

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.

Given the histories and the lessons of the very recent past, the United States and the international community should be responsive to calls for help when another Central African nation is on the brink of disaster. We have offered rhetoric that early preventive action can save millions of lives and billions of dollars later. Conflict resolution and preventive diplomacy is a new mantra in international relations. And it should be. Here is an opportunity to listen to the warning signs and respond in some way.

If we do, Burundi may be able to stem the recent spate of violence and continue its move toward democracy. If we do not, then Burundi risks becoming another Rwanda. ●

SALUTING 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF FLORIDA STATEHOOD

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 84, submitted earlier by Senators MACK and GRAHAM, which would salute the 150th anniversary of Florida's statehood, and that the resolution be considered and agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; that any statements relating to the resolution appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

So the resolution was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 84) and its preamble are as follows:

S. RES. 84

Whereas Florida became the first State explored by Europeans when Ponce De Leon led a Spanish expedition that made landfall along the east coast in the year 1513;

Whereas Pedro Menendez de Aviles, captain-general of an invading fleet, ousted the French settlement, Fort Caroline, at the mouth of the St. Johns River, proclaimed Spanish sovereignty over Florida, and on September 8, 1565, established St. Augustine, the oldest city in the United States;

Whereas Spain, France, and England played a significant role in the development and exploration of early Florida;

Whereas President James Monroe proclaimed the Adams-Onís Treaty in which Spain ceded Florida to the United States on February 22, 1821, and appointed General Andrew Jackson as the first provisional governor of Florida;

Whereas on March 30, 1822, the United States Congress created a territorial government for Florida, following the pattern set in the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 by providing for public education and orderly political steps toward greater self-government and eventual statehood as population increased;

Whereas 56 delegates representing the 20 counties of Florida assembled in 1838 in the Panhandle town of St. Joseph to frame the first constitution of the territory in preparation for Florida statehood, who were mainly planters and lawyers, were from 13 of the 26 States then in the United States and 4 foreign countries, included only 3 natives from Florida, included 3 delegates who would later become United States Senators, included 2

governors, and included 5 members of the Florida Supreme Court;

Whereas a bill to admit Florida as a State passed the House of Representatives on February 13, 1845, and the Senate on March 1, 1845;

Whereas President John Tyler signed a bill making Florida a State on March 3, 1845, making Florida the 27th State to be admitted into the United States;

Whereas Friday, March 3, 1995, marks the 150th anniversary of Florida becoming a State;

Whereas the admission of Florida to the United States has proved to be of immense benefit both the United States and to the State of Florida;

Whereas 96 citizens of Florida have served the United States and Florida in the House of Representatives;

Whereas 30 citizens of Florida have served the United States and Florida in the United States Senate;

Whereas numerous citizens of Florida have served in the executive, judicial, and legislative branches of the Federal Government;

Whereas citizens of Florida have fought and died in service to the United States, and 22 citizens of Florida have won the United States highest award for bravery, the Congressional Medal of Honor, protecting freedom in the United States;

Whereas Florida is the fourth largest State and is rich in natural resources and talented people;

Whereas Florida, home of the Everglades National Park, is blessed with great natural beauty, clean water, pure air, and extraordinary scenery;

Whereas Florida is a world leader in agriculture, commercial fishing, education, financial services, horse breeding, high technology, manufacturing, phosphate production, and tourism;

Whereas Cape Canaveral, location of the first United States satellite launch and the first manned spaceship flight to the Moon, continues to play a vital and leading role in the exploration and discovery of outer space by the United States;

Whereas a special postage stamp saluting the Sesquicentennial of Florida will be circulated throughout the United States during 1995; and

Whereas Florida is proud of its heritage and looks forward to its future: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SALUTE BY THE SENATE

The United States Senate salutes the State of Florida on the sesquicentennial anniversary of Florida becoming a State Friday, March 3, 1995.

SEC. 2. COMMEMORATION BY CONGRESS.

The Senate calls on the joint Congressional leadership of Congress to agree on an appropriate time and manner to honor the State of Florida, in recognition of the achievements of all the men and women who have worked hard to develop Florida into a great State, from pioneer days to modern times.

SEC. 3. COMMEMORATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

The Senate calls on the President to issue a Presidential message calling on the people of the United States and all Federal, State, and local governments to commemorate the sesquicentennial anniversary of Florida becoming a State with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SEC. 4. COPIES OF RESOLUTION.

The Secretary of the Senate shall send this resolution to the Florida Congressional delegation, the Governor of Florida, the National Archives, and the Florida Archives.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I understand that Senate Joint Resolution 28, introduced earlier today by Senator JEFFORDS, is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DOLE. I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the resolution for the first time.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 28) to grant consent of Congress to the Northeast Interstate Area Compact.

Mr. DOLE. And I now ask for its second reading.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The second reading will occur on the next legislative day.

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1995

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until the hour of 10 a.m. March 3, 1995; that following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that there then be a period for the transaction of morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 1 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein not to exceed 5 minutes each, with the following exceptions: Senator CRAIG, 1 hour; Senator DASCHLE, 30 minutes; Senator LIEBERMAN, 20 minutes; Senator GRAHAM of Florida, 15 minutes; Senator GRAMS, of Minnesota, 5 minutes.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, for the information of all my colleagues, the next item the Senate is expected to consider is S. 244, the Paperwork Reduction Act. One amendment is expected to be offered. However, that amendment will not be available until Monday. Therefore, the Senate will conduct morning business only during tomorrow's session of the Senate. No rollcall votes will occur during Friday's session of the Senate.

Mr. FORD. Will the leader yield?

Could he give any indication of what Monday might be?

Mr. DOLE. I may be able to do that in the morning.

Mr. FORD. All right, fine. There is some interest in that.

Mr. DOLE. I think it depends on what happens on the Paperwork Reduction Act, and I will be able to make that announcement hopefully early tomorrow so people, if we do not have votes Monday, can make plans.

Mr. FORD. I thank the leader.