revolution and after. Anti-Semitic graffiti and threatening phone calls became commonplace, as did more serious attacks. Mrs. Kellerman's experience was typical: "They (the Sandinistas) used to come to our house every day. They held me at gunpoint and took me from room to room as they searched and looted the place."

After the Sandinistas came to power, the persecution of Nicaraguan Jews became more formal and systematic. "They told us to get out," says Oscar Kellerman, who had come to Nicaragua after fleeing from Nazi-occupied Czechoslovakia in 1940. "The they confiscated our property under new laws, claiming that we had abandoned it or were unable to manage it. Within a few months, the whole Jewish community had left. When they tell you that you either lose your property or your life, there is really no choice."

Having been forced to leave their country, Nicaragua's Jews sought refuge in other parts of the region, including El Salvador and Costa Rica, as well as in the United States. While the Sandinistas claim that several Jews remain in the country and that some even serve in the government, the three people they name appear never to have identified as Jews or been affiliated with the former Jewish community in Managua.

Despite their experiences, though, the Kellermans and other Nicaraguan Jews do not believe that the majority of Nicaraguans are anti-Semitic. "Before the revolution there was no anti-Semitism—none," says Sarita Kellerman. "The Sandinistas got rid of us because of the PLO. The PLO helped and trained the Sandinistas for years before the revolution. Persecuting us was a way for the government to pay the PLO back."

THE PLO IN NICARAGUA

Indeed, the ties between the Sandinista government and the PLO are strong. The PLO works alongside East Germans, Bulgarians and Cubans in training the Nicaraguan security forces. In exchange, the Sandinistas have allowed the PLO to maintain a fully-accredited embassy in Managua.¹ The only other country in the western hemisphere to allow the PLO such a privilege is Cuba. "We say to our brother Arafat," Tomas Borge, the Sandinista Commandante, told the PLO leader, "That Nicaragua is his land and the PLO cause is the cause of the Sandinistas."²

In addition to providing the PLO with diplomatic facilities in Nicaragua, the Sandinistas have proved true to their commitment to the PLO cause. Since 1979, the Nicaraguan government has pursued an anti-Israel policy, joining Israel's Arab enemies in regu-

¹Footnotes at end of article.