

Peltier has since appealed his various convictions numerous times. Each time, the federal courts have upheld earlier court actions. The U.S. Supreme Court has twice denied Peltier petitions for certiorari, without comment. The record is clear. There are no new facts. The old facts have not changed and Peltier is guilty as charged.

Twice on national television, Peltier has admitted to firing at the two agents. He has openly stated that he feels no guilt or remorse for the murders. One has only to review his murderous misconduct when confronted by law enforcement officers to be convinced of that fact. Leonard Peltier has lived a life of crime. He has earned and deserves a lifetime of incarceration. Leonard Peltier is a murderer without compassion or feeling for his fellow man. In turn, he deserves no compassion.

Mr. President, on many occasions you have described this country's law enforcement officers as heroes and heroines. You have said that we must work together to ensure that hardened criminals who prey on the innocent receive punishment commensurate with the harm—physical, emotional and financial—that they have inflicted. We agree.

Peggy Coler, Special Agent Coler's widow, can't believe anyone would consider freeing Peltier, the man convicted of shooting her husband point-blank in the face while he lay unconscious. Her son, Ron, four years old when his dad died and now 22, can't understand how anyone could portray Peltier as the victim of this tragedy. Peggy and Ron Coler are against any thought of a pardon or commutation of Peltier's sentence. We agree.

Special Agent Ron Williams' mother, Ellen Williams, worries that Peltier's release into an unsuspecting society would only add to the list of grieving loved ones. She is convinced Peltier will commit violent acts against others. We agree.

Mr. President, it's time for Leonard Peltier to pay up. Our judicial system is overwhelmed, overworked and has spoken in this case, again and again. It's time to move on. Leonard Peltier is a vicious, violent and cowardly criminal who hides behind legitimate Native American issues. Leonard Peltier was never a leader in the Native American community. Peltier is simply a vicious thug and murderer with no respect or regard for human life, especially when law enforcement officers are involved. Our citizens, on and off the reservations, must be protected from predators such as Peltier. Our laws must be respected and obeyed or the penalty must be paid. The punishment must also fit the crime—and it does here.

Mr. President, since Leonard Peltier couldn't fool the federal courts, he is now trying to fool you and the public. He is shading and hiding the facts—and playing on sympathy. Don't let him get away with it, Mr. President. Sympathy is appropriate only for the dead heroes and their surviving families. Don't let their sacrifice be forgotten.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, when President Truman addressed the opening session of the conference that met in San Francisco in April 1945, he told the gathered delegates, "You members of the conference are to be the architects of the better world. In your hands rests our future. By your labors at this conference we shall know if suffering humanity is to achieve a just and lasting peace."

Neither Truman nor any other realistic person then or later believed that

an organization of the international community could, by itself, bring about an end to war. And, of course, the United Nations has not been able to achieve that.

But in regretting what an organization has not done, we should not overlook its achievements, and those of its associated organizations.

Today marks the 50th anniversary of the creation of the United Nations. It is the only world body which has endured for so long.

Commemorative ceremonies are taking place in San Francisco today to mark the occasion. The Senate and the Nation can be proud of the fact that, among the delegates to those ceremonies is a man who was present when the original delegates began to meet, Senator CLAIBORNE PELL of Rhode Island.

It is a tribute to the enduring ideals of public service in our Nation that many of those who served 50 years ago in San Francisco continued in long and distinguished careers of public service. We are fortunate that Senator PELL was able to return after 50 years.

The history of the world since the creation of the United Nations has been turbulent.

The United Nations Organization often has been as unpopular as it has been admired in the United States and around the world. Its shortcomings have been criticized, and its errors have been magnified by those who opposed its creation and their political heirs.

Like every organization created and manned by human beings, it is far from perfect.

But the same observation can be made about every form of human organization, governmental and corporate, public and private. None are perfect; all can bear improvement. What's significant isn't how far an organization falls short of perfection, but how close it has come to achieving its goals.

It is a remarkable fact that in a century drenched with the blood of innocents in wars both large and small, the United Nations has provided a forum in which some of the world community's most dangerous disagreements could be controlled, if not reconciled.

Those who argue that the organization is a failure because it hasn't stopped war forget that throughout the long history of humankind, nothing has successfully stopped war. Huge, tyrannical empires like the former Soviet Union successfully curtailed wars among their component states—but that's not a model for peace that any free people can admire.

Today, when the painful costs of war in human life, human health, and hard-earned treasure is less visible to us in the fortunate nations of the Western World, it is tempting to suggest that the United Nations' shortcomings are so great, its failures so substantial, that it serves no further purpose that is in the American national interest.

There are many voices willing to make that claim. But they are mistaken.

In the post-cold war world, our Nation is the only remaining superpower. Our global trading partnerships and our security interests alike mean that American must be involved with the world.

It is not in the American interest to unilaterally take on the mediation of each and every conflict that may arise between nations. Yet a peaceful and stable world community is very much in our national interest.

There is no body other than the United Nations that can serve as a mediating forum for the disputes and conflicts that inevitably arise among the members of the international community. With all its shortcomings, if the organization did not exist, we would be forced to invent it.

In April 1945, when the idea of a world body was taking shape, President Truman observed, "When Kansas and Colorado have a quarrel over the water in the Arkansas River, they don't call out the National Guard in each state and go to war over it. They bring a suit in the Supreme Court of the United States and abide by the decision. There isn't a reason in the world why we cannot do that internationally."

In the wake of a half-century in which states have repeatedly gone to war, not to the negotiating table, Truman's words sound sadly idealistic. We think we know better.

But perhaps it is we who are being foolishly cynical. Perhaps it was Truman, that Midwestern man of great common sense, who understood more deeply what was at stake. He understood that if we did not strive to create a great organization, we would not achieve even a good one. He knew that if we approached the task with less than our ideals, we would reap much greater disappointment.

At a distance of 50 years, there is much many of us have forgotten about the times in which the United Nations was forged, and about the forces that made men and women work for its creation. On the anniversary of its creation, it is a good time to think back and remember that we are all charged with the responsibility Truman expressed 50 years ago: "We must build a new world, a far better world—one in which the eternal dignity of man is respected." That is a task every bit as important for our generation as it was for Truman's.

FORMER CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN BURGER

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, from the earliest days of our republic, the Supreme Court has always been one of the most important institutions in the land. Sitting at the top of the judicial branch, nine individuals pass judgment on cases of constitutional importance that are argued before them. Managing and administering this

process is the Chief Justice, part referee, part historian, full time judge. It is a demanding job that requires patience, intelligence, and tact. I rise today to pay tribute to a man who excelled in that position, Warren E. Burger, who regrettably passed away yesterday.

Warren Burger grew up on a farm in Minnesota, the Heartland of America. He worked his way through college and law school, earning degrees from the University of Minnesota and the St. Paul College of Law, before beginning his career as an attorney. In 1953, President Dwight D. Eisenhower made Mr. Burger an Assistant U.S. Attorney General, beginning the Minnesotan's journey to the highest seat on the highest court of the land. Before joining the Supreme Court, Warren Burger would also serve on the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

During the 17 years that he served as Chief Justice, the Court decided many issues that had a tremendous impact on American society. The results of many of the cases reviewed by the Burger Court came to be known as landmark decisions, ones that are likely to be studied by law students, professors, and historians for decades, if not centuries to come. It is not exaggerating to say that the actions of Warren Burger and his court did much to change life in America.

In 1986 Warren Burger resigned as Chief Justice of the Court, ending his two decade presence there, to chair the Committee on the Bicentennial of the Constitution. I served on this committee and I worked closely with the former Chief Justice to promote this special anniversary in the history of our Nation. I found Chief Justice Burger to be a man of integrity, ability, and dedication, whose deep interest in American history made him an effective and enthusiastic spokesman for this undertaking.

Mr. President, the Chief Justice and I differed on some issues, but he was an outstanding man who served this Nation ably and selflessly. He was a thoughtful adjudicator of cases, a strong advocate for the judicial branch, and most importantly, he cared for and believed deeply in the Constitution. He is a man who will certainly be missed by a host of friends, and I extend my deepest sympathy to the members of his family.

SERVICE, COMMITMENT, DEDICATION

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, it is an honor and a privilege to serve the people of Missouri and of this great country. Those of us who were elected in 1994 came here with a mandate from the people to change the way Washington does business. We were asked to reopen the door of self-government and to respect the liberties which have made our democracy a model for the world.

With this mandate before us, I want to share with my fellow Senators the pledge that every Member of my office has taken. It is a pledge of service, of commitment, and of dedication. It is a pledge we want to share with the American people. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OATH OF OFFICE

We do solemnly swear that we will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; and that we will bear true faith and allegiance to the same.

STATEMENT OF BELIEF, PURPOSE, PRINCIPLE, AND PRACTICE

We dedicate ourselves to principled public policy. We believe that Americans are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, and among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The power we exercise is granted by Missourians and the American people; we serve to secure their rights. Our commitment is to respect diverse political views and serve all people by whose consent we govern.

As people of liberty reach for opportunity and achieve greatness, our nation prospers. A government that lives beyond its means and reaches beyond its limits violates our basic liberties, and the nation suffers.

We dedicate ourselves to quality service. America's future will be determined by the character and productivity of our people. In this respect, we seek to lead by our example. We will strive to lead with humility and honesty. We will work with energy and spirit. We will represent the American people with loyalty and integrity. Our standard of productivity is accuracy, courtesy, efficiency, integrity, validity, and timeliness.

We hold that these principles are a sacred mandate. We take responsibility for these standards.

WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE? THE VOTERS HAVE SAID YES

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, one need not be a rocket scientist to know that the U.S. Constitution forbids any President's spending even a dime of Federal tax money that has not first been authorized and appropriated by Congress—both the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate.

So when you hear a politician or an editor or a commentator declare that "Reagan ran up the Federal debt" or that "Bush ran it up," bear in mind that the Founding Fathers, two centuries before the Reagan and Bush Presidencies, made it very clear that it is the constitutional duty of Congress—of Congress—a duty Congress cannot escape—to control Federal spending—which Congress has not done for the past 50 years.

Thus, it is the fiscal irresponsibility of Congress that has created the incredible Federal debt which stood at \$4,887,614,064,494.86 as of the close of business Friday, June 23. This outrageous debt—which will be passed on to our children and grandchildren—averages out to \$18,553.47 on a per capita basis.

A TRIBUTE TO FRED DUBRAY

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I rise today to extend my congratulations to Fred DuBray, an exceptional South Dakotan, who recently was awarded a Newsweek Achievement Award. Fred DuBray was recognized by the weekly magazine Newsweek for his vision and commitment to reviving the bison population in South Dakota and across the country.

Mr. DuBray is a member of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, and is founder and president of the InterTribal Bison Cooperative [ITBC].

Bison always have held a special place in the hearts of many Native Americans, and in the history of the American continent. Often referred to as buffalo, bison play a significant role in tribal ceremonies and in other traditional customs of the Native Americans. Knowing what the bison mean to the Native American culture, Fred DuBray came up with the idea of reviving the bison population—and encouraging reservations to reap the economic benefits.

The InterTribal Bison Cooperative [ITBC], headquartered in Rapid City, SD, has proven to be a great success. It has brought economic development to Native American tribes across the country, where other economic projects had previously failed. In 1991, when it was founded, the ITBC consisted of only seven Indian tribes. Since then, it has expanded to include 36 tribes from 15 different States across the country.

Under Mr. DuBray's leadership, the ITBC has created more than 500 new jobs through the production and distribution of bison meat and bison by-products. The number of consumers purchasing bison products has increased dramatically over the past 4 years.

In my home State of South Dakota, rising bison has proven to be a profitable venture for the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe. In fact, the Cheyenne River Sioux recently received Federal assistance from the U.S. Department of Agriculture for the purchase of a mobile meat processor.

This state-of-the-art technology will allow the tribe to slaughter bison in a traditional manner, while processing and packaging the meat on the spot. The tribe also intends to allow other nearby tribes and private ranchers to benefit from the use of the mobile bison meat processor.

Fred's ingenuity is an inspiration to all Native Americans who, through creativity and hard work, are striving to achieve self-sufficiency, rather than dependency on Federal Government assistance. I am very proud of Fred DuBray's achievements, and I am very happy to see that he is receiving well-earned recognition from *Newsweek* magazine.

My wife, Harriet, and I extend our congratulations to Fred DuBray for his accomplishments thus far, and wish