

too aware of the limitations of time as we move rapidly toward a new millennium.

As William B. Gould said on December 31, 1863, in New York harbor:

"We are obliged knock off on the account of the storm. It blew very hard from South East. The old year of '1863' went out furiously as if it was angry with all the world because it had finished the time allotted to it. Sooner or later we must follow."

My first major impression during my first trip outside of the United States in 1962, as a student at the London School of Economics, is of the grand and majestic statute of President Lincoln which sits in Parliament Square today. Now I live in Washington within a mile of the great Lincoln Memorial in which his brooding historical omnipresence is made so manifest.

You and I, the entire nation and the world honor President Lincoln and his policies tonight. Both personally and professionally they are with me always as is the legacy provided by him and so many others in what my great-grandfather called:

"[T]he holiest of all causes, Liberty and Union."<sup>9</sup>

#### FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup> Basler, Roy P., Editor, *The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln*, Volume VII, page 259, (1953)

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. Volume IV, pp. 24-5.

<sup>3</sup> Boritt, Gabor S., *Lincoln and the Economics of the American Dream*, page 184, (1978).

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., page 185.

<sup>5</sup> Basler, Roy P., Editor, *The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln*, Volume III, pp. 477-8 (1953).

<sup>6</sup> Of course, I advanced such ideas in the context of proposals for comprehensive labor law reform. See W. Gould, *Agenda for Reform: The Future of Employment Relationships and the Law*, pp. 109-150 (1993).

<sup>7</sup> B. Quarles, *The Negro in the Civil War*, pp. 59-61, 64 (1953). On blacks in the U.S. Navy see generally, D. Valuska, *The African American in the Union Navy: 1861-1865*, (1993).

<sup>8</sup> Of course, President Lincoln had earlier proposed colonization within the context of compensated emancipation.

<sup>9</sup> Dairy May 6, 1864. The full text actually states, "[H]eard of the departure of one battalion of the 5th Regiment Massachusetts Cavalry from Camp Meigs for Washington, D.C. May God protect them while defending the holiest of all causes, Liberty and Union." As William B. Gould III wrote in an entry adjacent to the diary: "Camp Meigs was in Readville, Massachusetts, about two miles east of where William B. Gould made his home at 303 Milton Street, East Dedham, Massachusetts."●

#### TRIBUTE TO JANIE G. CATRON

● Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, it should surprise none of her acquaintances that when Janie Catron retired from my office, her farewell statement was motivational as well as emotional. For those of us who have known and worked with Janie for years, her parting words were an affirmation of her remarkable drive and sense of purpose. For those whose association with her is relatively recent, it was a memorable primer on how to succeed through hard work.

Janie Catron was, officially, my eastern Kentucky field representative from the beginning of my first term in the Senate until her retirement this winter. But her official title did not do justice to the work she did. Janie was not just my representative in eastern Kentucky, she was the region's representative in my office. And she remains the staunchest advocate of that very special place. Anyone without a personal grounding in eastern Kentucky need only spend time with Janie to know

that the people and the area are extraordinary.

I will not soon forget our travels over Appalachian mountain roads, the stunning vistas—notably unmarred by guardrails—framed by Janie's keen insight and observations as we drove to meet with constituents. Staffers, present and former, will long treasure the tours she arranged and the hospitality she and her husband, Frank, provided at their home in Corbin.

Janie fostered much of the cohesiveness which has made our office more than simply a collection of individuals. She has worked to instill a sense of shared purpose, responsibility, and loyalty. In fact, loyalty was the thrust of her farewell statement. It is a quality she has personified through deeds as well as words. It was never more evident than the day last November when she summoned the strength to speak through grief and deliver a stirring eulogy in the Mansfield Room during a memorial service for a member of our staff. In reflecting on this aspect of Janie, one could substitute the term "love" for loyalty because it is so clearly evident in her actions and achievements. Loyalty to and love of nation, state, party, family, friends and colleagues—a hallmark of Janie Catron and, if she has anything to say about it, qualities she will impart on others.

Born and reared in Pulaski County, KY Janie has stated that she was born a Democrat but changed her registration upon marrying a Republican. She has often said that she became a Republican by convenience and remained one out of conviction. As anyone who knew her would expect, however, Janie was not just a registered Republican—she was an outspoken, unabashed, active big-"R" Republican. This was rather bold in a State where, until recently, Republican were an endangered species.

Mr. President, on March 11, Janie Catron will be duly recognized when she is inducted into the Fifth Congressional District Republican Hall of Fame. When she receives this honor at the Fifth District Lincoln Day Dinner she will joining other notables such as the legendary Kentucky Senator John Sherman Cooper and Congressman Tim Lee Carter. It is a distinction well-deserved.

I am honored to have been associated with Janie these many years. Her departure leaves a void in my office that probably never will be filled because, by force of her personality and energy, Janie created a niche. I am confident that I speak for my entire office when I say we miss her and wish her well in future endeavors.●

#### TRIBUTE TO CHIEF RICHARD E. RILEY

● Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise today to pay my respects to Chief Richard E. Riley who recently retired

from the Morris County Prosecutor's Office.

Chief Riley retired after a long career in public service. He began his service in 1963 as a patrolman in the Dover Police Department. In 1968, he was appointed as an investigator with the Morris County Prosecutor's Office. In 1980, he was promoted to sergeant, and finally in 1990, he was appointed chief of investigations.

Throughout his long and distinguished career, Chief Riley was always known as a scrupulous investigator and a man of great integrity. He was best known for his work in the area of investigations, and received statewide respect for his diligent work in investigating the 1992 murder of Exxon executive Sidney Reso.

Chief Riley approached that very public investigation in the same way he approached all his work—with care, with compassion, and with meticulous concern for details.

Over the years, Chief Riley has been recognized repeatedly for his hard work and his tireless commitment to the safety of Morris County residents.

In 1974, he received a Prosecutor's Citation for Armed Robbery Investigation. In 1981, he received a Unit Command Citation for Gambling Investigation. In 1982, he received a Prosecutor's Command Citation for Narcotics Investigation.

He has also been honored with a Good Conduct Award, a Chief's Achievement Award and a Distinguished Service Award. And in 1985, Chief Riley was named Officer of the Year.

Mr. President, the retirement of Chief Riley will leave a great void in the Morris County Prosecutor's Office. But I know that his legacy of investigative excellence will live on in the office and throughout Morris County for many years to come.

We in New Jersey are very proud to count among our midst men and women like Chief Riley, who are committed to public service, to public safety and to the quality of life in our State.

I wish Chief Riley a very restful and exciting retirement, and I personally thank him for all he has done for the people of New Jersey.●

#### MEMORIALIZING WILLIAM LEONARD BLOCKSTEIN

● Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to William Leonard Blockstein who died last week at age 69.

Bill was professor emeritus at the University of Wisconsin-Madison following a notable career there. Prior to his retirement in 1991, he was the Edward Kremers professor of pharmacy in the School of Pharmacy, clinical professor of Preventive Medicine in the Medical School, and professor and director of the health sciences unit of university extension.

Bill published over 400 papers on pharmacy education, continuing professional education, health planning, and consumer health education, and edited or coedited 15 books. In 1985, he received the American Pharmaceutical Association's Joseph P. Remington Medal, pharmaceutical science's most prestigious award.

But as distinguished a scientist as he was, Bill was an even better human being.

As one of his colleagues from the University of Wisconsin noted, Bill was a good friend to everyone. Marge Sutinen, the woman he planned to marry this July, said that Bill was one of the most charitable men in the community, and indeed, his charity and friendship had no limits.

I had known Bill for years when I asked him to be the first senior intern in my Senate office, and he kindly consented. Though he did spend time advising me on health care issues—a subject on which he had considerable expertise—as many Members understand, working in a Senate office, especially as an intern, does not always involve the most glamorous of work. Bill, a nationally recognized scientist and emeritus professor at the University of Wisconsin pitched in on every task, cheerily helping out younger staffers and interns with any and all office chores.

Bill loved art, and was an avid supporter of the arts. He loved to travel, and I understand he was planning to travel to Sweden and Great Britain later this year. He was active in Friendship Force, a group that combined his altruism and desire for fellowship with that enthusiasm for travel.

He enjoyed being out with people, and especially loved to go dancing. He found pleasure in the cloths he wore—often proudly sporting a new tie or shirt around the office to the delight of the rest of us.

Bill's obvious pleasure in these and other things was contagious. It was simply not possible to be in the same room and not be infected by his enthusiasm.

Bill suffered more than his share of personal tragedy, including the death of his wife Liesl, killed by a drunk driver in 1986. But throughout that and other tragedies, Bill said that it was important to celebrate life every day.

He did just that.

No one did a better job of living than Bill Blockstein. I shall miss him a great deal.●

#### RETIREMENT OF DR. MORGAN R. REES

● Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I wish to pay tribute to an outstanding civil servant. On February 28, 1995, Dr. Morgan R. Rees, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Planning, Policy and Legislation at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Civil Works, retired after a long and distinguished career of Federal service.

Dr. Rees joined the Army Corps of Engineers in 1969 as a Civil Engineering Project Manager in the New England Division. From 1973 to 1981, he served as the Chief of the Regulatory Branch in the New England Division. In 1981, Dr. Rees became the Chief of the Regulatory and Policy Section, Civil Works Directorate, Office of the Chief of Engineers. The following year, he was named Assistant for Regulatory Programs in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Works. Dr. Rees was promoted again in 1986 to the position of Deputy Assistant Secretary for Planning, Policy and Legislation.

Mr. President, as many in the Senate are aware, Dr. Rees played a major role for the Army in the passage of the landmark Water Resources Development Act of 1986. I have worked with him on the passage of each Water Resources Development Act since then. Dr. Rees' career record reflects the professionalism and dedication found at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

I want to commend him for his many valued contributions to the Army, the Congress of the United States, and the Nation. On behalf of the Committee on Environment and Public Works, I want to wish him the very best in his future endeavors.●

#### PREVENTIVE ACTION IN BURUNDI

● Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, in the past few months, political violence between Hutu rebels and the Tutsi-dominated military has intensified in the small Central African nation of Burundi.

Extremist Tutsi gangs, seeking to destabilize the Hutu government, have been carrying out dead city operations, where residents are ordered to remain at home or shut down business, or risk violent attacks. Grenades are exploding in crowded city centers, including one which recently blew up a bus, and another which killed many civilians in a schoolyard. Scores of civilians have been murdered, and a Hutu provincial Governor, Fidele Muhezi, was assassinated on January 26. The U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees says that over 60,000 people have fled to Tanzania, including 30,000 last week alone.

These are tragedies in any context. In Burundi, they bear eerie resemblances to what happened in neighboring Rwanda in April of last year, which of course exploded in the bloodiest genocide ever recorded, in real time, on television. Given the close ties between the tribes in both countries, events in Rwanda influence happenings in Burundi.

Like Rwanda, Burundi's population is roughly 85-percent Hutu and 15-percent Tutsi. Like Rwanda, there is a long history of Hutu-Tutsi violence. Like Rwanda, the parties in Burundi have been pursuing peace through a power-sharing arrangement and democratic means. In Burundi, the agreement brought elections in which a Hutu was chosen President, but the

Tutsis continued to dominate the military.

Already violence has erupted once since the peace process began when, in October 1993, President Melchior Ndadaye was assassinated by Tutsis, and in retribution by both sides, up to 50,000 people were slaughtered. Almost 10,000 more people have died in ethnic violence since then. The current cycle of violence further threatens the peace plan. For example, the Tutsi opposition party has called for the coup d'etat of the Government. This recent spate of violence is a result of extremist Tutsis, with little or no popular support, trying to seize power from Hutus, which they cannot get through democratic means.

For months, observers have been warning that Burundi will go the route of Rwanda if order and justice are not restored. Pierre Buyoya, the former Tutsi military ruler who initiated the democratization programs in Burundi, in fact, states in the Washington Post on February 6 that "Things are worse in Burundi than they were in Rwanda in April." Scholars have documented that historically, violence in Rwanda has foreshadowed violence in Burundi, and vice-versa.

A major reason this violence is so frightening is that many of the individuals responsible for the assassination of President Ndadaye and the subsequent killings have never been prosecuted. This impunity only reinforces the use of violence as a legitimate political tool, and could effectively help extremists achieve their goals.

In an effort to help contain this mounting chaos and to build democracy in Burundi, the United States should request the U.N. Security Council to establish a judicial commission of experts. This commission would assist the Burundi Government to investigate President Ndadaye's assassination and the mass murders in 1993. Legal officers, investigators, and judges from countries with legal systems similar to Burundi's, such as Mali, could work in this commission. A strengthened Burundi judicial system would demonstrate that there is no impunity for such heinous political crimes. International assistance is needed to do it.

I want to applaud the administration for its high-level attention to this problem. I commend President Clinton's personal plea on the Voice of America to the people of Burundi, urging them to "say no to violence and extremism" and work toward peace. I am also pleased that National Security Adviser Tony Lake and Secretary of State Warren Christopher have publicly expressed their concerns about Burundi and called for diplomatic intervention. These are calls which carry significant weight in Burundi, and if successful, will have contributed to prevention of a potentially horrible conflict. I want to make sure that they will get public credit for their efforts.