

"The Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act" in order to give Castro what the supporters of that legislation refer to as the "final push."

With all due respect to President Clinton and to many here in Congress, our policy toward Cuba today is still captive of the cold war mentality that created it in the first place. Simply put, the world has changed, and we continue to pretend otherwise.

Mr. President, this is 1995. Our 34-year-old policy of trying to remove or alter the behavior of Fidel Castro by isolating him diplomatically, politically, and economically has failed. History has passed that policy by. And the cold war, which provided much of the rationale for our policy, is now over.

We have normalized relations with China—Communist China, I point out. We have normalized relations with the countries of Eastern Europe and Russia, and with all the former States of the Soviet Union.

This morning, President Clinton goes to Moscow to meet with Boris Yeltsin, not to find ways to isolate Moscow or to impose sanctions on Moscow for their human rights abuses in Chechnya or elsewhere; our President travels to Moscow to strengthen our relations with that important country.

Mr. President, U.S. policy toward Cuba needs to adjust to this new reality, just as our policy toward those other nations has adjusted. For over three decades, we have tried to exclude Cuba from acceptance by other nations. But our policy of trying to isolate Cuba diplomatically has made the United States the odd man out in the world community rather than Cuba. Of the 35-member nations of the Organization of American States, all but 5 recognize the Cuban Government and have normal diplomatic relations with it.

The Senator from North Carolina, who chairs the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, argues that the way out of this absurd situation is to turn up the pressure on Castro. As he says, "It is time to give Castro the final push."

Mr. President, the sanctions and the embargoes and the pressure that we put on Castro in the past 34 years have not undermined the support of the Cuban people for his Government as we have wished. In fact, a strong case can be made that the constant menacing by Uncle Sam has been used very effectively by Castro to divert the attention of the Cuban people from the shortcomings of his own Government and his own policies.

Mr. President, this administration has been slow to face the need to change in our policy toward Cuba. But last week, we hopefully saw the beginning of a more rational policy toward that nation. Last week, the administration announced that in the future, illegal immigrants from Cuba will be treated as other illegal immigrants into this country, and I for one hope that more steps will follow.

For example, as I stated here in the Senate several weeks ago, I believe the President should act to end the travel ban on Americans who wish to travel to Cuba. The President should also restore the right of Cuban-Americans to make small remittances to their families and to their relatives in Cuba. In my view, the time has also come when we should begin to normalize trade relations with that country.

Mr. President, I realize that it is politically difficult to change a long-established policy. It is especially difficult given the political posturing that is preceding our upcoming Presidential election. But the time has come to acknowledge that our current policy toward Cuba has failed miserably. NEWT GINGRICH referred yesterday to Cuba as "a relic of an age that is gone." I agree that Castro's Government is an anachronism. But it is no more so than our own misguided policy for dealing with that country.

Most agree that President Nixon's greatest achievement was his decision to change United States foreign policy and move toward normal relations with Communist China. That was many years ago, when the cold war was still very much with us. Now the cold war is over, and a new and a reasonable policy for our relations with Cuba is long overdue.

I for one believe that the responsible course for us to proceed with is to establish a new policy now.

V-E DAY

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I would like to make a few statements about the occasion of May 8, 1995, V-E Day.

It is rather difficult to think of any event in the life of a nation more worthy of commemoration than the end of a world war. Remembrance and reflection are crucial if we are to maintain our sense of purpose as a nation, and our appreciation of what we value most.

The service and sacrifice of those who bore the battle at home and overseas in the Second World War can never be overstated. It was that willingness to give unstintingly not only of effort but also, in many cases, their lives, that makes the war years such an extraordinary period in our Nation's history.

Americans who fought the war came from every State in the country, and my home State of New Mexico certainly did its part. Our own friends and neighbors were heroic in their actions, in their service, and in their struggle. If not for their efforts, what would the world be like today?

Franklin Roosevelt, whose death 50 years ago we commemorated on the 12th of last month, left a monumental legacy for this country. Words from a speech that he wrote for delivery on April 13, 1945, had he lived to give that speech, still sound out a challenge, one rooted in the experience of the war and

pinned to his knowledge of his countrymen. He wrote for that speech:

The only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today. Let us move forward with strong and active faith.

We did that in the Second World War. So we must, every day, move forward now from the conflict that threatened to consume the world half a century ago. Without the service and the sacrifice that we honor today, we would have had no future as a nation. It is our obligation to those who secured that future for us to build on it as we approach the new century.

Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, are we still in morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We are still in morning business.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF V-E DAY

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, today marks the 50th anniversary of V-E Day, the day that saw the end of the Second World War in Europe.

From its European beginning on September 1, 1939, with Hitler's invasion of Poland, to the surrender of the German armies in Italy, on April 29, 1945, the war that was supposed to usher in the 1,000-Year Reich ended after 6 years of death, genocide, and destruction on a scale never seen before or since.

The outcome of the war changed our world profoundly, with effects that still resonate today. It left the United States the sole undamaged world power. With that status came responsibilities that most Americans had not imagined at the outset. In the 50 post-war years, those responsibilities have demanded more in American treasure and lives than from any other participant.

European and Japanese cities suffered the destruction of repeated artillery fire and massive carpet bombing. European civilians found themselves uprooted, fleeing desperately from their historic hometowns as massive armies moved back and forth across frontiers. But Americans paid a price, too.

By 1990, it is estimated that the total cost of the Second World War to the United States had reached \$4.6 trillion—including the postwar cost of veterans care and benefits. The cost of caring for our veterans is a cost of war, and should be recognized as such, lest we forget, decades later, the price of

war in the form of our greatest treasure—our young men and women who served.

In total, more than 16 million American men and women served their Nation in World War II. More than 291,000 paid the ultimate price on the field of combat; 113,000 others died of wounds, accidents, illness—all the risks and dangers that attend service in wartime. All told, more than 405,000 American lives were cut short by the war.

Another 670,000 Americans were casualties in that war—men and women who returned with their health damaged, their bodies scarred, their lives changed.

Tens of thousands from every State in the Nation served in the Second World War. South Dakota, one of the Nation's least populous States, sent an estimated 60,000 men and women to fight. A postwar review in 1950 estimated that more than 10 percent of the South Dakotans who served earned citations for personal bravery, military valor, and, in three cases, the highest military honor our Nation grants, the award for service "above and beyond the call of duty," the Congressional Medal of Honor.

The Medal of Honor is the decoration of which Harry Truman said he would rather have earned than be President.

Two of the three South Dakotans who won the Medal of Honor served in the Pacific War and returned home after the war. One, Joe Foss, became Governor of South Dakota. The third South Dakotan awarded the Medal of Honor served in the European theater. He died there, having established a record that is outstanding, even compared with his peers.

Capt. Arlo L. Olson, of Toronto, South Dakota, served in the Italian campaign in 1943. For 26 grueling days in the mountainous terrain northeast of Naples, he led his company by foot across the Volturno River into enemy-held territory, directly into enemy machine gun emplacement in some of the roughest fighting experienced by any American units in the war. He was shot on October 27, 1943, but refused medical treatment until his men had been taken care of. He died as he was being carried down Monte San Nicola.

The citations honoring South Dakotans are stirring. Harold G. Howey, in July 1943 in Sicily, faced a cliff fortified by the enemy and fought his way to the top under intense enemy fire despite his wounds. He won the Distinguished Service Cross and the Bronze Star Medal for his actions.

David Colombe of Winner leapt into a German foxhole, armed only with a knife, seized an enemy rifle and worked his way behind enemy lines, demoralizing the withdrawing soldiers with heavy fire and leading to the collapse of their defense. His Distinguished Service Cross was well earned.

Like other Americans, South Dakotans were captured. Melvin McNickle, one of the famous McNickle brothers of Doland, both of whom earned the Le-

gion of Merit, maintained morale and discipline and preserved the lives of his fellow internees for 2 years in Stalag Luft III in Germany.

The hometowns of the men and women from South Dakota who fought in the war span the length and breadth of the State. They came from Sioux Falls and Rapid City, Aberdeen and Buffalo, Belle Fourche and Doland, Milbank and Spearfish.

They bore names that reflect the history of our State—Jorgenson, Novotny, Lauer, Kilbride, Rossow, Thompson, Fischer, Haag, Labesky, McGregor, Adams, Bianchi, Soissons, Zweifel—the people who settled South Dakota and became proud Americans from every corner of the Earth. Many of them fought on ground their fathers had called home.

South Dakotans take special pride in the heroism and courage of those like David Colombe of Winner, Vincent Hunts Horse of Wounded Knee—who won the Silver Star for the part he played in helping the United States Army capture Gondorf in Germany—and Sampson One Skunk, who took part in the raid on Dieppe in 1942 and the first attack on Anzio, and won the Silver Star for his exploits.

They are part of a proud and honorable tradition of native Americans who have served courageously and honorably in every U.S. conflict, from the Revolutionary War onward.

Last year Congress finally approved legislation to establish a national memorial acknowledging and honoring the heroism and service of native Americans in combat. The Native American Veterans' Memorial will pay an overdue tribute to those who served their Nation, even when their Nation did not serve them—to those who fought under the U.S. flag before they were even granted citizenship themselves in 1924.

Our Lakota-speaking people played an additional role in the Second World War, one that is now as well known as it deserves to be. They, like Navajo and Choctaw speaking native Americans, were the famous code talkers of the war—the people who manned the radio communications in native languages that no code-breaker or cipher specialist could decode, because language has no breakable code.

There is a monument in Phoenix, AZ, to the code talkers of the Navajo Nation. But there were others besides them. The Lakota speakers of the Sioux Nations of South Dakota and neighboring States were responsible for the safety and lives of thousands of their fellow Americans in combat.

Philip LaBlanc, of Rapid City, served with the 1st Cavalry Division from 1942 to 1945. Others—Baptiste Pumpkinseed, Oglala or Redbud Sioux, Eddie Eagle Boy of the Cheyenne River Sioux, Guy Rondell of the Sisseton-Wahpeton Dakota Nation, John Bear King of Standing Rock—all of them and their comrades manned radio communications networks, using Lakota, to advise of

enemy troop movements, numbers of enemy guns, information crucial to saving the lives of other Americans.

These men worked 24 hours around the clock in headphones when the action was heaviest, without rest or sleep. Most famously, they served in the Pacific theater, but there were code talkers in the Italian and German theaters in Europe as well. Their work saved the lives of countless other Americans. Along with the Navajo and Choctaw code talkers, the Lakota code talkers deserve their own page in our national memory of the world war.

Philip LaBlanc himself served for 3 years without a single furlough. He left theater operations only after being hit and wounded by enemy gunfire.

As well as the men who manned the combat fronts in the war, the Second World War was the first one in which American women played a significant role. They did so both at home and abroad.

Although the myth is that the enemy declared total war, it was America who, in fact, declared total war. While Hitler imported slave laborers from Eastern Europe to work for the German housewife, American women ran the factories that were the arsenal of democracy. American women enlisted in support battalions of all kinds on active duty as well.

South Dakotan women were no exception. Edith Bolan of Rapid City raised three children, and worked as a welder during the war. It was her task to crawl into the small spaces that men could not reach to put the finishing touches on Navy ships. She made casings for bombs. She led the life that so many other American women, from coast to coast, experienced in the war.

Those who served on the homefront did not get the medals and citations of those serving in combat. But their work and dedication were every bit as important to the final victory. So was the work of the women closer to the frontlines.

Loretta Hartrich, a native of Sioux Falls, served with the Red Cross in the so-called clubmobiles that traveled with the frontline troops, serving coffee, doughnuts, and morale to the men at the front. The clubmobiles were often in harm's way, and the women who ran them risked death and entrapment when a fast-moving front shifted. Loretta remembers being asked to sing the "Indian Love Call" and having every repetition of "when I'm calling you" punctuated by German artillery.

American women served as nurses in rear units and on the front, landing on Normandy 4 days after the first Allied troops. They served in communications, administrative, and intelligence work throughout the duration of the war, and they, too, have earned the proud title of veteran.

Today, those once-young men and women are the proud veterans of service in what many have called the last good war. I understand what those words are meant to convey, but for

those who saw active duty, who saw friends die, who felt the sheer brutality of heavy artillery attack or the random terror of combat on unknown, rough terrain against a well-trained and ruthless opponent, there was no good war.

Our cause was good, and it triumphed. But we triumphed at terrible personal cost to those Americans who served.

Some of our Senate colleagues served, and some bear the outward scars. Senator INOUE, of Hawaii, served with the most decorated unit in the military in Italy campaign, and paid a high price for his valor. Senator DOLE served in Italy with great honor at enormous personal price. The veterans of the war who still serve in Congress were honored last week at a ceremony at the National Archives.

I am proud to serve in the Senate with all of them, and I express my sense of respect for their service, my gratitude as a citizen for their sacrifices, and my great pride, as an American, for the spirit they and their colleagues in arms showed the world more than 50 years ago.

Great celebrations have occurred in the old Allied capitals in Europe to celebrate V-E Day. Another great celebration will be held in Moscow, to celebrate the end of what the Russians call the Great Patriotic War.

In America, there are no huge celebrations. We were the arsenal of democracy in that war, the productive force without which it might not have been won by the Allies. Our people suffered death and injury far from home, for causes and quarrels in which they had no direct stake.

The distance of 50 years does not erase the genuine hardship, difficulties, and pain they suffered or the price many of them paid. It was not a good war because there are no good wars for those in the line of fire. Like every war, it was vicious, uncaring of life, random in its accidents and mistakes, brutal for its participants.

And yet Americans served, and did so with distinction. We ought to take pause to take great pride in the kind of people we are, and to honor the memories of those who paid the ultimate price. Those who served have done more for their fellow citizens and for the future than any words can describe. They are American heroes, one and all, and we salute them.

Mr. President, I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, are we still in morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business has not been closed.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF V-E DAY

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, 50 years ago today, the guns were silenced in Europe, and that continent was at last freed from the tyrants who had plunged it into war.

And across the world on May 8, 1954, there were moments that are remembered today, and will be remembered for generations yet to come.

Here in Washington, at the White House, President Truman spoke to the American people by radio, with these dramatic words:

This is a solemn and glorious hour. I only wish that Franklin Roosevelt had lived to witness this day. General Eisenhower informs me that the forces of Germany have surrendered to the United Nations. The flags of freedom fly all over Europe.

In New York City, a half a million people crowded into Times Square, and in main streets and town squares across America, smaller crowds gathered to celebrate.

In Paris, the boulevards that Hitler and his armies had once controlled were free again, and the French people rallied under the Arc de Triomphe.

And in London, Winston Churchill spoke before a large crowd, telling the people of Britain, "This is your victory." And many in the crowd shouted back that the victory was his. Later that night, the floodlights illuminated Buckingham Palace, Big Ben, and St. Paul's Cathedral for the first time in 6 years.

Anniversary celebrations are a time for remembering the past, but they are also a time for looking to the future. And as we celebrate this 50th anniversary of the Allied victory, let us remember the lessons that World War II taught us—lessons that hold for us still.

We learned that we cannot turn our backs on what happens in the rest of the world.

We learned that we can never again allow our military to reach low levels of readiness and supplies.

We learned that we cannot appease tyrants and despots, and perhaps above all, we learned the critical importance of American leadership.

Yes, before our involvement, Britain courageously fought on against the odds. And, yes, Russia, after initially siding with the Axis Powers, helped to turn the tide when the Nazis turned against them.

But, the war could not have been won and would not have been won without the commitment, the manpower, and the leadership of the United States. It is that simple.

It was American leadership that built the arsenal of democracy which made victory possible.

It was American leadership that held the Allies together through the darkest days of the war.

And it was American leadership which conquered the forces of tyranny and restored liberty and democracy to Europe.

And when I talk about leadership, I do not mean just the famous names of Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Marshall, Churchill, and de Gaulle. And I do not just mean the soldiers who fought their way across Europe and the Pacific. For we must also thank those who served at home—the Gold Star moms, the factory workers, and the farmers. Without their contribution and their sacrifice, the war effort could not have been successful.

So, today is a day for all of us to celebrate the triumph of democracy, and to honor those who served and those who paid the ultimate price on behalf of their country.

And the best way we can do that is to rededicate ourselves to the promise that President Reagan made on behalf of America on the beaches of Normandy 11 years ago:

We will always remember. We will always be proud. We will always be prepared, so we may always be free.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I indicated earlier, I will have a resolution concerning V-E Day, which I hope we will be able to submit to the Democratic leader in the next few moments and have a discussion on that and, hopefully, have a vote on that about 4 o'clock. We still, as I understand it, have a cloture vote at 4 o'clock, plus votes on any amendments that may occur prior to 4 o'clock. Following that, it is our intention to take up the Deutch nomination to be CIA Director, and have that debate this evening and then have the vote tomorrow morning on the nomination.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

PRODUCT LIABILITY BILL

Mr. SPECTER. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, I have sought recognition to comment about the pending legislation on products liability on which there is a cloture vote scheduled for 4 o'clock this afternoon, that is, a vote to cut off debate.

As I have expressed in the prior debate, it is my view that it would be appropriate to have reform on product liability, providing the reform is very, very carefully crafted.

As I have noted in previous speeches, I have represented both plaintiffs and defendants in personal injury cases. I had one large product liability case, which I litigated many years ago. Actually, it was ultimately settled. But the issue in the case concerning privity and coverage for a passenger in an